



Online Reporting Tool (ORT)

Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

General

Government

Saint Kitts and Nevis

National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report

Department of Environment, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment

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Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following

The preparation of Saint Kitts and Nevis’ Seventh National Report (7NR) to the Convention on Biological Diversity was led by the Department of Environment through a participatory, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach designed to ensure broad stakeholder engagement and national ownership. The process began with document reviews, stakeholder mapping, and the establishment of coordination mechanisms to support information exchange, technical inputs, and validation activities.

Introductory and working session workshops were held in both Nevis and St. Kitts in May 2026 to introduce the reporting process, present the objectives and methodology, establish thematic working arrangements, and initiate data collection efforts. These workshops brought together representatives from government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, international cooperation partners, community groups, and the private sector. Bilateral consultations and follow-up engagements were subsequently undertaken to collect information on biodiversity-related initiatives, policies, projects, indicators, challenges, and implementation progress.

A broad range of stakeholders actively participated in the process, including institutions working in biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, agriculture, marine resources, waste management, gender, tourism, disaster management, and research. Stakeholders were invited to provide technical inputs, review thematic areas, identify gaps and priorities, and share relevant reports, datasets, case studies, and ongoing initiatives. The process benefited from a high level of participation and demonstrated strong interest, openness, and willingness among stakeholders to collaborate and contribute information. Several organizations voluntarily shared information matrices, technical reports, and supporting documentation, reflecting a positive level of engagement and ownership throughout the process.

A draft of the Seventh National Report was prepared following the information-gathering and consultation phase. In June 2026, a National Validation Workshop was convened, bringing together representatives from key government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, private sector community groups, and other relevant stakeholders. Participants reviewed the draft report, validated the information presented, and provided important comments, corrections, and additional inputs to strengthen its accuracy and completeness. Following the workshop, the revised draft was circulated among stakeholders to allow for further review and the submission of additional information prior to the finalization and submission of the report.

One of the principal challenges identified to date is the absence of an established national biodiversity monitoring system and a centralized information-sharing platform. Biodiversity-related information and monitoring efforts are currently highly fragmented, with institutions often working independently and maintaining separate datasets and reporting systems. Access to information frequently relies on informal communication channels and personal networks, and obtaining updated reports, datasets, and institutional information can be challenging, even within government agencies. This fragmentation and limited accessibility of information create important constraints for data validation, analysis, and the preparation of a comprehensive evidence-based assessment of national biodiversity progress.

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Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/70D526A0-C233-46F2-12E7-6E54B9A6E402

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Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?

In Progress

Please indicate the expected date of completion of the revision or updating of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

2027-03-15

Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Yes

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Stakeholders

Women

Youth

Private sector

Local and/or subnational government

Other (Academia, Local Communities, Civil Society Organizations.)

Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?

In Progress

Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Saint Kitts and Nevis is in the process of strengthening its national biodiversity monitoring system to support the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). While the country does not yet have a fully consolidated national biodiversity monitoring system, several institutions, government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations are implementing biodiversity monitoring activities across terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Existing initiatives include coral reef monitoring and restoration, sea turtle monitoring, coastal monitoring, bird and wildlife surveys, and ecosystem-specific conservation projects.

Current monitoring efforts contribute important biodiversity data but remain fragmented and are implemented using different methodologies and reporting approaches, limiting the country’s ability to systematically assess long-term trends and national progress. To address these challenges, a Biodiversity Monitoring Action Plan has been developed in 2025 to establish a coordinated National Biodiversity Monitoring System. The proposed system will be led by the Department of Environment and supported through a multi-stakeholder National Biodiversity Monitoring Coordination Committee.

The monitoring action plan is designed to track progress toward national biodiversity targets through the use of indicators aligned with the GBF monitoring framework. A total of 84 indicators were identified to monitor progress across 22 national biodiversity targets. The system will integrate standardized monitoring protocols, data-sharing mechanisms, centralized biodiversity information management, periodic reporting, and adaptive management approaches. It will also incorporate data from field surveys, remote sensing tools, citizen science initiatives, and community-based monitoring activities. Monitoring results will support evidence-based decision-making, updates to the NBSAP, national planning processes, and reporting obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Through this approach, Saint Kitts and Nevis aims to transition from fragmented monitoring efforts toward an integrated and sustainable system capable of tracking biodiversity trends, evaluating the effectiveness of conservation actions, and supporting adaptive planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the GBF.

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Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

National target 1. By 2030, ensure that all areas of St. Kitts and Nevis are covered by participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning to minimize biodiversity loss, particularly in areas of high biodiversity importance. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025)** established a comprehensive framework for integrated environmental governance and biodiversity-inclusive planning in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Act strengthens the legal basis for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem management, watershed and wetland protection, environmental impact assessment, and the designation and management of protected areas. It requires the preparation of a National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS), a National Environmental Information System (NEIS), and a Protected Areas System Plan (PAS Plan) aligned with the National Physical Development Plan. The legislation promotes participatory planning through stakeholder consultation and public engagement processes and mandates the identification, monitoring and management of ecosystems,

habitats and species of conservation importance, including areas of high biodiversity value, endemic species and threatened habitats. These provisions strengthen the integration of biodiversity considerations into land-use planning and development decision-making.

Marine and coastal spatial planning has been advanced through the **St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA) Management Plan (2021–2025)**, which established a spatial planning framework for nearshore marine ecosystems through the designation of conservation, fisheries, recreation, transportation and multiple-use zones. The plan was developed through extensive stakeholder consultations involving government agencies, fisherfolk organizations, tourism stakeholders, community groups and civil society organizations. The framework sought to balance biodiversity conservation with sustainable fisheries, tourism and livelihood objectives while identifying priority conservation areas such as The Narrows and other ecologically significant marine habitats. Although implementation was limited and the plan's mandate expired in 2025, it established the foundation for marine spatial planning and is currently being revised to update conservation zones and incorporate proposed no-take areas following stakeholder consultations conducted in 2026. Additional support for marine and coastal spatial planning is being provided through ongoing discussions under the GBFF/OECS Seascape Programme.

The **Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan (2023–2037)** provides the principal framework for national spatial planning and sustainable land use. The Plan integrates biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and ridge-to-reef ecosystem management into development planning and promotes the protection of forests, watersheds, aquifers, coastal ecosystems and other environmentally sensitive areas. It establishes future land-use designations for natural vegetation, agriculture, settlements, infrastructure and protected areas, while providing a framework for the development of Local Area Development Plans (LADPs). The Plan also incorporates environmental safeguards into residential, agricultural, tourism and infrastructure development policies and promotes ecosystem connectivity and sustainable land management across the island.

To support biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, the **Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)** was conducted in 2022 under the project **Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in Saint Kitts and Nevis** implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The assessment combined spatial analysis, geospatial datasets and stakeholder consultations involving representatives from agriculture, forestry, marine resources, economic development and physical planning. Multiple environmental and socio-economic criteria were incorporated, including biodiversity conservation priorities, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), protected areas, watersheds, groundwater recharge zones, mangroves, riparian areas, forests, agricultural lands, climate resilience, carbon sequestration potential, water resources, soil productivity and vulnerability to natural hazards. The assessment generated a national restoration opportunity map and a suite of spatial datasets that identify priority areas for restoration, conservation and sustainable land management. These products provide an important evidence base for future land-use planning, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation decision-making.

Integrated spatial planning efforts have been strengthened through the development of the **Urban Resilience Plans for Greater Basseterre (2022–2037)** and **Charlestown (2026–2036)**. These plans adopt landscape- and watershed-based approaches that integrate land-use planning, environmental protection, climate resilience, coastal zone management, infrastructure development, and disaster risk reduction. The Greater Basseterre Urban Resilience Plan is structured around the Basseterre Valley Watershed, recognizing the interdependence between ecological systems, water resources, biodiversity, and urban development, while the Charlestown Urban Resilience Plan promotes integrated planning approaches that incorporate environmental protection, ecosystem conservation, and sustainable urban development objectives. The plans also support participatory and cross-sectoral decision-making through stakeholder engagement, public access to planning information, and inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

In 2022, a **Conservation Action Plan for two Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)**, Cayon to Keys and the Ponds of the Southeast Peninsula, was developed by IUCN through a participatory process involving government agencies, non-governmental organizations, researchers and other stakeholders. Using The Nature Conservancy’s Conservation Action Planning methodology, the initiative identified conservation targets, assessed ecosystem health and viability, analysed key threats and developed strategic actions for the long-term conservation and management of these biodiversity-important sites. The process generated site-specific information on habitat condition, ecosystem pressures and conservation priorities while identifying actions related to habitat protection, coastal buffer zones, environmental monitoring, restoration, waste management and community engagement.

In 2023, a **Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of Mangrove Ecosystems** was conducted by IUCN across fifteen sites in Saint Kitts and Nevis to evaluate mangrove condition, identify ecological pressures and determine restoration opportunities. The assessment combined field surveys, GIS analysis, habitat condition assessments, water quality indicators and ecosystem mapping to document the extent and condition of mangrove ecosystems and identify priority areas for restoration and improved management. Approximately 20 hectares of mangrove habitat were identified as priorities for restoration under the **Sustainable Land Management Project**.

The ongoing update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the GEF-8 Early Action Support Project will provide an additional mechanism for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into national planning processes and strengthening the integration of biodiversity objectives across land-use, development and sectoral planning frameworks.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025) established the first comprehensive legal framework for biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, environmental management, protected areas, environmental assessment and ecosystem conservation in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Act strengthened the integration of biodiversity considerations into land-use planning, environmental governance and development decision-making while providing mechanisms for environmental information management, stakeholder participation and evidence-based planning.

A national restoration opportunity map and associated geospatial datasets were developed through the ROAM assessment, identifying approximately 1,970 hectares with very high restoration potential and more than 7,160 hectares with high restoration potential across the Federation. The assessment integrated biodiversity, ecosystem services, water resources, climate resilience, carbon sequestration and land-

use considerations into a single spatial planning framework that now serves as an important decision-support tool for restoration and conservation planning. The Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan (2023–2037) established an updated national spatial planning framework that incorporates biodiversity conservation, ecosystem connectivity, watershed protection and climate resilience into land-use planning. The adoption of a ridge-to-reef approach strengthened the integration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems within national planning processes and improved recognition of environmentally sensitive areas, including forests, aquifers, wetlands and protected areas. The SKNMMA planning process established the foundation for marine spatial planning in Saint Kitts and Nevis through the identification of marine conservation zones and the promotion of participatory management approaches for coastal and marine resources. The ongoing revision of the management framework is expected to further strengthen marine biodiversity conservation through updated conservation zones and proposed no-take areas. National biodiversity assessments, including the Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of Mangrove Ecosystems and the Conservation Action Plans for Key Biodiversity Areas, significantly improved the availability of spatial information on ecosystems, species, ecological condition, threats and restoration opportunities. These assessments generated important baseline information to support conservation prioritization, ecosystem restoration and biodiversity-inclusive planning across the Federation.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite significant progress, biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning continues to face several challenges. National geospatial datasets remain fragmented across institutions, and important information on forests, habitats, ecosystems, restoration opportunities, biodiversity values and marine resources is not yet fully integrated within a centralized national spatial information system. Continued investment is required to strengthen data management, interoperability and long-term monitoring. While important planning frameworks and assessments have been developed, further efforts are needed to strengthen the implementation and enforcement of biodiversity considerations within land-use planning, development control processes and marine spatial planning. Ensuring effective coordination among planning, environmental and sectoral agencies remains essential to translating planning frameworks into on-the-ground conservation outcomes. In addition, limited technical and financial resources constrain the regular updating of spatial datasets, biodiversity inventories and environmental monitoring programmes needed to support adaptive, evidence-based planning and decision-making. To further advance implementation of this target, efforts should focus on strengthening the integration of biodiversity information into national planning and decision-making processes through the establishment of a centralized spatial information system and improved inter-agency data sharing mechanisms. Continued investment in biodiversity inventories, geospatial datasets, monitoring systems and technical capacity will support evidence-based planning, while stronger coordination among planning, environmental and sectoral agencies can help ensure that biodiversity considerations are consistently applied within land-use planning, development control and marine spatial planning processes. Further progress would also benefit from the review and updating of key planning and development control legislation, including the Development Control and Planning Act (Chapter 20.07), last revised in 2009, and the Nevis Physical Planning and Development Control Regulations (2021), to ensure that regulatory frameworks remain aligned with current biodiversity conservation priorities, climate resilience objectives and sustainable development commitments.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The ROAM assessment demonstrated the value of integrating biodiversity, ecosystem services, climate resilience and land-use information into spatial planning processes. By identifying approximately 1,970 hectares with very high restoration potential and more than 7,160 hectares with high restoration potential, the assessment provided a practical decision-support tool for prioritizing restoration and conservation investments across Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of Mangrove Ecosystems generated updated information on the location, condition and threats affecting mangrove habitats across fifteen sites, enabling the identification of priority areas for restoration and improved management. The assessment also informed the selection of approximately 20 hectares of mangrove habitat for restoration under the Sustainable Land Management Project. The Conservation Action Planning process for the Cayon to Keys and Ponds of the Southeast Peninsula Key Biodiversity Areas brought together government agencies, civil society organizations and technical experts to identify conservation priorities and threats affecting biodiversity-important sites. The resulting management actions provide a practical framework for integrating biodiversity conservation considerations into future planning and management decisions.	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.	
A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4
1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-1.1
Other spatial management plans (not captured as ICZM or marine spatial planning)	National	6C5A8F5C-856B-5AE4-8DCD-6D2640B3607C

National target 2. By 2030, restore at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems in St. Kitts and Nevis to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem functions, and services. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Since 2020, Saint Kitts and Nevis has implemented a range of ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management initiatives across terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems. Actions have included the restoration of mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass habitats, watersheds (ghauts) and degraded lands, alongside forest and watershed conservation measures, invasive alien species management, and the implementation of the CREW+ wastewater treatment pilot. These efforts have supported biodiversity conservation, enhanced ecosystem functions and services, and strengthened the integration of ecosystem-based approaches into national planning and resource management processes. Saint Kitts and Nevis advanced ecosystem restoration through the implementation of the “Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis” Project (2020–2028), supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and national government agencies. During the reporting period, the project implemented a comprehensive programme of ecosystem restoration targeting forests, degraded agricultural lands and mangrove ecosystems. Key activities included the development of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and reforestation methodologies, establishment of agroforestry nurseries, restoration of degraded forest sites through enrichment planting, rehabilitation of agricultural lands using Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, implementation of a Rapid Mangrove Ecosystem Assessment, preparation of a Mangrove Conservation Action Plan, mangrove restoration training for government officers and civil society organizations, and pilot mangrove rehabilitation activities. The project also undertook spatial prioritization analyses to identify restoration opportunities across the Federation and provided technical support and training to farmers, local communities and stakeholders to promote sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration practices. The Restoration of Nevis Wetlands Project was implemented by the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS) under the Nevis Island Climate Adaptation and Resilience (NICaR) Programme between July 2021 and December 2023. The project focused on restoring degraded coastal wetland ecosystems at Nelson’s Spring and Fort Ashby through a combination of invasive species management, mangrove rehabilitation, habitat restoration, community engagement and environmental education activities. Restoration interventions included the mechanical and manual removal of invasive vegetation, particularly cattails and woody scrub species; restoration of hydrological connectivity through clearing of berms and debris; protection and replanting of native coastal vegetation; establishment of mangrove restoration activities; development of nature trails and interpretive signage; and implementation of community-based restoration and monitoring activities. The project also worked closely with local stakeholders, including the St. Thomas’ Improvement Group (STIG), community volunteers and the Nevis Island Administration, to strengthen local stewardship and support long-term conservation of the sites. A major contribution towards the achievement of this target was provided through the implementation of the GEF IWeco National Sub-Project 1.5: Addressing Impacts of Acute Land Degradation in the College Street Ghaut in St. Kitts and Quarries and Sand Mining Hotspots on Nevis, implemented between 2019 and 2024. The project was funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWeco) Programme, with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) serving as the lead implementing agency. National implementation was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment and the Department of Environment, in collaboration with the Department of Marine Resources, Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS), Coral Reef Assistance, Restoration and Education (C.A.R.E. SKN), Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN), and several government departments and community organizations. The project adopted an integrated watershed-to-reef approach to address ecosystem degradation and restore ecosystem functions across terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine environments. Restoration interventions were implemented at the College Street Ghaut watershed in St. Kitts, degraded quarry at Hicks Estate, Potworks in Nevis, Nelson’s Spring coastal wetland, and multiple coral reef sites around Nevis. Activities combined ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management, erosion control, pollution reduction, habitat rehabilitation, environmental monitoring, stakeholder engagement and capacity-building. At the College Street Ghaut, restoration activities focused on reducing erosion, sedimentation and flood risk through the installation of gabion baskets, stabilization of riverbanks, revegetation using vetiver grass and other species, maintenance of drainage infrastructure and development of nature-based solutions for greywater treatment. These interventions were designed to improve watershed function, reduce downstream sediment loads and enhance water quality entering Basseterre Bay. By 2022, significant vegetation establishment had been observed along restored sections of the ghaut and project monitoring indicated reduced rates of sediment accumulation compared to conditions prior to intervention. In Nevis, restoration efforts targeted degraded quarry landscapes that had experienced severe vegetation loss, erosion, runoff and sediment transport affecting downstream ecosystems. Restoration measures included reforestation of abandoned quarry areas, establishment of agroforestry systems, construction of contour berms and sediment traps, installation of water-harvesting structures, stabilization of ghauts and revegetation using deep-rooted grasses, coconut trees and other native and productive species. These interventions sought to restore ecosystem functions, reduce land degradation and improve landscape resilience to drought and extreme rainfall events.	EN
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The project also supported restoration of the Nelson’s Spring coastal wetland, an approximately eight-acre ecosystem that had become heavily degraded due to the proliferation of invasive cattails, loss of mangrove vegetation and declining ecological condition. Restoration activities included invasive species removal, re-establishment of mangrove and native wetland vegetation, habitat rehabilitation and community participation in restoration activities. Monitoring undertaken during implementation documented the return of native wetland plants, water lilies, fish, crabs, butterflies and waterbirds, indicating progressive recovery of ecological functions and biodiversity values within the wetland.

Marine ecosystem restoration formed an important component of the project. Coral reef restoration and monitoring activities were implemented by **C.A.R.E. SKN** and the **Department of Marine Resources**. Activities included establishment of the Federation’s first coral nursery at Major’s Bay, installation of MoReef artificial reef structures at Green Point, Church Reef and Calypso Reef, coral propagation and transplantation, and training in coral reef monitoring techniques. These interventions strengthened national capacity for coral reef restoration while contributing to the recovery of degraded reef habitats and increasing knowledge of effective coral restoration methodologies.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Significant progress has been made towards ecosystem restoration through the implementation of several complementary initiatives across terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems. Under the “Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis” Project, baseline assessments were completed, restoration priority areas were identified, approximately 2.56 hectares of degraded forest were restored at Lodge Mountain, around 35 hectares of degraded agricultural land were improved through sustainable land management practices. Mangrove rehabilitation activities were initiated at Nelson Spring and Fort Ashby covering approximately 4.17 hectares. The project also strengthened national capacity through farmer training, technical assistance and stakeholder engagement.

The Restoration of Nevis Wetlands Project, implemented by the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS) under the Nevis Island Climate Adaptation and Resilience (NICaR) Programme (2021–2023), supported the restoration of approximately 4.45 hectares (11 acres) of degraded coastal wetlands at Nelson’s Spring and Fort Ashby through invasive species removal, habitat rehabilitation, mangrove restoration and community participation. Restoration activities removed approximately 80% of woody invasive vegetation from priority areas, promoted natural regeneration and improved wetland ecological functions.

The GEF IWeco National Sub-Project 1.5: Addressing Impacts of Acute Land Degradation in the College Street Ghaut in St. Kitts and Quarries and Sand Mining Hotspots on Nevis further contributed to ecosystem recovery through restoration and stabilization of degraded watersheds, rehabilitation of quarry-impacted landscape, establishment of a forest conservation nursery, implementation of coral reef restoration and monitoring activities (Coral nursery in Tamarind Cove pilotproject), and strengthening of environmental monitoring, stakeholder engagement and sustainable land management practices.

Additional restoration efforts undertaken by the Government and local partners contributed to the rehabilitation of degraded sites including Hicks Estate, and Coconut Walk, Nelson Spring and Fort Ashby, while ecosystem assessments and pilot interventions generated critical information, technical capacity and practical experience to support future scaling-up of restoration efforts across the Federation.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Several challenges continue to affect implementation and long-term restoration outcomes in Saint Kitts and Nevis. A key constraint is the absence of a comprehensive national assessment of degraded terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems, which limits the ability to quantify national progress towards the restoration of 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030.

Restoration efforts have also been affected by invasive species, including invasive vegetation and vervet monkeys, grazing pressure from free-roaming animals, prolonged drought conditions, limited water availability, and other climate-related stresses that reduce plant survival and slow ecosystem recovery. Wildfires, uncontrolled grazing by domestic and feral animals, and development pressures that are not always fully aligned with conservation and restoration objectives have further contributed to habitat degradation and reduced the effectiveness of restoration interventions. In coastal and wetland ecosystems, restoration activities continue to be challenged by sedimentation, solid waste disposal, wastewater discharges, disruption of natural hydrological processes, and recurring invasive species regrowth, requiring ongoing maintenance and management.

Additional constraints include land tenure and access issues at priority restoration sites, limited technical and financial resources, difficult site conditions, equipment shortages, and the need for sustained stakeholder participation and long-term monitoring. While several restoration initiatives have demonstrated promising results, additional effort is required to establish national restoration baselines, strengthen monitoring systems, secure sustainable financing, and scale up restoration activities to achieve measurable ecosystem recovery at the national level.

Further implementation could be supported through the development of a national inventory of degraded ecosystems and the establishment of restoration baselines and monitoring frameworks to better track progress towards restoration targets. Scaling up restoration activities will require sustained financing, strengthened technical capacity, improved access to restoration sites, and the integration of climate-resilient restoration approaches that address invasive species, drought, and other environmental pressures. Greater stakeholder participation and long-term maintenance programmes will also be essential to ensure lasting restoration outcomes.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

A notable example demonstrating the effectiveness of ecosystem restoration efforts under this target is the GEF-funded IWeco Project. Through nature-based solutions, the project restored degraded riparian, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems across St. Kitts and Nevis. At College Street Ghaut, riverbank stabilization measures, including gabion installation and revegetation with vetiver grass, resulted in significant vegetation recovery and reduced sedimentation. On Nevis, restoration of degraded quarry and eroded coastal sites at Hicks Estate, Potworks and Coconut Walk Estate

through reforestation, erosion control measures and water harvesting systems led to substantial vegetation establishment despite challenging drought conditions. Additionally, restoration activities at the Nelson Spring wetland, including invasive species removal and mangrove replanting, contributed to the return of native wetland plants, birds, fish, crabs and butterflies. These interventions demonstrate how nature-based solutions can restore ecosystem functions, reduce land degradation, improve water quality and enhance biodiversity while generating social and community benefits.

Link: https://www.iweco.org/sites/default/files/2024-03/IWEco_Case_Study_St%20Kitts_%20%26_%20Nevis_Final.pdf

Nelson’s Spring and Fort Ashby Wetland Restoration Initiatives provide a practical example of ecosystem restoration in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Through invasive species removal, hydrological rehabilitation, mangrove restoration, habitat management and community engagement, the project improved ecological conditions across degraded wetland areas while creating opportunities for environmental education and sustainable ecotourism. The restoration process demonstrated that combining habitat rehabilitation with local participation, awareness-raising and long-term site management can contribute to the recovery of coastal ecosystem functions and biodiversity while strengthening community support for conservation. Lessons learned from the project are being used to guide future wetland and mangrove restoration efforts across the Federation.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

National target 3. Ensure that by 2030, at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved and effectively managed, focusing on areas of high biodiversity importance. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

During the reporting period, Saint Kitts and Nevis continued to strengthen the legal, institutional and management framework necessary to support the effective conservation and management of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas. A major milestone was the enactment of the **National Conservation and Environment Management Act (NCEMA) 2025**, which provides a comprehensive framework for the planning, designation, management and long-term governance of protected areas across the Federation. The Act provides for the preparation of a national **Protected Areas System Plan**, the establishment of a **Protected Areas Unit** within the Department of Environment, the designation of terrestrial and marine protected areas, the development of management plans for all protected areas, the establishment of buffer zones, and mechanisms for stakeholder consultation, co-management and inter-agency coordination. The legislation further strengthens the foundation for effective protected area management by requiring monitoring, zoning, management effectiveness measures and the integration of biodiversity conservation, watershed protection, ecosystem restoration and climate resilience considerations into protected area planning and management.

In the marine environment, conservation efforts have been advanced through the implementation of the **St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA) Management Plan (2021-2025)**. The plan established a zoning framework that includes conservation, fisheries, recreation, transportation and multiple-use zones and promotes an ecosystem-based approach to the management of marine resources. Its development and implementation involved extensive stakeholder engagement, including government agencies, fisherfolk organizations, civil society groups, tourism stakeholders and local communities. The framework supports the protection and sustainable management of ecologically important habitats, including coral reefs, seagrass beds, turtle nesting and feeding areas, and key fisheries habitats.

Progress was also made in expanding and formalizing the national protected areas system. In 2025, the **Nevis Island Administration** formally declared the **Nevis Peak National Park and the Camps River Watershed Protected Area**, strengthening the protection of important forest, watershed and biodiversity resources on Nevis. Efforts have also continued to validate and update the national inventory of protected and conservation areas in order to improve conservation planning, management and reporting.

Additional support for protected area management and biodiversity conservation was provided through the GEF-funded project **“Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Habitat Degradation in Protected Areas and their Areas of Influence” (2015–2021)**. The project strengthened institutional coordination, governance arrangements, stakeholder participation, biodiversity monitoring systems and management capacity, including the recruitment and training of terrestrial park rangers and marine conservation officers. An important activity within this project was the opening of the **Nevis Peak National Park Interpretation Centre** in 2022. The Interpretation Centre plays an important role in promoting public awareness and fostering responsible visitor behaviour within protected areas. Through educational displays, outreach materials and guided information, it helps visitors understand the ecological importance of the National Park, encourages compliance with appropriate “do’s and don’ts” to minimise environmental impacts, and raises awareness of native species and their conservation needs.

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Conservation planning for areas of high biodiversity importance was further strengthened through the development of **Biodiversity Management Strategies and a Conservation Action Plan for the Cayon to Keys and Southeast Peninsula Ponds Key Biodiversity Areas** under the IUCN **Sustainable Land Management Project**. These initiatives helped identify conservation priorities, assess threats and establish management actions to support the long-term protection and ecological integrity of nationally important biodiversity sites.

The country has also continued to strengthen partnerships and institutional collaboration to advance marine conservation objectives. In February 2026, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was formally signed between the **Department of Marine Resources**, the **Department of Environment, Blue Marine Foundation** and **Blue Conscience** to support the implementation of Saint Kitts and Nevis’ marine 30x30 agenda. The partnership aims to strengthen the implementation of the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA) framework, advance marine spatial planning efforts, and support the identification, designation and effective management of additional marine conservation areas. The initiative also seeks to expand protection beyond nearshore waters by supporting the assessment and delineation of offshore areas of high biodiversity and ecological importance, providing an important foundation for achieving national marine conservation targets and improving long-term stewardship of marine resources.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Significant progress has been made in strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework for area-based conservation in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025 established a comprehensive framework for the designation, governance and management of protected areas, including provisions for Protected Areas System Planning, management plans, buffer zones, monitoring, stakeholder participation and restrictions on incompatible development activities. These measures provide a stronger foundation for the effective conservation and management of areas of high biodiversity importance.

The national protected areas network was further strengthened through the formal declaration of the Nevis Peak National Park and Camps River Watershed Protected Area in 2025. Together, these protected areas encompass 3,250 hectares and represent a significant expansion of terrestrial protection within the Federation. Based on currently available information, Saint Kitts and Nevis now has approximately 8,523 hectares (85.2 km²) of protected terrestrial areas, representing 32.6% of the national land area. This exceeds the national and global target of conserving at least 30% of terrestrial areas and marks a major milestone in strengthening biodiversity conservation, watershed protection and ecosystem resilience across the Federation.

The ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) represents an important milestone in strengthening marine biodiversity governance. The Agreement enhances opportunities for international cooperation, scientific research, capacity-building and marine conservation planning, while supporting national efforts to advance area-based conservation measures and contribute to global marine biodiversity targets, including the 30x30 agenda.

A key achievement was the establishment and operationalization of the Nevis Peak National Park Interpretation Centre. Equipped with two trained Park Rangers, the Centre serves as a focal point for environmental education and visitor engagement, promoting awareness of the ecological significance of the National Park, encouraging responsible visitor behaviour, and increasing knowledge of native species and their conservation.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has also made important progress in conserving areas of high biodiversity importance. By 2021, all identified Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) were reported as partially or fully protected, with an average protection coverage of approximately 55.5%. This includes the full protection of Booby Island and substantial protection of the Central Forest Reserve, contributing to the conservation of critical habitats, ecosystem services and biodiversity values. The GEF-funded project “Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Habitat Degradation in Protected Areas and their Areas of Influence” (2015–2021) further strengthened protected area governance, institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement, management capacity and the foundations for sustainable financing and long-term protected area management.

In the marine environment, the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA), covering approximately 41,700–42,900 hectares of nearshore marine waters around both islands, has established the principal framework for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The management framework introduced marine spatial planning and zoning approaches that recognize areas of high biodiversity importance, including The Narrows and Monkey Shoals, which support coral reefs, seagrass beds, marine turtles, lobster, conch and important nursery and feeding habitats. A management effectiveness assessment (METT 4.1) was completed for the SKNMMA, providing the first standardized baseline for evaluating and improving marine protected area management effectiveness. The SKNMMA has strengthened the integration of biodiversity conservation, fisheries management, tourism and maritime activities, enhanced stakeholder participation and provided an important platform for future expansion of area-based conservation measures, including contributions toward national 30x30 commitments and the potential identification of OECMs.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

While progress has been achieved, important gaps remain in the verification and reporting of protected area boundaries, area coverage, management effectiveness and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). While protected and conservation areas exist, information on management effectiveness assessments has not yet been systematically compiled and reported, and no management effectiveness evaluations are currently reflected in the global Protected Planet database.

Institutional and technical capacity constraints continue to limit the effective management of protected areas and marine conservation areas. Challenges include insufficient financial and human resources, limited biodiversity monitoring systems, gaps in ecological baseline data, and the need for strengthened coordination among agencies and between St. Kitts and Nevis. The implementation of conservation initiatives has also highlighted the need for dedicated and sustainable financing mechanisms, improved data management systems and enhanced technical capacity for protected area planning, monitoring and enforcement. In the marine environment, pressures from unsustainable fishing practices, habitat degradation, coastal development, sediment runoff, invasive species, anchor damage, climate change impacts and increasing competition among

marine users continue to affect ecologically important areas. Enforcement and compliance remain key challenges, particularly in relation to fisheries regulations and the management of sensitive habitats and species. Additional information is also required on offshore marine ecosystems and biodiversity distribution to support evidence-based marine spatial planning and the identification of future conservation areas. The absence of formal gazettelement of the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA) continues to limit the full legal operationalization of the marine conservation framework and may constrain enforcement, regulatory implementation and long-term management effectiveness. Additional efforts are needed to strengthen the identification, recognition and integration of wetlands, ponds, coral reefs and other ecologically important habitats within conservation planning, spatial planning and area-based conservation measures to ensure that all sites of high biodiversity value receive appropriate levels of protection and management. Future efforts should prioritize strengthening protected area management effectiveness, biodiversity monitoring systems and sustainable financing mechanisms to support long-term conservation outcomes. Additional work is needed to improve reporting on protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), expand marine conservation efforts, strengthen enforcement and compliance, and improve understanding of offshore biodiversity. A national assessment should also be undertaken to identify, evaluate and formally recognize potential OECMs, including community-managed areas, privately conserved lands, fisheries management areas, wetlands and other sites that contribute to biodiversity conservation outside the formal protected area system. Enhancing institutional collaboration and technical capacity across agencies will further support the effective management of areas of high biodiversity importance.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

A clear example of the effectiveness of area-based conservation measures is provided by the Central Forest Reserve National Park (CFRNP), which was established to protect the remaining tropical forest ecosystem of Saint Kitts and now constitutes the largest terrestrial protected area in the Federation. The park protects approximately 5,000 hectares of forested landscapes, including critical watershed areas that supply freshwater to the island, while conserving habitats for native and endemic biodiversity. The area encompasses much of the island’s central mountain range and protects the last remaining expanse of tropical forest on St. Kitts, contributing to the maintenance of ecosystem services, soil conservation, water regulation and climate resilience. The effectiveness of this conservation approach is reflected in national assessments showing that Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) on Saint Kitts and Nevis have achieved substantial levels of protection, with the Central Forest Reserve representing one of the most significant protected biodiversity sites in the country. The park has also become an important platform for biodiversity monitoring, environmental education, research and nature-based tourism, demonstrating how protected areas can simultaneously contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development objectives. The continued protection and management of the Central Forest Reserve National Park has therefore played a critical role in safeguarding areas of high biodiversity importance, maintaining ecological connectivity across the central mountain range, and supporting national progress toward the 30x30 target.	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.		
A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4
B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-3.1
Protected Area Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas	National	83972A09-EB40-A3E9-1107-69B4F75373D4

National target 4. Implement urgent conservation actions to prevent the extinction of known threatened species and to maintain the genetic diversity of native species, including habitat protection, invasive species control, conservation regulations and awareness campaigns. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The legislative framework supporting the conservation of threatened species was significantly strengthened through the enactment of the **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act, 2025 (NCEMA)**. The Act establishes the conservation of biological diversity, the protection of threatened and endangered species and their habitats, the designation and management of protected areas, watershed conservation, invasive alien species management, environmental education and public participation as key national priorities. It also provides legal mechanisms for habitat protection, ecosystem restoration, conservation planning and long-term biodiversity management, thereby supporting national efforts to prevent species decline and maintain the genetic diversity of native flora and fauna. The **Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act** further supports the implementation of this target by establishing legal provisions for the conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity, including the protection of endangered species, the application of ecosystem-based and precautionary approaches, the establishment of marine management areas, and measures to maintain and enhance biodiversity within marine ecosystems. These provisions provide an important legal foundation for the conservation of threatened marine species, including sea turtles, and the protection of critical marine habitats. Species conservation efforts have also been supported through the continued management of protected areas, implementation of wildlife and marine resource regulations, invasive alien species management initiatives, and biodiversity data collection through national agencies and citizen science platforms such as GBIF, iNaturalist and eBird. These initiatives have contributed to improving knowledge of species occurrence, distribution and conservation status, supporting evidence-based conservation planning and decision-making. In addition, a resolution was enacted formally establishing the **Nevis Peak National Park and Camps River Watershed Protected Areas**, strengthening the long-term protection and management of habitats that support native flora and fauna and enhancing the conservation of ecologically important terrestrial ecosystems.

The **St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA) Management Plan (2021–2025)** further strengthened the framework for marine species and habitat conservation by identifying priority conservation zones containing coral reefs, seagrass beds, turtle nesting and feeding habitats, lobster and conch populations, and other areas of high marine biodiversity. The Plan established management objectives focused on protecting and enhancing marine species and habitats through research, monitoring, habitat restoration, public education and improved management measures. It also identified specific actions to strengthen marine turtle conservation, including the development of conservation and research protocols, support for ecotourism initiatives linked to sea turtle conservation, and measures to reduce vessel impacts on sensitive marine species and habitats. These measures contribute to the protection of critical marine habitats and species while supporting ecosystem-based management approaches. In addition, management interventions targeting invasive lionfish (*Pterois spp.*) have been promoted through public awareness efforts and collaboration with fishers and the restaurant sector to encourage the harvesting and consumption of lionfish as a mechanism for reducing pressures on native marine biodiversity.

Coral Reef Assistance Restoration and Education (C.A.R.E. SKN) has played an important role in advancing coral reef restoration efforts in Saint Kitts and Nevis through coral nursery, community engagement, education and innovative reef management initiatives. The organization established its first coral nursery as a pilot project in Tamarind Cove, Nevis, and subsequently expanded restoration activities through a larger coral nursery located at Majors Bay, St. Kitts, with the objective of supporting future coral outplanting efforts. Beyond coral gardening, C.A.R.E. SKN conducts reef surveys, supports marine research, delivers Reef Check monitoring programmes, provides marine biology education for youth, and offers training in coral restoration techniques. These activities contribute to strengthening local capacity for long-term reef conservation.

More recently, C.A.R.E. SKN has implemented a **Caribbean King Crab** initiative designed to support coral reef restoration while promoting sustainable livelihoods for local fishers. The project is based on the ecological role of the Caribbean King Crab (*Maguimithrax spinosissimus*) as a highly effective herbivore that helps control algal growth on reefs, thereby improving conditions for coral recovery. In 2025, the organization partnered with MOTE Marine Laboratory and the Department of Marine Resources to establish the country's first in-situ Caribbean King Crab farming system on Nevis and provided technical training to local fishers. The initiative combines reef restoration objectives with sustainable fishing opportunities and community participation, demonstrating an innovative ecosystem-based approach to marine biodiversity conservation.

Significant efforts have focused on the conservation of marine species, particularly sea turtles. Local organizations, including the **Nevis Turtle Group (NTG)** and the **St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN)**, continue to implement long-term conservation and monitoring programmes targeting Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*). Activities have included nesting beach patrols, nest monitoring, tagging programmes, assessments of hatching success, volunteer engagement, public awareness campaigns, school outreach programmes, educational camps and community engagement initiatives. Research efforts have also included regional tagging initiatives and satellite tracking studies to improve understanding of migration routes, habitat use and population connectivity, providing information essential for species conservation and management.

The Nevis Turtle Group (NTG) has implemented a comprehensive sea turtle conservation programme focused on the protection and recovery of marine turtle populations nesting and foraging around Nevis. As a member of the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST), the organization conducts long-term monitoring of nesting beaches through volunteer-based night patrols and morning beach surveys. Activities include tagging nesting females, monitoring nesting activity, assessing nest predation and poaching levels, collecting biological and ecological data and contributing information to regional sea turtle conservation databases. The organization also participates in regional tagging programmes designed to improve understanding of migration patterns, nesting frequency and population connectivity among Caribbean sea turtle populations.

The NTG has established strong partnerships with local communities, educational institutions and the tourism sector. Public education and awareness activities include school presentations, community outreach programmes, volunteer engagement opportunities and technical guidance for making coastal properties more turtle-friendly. Since 2006, the organization has partnered with the **Four Seasons Resort Nevis** and the **Sea Turtle Conservancy** to implement annual **Sea Turtle Camps** and educational activities that engage children, residents and visitors in marine conservation. The organization has also developed volunteer programmes such as the Adopt-a-Beach initiative, which supports long-term stewardship of nesting habitats through community participation and regular beach monitoring.

Research and conservation activities have been further strengthened through the **Eastern Caribbean Hawksbill Tracking and Conservation Project**, initiated in 2006 in collaboration with the **Sea Turtle Conservancy** and **Four Seasons Resort Nevis**. This programme uses satellite telemetry to track the migration routes and habitat use of critically endangered Hawksbill turtles nesting in Nevis, generating information that supports regional conservation planning and international management efforts. Through long-term monitoring, research, education, volunteer engagement and partnerships with the tourism sector, the **Nevis Turtle Group** has made an important contribution to the conservation of threatened marine turtle species and the protection of critical nesting habitats in Nevis.

The **St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN)**, established in 2003, has implemented one of the Federation’s longest-running species conservation programmes focused on marine turtles. Working in collaboration with the **Department of Marine Resources, Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine**, regional conservation networks and international research institutions, the organization conducts year-round monitoring, research, conservation and public education activities targeting Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Green (*Chelonia mydas*), Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) sea turtles. Conservation activities include systematic monitoring of nesting beaches, night and morning patrols, nest protection, tagging programmes, hatch success assessments, in-water monitoring of juvenile turtles, health assessments and long-term population monitoring. Leatherback monitoring has been conducted continuously since 2003 on the island’s principal nesting beaches, while hawksbill and green turtle nesting beaches are monitored throughout the nesting season. These efforts provide critical information on nesting activity, population trends, reproductive success and habitat use, supporting national conservation planning and management.

In addition to research and monitoring, the SKSTMN has developed innovative community-based conservation initiatives. These include conservation education programmes, annual **Sea Turtle Camps** for children and youth, public awareness campaigns, community outreach activities, volunteer programmes, ecotourism initiatives and partnerships with local communities and the tourism sector. Outcome assessments of the Sea Turtle Camp programme demonstrated measurable improvements in participant knowledge, attitudes and behaviours towards sea turtle conservation and the marine environment. The organization also developed a leatherback ecotourism programme that provides alternative livelihood opportunities while promoting appreciation for marine biodiversity and reducing pressures associated with sea turtle harvesting. These combined efforts have contributed to increasing public awareness, strengthening stewardship and supporting the long-term conservation of threatened marine turtle species in St. Kitts.

The SKSTMN has also developed an extensive scientific research programme that has generated peer-reviewed publications on sea turtle population ecology, health assessments, juvenile turtle monitoring, seabird conservation, ecotourism, environmental education and species conservation. Studies have contributed to understanding turtle health, hatchling survival, sex ratios, migration ecology and conservation threats affecting threatened marine turtle populations. Additional biodiversity monitoring initiatives have included seabird monitoring programmes and bird banding activities implemented by SKSTMN and partners to improve understanding of species movements, population trends and ecological connectivity across the Federation. These efforts contribute to strengthening the knowledge base required to guide conservation actions for native and migratory species and support the long-term maintenance of ecosystem connectivity and resilience.

An additional conservation measure implemented to reduce anthropogenic threats to nesting sea turtles was the installation of turtle-friendly lighting along key nesting beaches. In 2020, the **St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited (SKELEC)**, in collaboration with the **St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN)** and national authorities, replaced 30 conventional streetlights with amber-coloured LED lights along the roadway adjacent to Keys Beach, one of the island’s most important nesting sites for Leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*). The initiative was implemented as part of a broader national energy-efficiency programme supported through financing from the **Caribbean Development Bank**, which involved the replacement of approximately 10,760 streetlights across the Federation. The use of amber lighting reduces artificial light disturbance to nesting females and hatchlings, minimizing disorientation and decreasing the likelihood of turtles moving inland or onto roads rather than towards the sea. By addressing one of the key threats to successful nesting and hatchling survival, this initiative contributes to improving reproductive success and enhancing the conservation of threatened marine turtle populations in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Research and conservation efforts have been further strengthened through the contributions of the **Center for Conservation and Ecosystem Health at Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine (RUSVM)**, which collaborates closely with the St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network and national agencies to advance marine turtle conservation and ecosystem health research. The Centre supports scientific studies on marine turtle medicine, health assessments, population monitoring and conservation management, while also addressing threats affecting native wildlife and ecosystems. Research has documented key pressures on sea turtle populations, including nest predation by invasive species such as mongooses and vervet monkeys, coastal development, pollution, artificial lighting, bycatch and illegal harvesting. In response, conservation measures including nest screening and protection, long-term monitoring, policy support and conservation education programmes have been implemented to improve reproductive success and population recovery. The programme also contributes to capacity building by providing research opportunities, specialized training and field experience for veterinary students and young conservation professionals, helping to strengthen national expertise in wildlife conservation and biodiversity management. The generation of scientific data, combined with practical conservation interventions and public engagement initiatives, has enhanced the evidence base available for decision-making and contributed to the long-term conservation of threatened marine turtle species and associated coastal ecosystems.

The declaration of the **Nevis Peak National Park and Camps River Watershed Protected Area** provides enhanced protection for one of the most biologically important terrestrial ecosystems in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Nevis Peak area includes montane forests, rainforests, palm brake and cloud forests above the 300 m (1,000 ft) contour, representing some of the island’s most important biodiversity habitats and freshwater reserves. Biodiversity assessments conducted for the area identified more than 365 plant species, approximately 90 bird species, 14 reptile and amphibian species, and several species of special conservation concern. The protected area safeguards critical montane forest, cloud forest and rainforest habitats that support species such as the Antillean Euphonia (*Euphonia musica*), the Brown Trembler (*Cinlocerthia ruficauda*), the Lesser Antillean Saltator (*Saltator albicollis*), and the Lesser Antillean Pewee (*Contopus latirostris*), which are restricted to moist upland forest environments. Other species of conservation concern like the Funnel-eared Bat (*Natalus stramineus*), and the Fishing Bat (*Noctilio leporinus*), a extremely rare species.

The **Central Forest Reserve National Park** continues to play a critical role in the conservation of native biodiversity in Saint Kitts. The protected area safeguards the island’s largest remaining tract of tropical forest (approximately 5,060 hectares of forested habitat), including montane and cloud forest ecosystems that provide habitat for native plants, birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates. In addition to supporting biodiversity conservation, the reserve protects important watershed functions, contributes to soil stabilization, and maintains ecological connectivity across the island’s central mountain range. The continued management and protection of this area represents a key conservation measure for preventing species decline and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The Central Forest Reserve National Park protects some of the Federation’s most important remaining forest habitats, supporting a total of 538 species of plants and numerous bird species.

Bird conservation efforts have been supported through the protection of important habitats and the implementation of monitoring initiatives. Booby Island remains one of the Federation’s most significant sites for seabird conservation and is recognized as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) due to its importance for nesting and breeding seabird populations. The island’s protected status contributes to the conservation of critical bird habitat and supports the long-term survival of locally and regionally important species. Booby Island supports important breeding seabird populations, including coastal bird species, and is recognised nationally as a critical site for seabird conservation.

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Further conservation actions have focused on the identification, assessment and management of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Through the **Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis project**, implemented by IUCN, conservation action plans were developed for the **Cayon to Keys and Southeast Peninsula Ponds KBAs**. The Cayon to Keys KBA, supports the Federation’s most important nesting habitat for the Critically Endangered leatherback turtle, and the Southeast Peninsula Ponds KBA, provides habitat for migratory and resident bird species. The process identified priority conservation targets, including leatherback turtles, hawksbill turtles, shorebirds, seabirds and wetland ecosystems, and established strategic measures including species monitoring, habitat protection, invasive species management, pollution reduction and ecosystem restoration. The initiative strengthened the scientific basis for species conservation and habitat management by defining priority actions for monitoring, protection, restoration and stakeholder engagement. Under the same GEF-funded project, activities included rapid mangrove ecosystem assessments, training programmes, mangrove restoration and reforestation activities. These actions contribute to maintaining critical coastal habitats that support biodiversity, improve ecosystem integrity, enhance climate resilience and provide important nursery and feeding areas for numerous marine and coastal species. Restoration activities were implemented at Lodge Mountain to improve degraded forest habitats and enhance biodiversity conservation. Interventions focused on replacing invasive Guinea grass with native and fruit tree species, promoting forest regeneration, increasing vegetation cover, reducing erosion risks, and improving ecosystem resilience. These restoration actions contribute not only to ecosystem recovery but also to the enhancement of habitat quality for native wildlife and the long-term conservation of biodiversity, improving habitat quality for native birds, reptiles, pollinators and other wildlife while enhancing ecological resilience and connectivity between forest ecosystems.

Additional conservation actions were implemented through the NICaR-funded project **Restoration of Nevis Wetlands: Nelson's Spring and Fort Ashby (2021–2023)**, led by the **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society**. The project supported the restoration and protection of approximately 11 acres of coastal wetland habitat through invasive species removal, habitat rehabilitation, mangrove and coastal vegetation restoration, and the protection of native plant communities. Approximately 80% of woody invasive species were successfully removed, while ongoing management efforts continue to address cattail encroachment. The project also strengthened community awareness and participation through volunteer activities, educational outreach, interpretive signage, community clean-up events and promotion of wetlands as important biodiversity, birdwatching and ecotourism sites. These actions contributed to habitat protection, invasive species management and increased public appreciation of the biodiversity values of coastal ecosystems in Nevis. The restoration of Nelson's Spring and Fort Ashby also contributed to the recovery and protection of native coastal and wetland habitats through the management of invasive cattails and woody invasive species and the restoration of native vegetation, including white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) and buttonwood mangrove (*Conocarpus erectus*). These actions helped improve habitat quality for wetland and coastal biodiversity, including bird species associated with mangrove and coastal ecosystems, while strengthening the ecological integrity of two important conservation sites in Nevis.

National assessments have highlighted that invasive alien species (IAS) are one of the most significant threats to biodiversity in island ecosystems. Saint Kitts and Nevis has undertaken a range of actions aimed at reducing their impacts on native species, habitats and ecosystem integrity can contribute to biodiversity loss through competition with native species, habitat alteration, predation, disease transmission and loss of genetic diversity. Significant efforts have been undertaken to strengthen awareness and management of invasive alien species through the **“Preventing Costs of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries”** project. The initiative supported a national Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) campaign, stakeholder consultations, technical training, farmer engagement activities, media outreach, educational materials, school programmes, and public awareness events. The campaign focused on priority invasive species affecting biodiversity and livelihoods, including the green vervet monkey, rats, lionfish, mongoose and invasive plant species. These activities contributed to increasing public understanding of invasive species impacts and strengthening stakeholder participation in prevention, detection, control and management efforts.

Particular attention has been given to the management of the invasive African green vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus sabaeus*), which has been identified as one of the most problematic invasive species within the Federation. Invasive alien species management has been strengthened through the development of a comprehensive **Monkey Management Strategy** and the design of a proposed **Nevis Monkey Control Programme** targeting the invasive African green vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus sabaeus*). Building on more than a decade of scientific research documenting increasing agricultural losses and ecological impacts associated with monkey populations, the programme proposes systematic population management through strategically located feeding and trapping stations. These efforts contribute to reducing pressures on native biodiversity, supporting habitat conservation and protecting ecosystem integrity while promoting evidence-based approaches to invasive species management.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress towards this national target has been supported through strengthened legal and institutional frameworks, improved habitat protection measures, long-term species monitoring programmes, invasive species management initiatives, and expanded public awareness and stakeholder engagement. The enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025 and the formal declaration of the Nevis Peak National Park and Camps River Watershed Protected Areas have strengthened the legal basis for biodiversity conservation, habitat protection and the long-term management of ecosystems that support native and threatened species. These measures contribute significantly to safeguarding critical terrestrial habitats and maintaining biodiversity within the Federation.

Important advances have also been achieved through long-term conservation programmes targeting threatened marine turtle species. The St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN) and the Nevis Turtle Group (NTG) have established sustained monitoring programmes for various marine turtle species. These programmes have generated valuable information on nesting activity, hatching success, population trends, migration routes, habitat use and ecological connectivity. Satellite tracking initiatives undertaken in partnership with the Sea Turtle Conservancy and Four Seasons Resort Nevis have further strengthened scientific understanding of Hawksbill turtle movements and contributed data relevant to regional conservation planning and management.

A notable conservation achievement has been the successful integration of biodiversity considerations into public infrastructure through the installation of 30 turtle-friendly amber LED streetlights along the roadway adjacent to Keys Beach, one of the Federation’s most important Leatherback turtle nesting areas. By improving conditions within a critical nesting habitat, the project has strengthened the protection of threatened marine turtle populations while demonstrating how infrastructure development can be aligned with biodiversity conservation objectives.

Conservation planning has been strengthened through the identification and management of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), including the Cayon to Keys KBA and the Southeast Peninsula Ponds KBA. Conservation Action Plans developed for these sites identified priority conservation targets such as leatherback turtles, hawksbill turtles, shorebirds, seabirds and wetland ecosystems, helping to guide habitat protection, restoration and species conservation actions.

Coral reef conservation capacity has been strengthened through the establishment of coral nurseries, reef monitoring programmes and restoration training activities led by C.A.R.E. SKN and partners. The development of coral gardening programmes and innovative initiatives such as the Caribbean King Crab project has contributed to improving conditions for reef recovery while increasing local participation in marine conservation.

Habitat restoration initiatives have contributed to improving conditions for marine and coastal biodiversity through coral nursery development, mangrove rehabilitation, wetland restoration, artificial reef deployment, and innovative ecosystem-based approaches such as the Caribbean King Crab programme designed to support reef recovery and ecosystem resilience.

A notable achievement has been the ongoing restoration of the Nelson’s Spring wetland ecosystem in Nevis. Restoration efforts have contributed to reducing the dominance of invasive cattail reed populations, facilitating the recovery of native vegetation and improving habitat conditions for wildlife. Early ecological responses have included the return and increased presence of native bird species, crabs and other wetland-associated fauna, demonstrating the potential of ecosystem restoration to support biodiversity recovery and enhance ecosystem resilience.

Progress has additionally been supported through the development of national invasive species management initiatives, including assessments, awareness campaigns and management planning for priority invasive alien species such as the African green vervet monkey. These efforts have strengthened the national capacity to address one of the principal threats to native biodiversity and ecosystem integrity while supporting the long-term conservation of native species and habitats.

The knowledge base available to support species conservation has also improved through biodiversity inventories, ecological assessments and the increased use of citizen science and global biodiversity databases, including GBIF, iNaturalist and eBird. These platforms provide supplementary occurrence records and improve understanding of species distribution, biodiversity values and conservation priorities across terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems. In parallel, the importance of forests, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems and marine habitats has become increasingly reflected in national conservation projects, restoration initiatives and protected area planning processes.

Public awareness and community participation in biodiversity conservation have also expanded considerably. Conservation organizations, government agencies and project partners have implemented outreach programmes, school presentations, volunteer initiatives, educational camps, public awareness campaigns and community engagement activities focused on threatened species and ecosystem conservation. An important milestone was the establishment of an Interpretation Centre designed to serve as an educational hub for local communities, educational institutions and visitors, promoting awareness and appreciation of biodiversity values within protected and conservation areas.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Additional work is needed to strengthen the implementation of conservation, habitat protection and public awareness measures. Financial and human resource constraints remain significant barriers to the effective management of protected areas, long-term species conservation programmes and biodiversity monitoring initiatives. Implementation efforts are also constrained by limited biodiversity monitoring and data availability. While important advances have been made through species monitoring programmes, citizen science initiatives and ecological assessments, population trends for many threatened and native species are not systematically monitored, limiting the ability to assess conservation outcomes and species recovery. In addition, information on the conservation status of genetic resources and the existence of medium- and long-term conservation facilities remains incomplete and requires further assessment and documentation.

Human-wildlife conflict continues to represent an important cross-sector challenge, particularly in relation to invasive African green vervet monkey populations, which affect agriculture, ecosystem restoration efforts and native biodiversity. In addition, threatened species continue to face multiple pressures associated with human activities and habitat degradation. Key threats to marine turtles include nest predation by mongooses, monkeys, dogs and humans, coastal erosion, loss and degradation of nesting habitats, vegetation clearing, unsustainable coastal development, incidental capture of juvenile turtles and vessel strikes.

The conservation of threatened species would benefit from expanded species monitoring programmes, updated population assessments and the development of species-specific recovery and management plans. Strengthening habitat protection, addressing invasive species and other key threats, and improving public awareness and stakeholder engagement can help support long-term species recovery. Increased research and regional collaboration may also contribute to improved conservation outcomes for species with limited ecological information.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Booby Island provides an example of habitat protection contributing directly to species conservation. As a protected area and recognized Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), the island supports important nesting and breeding seabird populations and serves as one of the Federation’s most significant sites for seabird conservation. Continued protection of the island, together with ongoing seabird monitoring and bird banding initiatives implemented by conservation organizations and partners, contributes to improved understanding of bird populations, habitat use and migration patterns while helping to safeguard critical habitat for resident and migratory bird species.

Long-term sea turtle conservation programmes implemented by the St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN) and the Nevis Turtle Group (NTG) have generated over two decades of monitoring data on Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Green (*Chelonia mydas*), Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) turtles. These programmes have supported nesting beach protection, nest monitoring, tagging, hatch success assessments, satellite tracking and public awareness activities, generating critical information on population trends, migration routes and habitat use while strengthening community participation in species conservation.

The restoration of Nelson’s Spring and Fort Ashby wetlands provides an example of integrated habitat restoration and invasive species management. Restoration activities included the removal of invasive species, rehabilitation of mangrove and coastal vegetation, and protection of

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native plant communities. Monitoring following restoration documented improvements in habitat quality and the return of native wetland biodiversity, including birds, fish, crabs and other wildlife associated with coastal ecosystems.

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

National target 5. By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade, and management of all natural resources, including wild species, fisheries, forests, and agricultural lands, are sustainable, safe, and legal, minimizing impacts on ecosystems and non-target species while providing benefits to the population and conserving biodiversity. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Actions undertaken to support this target have focused on strengthening the legal and institutional framework for sustainable natural resource management, improving fisheries governance, promoting sustainable land management practices, conserving forest and marine ecosystems, and enhancing monitoring, research and stakeholder participation. The enactment of the **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025** and implementation of the **Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act** have strengthened the regulatory framework governing the sustainable use, management and conservation of biodiversity, fisheries resources, forests, watersheds and other natural resources. The **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025** significantly strengthened the national framework supporting implementation of international wildlife conservation obligations, including those related to the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**. The Act provides enhanced legal protection for protected fauna and flora, prohibits the unauthorized possession, sale and export of protected species and their derivatives, requires biodiversity monitoring and species conservation measures, and incorporates international obligations relating to wildlife subject to international trade controls into protected area management and environmental governance. Together, these provisions strengthen national efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and conserve threatened species. The **Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act** establishes conservation, management, development and sustainable use measures for fisheries, aquaculture and marine resources, through size restrictions, closed seasons, and harvest regulations. The Act promotes ecosystem-based and precautionary approaches to resource management, establishes mechanisms for fisheries planning, licensing, monitoring and enforcement, regulates trade and harvesting activities, protects endangered species and critical marine habitats, and includes measures to minimize bycatch, pollution, overfishing and impacts on non-target species. Through these provisions, the Act supports the sustainable, safe and legal use of marine resources while contributing to biodiversity conservation and the long-term socio-economic benefits derived from fisheries and related sectors.

The sustainable and legal trade of biological resources is also supported through permitting and inspection systems administered by the Department of Marine Resources, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environmental Health. These agencies regulate and facilitate the import and export of fish, fishery products, plants, livestock, meat products and other agricultural commodities through licensing, inspection and certification procedures designed to reduce biosecurity risks, support compliance with national regulations and international trade requirements, and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. Existing collaboration among Fisheries, Agriculture, Environmental Health and Port Health authorities further supports the monitoring and processing of imported biological materials and agricultural products.

The sustainable management of marine resources has been strengthened through implementation of the **St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA)** and associated Marine Conservation Zones. The SKNMMA Management Plan establishes management measures for coral reefs, seagrass beds, fisheries resources, marine habitats and biodiversity while promoting ecosystem-based management, sustainable fisheries, research, monitoring and stakeholder engagement. Marine conservation and management measures implemented within Sandy Point, Keys and The Narrows contribute to maintaining ecosystem health, protecting spawning and nursery habitats, reducing pressures on marine resources and supporting sustainable fisheries production.

Fisheries management efforts have also included measures to address invasive lionfish populations through awareness campaigns and collaboration with fishers and the hospitality sector to encourage harvesting and consumption of lionfish as a mechanism for reducing ecological impacts on native marine ecosystems. Additional efforts have focused on improving fisheries monitoring, strengthening collaboration with fishing communities and promoting sustainable resource use practices that minimize impacts on non-target species and sensitive marine habitats.

Sea turtle harvest activities are regulated through seasonal restrictions, including a closed season between March 1 and September 30 and an open season from October 1 to February 28. Fisheries regulations also include management measures intended to support sustainable use and reduce pressures on marine populations. The **Department of Marine Resources (DMR)** continues collection and publication of fisheries-related information, supporting evidence-based decision-making and resource management.

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The sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems has also been supported through coral reef restoration initiatives led by **C.A.R.E. SKN**. Activities have included coral propagation, coral nursery establishment, reef monitoring, Reef Check programmes, marine conservation education and coral restoration training. More recently, the organization implemented the **Caribbean King Crab initiative**, which promotes the use of Caribbean King Crabs (*Maguimithrax spinosissimus*) as natural grazers to reduce algal growth on reefs while creating alternative livelihood opportunities for fishers. These initiatives support ecosystem restoration, strengthen reef resilience and contribute to the sustainable management of marine resources.

The Federation has continued exploring sustainable aquaculture development as an alternative source of food production, income generation and livelihood diversification. Initiatives like **Aquatic Eats**, a family-owned aquaculture farm specialized in the cultivation of tilapia, promote aquaculture as a means of improving food security while reducing pressure on wild fisheries resources and promoting sustainable fish farming.

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis adopted the **Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ATGS) 2022–2031** to guide the transition toward more productive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems. It encourages the transition towards sustainable, resilient and biodiversity-friendly agri-food systems, including agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture. The strategy recognizes that sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity is essential for food security, livelihoods, economic growth and environmental sustainability. It advances integrated management of agricultural lands, fisheries, forests and natural resources while supporting climate resilience, ecosystem conservation and sustainable production systems. The ATGS promotes sustainable agricultural intensification, climate-smart agriculture, improved irrigation management, sustainable land management, agroforestry, diversification of production systems and strengthening of agricultural value chains.

While the Strategy places significant emphasis on agricultural transformation, it also identifies the sustainable management of fisheries resources as a national priority, recognizing the need to rebuild vulnerable fish stocks, strengthen ecosystem-based fisheries management, improve fisheries monitoring and data collection, and expand sustainable aquaculture opportunities. The Strategy further supports enhanced governance and enforcement capacity within the fisheries sector, contributing to efforts to address illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing while ensuring that the harvesting and management of natural resources remain sustainable, legal and beneficial to livelihoods, food security and biodiversity conservation. It also supports investments in research, extension services, innovation and capacity building to improve productivity while reducing environmental pressures on land and water resources.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Significant progress has been made in strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework for the sustainable use and management of natural resources. The enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025 and continued implementation of the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act have enhanced national capacity to regulate the use of biodiversity resources, support ecosystem-based management approaches, strengthen environmental governance and improve compliance with international environmental obligations. The NCEMA also strengthened provisions related to protected species, biodiversity monitoring and the regulation of activities affecting biodiversity, including measures supporting implementation of international wildlife trade commitments under CITES.

Important progress has also been achieved in marine and coastal resource management through implementation of the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA) and associated Marine Conservation Zones. These management arrangements support the protection of coral reefs, seagrass beds, spawning and nursery habitats, fisheries resources and other marine biodiversity while promoting sustainable fisheries and ecosystem-based management approaches.

The adoption of the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ATGS) 2022–2031 provides a long-term framework for the development of sustainable, resilient and biodiversity-friendly agri-food systems in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Strategy strengthens national efforts to promote sustainable agricultural production, climate-smart practices, ecosystem-based fisheries management, aquaculture development, improved resource monitoring and enhanced food security. By integrating environmental sustainability, biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use into agricultural and fisheries planning, the Strategy provides an important foundation for balancing economic development with the conservation of natural resources.

Innovative approaches to sustainable marine resource management have also emerged through coral reef restoration initiatives led by C.A.R.E. SKN. Coral nurseries, reef monitoring programmes, restoration training and the Caribbean King Crab initiative have strengthened local capacity for marine conservation while exploring opportunities to support reef recovery and alternative livelihood options for fishers. These initiatives demonstrate increasing integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use objectives.

An additional achievement has been the continued strengthening of interagency coordination for the regulation and monitoring of biological resource trade. Collaboration among the Department of Marine Resources, Department of Agriculture, Department of Environmental Health and Port Health authorities has supported permitting, inspection and compliance processes for fish, plants, livestock and other agricultural products, contributing to improved oversight of resource use, biosecurity measures and legal trade requirements. Capacity-building efforts have also been supported through operational assistance provided to Port Health personnel at the Robert L. Bradshaw International Airport, strengthening national capacity for inspection and monitoring activities.

Public awareness and stakeholder participation in sustainable resource management have increased through consultations, training programmes, environmental education activities, awareness campaigns and community outreach initiatives involving fishers, farmers, conservation organizations and local communities. These efforts have strengthened understanding of sustainable resource use practices and promoted broader engagement in biodiversity conservation and environmental stewardship.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite important progress in strengthening the legal and institutional framework for sustainable natural resource management, several challenges continue to affect national efforts. Legislative and regulatory frameworks require further operationalization and enforcement to ensure the

sustainable, safe and legal use of biodiversity resources across fisheries, forestry, wildlife management and agricultural sectors. Continued strengthening of inter-agency coordination, technical capacity and implementation mechanisms will be necessary to support effective management and compliance.

Important information gaps remain regarding the status and sustainable use of natural resources. Limited ecological assessments, fisheries surveys and long-term monitoring programmes constrain the availability of reliable data on fish stocks, sharks, rays, conch species, wildlife trade, forest resources and the sustainability of resource use practices. As a result, the establishment of science-based catch limits, harvest quotas, size restrictions and other management measures remains challenging. Information related to traditional uses of biodiversity, medicinal plant harvesting, craft materials and illegal harvesting or trade is also incomplete and not consistently available through long-term monitoring systems.

Financial, technical and logistical constraints continue to affect implementation across multiple sectors. Challenges include limited financial resources for monitoring and enforcement, operational limitations within resource management programmes and the need for sustained investment in biodiversity monitoring, research and sustainable resource use initiatives.

Additional challenges relate to strengthening institutional arrangements, inspection systems and biosecurity functions associated with the movement and trade of biological resources. Limited staffing, monitoring capacity and operational infrastructure, including inspection and storage facilities, can constrain effective implementation of border control, permitting, compliance and enforcement activities. Further efforts are also needed to strengthen coordination among relevant agencies, including fisheries, agriculture, health and environmental authorities, while enhancing regulatory frameworks governing aquaculture development and reviewing fisheries management measures to ensure that species-specific harvesting regulations adequately support the long-term sustainable use of marine resources.

Marine and terrestrial biodiversity resources continue to face pressures from human activities, including habitat degradation, unsustainable practices, illegal dumping and accidental impacts on non-target species. Boat strikes remain a threat to sea turtle populations, while insufficient monitoring limits understanding of broader ecosystem impacts and the long-term sustainability of resource use. Strengthening ecological monitoring, resource assessments, enforcement capacity and stakeholder participation will be essential to support adaptive management and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources while maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Further progress may be achieved through strengthened monitoring and enforcement of harvesting regulations, improved data collection on resource use, and the adoption of science-based management approaches for fisheries and other wild resources. Building stakeholder capacity, promoting sustainable livelihood opportunities and strengthening compliance mechanisms can help balance resource use with biodiversity conservation objectives while supporting long-term ecosystem sustainability.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Pending.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4
B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-5.1
9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-9.1
9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

National target 6. Identify and assess the invasive alien species present in the country and develop and implement a management program to reduce their introduction and establishment, while effectively controlling or eradicating priority species. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

A significant institutional achievement was the enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act, 2025 (NCEMA), which established a comprehensive legal framework for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem management and invasive alien species (IAS) management in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Act mandates the preparation, implementation and periodic review of a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) and requires that the strategy include appropriate policy, legal and institutional arrangements for all aspects of IAS management. The legislation further establishes the objectives of the NISSAP, including minimizing the impacts of invasive species on the environment, economy and society, strengthening national coordination, promoting regional cooperation to prevent the movement of invasive species, and increasing public awareness and participation in IAS management. The Act also assigns responsibility to the Department of Environment for coordinating the implementation of the NISSAP and requires its review at least every five years, thereby providing a long-term legal and institutional foundation for invasive species prevention, control and management in the Federation. The GEF-funded regional project “Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries”, implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and executed by CAB International (CABI) in collaboration with the Department of Environment of St. Kitts and Nevis and other national stakeholders, was launched in 2018 and remained under implementation through 2025. Its objective was to strengthen prevention, early detection, control and management frameworks for invasive alien species by addressing priority invasion pathways, improving institutional capacity and supporting targeted management interventions. A major achievement of the project was the completion of the Critical Situation Analysis (CSA) of Invasive Alien Species in St. Kitts and Nevis (2019). Prepared under Component 1 of the project, the CSA provided the first comprehensive national assessment of invasive alien species, including their occurrence, distribution, impacts, management history, institutional arrangements, legislative frameworks and existing knowledge gaps. The assessment reviewed terrestrial, freshwater and marine invasive species, identified priority species and pathways of introduction, evaluated current management efforts and established a technical baseline to guide future policy and management interventions. Particular attention was given to the impacts of African green monkeys, which were identified as the most significant invasive species affecting biodiversity and agriculture in the Federation. Building on the findings of the CSA, the project supported the development of a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2023-2028, providing a national framework for the prevention, early detection, monitoring and management of invasive alien species, while strengthening national coordination mechanisms for IAS management, biosecurity measures and public awareness on invasive species risks. Existing national working groups were strengthened to function as National Steering Committees responsible for overseeing invasive species management and facilitating cross-sectoral collaboration. The same project supported the development of a Monkey Management Strategy/Management Plan for the African green monkey (Chlorocebus sabaeus), identified as the priority invasive alien species in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The strategy was informed by studies on agricultural impacts, biodiversity impacts and management options conducted between 2019 and 2021. A national IAS Communication Strategy was developed to increase awareness of invasive alien species and biodiversity conservation issues. Activities included public outreach campaigns, development of educational and communication materials, stakeholder engagement initiatives, and training programmes targeting quarantine personnel, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Environment, Ministry of Tourism personnel and other key stakeholders. These actions contributed to strengthening institutional capacity for IAS prevention, monitoring and management while promoting greater public understanding of invasive species risks. To support the long-term sustainability of invasive species management efforts, the project further explored innovative financing mechanisms for IAS management through the development of a proposal for a Caribbean Invasive Alien Species Trust Fund (CIAS Trust Fund). This initiative assessed options for sustainable financing to support ongoing prevention, control, eradication, monitoring and biosecurity activities across Barbados and the OECS countries, recognizing the need for long-term investment in invasive species management. Additional management and awareness initiatives focused on marine invasive species. Prior to 2020, the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society coordinated three Lionfish Hunts to reduce populations and raise awareness regarding impacts on coral reef ecosystems. In December 2025, the initiative was reintroduced through collaboration among the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society, Nevis Aquatic and Sailing Center, and Blue Conscience. Outreach efforts also promoted local consumption of lionfish as a strategy to support population control while increasing awareness of threats posed by invasive marine species.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Significant progress was made towards strengthening the national framework for invasive alien species (IAS) management in Saint Kitts and Nevis through the implementation of the GEF-funded regional project Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries (2018–2025). A major achievement was the completion of the Critical Situation Analysis (CSA) of Invasive Alien Species, which provided the first comprehensive national assessment of invasive species, their impacts, pathways of introduction, institutional arrangements and management gaps, establishing an important baseline for future action. Building on this assessment, a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) was developed and submitted for government endorsement, providing a coordinated framework for prevention, early detection, monitoring, control and management of invasive species. The development of the NISSAP (2024–2028) represents an important milestone in strengthening national capacity to address invasive alien species through improved coordination, risk management, biosecurity planning, stakeholder engagement and public awareness. National coordination mechanisms were also strengthened through the establishment and operation of multi-stakeholder steering and technical working groups responsible for guiding IAS management and policy implementation. The project further enhanced national capacity through training, awareness-raising and biosecurity initiatives. Government officers, agricultural personnel, quarantine officials and other stakeholders received training in invasive species identification, monitoring and management, while public awareness campaigns increased understanding of IAS risks and prevention measures. Saint Kitts and Nevis also benefited from regional biosecurity	
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initiatives, including risk assessments associated with trade and passenger pathways, development of invasive species identification tools, and strengthened regional collaboration on surveillance and prevention measures.

Significant progress was also achieved in public awareness and capacity development through the implementation of a Communication, Education and Public Awareness programme launched in 2021 and expanded in 2023. The programme engaged government agencies, agricultural experts, farmers, extension officers, students and community stakeholders in activities focused on the identification, prevention, control and management of invasive alien species. Awareness campaigns, stakeholder consultations, technical training sessions and outreach activities increased understanding of the risks posed by invasive species and strengthened national capacity to support their management. The programme also facilitated the identification of priority invasive species affecting the agricultural sector and promoted the dissemination of best practices for invasive species prevention and control.

A key achievement was the advancement of management planning for the African green monkey (*Chlorocebus sabaesus*), identified as the priority invasive alien species affecting agriculture and biodiversity in the Federation. The project supported updated assessments of agricultural damage, economic impacts and population management options, resulting in the development of a national monkey management strategy and providing the evidence base required for future control and management interventions. Collectively, these actions significantly improved the knowledge base, institutional capacity, policy framework and strategic planning required to reduce the introduction, establishment and impacts of invasive alien species in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Additional knowledge on invasive species management was generated through a national study on mongoose populations conducted with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2020, which contributed to improving understanding of invasive species impacts and management options.

Research and monitoring activities have also been undertaken to better understand invasive species impacts at the national level. Experimental research conducted by Dr. Kerry Dore assessed the extent of impacts associated with the invasive African green monkey (*Chlorocebus sabaesus*) on agricultural activities and native flora and fauna.

Public awareness and community engagement were further strengthened through lionfish capture events and outreach activities organized by community groups, helping to raise awareness of invasive marine species and encourage stakeholder participation in marine conservation efforts.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Building on the progress achieved to date, further efforts will be necessary to strengthen the policy, institutional and technical foundations for invasive alien species (IAS) management, several challenges continue to affect implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Long-term financing, sustained surveillance systems, technical response capacity and effective inter-agency coordination remain key constraints to preventing, monitoring and managing invasive species. Limited systematic monitoring and periodic assessments restrict understanding of invasive species population trends, pathways of introduction and impacts on biodiversity, agriculture and livelihoods. For example, the absence of regular lionfish surveys limits the ability to assess population dynamics, confirm reported changes in distribution and abundance, and evaluate the effectiveness of management interventions. Similarly, invasive species with significant ecological and socio-economic impacts, particularly the African green monkey (*Chlorocebus sabaesus*), continue to affect agricultural production and native biodiversity. While management strategies and control options have been developed, implementation of sustained population management programmes requires additional financial resources, technical expertise, scientific data, stakeholder engagement and long-term institutional commitment. Strengthening monitoring systems, establishing measurable management indicators and improving coordination among relevant agencies will be critical to supporting evidence-based decision-making and achieving long-term invasive species management objectives.

Future implementation should focus on completing comprehensive assessments of invasive alien species, strengthening early detection and rapid response systems, and developing coordinated national management programmes. Increased public awareness, enhanced biosecurity measures, and improved monitoring and control efforts will be important for reducing the impacts of invasive species on native biodiversity, ecosystems and economic sectors.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

A notable example of the effectiveness of actions implemented under this target is the **Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme** developed through the GEF-funded **Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries** project. The programme combined public awareness campaigns, stakeholder engagement and technical training to improve national understanding of invasive alien species and strengthen management capacity. In 2023, agricultural experts were engaged to work directly with farmers and extension officers across St. Kitts and Nevis, providing training on the identification, prevention, control and management of invasive species affecting agricultural production. These activities improved awareness of priority invasive species, strengthened collaboration between environmental and agricultural sectors, and generated information on species of greatest concern to farming communities. The initiative demonstrated the value of targeted outreach and capacity-building in supporting the implementation of invasive species management measures and promoting stakeholder participation in prevention and control efforts. In addition, a range of communication materials, educational resources, conferences, television and radio appearances were developed and made publicly available online, increasing public access to information on invasive alien species and supporting sustained awareness and engagement beyond the duration of individual outreach activities.

Link: <https://caribbeaninvasives.org/index.php/2022/06/30/st-kitts-and-nevis-communication-materials-conferences-tv-radio-appearances/>

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4
6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

National target 7. By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including excess nutrients, pesticides, and plastic waste, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem services. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In 2025, Saint Kitts and Nevis advanced the **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA)**, which strengthens the national legal framework for pollution prevention and environmental management. The legislation includes provisions for pollution control permits, pollution charges, environmental auditing, management of hazardous substances, regulation of pollution sources, and emergency response to accidental releases. The Act also establishes mechanisms for environmental monitoring, information management, and enforcement, providing an important legal foundation for reducing pollution impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

A major policy milestone was achieved with the enactment of the **Plastic Waste Reduction Act, 2025**, which establishes a comprehensive legal framework to reduce plastic pollution in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Act aims to control and restrict the manufacture, importation, distribution, and sale of single-use plastic items in order to reduce pollution of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, protect biodiversity, improve waste management, and promote sustainable alternatives. The Department of Environment was designated as the Competent Authority responsible for implementation and enforcement, working in collaboration with the Customs and Excise Department and the Bureau of Standards. The legislation introduced a phased approach to eliminating selected single-use plastic products. Measures include restrictions on plastic t-shirt bags, plastic straws, styrofoam food containers, styrofoam egg crates, plastic plates, cups, and cutlery. The Act also establishes import licensing requirements for biodegradable alternatives, technical standards for environmentally friendly products, inspection and monitoring mechanisms, public awareness responsibilities, and penalties for non-compliance.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has advanced pollution reduction efforts through the **Prevention of Marine Litter in the Caribbean Sea (PROMAR) Project**, a regional initiative funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and implemented by adelphi and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Cartagena Convention Secretariat. During PROMAR Phase II (2024–2026), Saint Kitts and Nevis implemented a series of activities aimed at reducing plastic pollution, strengthening waste monitoring systems, promoting circular economy approaches, supporting policy dialogue, and increasing stakeholder awareness. A key activity under Work Package I (**Waste Stream Monitoring and Baseline Assessment**) was the establishment of a national marine litter monitoring programme. Between September and November 2025, baseline waste characterization surveys were conducted at the outlets of the College Street and Westbourne Street Ghauts in Basseterre. The work was carried out by the **Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC)**, in collaboration with the **Department of Environment**, the **St. Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation**, and other national stakeholders.

The monitoring programme included five sampling events, systematic collection and categorization of waste, analysis of waste composition and density, application of the **Clean Coast Index (CCI)**, and brand identification assessments. The initiative established the first structured baseline for understanding the sources, composition, and transport pathways of plastic waste entering the marine environment in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

In parallel, PROMAR supported the development of circular economy solutions through planning for plastic recovery and recycling initiatives, including the transformation of recovered plastic waste into value-added products such as composite panels, educational materials, laboratory equipment, and other locally useful products. The project also contributed to policy engagement and stakeholder awareness activities designed to strengthen national efforts to prevent marine litter and improve waste management practices.

Saint Kitts and Nevis continued to support marine litter prevention and public awareness efforts through participation in the **International Coastal Cleanup (ICC)**, a global citizen-science initiative coordinated by Ocean Conservancy. The programme mobilizes volunteers to remove litter from coastal and marine environments while simultaneously collecting data on the types and quantities of waste found. During the 2024 cleanup campaign, volunteers across Saint Kitts and Nevis removed and documented marine debris from coastal areas, contributing valuable information to the global Ocean Trash Index database. According to ICC records, activities in Saint Kitts engaged more than 565 volunteers who collected over 12,000 litter items, while activities in Nevis involved 137 volunteers and resulted in the collection of approximately 1,745 litter items. The initiative contributed to public awareness, strengthened community participation in marine conservation, and generated data to support evidence-based approaches for addressing plastic pollution and other forms of coastal waste.

Saint Kitts and Nevis advanced efforts to address pollution from wastewater and nutrient loading through participation in the **GEF CReW+ Project, “An Integrated Approach to Wastewater Management in the Wider Caribbean Region Using Innovative Solutions and Sustainable Financing Mechanisms”**. Implemented by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Caribbean Regional Co-ordinating Unit (CAR/RCU) in collaboration with the Department of Environment, the initiative supported a comprehensive review of the national wastewater policy and legal framework and resulted in the development of four key national instruments in 2025: (i) a **Situational Analysis on Wastewater Management**, (ii) a **National Wastewater Management Policy**, (iii) a **National Strategy and Action Plan on Wastewater Management**, and (iv) **National Wastewater Effluent Discharge Standards**. The initiative identified critical gaps in wastewater management, including the absence of a national wastewater policy, limited monitoring systems, inadequate wastewater infrastructure, and the lack of wastewater effluent discharge standards. To

address these challenges, the project established a national policy framework focused on pollution prevention, wastewater reuse, climate resilience, stakeholder engagement, monitoring systems, financing mechanisms, and regional collaboration. The project also developed a 10-year **Wastewater Management Strategy and Action Plan** with an estimated implementation budget of USD 6.3 million and proposed legally enforceable wastewater discharge standards aligned with the Cartagena Convention’s Land-Based Sources Protocol.

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The **Nevis Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA)**, in collaboration with the **Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF)**, continued to expand recycling and waste diversion initiatives aimed at reducing pollution and preventing recyclable materials from entering landfill sites and the natural environment. Key actions included the operation of a national recycling collection programme for plastics, metals, and cardboard; the establishment and expansion of community-based collection systems; public awareness campaigns promoting waste separation and recycling; and the introduction of scheduled recycling collection services across communities in Nevis. These efforts complemented broader national initiatives to strengthen solid waste management, increase resource recovery, and support a transition towards more sustainable waste management practices.

In Nevis, community participation in coastal and environmental clean-up initiatives continues to make a significant contribution to pollution reduction efforts. The **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society** has coordinated the Ocean Conservancy International Coastal Cleanup initiative since 1992 and continues to support annual clean-up activities including **Earth Day Clean Island Sweep** and **World Oceans Day** cleanup events, including a coastal cleanup at Pinney’s Beach. In addition, the annual Earth Day “Clean Island Sweep” mobilized volunteers to collect four truckloads of bulky waste, including discarded appliances, furniture, tires, and batteries, helping to prevent waste leakage into terrestrial and marine ecosystems while promoting environmental stewardship among local communities. Public awareness campaigns, school outreach activities, and community education programmes have promoted proper waste disposal, waste separation, and pollution reduction.

The **St. Kitts and Nevis Clean Seas Project**, launched in 2019 and implemented by the **Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) SKN** and **The Ripple Institute**, has contributed to reducing coastal pollution and strengthening community engagement in marine conservation. The project mobilized young people as environmental stewards through training in beach profiling, recreational water quality monitoring, environmental data collection, and coastal clean-up activities. Key activities included the establishment of a community-based monitoring network, provision of monitoring and clean-up equipment, quarterly coastal cleanups, community tree-planting initiatives, and public awareness activities. The project was implemented in collaboration with several national partners, including the Department of Environment, Department of Marine Resources, Ministry of Education, Department of Youth Empowerment, and the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society, helping to strengthen local capacity for environmental monitoring and pollution prevention. Additional community-led initiatives have contributed to reducing coastal pollution and raising awareness of marine conservation issues. **Blue Conscience** has organized regular beach cleanups, environmental education activities, and community engagement events aimed at reducing marine litter and promoting responsible environmental stewardship. Through initiatives such as the “**1-Hour Power Beach Cleanup**” campaign and World Oceans Day activities, volunteers have participated in the removal of litter from coastal areas while increasing public awareness of the impacts of pollution on marine ecosystems.

Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to implement the **Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act**, which provides the legal framework for regulating the importation, storage, manufacture, sale, transportation, disposal, and use of pesticides and toxic chemicals. The Act establishes the **Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board**, responsible for reviewing and approving controlled products, issuing licences and permits, and ensuring that products likely to pose risks to human health, wildlife, soil, air, or water resources are appropriately regulated. The framework contributes to reducing pollution risks associated with hazardous chemicals and supports the sustainable management of pesticides and toxic substances throughout their life cycle.

The St. Kitts and Nevis **Bureau of Standards** also contributes to pollution prevention and environmental monitoring through analytical and research activities. The Bureau undertakes soil testing and works closely with national authorities to support environmental quality assessments. Planned initiatives include the development of air quality monitoring programmes, research on environmental concentrations of pesticides, and investigations into the occurrence of microplastics in the environment. The Bureau also collaborates with the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board in the evaluation of chemicals and the provision of scientific information to support regulatory decisions, including the restriction or prohibition of substances where necessary. The **National Quality Policy (2021–2030)** further supports the strengthening of environmental monitoring, testing and quality assurance systems, recognizing their role in protecting human health, biodiversity and the environment. Through its laboratory services and technical functions, the St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards contributes to environmental quality assessments and is advancing initiatives related to air quality monitoring, pesticide environmental concentrations and microplastics research.

The **Department of Environmental Health** services continue to support pollution management and environmental protection through monitoring, assessment, and public health interventions. Key responsibilities include the collection of environmental data, assessment of natural resource conditions, identification of environmental risks such as erosion, flooding and resource degradation, and the development of environmental indicator databases to support environmental impact assessments and related research. Environmental Health officers also work closely with communities, health centres, government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations to promote environmental awareness, encourage sustainable practices, and address environmental conditions that may adversely affect human health and ecosystem integrity.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The adoption of the **Plastic Waste Reduction Act, 2025** represents a significant step towards addressing plastic pollution at its source. The Act establishes legally binding measures to reduce the use of problematic single-use plastics that are commonly found in coastal and marine environments. Through phased restrictions, strengthened border controls, product standards, licensing requirements, and public awareness measures, the legislation provides the institutional and regulatory framework needed to reduce plastic leakage into terrestrial and marine ecosystems over time.

The **GEF CReW+ Project, “An Integrated Approach to Wastewater Management in the Wider Caribbean Region Using Innovative Solutions and Sustainable Financing Mechanisms”** achieved important progress in establishing the enabling conditions necessary to reduce pollution from untreated and inadequately treated wastewater. The project generated the first comprehensive assessment of wastewater management challenges

in Saint Kitts and Nevis and established a national policy framework for wastewater governance. The **National Wastewater Management Policy** provides a clear goal of reducing pollution, protecting ecosystems, improving public health, strengthening climate resilience, and promoting sustainable wastewater reuse. The development of the National Strategy and Action Plan represents a significant milestone, providing a structured roadmap for wastewater governance, infrastructure improvements, monitoring systems, wastewater reuse, climate adaptation, stakeholder engagement, and financing over a ten-year implementation period. Additionally, the development of **National Wastewater Effluent Discharge Standards** establishes a technical and regulatory foundation for controlling nutrient pollution, pathogens, suspended solids, and other contaminants entering terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems.

Through **Baseline Waste Characterization Study College St. and Westbourne Ghauts, Basseterre, St. Kitts**, carried out by **Clarence Fiztroy Bryant College** under the **PROMAR project**, documented 4,532 waste items with a combined weight of approximately 232 pounds across five monitoring events. Plastics represented the dominant component of the waste stream, accounting for more than 90 percent of all items recorded. Plastic consumption-related items were identified as the primary source of litter entering the coastal environment, providing important evidence on the main pollution pathways affecting marine and coastal ecosystems. The findings confirmed the existence of a consistent and recoverable plastic waste stream, demonstrating the feasibility of implementing plastic recovery, recycling, and material transformation initiatives as part of a broader national circular economy approach. The evidence generated through the baseline assessment is now being used to guide the design of circular economy interventions, support policy discussions on marine litter prevention, and inform future monitoring and management efforts. The project also strengthened institutional collaboration among government agencies, academia, waste management authorities, and community stakeholders. Importantly,

Participation in the **International Coastal Cleanup** has contributed to reducing marine litter in priority coastal areas while strengthening public awareness of pollution issues. According to the International Coastal Cleanup 2024–2025 Report, St. Kitts and Nevis mobilized a total of 702 volunteers who removed 4,648 pounds of litter and recorded 13,809 debris items from coastal and marine environments. These efforts have generated valuable data on the composition and sources of marine litter while supporting long-term citizen engagement in pollution prevention and coastal stewardship.

During the **Earth Day Cleanup** in 2026 led by the **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society**, four full truckloads of appliances, tires, batteries, and waste materials were collected and removed. International Coastal Cleanup initiatives also demonstrated increasing public participation over time. In 2021, despite COVID-19 restrictions, 12 volunteers collected 42 pounds of litter along one mile of coastline. Participation increased substantially in 2022 with 99 volunteers collecting 866 pounds of waste across five miles of coastline, including 1,749 plastic beverage bottles. In 2023, participation further increased to 161 volunteers, resulting in collection of approximately 1,535 pounds of litter, although detailed itemized data were incomplete.

Additional achievements include strengthened partnerships among schools, businesses, government agencies, and community organizations; improved monitoring of landfill intake and diversion activities; and increased public awareness regarding pollution risks and waste management practices.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Several barriers continue to hinder full implementation of pollution prevention, waste management, recycling, wastewater planning, and marine litter reduction initiatives. Financial and technical constraints limit the expansion of environmental monitoring programmes, wastewater infrastructure improvements, and the implementation of advanced waste treatment and recycling systems. Data on water quality, sediment runoff, nutrient pollution, pesticide use, hazardous chemicals, microplastics, and biodiversity impacts remain fragmented, with limited long-term datasets available to assess trends and determine thresholds at which pollution becomes harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Additional challenges include the continued leakage of solid waste into terrestrial and marine environments, inadequate waste segregation practices, contamination of recyclable materials, illegal dumping, and infrastructure limitations at existing waste disposal facilities. While important progress has been made in reducing single-use plastics and expanding recycling programmes, the availability, affordability, and uptake of environmentally friendly alternatives remain constraints for some businesses and consumers. Continued behavioural change and public awareness efforts are needed to improve compliance with waste reduction measures and promote sustainable consumption patterns.

Wastewater management also remains a significant challenge. The absence of centralized wastewater treatment facilities, limited monitoring and enforcement capacity, aging infrastructure, and the need for substantial financial investments continue to affect efforts to reduce nutrient and wastewater pollution.

Achieving this target will require continued investment in waste management infrastructure, wastewater treatment, pollution monitoring systems and public education initiatives. Strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms, promoting sustainable agricultural practices and reducing plastic waste generation can help address major sources of pollution while improving ecosystem and human health outcomes.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The International Coastal Cleanup provides a practical example of the effectiveness of community-based actions to address pollution. In 2024, cleanup activities in Saint Kitts and Nevis mobilized more than 700 volunteers and resulted in the removal of over 13,800 litter items from coastal environments. Beyond the direct removal of waste, the initiative generated standardized data on marine debris and strengthened environmental awareness among participants, supporting long-term behavioural change and informing future waste management and pollution prevention measures.

An additional example is the establishment of the first structured marine litter baseline monitoring programme in Saint Kitts and Nevis, covering two major urban ghauts discharging into Basseterre Bay and the completion of five monitoring events between September and November 2025 using standardized PROMAR methodologies which contributed to the identification of over 4,500 waste items and characterization of major pollution sources, providing evidence to guide future interventions.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4
7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-7.1
7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-7.2
7.CT.2 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Component	GBF-INDICATOR-287
7.CY.4 Hazardous waste generation per capita	Complementary	GBF-INDICATOR-183

National target 8. Enhance the resilience of biodiversity in St. Kitts and Nevis to climate change by conserving and restoring key ecosystems, such as coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves, and integrating nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation measures into national and local climate strategies. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) is the Federation's overarching sustainable development framework. Several pillars contribute to climate adaptation and resilience, including Pillar 7, which focuses on Health and Social Protection and promotes stronger community resilience to climate-related impacts. In line with this, the **National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037** guides sustainable development and land-use planning in St. Kitts and Nevis. The Framework integrates climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, environmental protection, and sustainable infrastructure considerations into national planning processes. Through its emphasis on risk-informed development and the protection of vulnerable communities and ecosystems, the NDPF supports long-term climate adaptation and resilience-building efforts across the Federation.

In 2024–2025, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, in partnership with the **Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)** and with support from the Green Climate Fund, initiated the project **Building Resilience Through National Adaptation Planning in St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN-NAP)**. The initiative aims to develop the country's **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**, strengthen institutional coordination for climate adaptation, improve climate risk assessments, generate evidence to support adaptation decision-making, and integrate adaptation measures into national development planning and sectoral policies. By establishing a strategic framework for addressing climate vulnerabilities and prioritizing adaptation actions, the NAP process will support the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation measures and nature-based solutions, contributing to the long-term resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems and communities to the impacts of climate change.

The **Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of St. Kitts and Nevis (2021)** reinforces the country's commitment to climate resilience by prioritizing adaptation actions in coastal and marine ecosystems, water resources, agriculture and tourism, while promoting integrated coastal zone management, ecosystem-based adaptation approaches and the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into national development planning. These commitments provide an important policy framework for conserving and restoring climate-resilient ecosystems and advancing nature-based solutions in support of biodiversity conservation. The NDC further recognizes the importance of coastal and marine ecosystems in climate adaptation, promoting integrated coastal zone management and measures to strengthen the resilience of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and associated coastal habitats that provide critical ecosystem services and natural protection against climate-related hazards.

Through the **Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)** project in 2024, St. Kitts and Nevis strengthened institutional capacity for climate action monitoring and reporting through the development of an NDC Tracking Framework and supporting tools. The initiative enhanced national capacity to track adaptation and mitigation actions, develop indicators, improve data management systems, and support evidence-based climate decision-making.

The **Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Initiative- St. Kitts and Nevis (CARI-SKN)** is a project that focuses on increasing coastal resilience to climate impacts, including sea level rise and coastal erosion. Community engagement has been a central component of the project, particularly through consultations and activities involving the Irish Town community and other coastal stakeholders.

The establishment of the **St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA)** has further strengthened climate resilience efforts by promoting ecosystem-based management of coastal and marine resources. Through the protection of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and other critical marine habitats, the SKNMMA contributes to maintaining ecosystem functions, enhancing biodiversity conservation, supporting fisheries sustainability, and increasing the adaptive capacity of marine ecosystems to climate-related pressures.

An additional milestone was the ratification of the **Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)** in 2025. Through ratification, Saint Kitts and Nevis reinforced its commitment to marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable ocean governance while strengthening opportunities for international cooperation, capacity-building, technology transfer, and access to scientific knowledge. The Agreement also supports improved management of marine biodiversity and contributes to broader efforts to enhance the resilience of ocean ecosystems in the face of climate change and other emerging pressures.

Climate change adaptation and resilience considerations have been increasingly integrated into national and local planning frameworks through the development of the **Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan (2023 Update), the Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre (2022–2037), and the Urban Resilience Plan for Charlestown (2026–2036)**. These planning instruments promote climate-resilient development, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable land management while recognizing the critical role of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems in supporting resilience. The National Physical Development Plan incorporates climate resilience, ridge-to-reef management, and sustainable land management principles, while the Urban Resilience Plans identify investments to strengthen environmental protection, coastal zone management, ecosystem conservation, and community resilience. Together, these initiatives contribute to the integration of ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions into land-use planning and development decision-making, supporting the long-term resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems, and communities to climate change impacts.

The continued management of the **Central Forest Reserve** and the formal designation of the **Nevis Peak National Park and Camp Rivers Watershed Protected Area** have strengthened the protection of two of the Federation’s most important terrestrial ecosystems, enhancing their capacity to support climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. These protected areas safeguard critical forest habitats that provide essential ecosystem services, including water regulation, soil stabilization, carbon sequestration, and the protection of native species and ecological connectivity. By conserving intact forest ecosystems and reducing pressures from unsustainable land use, these measures contribute to ecosystem-based adaptation efforts and help strengthen the resilience of biodiversity and local communities to the impacts of climate change.

Through the IUCN-headed **Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management Project**, restoration activities were implemented to enhance ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation. Actions included assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry establishment, mangrove ecosystem assessments, development of mangrove conservation and restoration plans, mangrove rehabilitation activities targeting 20 hectares, monitoring programmes, and training for government agencies, NGOs, and local stakeholders. Spatial prioritization analyses using ecosystem service assessment tools supported identification of restoration sites that maximize biodiversity, climate, and ecosystem service benefits. A **Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM)** was implemented in 2022 to identify and prioritize ecosystem restoration opportunities across Saint Kitts and Nevis. The assessment applied a multi-criteria spatial analysis incorporating biodiversity conservation, watershed protection, climate vulnerability, soil productivity, and carbon sequestration considerations. The process supported evidence-based identification of priority restoration areas and strengthened integration of ecosystem restoration into national climate resilience and land management planning. Carbon sequestration was incorporated as a key criterion in ROAM, ensuring that restoration priorities considered not only biodiversity conservation and watershed protection, but also the potential of ecosystems to contribute to climate change mitigation and long-term resilience.

The **Parks and Beaches Unit** implements a monthly community outreach initiative that supports elderly residents who require assistance with landscaping and yard maintenance. Through this programme, teams provide services such as grass cutting, trimming, pruning, and general yard upkeep for seniors across communities in St. Kitts. The initiative contributes to climate adaptation and resilience by helping vulnerable populations maintain safe and manageable living environments, reducing risks associated with overgrown vegetation, pests, drainage blockages, and extreme weather events. Additionally, the programme promotes community solidarity and social protection by ensuring that elderly citizens receive practical support to enhance their well-being and resilience. In addition, the **Department of Environment** regularly supports and organizes school and community beach clean-ups, environmental awareness activities, ecosystem conservation efforts, and educational outreach programmes designed to strengthen environmental stewardship and climate resilience among communities.

Marine ecosystem restoration efforts have included coral reef conservation and rehabilitation activities led by the **Department of Marine Resources and C.A.R.E. SKN**. These initiatives include the establishment of an in-situ coral nursery containing 13 coral trees supporting three coral species (*Acropora palmata*, *Orbicella annularis*, and *Orbicella faveolata*), coral propagation activities, reef monitoring, and identification of priority out-planting sites to support reef recovery and climate resilience. Artificial reef installations have also contributed to enhancing marine habitat complexity and supporting ecosystem recovery. Reef Check EcoDiver training programmes have strengthened national capacity for long-term reef monitoring and ecosystem management.

Disaster Risk Reduction in St. Kitts and Nevis is coordinated primarily at the federal level through the **National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)** and the island level through the **Nevis Disaster Management Department (NDMD)**, in alignment with national disaster risk reduction policies and strategies. The **Climate Action Unit** is currently developing the **National Loss and Damage Strategy** and preparing to submit the application for the Fund to Respond to Loss and Damage.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Significant progress has been made in strengthening the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change through a combination of policy development, ecosystem conservation, restoration initiatives, and improved environmental governance. Climate adaptation considerations have been integrated into national and local planning frameworks through the development of the National Adaptation Plan (SKN-NAP) process, the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Physical Development Plan, and Urban Resilience Plans for Greater Basseterre and Charlestown, promoting ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, and climate-resilient development.

Phase I of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project strengthened the Federation's climate transparency and reporting systems through the development of a national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Framework, an NDC Tracking Framework, and provided the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) Modelling Tool. These outputs have enhanced the country's capacity to track emissions, monitor progress towards climate targets, and support evidence-based decision-making, and are currently informing the development of the NDC 3.0, LT-LEDS, BTR1, NC4, and updated greenhouse gas inventory processes.

The protection and management of key terrestrial ecosystems have been strengthened through the continued management of the Central Forest Reserve and the designation of the Nevis Peak National Park and Camp Rivers Watershed Protected Area, safeguarding critical forest habitats that support water security, carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, biodiversity conservation, and ecological connectivity. Ecosystem restoration efforts have also advanced through sustainable land management initiatives, including the implementation of the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM), mangrove restoration planning and rehabilitation activities, assisted natural regeneration, and agroforestry interventions designed to enhance ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation benefits.

In marine and coastal environments, the establishment of the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA), coral reef restoration programmes, artificial reef deployment, and long-term reef monitoring initiatives have strengthened the protection and recovery of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and other critical marine habitats. These efforts contribute to maintaining ecosystem functions, supporting sustainable livelihoods, enhancing fisheries resilience, and increasing the adaptive capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems to climate-related pressures.

Through the national 30x30 Initiative, the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Blue Marine Foundation and Blue Conscience to advance the protection and sustainable management of 30% of the Federation's marine space by 2030. Consultations led by the Department of Marine Resources, Blue Marine Foundation, and Blue Conscience, have actively engaged fisherfolk and other marine stakeholders in discussions related to marine conservation, marine protected area expansion, and sustainable ocean management.

The Nationally Determined Contribution Investment Plan was completed in 2026 which includes a sector-specific financial and action framework to achieve an economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions reduction of 61% by 2030.

Ongoing wetland and mangrove restoration efforts implemented by the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS) at Nelson's Spring and Fort Ashby continue to strengthen the resilience of coastal ecosystems to climate change. Activities have contributed to the restoration of approximately 4.45 hectares (11 acres) of degraded coastal wetlands at Nelson's Spring and Fort Ashby, enhancing coastal protection, ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation benefits through mangrove rehabilitation and habitat restoration.

Additional progress has been achieved through the IUCN-supported Sustainable Land Management Project, which conducted a Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of Mangrove Ecosystems across fifteen sites and identified priority areas for restoration. The project supported mangrove conservation planning, restoration training, rehabilitation of priority sites, and the development of a Mangrove Conservation Action Plan, strengthening the contribution of mangrove ecosystems to coastal resilience, biodiversity conservation, water regulation and climate adaptation.

The Climate Action Unit has also advanced the development of a Draft Climate Change Act, which is expected to provide a strengthened legal and institutional framework for climate action, adaptation planning, emissions reduction and resilience-building. Once adopted, the legislation will further support the integration of climate change considerations into biodiversity conservation, ecosystem management and sustainable development decision-making.

Progress has also been supported through strengthened institutional capacity, international cooperation, and public engagement. The ratification of the BBNJ Agreement, implementation of climate monitoring and reporting initiatives, and expanded community awareness and stakeholder participation programmes have improved the enabling environment for climate adaptation while fostering greater recognition of the role of healthy ecosystems in building resilience to climate change.

Climate resilience considerations have also been incorporated into public awareness and community engagement programmes. Environmental education campaigns, stakeholder consultations, biodiversity projects, and climate-related outreach activities have increased awareness of the role of healthy ecosystems in reducing climate risks and supporting adaptation. Community participation has been encouraged through ecosystem restoration activities, coastal clean-ups, citizen science initiatives, and biodiversity conservation programmes.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation efforts continue to face financial, institutional, technical, and ecological challenges that constrain the scale and long-term sustainability of climate adaptation and ecosystem resilience initiatives. Limited financial resources and restricted access to long-term funding remain significant barriers to expanding ecosystem restoration programmes, implementing adaptation measures, and sustaining environmental monitoring systems. Additional investment is required to support climate-resilient infrastructure, ecosystem-based adaptation interventions, and long-term management of priority ecosystems.

Institutional and governance challenges also persist. Fragmented governance arrangements, overlapping institutional mandates, and limited coordination among agencies can affect integrated climate adaptation planning and implementation. Existing regulatory frameworks are not yet fully adapted to address emerging climate risks and may lack specific provisions supporting ecosystem-based adaptation, integrated coastal zone management, and long-term ecosystem restoration. Strengthening institutional coordination and adaptation financing mechanisms remains a priority.

Technical and data-related constraints continue to limit evidence-based planning and assessment of adaptation outcomes. Quantification of the area of mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs restored, conserved, or maintained since 2020 requires further verification and improved monitoring systems. Greater integration between greenhouse gas inventories, biodiversity monitoring programmes, and climate resilience indicators would strengthen assessment of ecosystem-based adaptation outcomes and support more comprehensive national reporting. Limited technical expertise, monitoring equipment, long-term datasets, and specialized capacity for blue carbon assessments, seagrass monitoring, coral reef management, and ecosystem resilience evaluations further constrain implementation.

Additional ecological and operational challenges affect restoration initiatives. Mangrove restoration efforts have experienced setbacks due to seedling losses caused by roaming livestock and other disturbances, requiring the identification of alternative restoration sites and adaptive management approaches. Restoration activities can also be complicated by land tenure arrangements, as some ecologically important areas are located on privately owned lands despite existing environmental protections. Post-project monitoring is often limited, making it difficult to evaluate long-term ecosystem recovery and resilience outcomes once external funding has ended.

Saint Kitts and Nevis also remains highly vulnerable to sea-level rise, coastal erosion, hurricanes, droughts, extreme rainfall events, and water scarcity. Increasing climate pressures continue to place stress on coastal, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems, requiring accelerated implementation of

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adaptation measures, strengthened ecosystem protection, and greater investment in nature-based solutions to maintain biodiversity resilience and ecosystem services.

Further implementation should focus on scaling up ecosystem-based adaptation measures, strengthening climate risk assessments, integrating biodiversity considerations into climate planning processes and ensuring that climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives are inclusive and accessible to vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities. Expanding restoration and conservation efforts in vulnerable ecosystems, improving monitoring systems, increasing access to climate finance, and promoting accessible early warning systems, inclusive evacuation planning, and community participation can enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services to climate change impacts.

Future community engagement efforts should continue to strengthen the participation of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, ensuring that climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives are inclusive and accessible to all members of society.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The **Environment for Everyone (EFE)** Initiative demonstrates the practical application of ecosystem-based adaptation principles through community-led actions that help reduce environmental degradation and strengthen local resilience to climate-related impacts. By addressing illegal dumping, promoting proper waste management and engaging citizens in the restoration and maintenance of public spaces, the initiative contributes to improving ecosystem health and reducing pressures on terrestrial and coastal environments. The campaign has also proven effective in fostering environmental stewardship and increasing public participation in conservation efforts, creating stronger community support for biodiversity protection and climate adaptation measures. Through its emphasis on behavioural change, environmental awareness and collective responsibility, EFE is helping build the social foundations necessary for the long-term conservation and restoration of ecosystems that support climate resilience in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Link: <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/04/02/environment-for-everyone-campaign-advances-nationwide-effort-to-promote-environmental-wellness-and-shared-responsibility/>

The **Community Climate Action Fund (C-CAF)** provides a concrete example of how local communities can be empowered to implement nature-based solutions and climate adaptation measures that directly support biodiversity conservation. By making financial resources accessible to community groups and civil society organizations, the programme enables the implementation of locally identified projects focused on ecosystem restoration, climate-smart agriculture, water conservation and sustainable livelihoods. The initiative strengthens community capacity to respond to climate risks while generating co-benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being. Its emphasis on community-driven action ensures that adaptation measures are tailored to local conditions and priorities, thereby increasing their effectiveness, sustainability and contribution to national efforts to enhance ecosystem resilience under changing climatic conditions.

Link: <https://sknis.gov.kn/2025/07/24/communities-encouraged-to-lead-climate-action-through-c-caf-grant-opportunity/>

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

8.CY.2 National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry

Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-219

8.CY.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-294

National target 9. Promote and adopt biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, and fisheries to enhance resilience and sustainability of production systems, while maintaining ecosystem functions and conserving biodiversity. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025)** further strengthened the legal framework for the sustainable management of forests, soils, and watersheds. The Act promotes the sustainable use of biological diversity and forest resources, while supporting the conservation, restoration, and expansion of forest ecosystems and the protection of ecosystem functions. These provisions contribute to maintaining the natural resource base that supports sustainable agricultural production, soil stability, water regulation, and climate resilience.

Actions to promote sustainable fisheries and marine resource management have focused on strengthening regulatory and ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries governance. **The Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act (2017)** established management measures for marine resources, including minimum size requirements for key species such as lobster and conch, while supporting the sustainable use and long-term management of fisheries resources. Fisheries management initiatives have also been complemented by efforts to improve fisheries monitoring, fisher engagement and ecosystem-based management approaches.

The establishment and implementation of the **St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA)** has further strengthened the adoption of biodiversity-friendly practices in the fisheries sector through an ecosystem-based management approach that integrates conservation, sustainable use and livelihood objectives. The SKNMMA management framework includes designated fisheries, conservation, recreation and multiple-use zones to regulate marine activities, protect critical habitats such as coral reefs and seagrass beds, support the recovery of commercially important species, and reduce conflicts among resource users. Management measures include strengthening fisheries governance, promoting sustainable fishing practices, enhancing monitoring and enforcement, supporting fisherfolk organizations, developing species-specific management plans for lobster, conch and reef fish, and implementing coral reef restoration and habitat conservation initiatives. These actions contribute to maintaining ecosystem functions while supporting food security, sustainable livelihoods and the long-term resilience of marine production systems.

Efforts to diversify sustainable production systems have included support for emerging aquaculture initiatives. The **Department of Marine Resources** has collaborated with private operators and academic institutions to strengthen knowledge exchange, research and capacity building for aquaculture development. **Aquatic Eats**, the country's first family-owned fish farm, has worked with government agencies and research institutions to improve production practices and support the sustainable development of the sector. Additional collaborations with **Ross University** have contributed to research, training and curriculum development related to aquaculture.

Additional biodiversity-friendly livelihood initiatives have focused on innovative aquaculture and ecosystem restoration approaches. C.A.R.E. SKN initiated a pilot **Caribbean King Crab aquaculture** programme designed to support both sustainable livelihoods and coral reef restoration objectives. The initiative seeks to develop captive breeding techniques for a native species while contributing to ecosystem recovery through future releases into reef restoration sites.

The **St. Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (2022–2031)** provides the overarching national framework for promoting biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient agricultural development. The strategy seeks to transform agri-food systems through the sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, and integrated land, soil, water and coastal ecosystem management. It promotes the mainstreaming of biodiversity into agricultural systems and recognizes the importance of healthy ecosystems in supporting long-term productivity, food security, climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

Through the GEF-funded **Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in Saint Kitts and Nevis Project**, a range of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices were promoted to enhance the sustainability and resilience of production systems. The project supported Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, including contour farming, reduced and zero tillage, soil cover management, water harvesting, soil conservation measures, agroforestry systems, organic soil amendments, retention ponds and improved irrigation systems. Training, technical assistance and extension services strengthened farmers’ capacity to reduce soil erosion, improve soil fertility, increase water retention and enhance agricultural productivity while maintaining ecosystem functions and reducing land degradation. Agroforestry has been promoted as a key biodiversity-friendly production practice under this project. Restoration activities combined agroforestry, reforestation, and assisted natural regeneration approaches to rehabilitate degraded landscapes while enhancing ecosystem services and supporting sustainable agricultural production. Agroforestry systems incorporating fruit tree species such as coconut, soursop, breadfruit, mango, and avocado were established within agricultural areas, contributing to soil conservation, increased carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, and improved resilience of farming systems.

Additional efforts to promote resilient and sustainable agricultural production have focused on strengthening climate adaptation and water security within the agricultural sector. Recognizing increasing pressures from drought, declining rainfall, water scarcity, and climate variability, the Government has supported investments in agricultural water infrastructure, including the construction of ponds and water storage systems on farms through Global Environment Facility-supported initiatives. These measures complement broader Sustainable Land Management and Climate-Smart Agriculture interventions by improving water availability, reducing vulnerability to drought, strengthening adaptive capacity, and supporting the long-term sustainability of agricultural production systems. The Federation has also advanced climate-resilient agricultural development through initiatives aimed at enhancing agricultural adaptive capacity to climate variability and integrating climate change considerations into agricultural planning and investment processes.

Since 2025, the **St. Kitts Investment Promotion Agency (SKIPA)** has promoted investment opportunities in sustainable agricultural technologies, including greenhouse systems, vertical agriculture and aquaponics. These approaches support more efficient use of water, land and agricultural inputs while contributing to climate-resilient and resource-efficient production systems.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (2022–2031) established the first comprehensive national framework linking agricultural productivity, climate resilience, biodiversity conservation and sustainable ecosystem management within a single agri-food systems approach. The strategy explicitly mainstreams biodiversity into agricultural development and promotes climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fisheries and integrated natural resource management.

Under the Sustainable Land Management Project, farmers adopted climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices that improved soil conservation, water management and farm resilience. More than 35 hectares of farmland benefited from restoration and sustainable land management interventions, while farmers received training and technical support on climate-smart agriculture, integrated pest management, soil conservation and sustainable production techniques.

National efforts have strengthened the enabling environment for sustainable fisheries through implementation of the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act and continued promotion of ecosystem-based fisheries management approaches. Sustainable production objectives are increasingly recognized as contributing simultaneously to food security, biodiversity conservation, tourism and economic resilience.

Progress has been made in strengthening the resilience of agricultural production systems through the adoption of climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management practices. Notably, support was secured for the development of ponds and water storage infrastructure on at least 100 farms, improving water security for agricultural production and reducing vulnerability to drought. These investments complement broader efforts to promote sustainable farming practices, improve soil and water conservation, and enhance the sustainability of agricultural livelihoods.

Agroforestry approaches have been integrated into sustainable land management interventions. By 2025, seven farms covering approximately 22.7 hectares had established orchard-based agroforestry systems, incorporating fruit tree species alongside crop production. These interventions contribute to landscape restoration, improved soil stability, enhanced ecosystem functions, increased carbon sequestration, and greater resilience of agricultural systems to climate variability.

Initial progress has been made in developing sustainable aquaculture initiatives. Pilot activities involving Caribbean King Crab aquaculture, together with partnerships between government agencies, private operators and academic institutions, have expanded technical knowledge and strengthened the foundation for future aquaculture development in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation efforts continue to face technical, financial and institutional challenges. Limited availability of national data and indicators constrains the ability to assess the extent of biodiversity-friendly agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, agroforestry adoption and sustainable aquaculture practices across the Federation. Additional monitoring systems and data collection mechanisms are required to support evidence-based reporting and decision-making.

Enforcement and compliance remain limited due to insufficient human, technical and financial resources, reducing the effectiveness of environmental regulations and sustainable resource management measures.

The agricultural sector remains highly vulnerable to drought, hurricanes, land degradation, water scarcity, invasive species and other climate-related pressures that affect productivity and ecosystem health. Continued investment is needed to expand climate-smart agriculture, strengthen extension services, improve water management infrastructure and support the wider adoption of sustainable production practices.

Aquaculture remains at an early stage of development and requires additional technical capacity, regulatory support, investment and research. Pilot initiatives such as the Caribbean King Crab project have experienced implementation delays and operational challenges, highlighting the need for continued technical support and long-term financing to ensure successful scaling and sustainability.

Future efforts should focus on accelerating the transition towards sustainable production systems by strengthening technical capacities, expanding access to financial and policy incentives, and promoting the adoption of biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient practices across key productive sectors. Improving environmental monitoring, supporting applied research and innovation, and fostering partnerships among government agencies, producers, academia and civil society can help scale up successful approaches and strengthen the contribution of productive landscapes and seascapes to biodiversity conservation while supporting economic development and livelihoods.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Through the GEF-funded **Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis Project**, executed by IUCN, farmers received training, technical assistance, climate-smart technologies and sustainable land management support to improve productivity while reducing environmental impacts. Interventions included water harvesting systems, drip irrigation, soil conservation measures, integrated pest management, contour ploughing, composting and agroforestry practices. The project also used GIS and environmental mapping tools to identify degraded lands and guide restoration and sustainable agricultural practices.

Farmers reported significant improvements in water availability, soil health, crop yields and farm resilience. Beneficiaries highlighted the importance of water catchment systems, drip irrigation, soil conservation materials and technical support in helping them adapt to drought conditions and reduce production risks. The project also strengthened farmers’ capacity through training, grant-writing support and improved access to sustainable agricultural inputs, demonstrating how biodiversity-friendly and climate-smart practices can improve livelihoods while maintaining ecosystem functions.

The initiative illustrates how integrated land management, ecosystem restoration and climate-smart agriculture can simultaneously support food production, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Link: <https://iucn.org/story/202512/farmers-thrive-st-kitts-and-nevis-embraces-climate-smart-agriculture>

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-10.1
10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

National target 10. Restore, maintain, and enhance ecosystem services, such as water regulation, pollination, and coastal protection, that are vital for human well-being and biodiversity conservation. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Ecosystem services in Saint Kitts and Nevis are maintained through a range of conservation, restoration and sustainable management initiatives, including forest and watershed protection, coastal and marine ecosystem conservation, wastewater management, water quality monitoring, and climate adaptation planning. Several initiatives have been implemented to restore, maintain and enhance these ecosystem services, recognizing their importance for sustainable development and human well-being. The National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025) strengthened the legal and institutional framework for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems that provide essential ecosystem services. The Act establishes a national protected areas system, mandates the protection of forests, watersheds, freshwater, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, supports the restoration of degraded ecosystems, and recognizes the St. Mary’s Biosphere Reserve as a nationally protected area. Through these measures, the Act contributes to maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services, including water regulation and supply, soil conservation, coastal protection, climate resilience, and biodiversity conservation, thereby supporting human well-being and sustainable development. Under the GEF-funded “Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in Saint Kitts and Nevis” project, which is executed on behalf of the Ministry of Sustainable Development by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), a Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) was conducted in 2022 to identify priority areas for ecosystem restoration across the Federation. The assessment forms part of a broader initiative aimed at transforming degraded landscapes into biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient systems while maintaining ecosystem services that support livelihoods and national development. A key focus of the assessment was the restoration and protection of ecosystem services related to water regulation and water security. Using watershed delineation tools and spatial analysis, the project identified priority watersheds, riparian corridors, groundwater recharge areas, ponds, lagoons and watercourses for restoration and protection. These areas were prioritized because restoring them is expected to improve both the quantity and quality of water available for human consumption, strengthen watershed functions, reduce erosion, and safeguard freshwater resources that are essential for communities, agriculture and biodiversity. The assessment also incorporated biodiversity conservation and coastal resilience considerations into restoration planning. Priority restoration areas included protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), riparian habitats, mangroves, ponds and other ecologically important ecosystems that contribute to maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. Restoration of these ecosystems is expected to enhance habitat quality, improve ecological integrity, strengthen connectivity, and support ecosystem services such as flood mitigation, climate regulation and coastal protection. The ROAM process evaluated ecosystem vulnerability to natural hazards, including flooding, hurricanes and coastal erosion. Mangroves, wetlands, ponds and coastal ecosystems were specifically identified as priority areas for restoration due to their role in reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate-related impacts. By integrating ecosystem restoration with disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation objectives, the project contributes to maintaining and enhancing nature’s contributions to people while strengthening the long-term resilience of both ecosystems and communities. The project “Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management” conducted a Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of Mangrove Ecosystems in 2023 to evaluate the health and restoration potential of mangrove ecosystems across Saint Kitts and Nevis. The assessment surveyed fifteen coastal wetland and mangrove sites and identified priority areas for mangrove restoration as part of a broader effort to restore approximately 20 hectares of mangrove habitat. The initiative contributes directly to the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services provided by mangroves, including coastal protection, nursery habitat for fisheries, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and water regulation. Through this project, ecosystem restoration activities were undertaken across forest, agricultural and coastal ecosystems. These included assisted natural regeneration and reforestation in degraded upland areas, rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystems, sustainable land management interventions to reduce soil erosion, and the installation of water storage infrastructure to improve water security for agricultural communities. The project specifically targeted the restoration of ecosystem functions linked to water regulation, soil retention, carbon sequestration, and coastal protection. Mangrove restoration and conservation actions were implemented to improve ecosystem integrity and strengthen coastal resilience. Activities included rapid mangrove ecosystem assessments, development of a Mangrove Conservation Action Plan, mangrove reforestation training, rehabilitation of priority mangrove sites, and monitoring of mangrove growth. These interventions contribute to coastal protection, biodiversity conservation, fisheries support and climate resilience. Through the USAID-funded Nevis Island Climate Adaptation and Restoration (NICaR) Programme, the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society in collaboration with St. Thomas’s Improvement Group (STIG), implemented the Restoration of Nevis Wetlands Project at Nelson’s Spring and Fort Ashby, focusing on wetland rehabilitation, mangrove restoration, invasive species control, and community engagement. Actions included the removal of invasive cattail reeds and woody invasive vegetation, restoration of open-water wetland habitats, rehabilitation of coastal wetland areas, planting of mangrove species and native coastal vegetation, protection of existing native trees, and the development of	EN
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community stewardship and environmental education programmes. These activities support water regulation, habitat restoration, coastal protection and biodiversity conservation while enhancing opportunities for ecotourism and environmental awareness.

To improve the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services related to water quality, coastal protection, and ecosystem health, Saint Kitts and Nevis launched the **GEF CReW+ (Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management) Project** in 2024. The initiative aims to strengthen national wastewater management through policy reform, improved regulatory frameworks, and the development of sustainable wastewater solutions to reduce pollution entering terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems.

Additional actions were undertaken to strengthen water security and climate resilience as key ecosystem services supporting human well-being and sustainable development. In February 2026, the Government commissioned the **2 Million Gallons Per Day (MGPD) Basseterre Desalination Plant**, significantly increasing national water production capacity and improving the reliability of water supply across St. Kitts. Complementing this effort, a groundwater development programme was initiated to drill ten new production wells at strategic locations, aimed at diversifying water sources, strengthening drought resilience, and improving long-term water availability for communities and economic sectors.

Saint Kitts and Nevis also advanced the development of the St. Kitts and Nevis TransWater Project ("**Transitioning the Water Supply in St. Kitts and Nevis to a Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Sector**") in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC). The project, currently under preparation for submission to the Green Climate Fund, seeks approximately US\$40 million in financing to transform the national water sector through improved water resource management, modernization of water infrastructure and monitoring systems, reduction of non-revenue water losses, strengthened institutional capacity, and enhanced climate resilience of the national water supply network.

Under the project, the Federation developed a **National Policy on Wastewater Management**, a **National Strategy and Action Plan on Wastewater Management**, and **National Wastewater Effluent Discharge Standards**. These measures provide a framework for reducing untreated wastewater discharges, protecting coastal and marine ecosystems, promoting water reuse, and supporting integrated water resources management. The policy recognizes the importance of safeguarding coral reefs, mangroves, freshwater resources, and other ecosystems that provide critical services for biodiversity conservation and human well-being.

As part of the implementation of nature-based solutions, a constructed wetland pilot system was established at College Street Ghaut in Basseterre to treat and reuse greywater. The pilot project reduces pollutant loads entering the environment while demonstrating sustainable and cost-effective approaches to wastewater treatment. By improving water quality and reducing pressures on downstream coastal and marine ecosystems, the initiative contributes to the maintenance of ecosystem services and supports the long-term resilience of biodiversity and local communities.

In addition, Saint Kitts and Nevis ratified the **Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol)** in 2024, strengthening its commitment to reducing land-based sources of marine pollution and improving the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems that provide essential ecosystem services, including fisheries, tourism, shoreline protection, and water quality regulation.

Ecosystem services have been incorporated into urban resilience and development planning through the **Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre (2022–2037)**. The Plan recognizes the importance of the Basseterre Valley Watershed, ghaut systems, aquifers, coastal ecosystems, and urban green spaces in supporting water security, climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and human well-being. It includes actions aimed at integrated watershed management, coastal ecosystem protection, and the conservation and enhancement of urban green spaces, thereby promoting the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services essential for both communities and biodiversity.

Through the GEF-funded "**Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States**"(**IWEco Project**), led by UN Environment (UNEP), Saint Kitts and Nevis implemented a range of nature-based solutions to address land degradation, improve water quality, restore wetlands and coral reefs, strengthen environmental monitoring, and promote integrated water, land and ecosystem management. Demonstration activities included watershed restoration at College Street Ghaut, wetland rehabilitation at Nelson’s Spring, quarry restoration and reforestation in Nevis, coral reef monitoring and pilot coral nursery project, and the upgrading of national water quality monitoring protocols. These interventions contributed to enhancing ecosystem services related to water regulation, coastal protection, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. The project engaged different institutions and organizations like St Kitts and Nevis’ Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources, Physical Planning, Water Services, Environmental Health, Public Works, Economic Affairs and Public Sector Investment Planning (PSIP), Youth Empowerment and Environment, Nevis Island Administration (NIA), Department of Physical Planning and Environment, Marine Resources, Nevis Housing and Land Development Corporation, Environmental Health, Water Department, Integrated Water Resources Management Unit, Disaster Management Department and Public Works Department, the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN), the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS), and C.A.R.E. SKN.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Saint Kitts and Nevis established its first comprehensive national framework for wastewater management through the development of a National Wastewater Policy, a National Wastewater Management Strategy and Action Plan, and National Wastewater Effluent Discharge Standards. Together with the ratification of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol) in 2024, these measures strengthened the national framework for reducing land-based sources of pollution and protecting freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems.

A nature-based wastewater treatment pilot was established at College Street Ghaut in Basseterre, demonstrating the use of constructed wetland technology to improve wastewater management, reduce pollutant loads entering the environment, and promote the sustainable reuse of water.

Through the GEF-funded Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in Saint Kitts and Nevis Project, a Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) was completed in 2022, providing a science-based framework for ecosystem restoration across the Federation. The assessment identified approximately 1,970 hectares with very high restoration potential and more than 7,160 hectares with high restoration potential, including forests, agricultural lands, pastures, shrublands and freshwater-associated ecosystems that can enhance ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation, water regulation and climate resilience.

Restoration activities undertaken at Nelson’s Spring and Fort Ashby resulted in the rehabilitation of approximately 11 acres of coastal wetland habitat through invasive species removal, restoration of open-water areas, protection of native vegetation, and the re-establishment of mangrove and coastal plant species. These interventions enhanced ecosystem functions related to water regulation, biodiversity conservation and coastal resilience, and improved the ecological condition of a coastal wetland linked to a coastal aquifer and seasonal drainage system. The removal of invasive cattail stands and woody vegetation supported the recovery of wetland functions associated with water regulation, habitat quality and ecosystem resilience.

Mangrove rehabilitation initiatives implemented under both the Sustainable Land Management Project and the Restoration of Nevis Wetlands Project supported the restoration of priority coastal ecosystems through site assessments, habitat rehabilitation and mangrove planting. These actions contributed to strengthening ecosystem services related to coastal protection, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and climate resilience.

Restoration interventions implemented across forest, agricultural and coastal landscapes reduced pressures associated with soil erosion and land degradation while promoting improved water retention, increased carbon sequestration and enhanced ecosystem integrity. These actions strengthened ecosystem services that support water security, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation.

Community engagement, environmental education activities and volunteer participation were integrated into wetland restoration initiatives at Nelson’s Spring and Fort Ashby, strengthening local stewardship and increasing public awareness of the importance of wetlands and mangroves in maintaining ecosystem services and supporting community resilience.

The Central Forest Reserve and associated upland catchments continued to play a critical role in safeguarding national water resources, providing essential watershed functions that support water supply, aquifer recharge, erosion control and climate resilience.

Significant progress was achieved in strengthening water security and the resilience of ecosystem services associated with freshwater resources. The commissioning of the 2 MGD Basseterre Desalination Plant substantially increased national water production capacity and improved the reliability of water supply for households, businesses and public services across St. Kitts.

The initiation of a groundwater development programme, including the drilling of ten new production wells, further strengthened efforts to diversify water sources and enhance resilience to drought and climate variability.

The advancement of the St. Kitts and Nevis TransWater Project is laying the foundation for long-term transformation of the national water sector through climate-resilient infrastructure, improved water resource management, enhanced monitoring systems and institutional strengthening. The project preparation process has strengthened the technical basis for future investments aimed at reducing water losses, improving operational efficiency and safeguarding water-related ecosystem services under changing climate conditions.

The CReW+ Project strengthened national wastewater and water-quality monitoring capacity through the implementation of a pilot wastewater treatment initiative and specialized training programmes, enhancing the country's ability to monitor and manage pollution affecting freshwater and coastal ecosystems.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation efforts continue to face challenges related to the limited availability of nationally consolidated data on ecosystem services. Information on ecosystem service values, carbon sequestration rates, coastal protection benefits, and water quality indicators is not consistently compiled or monitored at the national level, with available data often generated through individual projects rather than long-term national monitoring programmes. These limitations constrain the ability to comprehensively assess trends, quantify ecosystem service benefits, and measure progress toward national biodiversity targets.

The restoration and protection of ecosystems are further constrained by the predominance of private land ownership in many priority areas. While important restoration opportunities have been identified, implementation is often dependent on the willingness of private landowners to participate in conservation and restoration initiatives. This has presented challenges for mangrove rehabilitation, watershed restoration, and the protection of ecologically significant sites located outside public lands.

Financial and institutional constraints have also affected the pace of implementation of some ecosystem restoration activities. Delays in funding disbursement and reimbursement processes, combined with limited resources available to implementing organizations, have occasionally slowed project execution and reduced the ability to undertake large-scale restoration interventions requiring specialized equipment and ongoing maintenance.

Limited enforcement and surveillance capacity remain important challenges for the protection of coastal ecosystems. Although legal provisions exist under environmental and physical planning legislation, implementation and compliance monitoring are not always sufficient to prevent activities that may adversely affect sensitive coastal habitats and the ecosystem services they provide. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms, surveillance systems and regulatory compliance will be critical to support effective coastal protection and sustainable development.

Achieving sustained stakeholder engagement and community participation remains an ongoing challenge. While awareness and outreach efforts have improved public understanding of the importance of wetlands, mangroves, watersheds and other ecosystems, securing long-term participation and support from all stakeholders continues to require significant investment in communication, education and collaborative management approaches.

In addition, continued pressure from infrastructure development, tourism expansion, coastal development, land-use change and other competing land uses presents ongoing challenges for maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services.

Future efforts should prioritize the identification, valuation and monitoring of key ecosystem services to support evidence-based decision-making. Strengthening watershed management, ecosystem restoration and conservation initiatives, while increasing public awareness of ecosystem service benefits, can help ensure the continued provision of critical services that support biodiversity, livelihoods, climate resilience, and human well-being. Additional attention should be given to strengthening surveillance, compliance monitoring and enforcement under the National Conservation and

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Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025, the Development Control and Planning Act (Chapter 20:07), and the Nevis Physical Planning and Development Control Regulations to enhance the protection of coastal ecosystems, watersheds and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Future implementation should also promote equitable access to ecosystem services by ensuring that ecosystem restoration, water security initiatives, and nature-based solutions consider the needs of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Inclusive planning and community engagement should help ensure that essential ecosystem services, such as clean water, climate regulation, coastal protection, and recreational natural areas, remain accessible and beneficial to all members of society, particularly during periods of climate-related stress and natural disasters.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

College Street Ghaut Restoration: At College Street Ghaut, nature-based solutions were implemented to reduce erosion, sedimentation and flood risk through the installation of gabion baskets, revegetation using vetiver grass, stabilization of riverbanks, and maintenance of drainage infrastructure. By 2022, significant growth of vegetation along the ghaut banks was observed and the rate of sedimentation appeared to have decreased compared to conditions prior to the intervention, demonstrating the effectiveness of ecosystem-based approaches for watershed management and water regulation.

Nelson's Spring Wetland Restoration: The restoration of Nelson’s Spring wetland demonstrated positive ecological responses following invasive species removal and wetland rehabilitation. Water birds, native wetland plants, fish, crabs and butterflies were observed returning to the site, indicating improvements in habitat quality and ecosystem functioning. The project also contributed to the recovery of ecosystem services associated with biodiversity conservation, water regulation, recreation and community well-being.

Quarry Restoration and Reforestation in Nevis: Restoration interventions at Potworks and Coconut Walk demonstrated the potential of sustainable land management approaches to rehabilitate degraded quarry and eroded coastal landscapes. Following the installation of contouring systems, water-harvesting structures, fencing and revegetation measures, significant vegetation growth was recorded during the second phase of restoration, illustrating the effectiveness of ecosystem restoration in reducing land degradation and improving ecosystem resilience.

Coral Reef Restoration: Coral nursery pilot project at Tamarind Cove demonstrated the effectiveness of community-based marine restoration approaches. A coral nursery was established, reef monitoring capacity was strengthened, and transplanted corals achieved measurable growth, while lessons learned from monitoring informed adaptive management and future restoration efforts. The initiative contributed to enhancing ecosystem services associated with fisheries, coastal resilience and marine biodiversity conservation.

The IWeco Case Study concluded that the project successfully demonstrated integrated environmental management and nature-based solutions that generated environmental, social and economic benefits.

Case Study for St. Kitts and Nevis National Sub-Project: 1.5 Addressing Impacts of Acute Land Degradation in the College Street Ghaut in St Kitts and Quarries and Sand Mining Hotspots on Nevis, 2024 – IWeco

Link: https://www.iweco.org/sites/default/files/2024-03/IWeco_Case_Study_St%20Kitts_%20%26_%20Nevis_Final.pdf

Approved GCF Project Preparation Facility application: Transitioning the Water Supply in St. Kitts and Nevis to a Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Sector (SKN TransWater Project)

Link: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/ppf079-cccc-saint-kitts-and-nevis.pdf>

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

National target 11. Significantly increase the area, quality, and connectivity of green and blue spaces in urban areas by 2030, enhancing biodiversity, ecological connectivity, and human well-being. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Efforts to enhance the area, quality and connectivity of green and blue spaces in Saint Kitts and Nevis have been advanced through national development planning, physical planning, environmental management and urban resilience initiatives. Actions have included the protection and enhancement of parks, public beaches, open spaces, recreational areas, coastal access points, and community-based environmental awareness and clean-up activities. Biodiversity considerations have also been increasingly integrated into land-use planning and environmental decision-making processes. The National Development Planning Framework (2023–2037) mainstreams climate resilience, environmental sustainability and ecosystem protection into national development planning. The Framework promotes integrated approaches to land use, environmental management and sustainable development that support the enhancement of green and blue spaces while contributing to improved quality of life, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. The Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan (2023–2037) integrates biodiversity, climate resilience and ecosystem connectivity into national land-use planning. The Plan promotes the protection and enhancement of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, adopts a ridge-to-reef approach to ecological connectivity, and includes policies supporting parks, open spaces, trails and recreational areas located in proximity to communities. These measures contribute to improving the quality and connectivity of green and blue spaces while supporting human well-being and environmental sustainability. The Urban Resilience Plan for Charlestown (2026–2036) was developed to guide investments aimed at enhancing urban resilience through environmental protection, resource conservation, public space improvements and sustainable urban development. The Plan promotes a vision of a resilient urban centre connected through accessible public spaces and supported by investments that strengthen environmental quality, climate resilience and community well-being. The Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre (2022–2037) was developed to guide investments aimed at strengthening urban resilience through watershed protection, environmental management, climate adaptation, public space improvements and sustainable urban development. The Plan adopts an integrated watershed-based approach that recognizes the importance of the Basseterre Valley Watershed and Aquifer for water security, biodiversity conservation, flood regulation and community resilience. The National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025), together with national physical planning and environmental assessment processes, has strengthened opportunities for integrating biodiversity, environmental sustainability and ecosystem connectivity into development planning. Green and blue spaces are increasingly recognized as important assets for public health, recreation, tourism, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The development and adoption of the Urban Resilience Plan for Charlestown established a strategic framework for enhancing environmental quality, public spaces and urban resilience through a portfolio of 42 proposed investments that support sustainable urban development and community well-being. The Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre established a comprehensive framework for strengthening urban resilience through integrated watershed management, environmental protection, climate adaptation, sustainable infrastructure and improved public spaces.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Monitoring progress towards this target remains constrained by the absence of nationally consolidated data on urban green and blue spaces. Information is currently unavailable on the proportion of the urban population living within walking distance of green and blue spaces, the percentage of built-up areas dedicated to public green and blue spaces, and other indicators related to accessibility and connectivity. Existing information is often fragmented across projects and institutions. The expansion and enhancement of urban green spaces is further constrained by the high proportion of privately owned land within and around urban areas, which can limit opportunities for public access, ecological connectivity and restoration activities. In addition, the built-up nature of many urban centres reduces the availability of suitable space for tree planting, urban greening initiatives and the expansion of public green infrastructure. Balancing urban development needs with the creation and maintenance of green and blue spaces remains an ongoing challenge. Implementation could be strengthened through the incorporation of green and blue infrastructure into urban planning processes and the development of long-term management plans for public green spaces. Greater emphasis should also be placed on universal accessibility to ensure that parks, beaches, coastal areas, trails, and other green and blue spaces can be safely and equitably accessed by all members of society, including persons with disabilities. Enhancing community participation in the planning and management of these spaces, promoting inclusive design, improving physical accessibility, and increasing investment in urban biodiversity initiatives can contribute to healthier, more resilient and biodiversity-friendly urban environments while enhancing social inclusion and human well-being.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Pending.	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-12.1

National target 12. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge by 2030, in accordance with international agreements **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Saint Kitts and Nevis has continued advancing implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) measures under the Nagoya Protocol through policy development, institutional strengthening, national reporting, and regional cooperation initiatives. National efforts have focused on establishing the legal, administrative, and institutional foundations required to regulate access to genetic resources and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

Implementation of this target has been supported through participation in the UNEP-GEF/IUCN regional project “**Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in Countries of the Caribbean Region**”, implemented between July 2015 and May 2019, which facilitated legislative gap analyses, policy consultations, stakeholder engagement, awareness raising, and development of draft ABS legislative provisions and institutional arrangements.

National consultations held in Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2018 resulted in the design of a proposed ABS governance framework, including designation of the Department of Environment as National Focal Point and Competent National Authority, establishment of a National ABS Committee, development of interim procedures for Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), permit issuance, review of access applications, benefit-sharing negotiations, and provisions relating to traditional knowledge.

A significant step forward was the incorporation of Access and Benefit-Sharing provisions within the updated **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025**. The Act formally recognizes the sovereign rights of Saint Kitts and Nevis over its genetic resources and establishes a legal framework governing access to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge, and benefit-sharing arrangements. The legislation designates the Department of Environment as the Competent National Authority and National Focal Point for ABS matters and outlines procedures for access applications, Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), Access and Benefit-Sharing Agreements, permit issuance, benefit-sharing obligations, compliance measures, sanctions, and reporting requirements. The Act also includes provisions addressing traditional knowledge, local community interests, non-monetary and monetary benefits, biosafety considerations, and restrictions on access where biodiversity conservation or public interest concerns may arise.

The Department of Environment has implemented interim administrative procedures for processing applications, negotiating benefit-sharing agreements, and issuing permits while formal legislation remains under development. National implementation has further included submission of information to the ABS Clearing-House, designation of a National Focal Point and Competent National Authority, preparation of national reports, and participation in regional ABS capacity-building activities, including the 2026 CARICOM Capacity-Building Workshop on Access and Benefit-Sharing. This workshop focused on strengthening national ABS frameworks, negotiation capacity, permitting systems, biotechnology-related ABS considerations, digital sequence information (DSI), and regional coordination mechanisms.

Saint Kitts and Nevis continued to operationalize the principles of the Nagoya Protocol through the implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) arrangements governing access to genetic resources and biological materials. The Department of Environment also applied Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), ABS permits and contractual agreements for research involving biodiversity resources, including collaborations with international universities and research institutions. These agreements established conditions for access, utilization, transfer of materials, data sharing, reporting requirements, participation of local counterparts, and the equitable sharing of non-monetary benefits arising from research activities.

Administrative controls implemented through the Plant Quarantine Unit, including permit and phytosanitary certification requirements for the movement of plant materials, continue to contribute indirectly to oversight and monitoring of biological material movement into and out of the Federation.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress achieved includes increased institutional understanding of Access and Benefit-Sharing principles and Nagoya Protocol obligations, strengthened participation in regional ABS initiatives, and the establishment of foundational institutional arrangements to support future implementation.

A formal legal framework for ABS has been established through the NCEMA 2025, while development of draft legislative provisions that establish comprehensive procedures for access permits, prior informed consent, mutually agreed terms, benefit-sharing arrangements, compliance measures, traditional knowledge considerations, and institutional responsibilities remains ongoing.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has successfully designated a National Focal Point and Competent National Authority, submitted information through the ABS Clearing-House, and completed national reporting obligations under the Nagoya Protocol.

Important progress has also been made through development of a proposed National ABS Committee composed of representatives from key government agencies, including environment, agriculture, marine resources, customs, legal affairs, standards, and Nevis-based authorities. The proposed framework establishes transparent review procedures for access applications and mechanisms for coordinating benefit-sharing negotiations. Practical implementation experience has also been gained through application of interim PIC and MAT procedures and the negotiation of at least one ABS Agreement involving access to genetic resources for research purposes. National discussions have additionally emphasized technology transfer, capacity building, ecological inventory development, research collaboration, and protection of traditional knowledge as important expected outcomes of the future ABS system. Multiple ABS agreements and permits were negotiated and implemented, providing legal certainty for access to genetic resources while safeguarding national sovereignty over biological resources and ensuring that research activities generate benefits for the Federation through knowledge generation, data sharing, scientific collaboration, capacity development and access to research outputs.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite important progress, implementation of ABS measures in Saint Kitts and Nevis remains at an early and evolving stage. The principal challenge remains the absence of enacted and fully operationalized ABS legislation and associated regulations, resulting in continued reliance on interim administrative procedures. Additional challenges include limited technical, financial, and human resources for implementation and enforcement; insufficient centralized systems for tracking permits, genetic resource access requests, benefit-sharing agreements, and traditional knowledge documentation; and limited public awareness among resource users and stakeholders. Institutional coordination remains complex because responsibilities for biological resources are distributed across multiple agencies and across both islands. Additional work is required to operationalize the proposed National ABS Committee, establish monitoring and compliance mechanisms, strengthen data management systems, and develop procedures for monitoring utilization of genetic resources after access has been granted. Regional assessments have similarly identified lengthy legislative processes, institutional capacity constraints, and operationalization of ABS systems as common challenges across Caribbean countries. The 2020 project evaluation for the UNEP/IUCN Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in Countries of the Caribbean Region further noted that many Caribbean countries, including Saint Kitts and Nevis, continue facing challenges related to institutional and legal arrangements, operationalization of ABS systems, limited technical capacity, and the lengthy processes required for development and adoption of ABS legislation and governance mechanisms. Emerging challenges also include regulation of biotechnology-related research, monitoring of Digital Sequence Information (DSI), tracking utilization of genetic resources outside national jurisdiction, and ensuring effective compliance with mutually agreed terms and benefit-sharing obligations. Further progress will depend on strengthening the legal, institutional and administrative frameworks required to operationalize access and benefit-sharing mechanisms. Capacity-building for government agencies and stakeholders, increased awareness of ABS requirements and improved documentation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge will support more effective implementation of this target.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Administrative permitting and phytosanitary procedures implemented by the Plant Quarantine Unit for the import and export of plant materials, including permit application, inspection, and certification requirements aligned with ISPM international standards, which contribute to oversight and monitoring of biological materials movement. Link: https://sknis.gov.kn/2024/02/16/protocols-and-procedures-required-for-the-importation-or-exportation-of-plant-materials-from-and-to-st-kitts/ An example of the practical administrative handling of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) measures is the agreement established between the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis and Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine in 2026 to support research on freshwater and terrestrial snails associated with the potential transmission of <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>. The agreement regulated access to biological materials through prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, while establishing conditions for collection, analysis, reporting and benefit sharing. The research contributes to improving national knowledge of biodiversity and public health risks, including the identification of snail species that may serve as intermediate hosts for parasites. As part of the benefit-sharing arrangements, research findings, data and reports are to be made available to national authorities, supporting evidence-based decision-making, scientific capacity development and the integration of biodiversity and One Health considerations into environmental management and public health planning.	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.		
B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	GBF-INDICATOR-C.1
	Headline
C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

National target 13. By 2030, fully integrate biodiversity considerations into national and sectoral policies, strategies, and development plans, including land use, agriculture, and tourism, ensuring public participation, transparency, and inclusivity in environmental governance **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

A major step toward mainstreaming biodiversity across national development and governance frameworks was the enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act, 2025, which replaced the previous National Conservation and Environment Protection Act of 1987. The new legislation significantly expands the scope of environmental governance by establishing an integrated framework for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, protected area management, watershed and wetland conservation, ecosystem management, pollution control, access and benefit-sharing, environmental impact assessment, and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. The Act strengthens institutional coordination by establishing a National Environmental Council with representation from key sectors including environment, agriculture, tourism, disaster management, marine resources, physical planning, civil society, and environmental non-governmental organizations. It also mandates collaboration among government agencies and promotes stakeholder participation in environmental management and decision-making processes. The legislation further requires the preparation of a National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS), the establishment of a National Environmental Information System (NEIS), and the integration of environmental considerations into national decision-making processes. These mechanisms provide an institutional foundation for incorporating biodiversity considerations into land-use planning, tourism development, natural resource management, and other sectoral policies. Saint Kitts and Nevis has advanced the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations across national development planning through the adoption and implementation of the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023–2037, the country’s overarching development strategy. The NDPF establishes environmental sustainability and climate resilience as central pillars of national development and positions climate resilience as the anchor for all development planning. The framework recognizes the country's biodiversity, natural resources, and ecosystem services as fundamental assets for sustainable development and integrates environmental considerations across key sectors including agriculture, fisheries, water resources, tourism, land management, disaster risk reduction, energy, and economic development. The NDPF incorporates a dedicated biodiversity component under its Climate Resilience pillar, establishing a national vision to integrate biodiversity considerations into climate change responses, environmental management, and broader development decision-making processes. The framework promotes sustainable management of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems, supports the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and encourages the incorporation of biodiversity-related sustainability principles into investment and development planning. It further emphasizes participatory governance, transparency, accountability, and respect for nature as core national values guiding policy implementation. The framework also establishes strategic priorities for biodiversity conservation, including sustainable management of agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries and marine resources; invasive species management; pollution reduction; biodiversity assessment and monitoring; public awareness and education; green economy development; and strengthened institutional support for biodiversity-related decision-making. Through these provisions, biodiversity considerations are integrated into long-term national planning and sectoral development strategies. The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis updated the Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) in 2023 to guide land-use planning and sustainable development through to 2040. The updated Plan incorporates contemporary environmental priorities, including climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, ridge-to-reef management, and sustainable land management as core planning principles. This plan explicitly integrates environmental protection and biodiversity conservation into national development planning by establishing a vision for healthy and diverse ecosystems, promoting climate-responsive land-use planning, and requiring that terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems be appropriately managed. The Plan further incorporates environmental considerations into decisions regarding housing, tourism, agriculture, infrastructure, water management, and economic development. The updated Plan introduces land-use policies designed to protect and expand protected areas, safeguard watersheds and aquifers, promote sustainable agricultural development, reduce environmental risks associated with settlement expansion, and support ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation. The Plan also provides a framework for future Local Area Development Plans, ensuring that biodiversity and environmental considerations are incorporated into planning processes at multiple spatial scales. Biodiversity considerations have been further integrated into national and sectoral planning through the development of the Coastal Master and Marine Spatial Plan (CMSP) for Saint Kitts and Nevis. Developed under the Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project, the CMSP establishes an integrated framework for managing coastal, marine, and watershed systems while supporting the transition toward a sustainable Blue Economy. The Plan incorporates ecosystem-based management, integrated coastal zone management, marine spatial planning, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable resource use into development planning and decision-making processes. It also provides policy guidance and investment priorities for sectors including tourism, fisheries, coastal development, water resources management, and environmental protection, thereby promoting the integration of biodiversity considerations across key sectors of the national economy. In addition, the Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre (2022–2037) was developed. The Plan adopts a watershed-based approach to urban development and recognizes the critical role of coastal ecosystems, mangroves, coral reefs, beaches, ghauts, and the Basseterre Valley Watershed in supporting water security, climate resilience, tourism, and biodiversity conservation. It includes specific actions for integrated watershed management, coastal zone management, marine spatial planning, and the protection of natural assets from environmental degradation, pollution, and climate change impacts, thereby mainstreaming biodiversity into urban planning and infrastructure development.	EN
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Saint Kitts and Nevis has integrated biodiversity considerations into agricultural sector planning through **the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ATGS) 2022–2031**. The Strategy establishes a national vision for resilient and productive agri-food systems that contribute to economic growth, food security, improved livelihoods, and nutritional health through the sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity. Developed through a broad consultative process involving government agencies, farmers, fishers, private sector stakeholders, research institutions, civil society organizations, and development partners, the Strategy promotes a coordinated and inclusive approach to agricultural development.

The ATGS explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability into agricultural policy and planning by establishing “Effective Environmental Health and Biodiversity Management” as one of its four strategic outcomes. The Strategy includes actions to promote integrated management of land, soil, water, coastal and marine ecosystems; strengthen natural resource governance; improve coastal and aquatic ecosystem management; enhance community participation in environmental stewardship; and mainstream biodiversity considerations into agricultural production systems. The framework further promotes climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem-based management approaches, sustainable fisheries management, biodiversity-friendly production systems, and improved coordination between agriculture, environment, trade, tourism, and other sectors.

St. Kitts Investment and Promotion Agency (SKIPA) has also focused on creating opportunities for private investment through promotional materials and outreach initiatives designed to attract sustainable investment. In parallel, the agency has worked collaboratively with the Ministry of Agriculture and environmental stakeholders to support planning and policy development related to sustainable agriculture and investment priorities.

An important ongoing initiative includes development of a **National Investment Code** intended to establish a legislative framework governing investment activities and promoting sustainability considerations within investment decision-making processes. The proposed code is expected to create a roadmap for priority sectors and support improved planning and investment governance. Priority sectors identified under the framework include agriculture, tourism, information and communication technology (ICT), and renewable energy, with completion anticipated by the end of 2026.

Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation have been mainstreamed into key development and natural resource management sectors through implementation of Component 2 of the **Sustainable Land Management Project**. The component was specifically designed to address deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, and threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services by promoting sustainable practices across sectors including agriculture, tourism, coastal development, residential housing, and pollution management. Through restoration interventions, agroforestry initiatives, sustainable farming practices, climate-resilient agricultural measures, and ecosystem rehabilitation activities, the project has supported the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into sectoral decision-making and resource management practices.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has advanced the integration of environmental sustainability considerations into sectoral development planning through the **Gender Equality Action Plan 2022–2027**. The Action Plan includes a dedicated policy domain on Climate Change and the Environment and promotes gender-responsive approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, natural resource management, and the green economy. Planned actions include gender analyses and impact assessments for environmental sectors, development of gender-responsive environmental planning tools, public awareness programmes, climate change capacity-building initiatives, and mechanisms to strengthen inclusive participation in environmental decision-making processes. Within the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Security policy domain, the Action Plan promotes gender-responsive approaches to sustainable agriculture and fisheries development and includes measures to develop knowledge tools and practices aligned with green economy principles, environmental preservation, and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services. These provisions support the incorporation of biodiversity considerations into sectoral planning while promoting sustainable production, food security, and improved livelihoods for women and men engaged in agriculture and fisheries.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Significant progress has been made toward mainstreaming biodiversity across national development planning, sectoral policies, and governance frameworks in Saint Kitts and Nevis. During the reporting period, biodiversity considerations have been formally integrated into key national planning and policy instruments, including the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023–2037, the Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan (2023), the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ATGS) 2022–2031, the National Gender Equality Action Plan 2022–2027, and the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025. These instruments collectively recognize biodiversity conservation, ecosystem integrity, sustainable natural resource management, climate resilience, and environmental sustainability as essential components of national development.

Key outcomes achieved include strengthened policy coherence across sectors; improved integration of biodiversity considerations into land-use planning, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, water resource management, and climate resilience initiatives; enhanced institutional mechanisms for intersectoral coordination and environmental governance; and increased recognition of biodiversity as a cross-cutting development priority. The adoption of the NCEMA 2025 has further strengthened the legal and institutional framework for biodiversity mainstreaming through new provisions for environmental planning, biodiversity conservation, environmental information management, strategic environmental assessment, and stakeholder participation.

The ROAM assessment generated national restoration opportunity maps and baseline digital land-use maps that provide an evidence-based foundation for integrating biodiversity considerations into land-use planning and sustainable development decisions.

The incorporation of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management objectives into agricultural transformation policies, gender-responsive planning, and national spatial planning frameworks strengthens the foundation for more integrated, transparent, inclusive, and sustainable decision-making processes while supporting the implementation of national biodiversity objectives and broader sustainable development goals.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Additional efforts are needed to systematically review and strengthen biodiversity integration across sectoral policies, strategies, and implementation frameworks, particularly in land-use planning, tourism, investment, and other productive sectors. While biodiversity considerations have been incorporated into several national policies and planning instruments, further evidence is needed to assess the extent to which these provisions are being implemented and operationalized across sectors. Implementation efforts also continue to face challenges associated with creating enabling conditions for sustainable investment and the wider adoption of biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient production systems. Expanding sustainable agricultural approaches, including greenhouse production, vertical farming, aquaponics, and other resource-efficient technologies, will require additional financial incentives, technical support, and investment mechanisms to encourage private sector participation and long-term adoption. While progress has been made in stakeholder engagement and public participation, challenges remain in ensuring the meaningful inclusion of vulnerable and underrepresented groups, including persons with disabilities, within biodiversity planning and decision-making processes. Accessibility barriers, limited availability of inclusive communication formats, and insufficient consideration of diverse needs may constrain equitable participation and access to information. Ongoing challenges include strengthening policy coherence and coordination among government institutions, improving information sharing across sectors, and ensuring that environmental considerations are consistently integrated into investment planning, infrastructure development, and economic decision-making processes. In addition, opportunities remain to strengthen the integration of biodiversity conservation within tourism, ecotourism and ecosystem-based livelihood development, limiting the potential to generate broader social and economic benefits from sustainable biodiversity management. Continued collaboration among environmental, agricultural, planning, tourism, and investment authorities will be essential to ensure that development initiatives contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, and climate resilience objectives. To further mainstream biodiversity across sectors, greater emphasis should be placed on integrating biodiversity objectives into national development planning and investment decisions. Strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, monitoring implementation and demonstrating the economic and social benefits of biodiversity conservation can help improve policy coherence and long-term commitment. This should include the development of a National Natural Capital Accounting and Ecosystem Valuation Programme to quantify the economic contribution of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, forests, watersheds and other ecosystems to tourism, fisheries, water security, disaster risk reduction and climate resilience. The results should be integrated into national budgeting, development planning and investment decision-making to strengthen evidence-based policy and investment decisions. Further implementation should focus on strengthening inclusive participation mechanisms for vulnerable groups, improving accessibility for persons with disabilities, and enhancing the integration of biodiversity considerations into sustainable tourism, ecotourism and ecosystem-based livelihood initiatives to support both conservation and sustainable development objectives. Biodiversity and environmental policies, plans, and programmes should be designed and implemented in ways that are accessible and inclusive of persons with disabilities, including through consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities and the use of universal design principles in public infrastructure, green spaces, blue spaces, and community-based biodiversity initiatives. The establishment of a voluntary biodiversity certification or recognition programme for hotels, marinas, dive operators, tour companies and tourism developments that demonstrate measurable contributions to conservation, restoration and sustainable resource management would further align biodiversity conservation with the country's primary economic sector while promoting sustainable tourism practices.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Examples demonstrating the effectiveness of biodiversity mainstreaming measures include the incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation objectives into the National Development Planning Framework 2023–2037, the Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan 2023, the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022–2031, and the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act 2025. These instruments have established biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, climate resilience, and ecosystem protection as guiding principles for national development planning, land-use management, agricultural transformation, and environmental governance. Collectively, they have strengthened policy coherence across sectors and created a more enabling framework for integrating biodiversity considerations into decision-making processes. St Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031: https://www.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/St.-Kitts-Nevis-Ministry-of-Agricultural-Transformation-and-Growth-Strategy-2022-2031.pdf National Development Planning Framework 2023–2037: https://www.edi.gov.kn/national-development-planning-framework/ https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/04/01/national-development-planning-framework-positioned-as-transformative-blueprint-for-the-future/	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.	
B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

National target 14. Increase the number of small businesses that assess and publicly disclose their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, with support from awareness, technical assistance, and financial incentives **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Awareness and engagement related to biodiversity considerations within the private sector remain emerging in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Current implementation efforts have focused primarily on identifying opportunities to strengthen private-sector engagement in biodiversity conservation, environmental sustainability, and responsible business practices through environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes, environmental permitting systems, corporate social responsibility initiatives, and broader sustainable development and environmental governance frameworks. Potential entry points for biodiversity-related disclosure and reporting have been identified within sectors including tourism, construction and development, banking and finance, agriculture, fisheries, utilities, and small businesses. Discussions related to biodiversity finance, sustainable investment, environmental risk management, and ecosystem sustainability have also been supported through ongoing engagement under the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the Seventh National Report (7NR) process, and emerging biodiversity finance initiatives including BIOFIN and GEF-8 related support.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress achieved to date includes increased recognition of the role of the private sector in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development planning, including consideration of biodiversity-related risks and sustainability issues within sectors such as tourism, construction, agriculture, fisheries, and utilities. Emerging discussions on biodiversity finance and sustainable investment frameworks under BIOFIN and related initiatives may provide future opportunities to strengthen biodiversity-related business disclosure, environmental reporting, and incentive mechanisms for small businesses and private-sector stakeholders.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Long-term achievement of this target will depend on overcoming several persistent challenges. Implementation remains limited by the absence of a standardized reporting system for businesses and small enterprises. In particular, there are currently no mandatory reporting requirements for small and medium-sized enterprises regarding biodiversity-related impacts, dependencies or sustainability performance, limiting the availability of information needed to assess private sector contributions and risks. Limited technical capacity, low awareness of biodiversity-related financial and operational risks, insufficient incentives for environmental reporting, and limited availability of biodiversity-related business data continue to constrain progress. Additional challenges include limited integration of biodiversity considerations within private-sector planning and reporting systems, as well as the need for capacity-building, technical guidance, financial incentives, and stronger engagement with industry associations and financial institutions. Future implementation may require the development of guidance, reporting frameworks and awareness programmes to support private sector engagement. Encouraging businesses to assess biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts, while promoting voluntary disclosure and sustainable business practices, can help strengthen corporate contributions to biodiversity conservation. Promoting partnerships, industry networks and collaborative platforms among government agencies, private sector actors, financial institutions and civil society organizations can also facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity-building and the scaling up of biodiversity-positive business practices across key sectors.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Pending.	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Number of businesses reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity

NationalD7A508A3-A17F-B298-B990-CDBDD3737989

Number of businesses receiving technical and/or financial support

NationalB8E655D4-1180-950B-96D5-54E087CFAF09

Number of capacity-building initiatives for businesses on biodiversity impact assessment and reporting

4CCFEF1-8BEB-93CC-D924-FD664B1124B2
National

National target 15. Promote sustainable consumption patterns at individual, community, and national levels to reduce the ecological footprint and waste generation, through awareness, education for consumers and behavior change initiatives **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Saint Kitts and Nevis has undertaken a range of initiatives to promote sustainable consumption patterns, reduce waste generation, and encourage behavioural change at individual, community, and national levels. Key actions have focused on strengthening solid waste management systems, expanding recycling programmes, promoting waste separation, reducing plastic pollution, and increasing public awareness of sustainable consumption practices.

Legislative measures have further supported sustainable consumption objectives. The **Plastic Waste Reduction Act, 2025** provides incentives, grants, and concessions to support businesses in adopting sustainable alternatives and environmentally friendly technologies. The Act also mandates public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives to promote the reduction of single-use plastics, encourage the use of reusable products, and foster behavioural change towards more sustainable consumption patterns.

A major component of these efforts has been the implementation of the **Solid Waste Management and Recycling Project** supported by the Taiwan Technical Mission and TaiwanICDF. The project has strengthened recycling systems for plastics, metals, and cardboard, expanded resource recovery initiatives, promoted waste separation at the household and community levels, and supported public education campaigns aimed at reducing waste generation and encouraging responsible consumption. The **Nevis Solid Waste Management Authority** and other national partners have also conducted environmental education and awareness activities in schools and communities to promote recycling, waste reduction, and environmental stewardship.

Environmental awareness and behavioural change initiatives have been implemented through schools, community outreach programmes, environmental observances, and volunteer activities. Environment Month activities carried out by the **Department of Environment**, as well as school outreach programmes, coastal clean-ups, and community engagement initiatives have increased public awareness of waste reduction, pollution prevention, and responsible environmental practices. Educational institutions, including **Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College**, have contributed to environmental awareness and capacity building through student-led applied research on pollution, waste management, and environmental sustainability.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has also advanced circular economy approaches through the **PROMAR Project**. Waste characterization studies conducted under PROMAR confirmed the consistent presence of recoverable plastic waste streams and supported the testing and replication of circular economy solutions. Building on these findings, initiatives are being developed to transform recovered plastics into value-added products, including plastic-based composite materials, educational tools, laboratory equipment, and other functional products. These efforts aim to shift waste management from disposal-based approaches towards resource recovery and reuse, while creating opportunities for innovation, local production, and sustainable economic participation.

Community-led initiatives implemented by organizations such as the **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS), Blue Conscience, the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN), and The Ripple** Institute have further strengthened environmental awareness and stewardship. Through coastal cleanups, citizen science activities, youth engagement programmes, environmental monitoring, and public outreach campaigns, these initiatives have encouraged responsible consumption practices and increased community participation in environmental protection.

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The private sector has also contributed to advancing sustainable consumption and circular economy practices. **Carib Brewery (St. Kitts Nevis) Ltd.** has implemented a range of resource efficiency and waste reduction initiatives, including the recovery and reuse of carbon dioxide generated during the brewing process, the reuse of returnable glass bottles through an established collection and refill system, the recycling of damaged glass bottles, cardboard, and plastic crates, and the repurposing of spent grain as nutrient-rich animal feed for local farmers. The company has also invested in water conservation initiatives, energy-efficient technologies, and waste reduction programmes, demonstrating how private sector innovation can contribute to reducing waste generation, improving resource efficiency, and supporting more sustainable production and consumption patterns. Recycling programmes have been accompanied by public campaigns encouraging households and businesses to separate recyclable materials and participate in collection schemes, contributing to increased public engagement in waste reduction and resource recovery initiatives. These initiatives have encouraged consumers, businesses, schools, and communities to adopt more sustainable lifestyles through the reduction of single-use products, increased use of reusable alternatives, improved waste separation practices, and greater awareness of the environmental impacts of consumption choices.

Additional awareness and behaviour change efforts were implemented through the Single-Use Plastics Ban Public Awareness Campaign led by the Department of Environment. The campaign supported the phased introduction of restrictions on selected single-use plastic products through public education, stakeholder engagement, media outreach, technical guidance on sustainable alternatives, and inter-agency coordination involving Customs, the Bureau of Standards, the Ministry of Finance and Nevis counterparts. Public messaging promoted the adoption of reusable, biodegradable and compostable alternatives while increasing awareness of the environmental impacts of plastic pollution and unsustainable consumption patterns.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Implementation efforts contributed to increased public awareness and strengthened participation in environmental protection initiatives. Community engagement in clean-up campaigns and recycling activities promoted environmental stewardship and improved local environmental conditions. School-based environmental education programmes and outreach initiatives enhanced awareness regarding waste reduction and sustainability practices, while youth-focused initiatives strengthened environmental advocacy and communication skills.

Additional outcomes included reduced pressure on ecosystems through diversion of recyclable and organic waste from landfill systems and reductions in waste entering terrestrial and marine environments. Improvements in recycling collection systems and expansion of community access to recycling services contributed to increased public participation and reductions in illegal dumping pressures. These initiatives also supported reductions in marine litter inputs that may negatively affect fisheries and coastal ecosystems.

The **Solid Waste Management and Recycling Programme** generated measurable progress in resource recovery and waste diversion. During the first five months of 2026, approximately 73,340.64 pounds of recyclable materials were collected, including 53,379.38 pounds of plastic, 17,950.77 pounds of cardboard, and 1,487.61 pounds of tin cans, and 522.88 pounds of aluminium. The programme engaged an average of approximately 400 participants per month, reflecting growing public participation in recycling initiatives and supporting the transition towards more sustainable consumption patterns. These results demonstrate growing public engagement in waste reduction and resource recovery efforts and contribute to the transition towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns across the Federation.

Circular economy practices have also been strengthened through private sector engagement. Carib Brewery (St. Kitts Nevis) Ltd. has reduced waste generation and improved resource efficiency by recovering and reusing carbon dioxide, extending the lifespan of returnable glass bottles, recycling production materials, and diverting spent grain from landfill for beneficial agricultural use.

The implementation of the Single-Use Plastics Ban Public Awareness Campaign strengthened public understanding of the environmental impacts of single-use plastics and supported national efforts to transition towards more sustainable consumption practices. The campaign successfully communicated the phased restriction schedule, promoted sustainable alternatives, engaged businesses and consumers, and established a foundation for coordinated implementation, compliance and enforcement of measures aimed at reducing plastic pollution and marine litter.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation efforts continue to face challenges related to infrastructure, financing, environmental awareness, and behavioural change. While important progress has been made in strengthening recycling systems and promoting waste reduction, contamination of recyclable materials due to inadequate waste separation practices remains a persistent challenge. Illegal dumping and improper disposal behaviours continue to occur in some areas, reducing the effectiveness of waste management initiatives and contributing to environmental degradation.

Additional challenges relate to limited infrastructure and financial resources for expanding recycling, resource recovery, and circular economy initiatives. Existing waste management systems require further investment to improve collection, sorting, processing, and recovery of recyclable materials. The transition towards sustainable consumption patterns also requires greater availability and affordability of environmentally friendly alternatives, particularly as measures to reduce single-use plastics are implemented.

Although environmental education and awareness programmes have contributed to increased public participation, continued efforts are needed to achieve long-term behavioural change among consumers, households, and businesses.

Challenges also remain in monitoring and evaluating the broader environmental outcomes of sustainable consumption initiatives. Limited integration between waste management systems and biodiversity monitoring frameworks, as well as insufficient long-term environmental data, constrain the ability to fully assess the contribution of these actions to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health. Strengthening cross-sector coordination, data sharing, and environmental monitoring systems would support more comprehensive reporting and help guide future implementation efforts.

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Achieving this target will require sustained public awareness campaigns, behavioural change initiatives and policies that promote resource efficiency and waste reduction. House to house collection of recyclable materials, as well as public awareness with regards of composting may contribute to solid waste management. Strengthening partnerships with businesses, educational institutions and communities can support more sustainable consumption patterns and reduce pressures on biodiversity and natural resources.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The **Solid Waste Management and Recycling Project** provides a practical example of the effectiveness of actions aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and waste reduction. Through the national recycling collection programme, households and communities actively participate in the separation and recovery of recyclable materials, contributing to increased resource recovery and reduced waste disposal. During the first four months of 2026, the programme collected approximately 65,744 pounds of recyclable materials, including plastics, cardboard, and metals, demonstrating strong public engagement in recycling initiatives.

Public awareness and behavioural change are further supported through the **“Let’s Recycle Saint Kitts and Nevis”** social media platform, which regularly shares information on recycling campaigns, educational activities, community outreach events, collection schedules, and recycling results. By providing regular updates, photographs, and collection statistics, the platform helps increase public awareness of sustainable consumption practices, encourages participation in recycling programmes, and reinforces positive environmental behaviours among citizens. The initiative demonstrates how communication, education, and transparency can support long-term behavioural change and strengthen community participation in environmental sustainability efforts.

Link: <https://www.facebook.com/sknrecycleproject>

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

National target 16. Ensure that the development, use, and importation of biotechnologies, including genetically modified organisms and emerging technologies, are regulated and monitored to prevent risks to biodiversity, through the implementation of biosafety measures and public awareness, in line with international protocols and best practices **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Saint Kitts and Nevis continues strengthening national biosafety implementation through the Biosafety Act 2012, ongoing policy development, technical training, institutional strengthening, and regional collaboration in line with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Biosafety Act establishes measures governing the import, export, domestic use, contained use, transport, handling, monitoring, licensing, and risk assessment of living modified organisms (LMOs), including provisions related to public participation, precautionary approaches, biosafety information-sharing, and environmental protection.

In 2026, Saint Kitts and Nevis further strengthened its biosafety and biosecurity preparedness through a collaboration between the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Caribbean Society for Biosafety and Biosecurity (CSBB), and the Pandemic Fund project for Eastern Caribbean Countries. Comprehensive assessments were conducted in public and private laboratories to evaluate existing biosafety and biosecurity conditions, identify priority actions, and support the achievement of International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) laboratory core capacities. The assessments are expected to inform targeted training programmes, updated laboratory documentation, and improvements to national laboratory systems supporting biosafety and biosecurity objectives.

Additional actions were undertaken to strengthen intersectoral biosafety and biosecurity coordination through the establishment and operation of the national One Health Committee. The Committee brings together representatives from the health, agriculture, veterinary, environmental and academic sectors to support collaboration on zoonotic disease surveillance, risk assessment, early detection and mitigation of biological threats. Through the support of the Pandemic Fund Project and collaboration with PAHO, technical meetings, stakeholder consultations, laboratory assessments and joint planning exercises were conducted to strengthen preparedness, surveillance systems and coordination among relevant institutions. Recent capacity-building initiatives included a certified training for 19 laboratory professionals in packaging and transporting infectious substances, biosafety audits, and emergency response, led by the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) and the International Air Transport

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Association (IATA) in 2024, as well as regional training for the Risk Assessment of Living Modified Organisms attended by Department of Environment representatives in 2025. Additional support has been provided through regional cooperation initiatives and technical collaboration with regional institutions.

Biosafety implementation also continued through the functions of the Cartagena Protocol National Focal Point, including participation in regional and global biosafety processes, preparation of national biosafety reporting obligations, dissemination of biosafety-related information, promotion of risk assessment awareness, and administration of procedures related to living modified organisms (LMOs) and biotechnology products.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress achieved includes the establishment of a national legal and institutional biosafety framework through the Biosafety Act 2012, including the establishment of a Biosafety Board, licensing and risk assessment procedures, biosafety information-sharing mechanisms, and provisions for public participation and monitoring. Additional progress includes strengthened institutional and technical capacity for biosafety management, improved awareness of biosafety procedures and emergency response, enhanced regional cooperation, and continued advancement toward operationalizing national biosafety monitoring and management systems.

A significant achievement during the reporting period was the strengthening of national One Health coordination through the operationalization of the One Health Committee and enhanced collaboration among the health, agriculture, veterinary, environmental and academic sectors. These efforts improved intersectoral dialogue, supported integrated approaches to biosafety and zoonotic disease risk management, strengthened laboratory and surveillance system assessments, and established a stronger foundation for early detection, preparedness and response to emerging biological threats that may affect human health, animal health and biodiversity.

Additional progress has been made in strengthening laboratory biosafety and biosecurity systems through national assessments covering both public and private diagnostic facilities. These efforts have improved the understanding of existing capacity gaps and established a foundation for future investments in laboratory infrastructure, workforce development, biosafety documentation, and preparedness for emerging biological threats.

Continued engagement in Cartagena Protocol implementation and national biosafety reporting has helped maintain access to international biosafety information-sharing mechanisms, strengthen institutional knowledge, and support national oversight of biotechnology-related activities.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Challenges remain in fully operationalizing national biosafety systems, including strengthening laboratory and monitoring capacity, enforcement mechanisms, long-term financing, data collection systems, and technical expertise related to risk assessment and biotechnology management. Additional efforts are needed to continue strengthening biosafety regulations, implementation and monitoring systems, public awareness, intersectoral coordination, and national preparedness for emerging biotechnologies and associated biodiversity risks.

Key challenges include the need to update inventories of biosafety-related legal and administrative measures, risk assessment protocols, and detection and monitoring mechanisms for LMOs. Additional efforts are also needed to strengthen laboratory testing and diagnostic capacity, enhance public awareness of biosafety issues, and ensure the availability of technical expertise required for risk assessment and decision-making processes. Laboratory testing capacity remains limited in certain areas, constraining the ability to conduct timely detection, identification and monitoring of biological agents, living modified organisms and other emerging biosafety risks.

Further implementation should focus on strengthening biosafety frameworks, risk assessment procedures and technical capacity for monitoring emerging biotechnologies. Priority should also be given to developing and implementing a National Biosafety Strategy that integrates agriculture, customs, ports, tourism, fisheries and environmental agencies to strengthen the prevention, early detection, rapid response and long-term management of invasive alien species, recognizing that for small island developing States prevention is significantly more cost-effective than eradication.

Enhancing coordination among relevant agencies, improving public awareness and ensuring access to scientific expertise will support informed decision-making and effective management of potential biodiversity risks. Institutionalizing the national One Health Committee linking biodiversity conservation, agriculture, veterinary services, public health and biosafety agencies would further strengthen preparedness and coordinated responses to emerging environmental and zoonotic risks.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Pending.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	GBF-INDICATOR-C.1
	Headline
C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2
Number of biosafety legal and administrative measures, procedures or protocols implemented	National E86BA1EF-EBFB-6A6E-8F20-56CBE0B402C0

National target 17. By 2030, identify and reform subsidies and incentives that contribute to biodiversity loss, and redirect or redesign them to promote conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Saint Kitts and Nevis has initiated preliminary actions that may contribute to the identification and reform of incentives affecting biodiversity through ongoing biodiversity finance planning processes. Under the GEF Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project, a Policy and Institutional Review for Biodiversity Finance is currently being undertaken to assess existing policies, institutional arrangements, expenditures and financing mechanisms relevant to biodiversity conservation. The review is expected to provide information on incentives, subsidies and financing instruments associated with sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, land use and development, and to identify opportunities for policy reform and improved alignment with biodiversity objectives. The findings of this review will inform future biodiversity finance planning and implementation.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Implementation of this target is constrained by limited information on existing subsidies, incentives, and fiscal measures that may directly or indirectly contribute to biodiversity loss. To date, no comprehensive national inventory or assessment of biodiversity-harmful subsidies has been completed, and additional policy, institutional, and financial analyses are required to identify incentives affecting sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, land use, and development.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Further challenges include limited availability of expenditure data, technical capacity constraints, and the need for stronger coordination among relevant agencies to support evidence-based policy reform. Ongoing biodiversity finance assessments and BIOFIN-related activities are expected to help address these information gaps and identify opportunities for subsidy reform and incentive redesign in support of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Progress could be accelerated through comprehensive reviews of existing incentives and subsidies to identify measures that may contribute to biodiversity loss. Developing mechanisms to redirect financial support towards sustainable practices and nature-positive investments, while strengthening economic analyses and stakeholder engagement, can help align public spending with biodiversity objectives. Biodiversity-risk screening and ecosystem-impact considerations should also be incorporated into major public investment, infrastructure and development projects to ensure biodiversity objectives are systematically integrated into economic planning and decision-making. At the same time, continued investment in environmental education, public awareness and communication initiatives will be essential to foster greater understanding of the benefits of biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. Overcoming resistance to behavioural change among consumers, businesses and other stakeholders remains an important challenge, highlighting the need for sustained outreach efforts, targeted awareness campaigns and incentives that encourage the adoption of more sustainable production and consumption practices.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Pending. Relevant national examples and case studies are expected to be documented through ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments, financial reviews and stakeholder consultations being undertaken for the development of the Biodiversity Finance Plan.	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.3
18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-18.1
18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-18.2
Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased or, redirected or reformed	National	FCAB50A0-54A6-812E-AF74-B9A278901D28
Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	National	F6D3BE14-B23D-87F6-C438-7E36A7105372

National target 18. Increase and diversify financial resources, and improve access to funding for biodiversity conservation from domestic and international sources, ensuring sustained and scalable financial mechanisms by 2030 **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

An important step toward strengthening long-term domestic financing for biodiversity conservation was the inclusion of provisions within the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025) establishing the National Environmental Sustainability Fund. The Fund is intended to provide a sustainable financing mechanism for environmental management, biodiversity conservation, and natural resource management initiatives across Saint Kitts and Nevis. The legislation provides for the mobilization of resources from multiple sources, including government appropriations, international grants, donations, environmental fines, investment income, and contributions from the Citizenship by Investment Fund. Once operationalized, the Fund is expected to strengthen the sustainability, diversification, and predictability of financing available for biodiversity conservation and environmental management activities. Saint Kitts and Nevis has continued to strengthen biodiversity financing through a combination of international funding, national planning processes and biodiversity finance initiatives. The country is benefiting from the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme supporting the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and preparation of the Seventh National Report, while also participating in ongoing biodiversity finance planning activities under the GEF Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project. As part of this process, a Policy and Institutional Review for Biodiversity Finance is currently being conducted to assess biodiversity-related expenditures, financing needs, institutional arrangements and opportunities to mobilize additional resources for implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Additional international support has been mobilized through projects addressing invasive alien species, biosafety, access and benefit-sharing, wastewater management, marine and coastal resilience, and sustainable natural resource management. In 2025, the GEF approved the "Building a Blue-Green Economy in Saint Kitts and Nevis" project, which will provide more than USD 2.6 million in GEF grant financing and additional co-financing to support sustainable management of marine and coastal resources and blue economy development. Saint Kitts and Nevis has also actively advocated for increased access to biodiversity finance for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through its engagement in Global Environment Facility (GEF) governance processes. During negotiations leading to the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), the Federation played a leadership role in advocating for dedicated funding access for SIDS and Least Developed Countries, helping to improve future financing opportunities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in vulnerable island states. Saint Kitts and Nevis has participated in the Caribbean Sustainable Finance Architecture through the Saint Christopher and Nevis Conservation Foundation (SCNCF), which forms part of a regional network of National Conservation Trust Funds supported by the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF). The Finance Architecture was established to provide reliable, long-term financing for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development across the Caribbean and to support countries in meeting commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international environmental agreements. Through this mechanism, Saint Kitts and Nevis has benefited from pre-financing support, institutional strengthening, governance development, strategic planning, and capacity-building activities aimed at establishing a sustainable national conservation financing mechanism. Efforts have included strengthening governance structures, developing operational and grant-making frameworks, resource mobilization planning, and exploring sustainable finance mechanisms capable of generating long-term revenue streams for biodiversity conservation. The SCNCF also contributes to broader biodiversity finance planning efforts currently being advanced through BIOFIN-related activities and the development of a national Biodiversity Finance Plan. Regional efforts to explore sustainable financing mechanisms for invasive alien species management have included the development of a strategic proposal for a Caribbean Invasive Alien Species Trust Fund (CIAS TF) under the GEF-funded "Preventing COSTS of IAS in Barbados and the OECS Countries" project. The proposed mechanism was designed to provide long-term, sustainable financing for coordinated invasive species management across participating Caribbean islands and highlighted the importance of dedicated financial instruments for addressing biodiversity threats. The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has also strengthened national development planning and investment coordination through support from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for the preparation of a Medium-Term Development Strategy and Investment Plan (2025–2029). The initiative includes the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework and digital tracking tools to improve oversight of public investments, resource allocation, accountability, and implementation effectiveness. These efforts provide an enabling environment for integrating biodiversity and sustainable development priorities into national planning and financing processes.	EN
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A biodiversity finance review is currently underway and results are expected to inform the development of future biodiversity finance plans, resource mobilization strategies and financing mechanisms.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has also strengthened access to climate-related financing through engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Support has been mobilized through GCF-funded readiness and preparatory initiatives aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, advancing climate adaptation planning, enhancing access to climate finance, and supporting the development of investment-ready projects. Notably, the Building Resilience Through National Adaptation Planning in Saint Kitts and Nevis (SKN-NAP) Project has contributed to strengthening national planning frameworks, institutional coordination, and climate resilience priorities that generate important co-benefits for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem management, water security, and sustainable development. In addition, GCF-supported regional initiatives continue to provide opportunities for leveraging climate finance to support nature-based solutions, ecosystem restoration, renewable energy development, and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

A notable achievement has been the establishment of the Saint Christopher and Nevis Conservation Foundation (SCNCF) under the Caribbean Sustainable Finance Architecture. The Foundation represents an important step toward the development of long-term financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Initial institutional arrangements, governance structures, and strategic planning processes have been established with support from the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF), providing a foundation for future resource mobilization and conservation financing.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite significant progress in mobilizing international biodiversity finance and establishing enabling institutions, several challenges remain. Biodiversity-related expenditures, private-sector contributions, and community-level conservation financing are not yet systematically tracked through a centralized national monitoring system. As a result, comprehensive information on biodiversity finance flows remains fragmented across institutions and projects.

Additional challenges relate to the continued development and operationalization of long-term sustainable financing mechanisms. While the Saint Christopher and Nevis Conservation Foundation (SCNCF) has been established as part of the Caribbean Sustainable Finance Architecture, further efforts are needed to strengthen governance arrangements, finalize operational procedures, secure sustainable revenue streams, expand institutional capacity, and establish long-term funding mechanisms capable of supporting biodiversity conservation priorities. Continued resource mobilization, biodiversity finance planning, and implementation of BIOFIN recommendations will be important for addressing these gaps.

Future efforts should focus on diversifying funding sources, strengthening project development capacity and increasing access to international financing mechanisms. The development of sustainable financing strategies, biodiversity trust funds, payment for ecosystem services schemes and private sector partnerships could help address long-term financing gaps and support the implementation of national biodiversity priorities.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Pending. Relevant national examples and case studies are expected to be documented through ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments, financial reviews and stakeholder consultations being undertaken for the development of the Biodiversity Finance Plan.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Amount of funding disbursed to community-level or local conservation initiatives

National 428462F5-8B48-6732-E11D-8892A2A441A2

Diversity of financing mechanisms established

National 7832116A-19D3-6F40-9595-19FA88B5BDD3

National target 19. Strengthen national capacities in biodiversity conservation through technology transfer, scientific research, and technical cooperation, fostering collaboration, enhancing ecosystem management and restoration with technology, and promoting knowledge exchange and training for effective conservation. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Saint Kitts and Nevis has strengthened national capacities for biodiversity conservation through a combination of scientific research, technology transfer, technical cooperation, institutional strengthening, and knowledge-sharing initiatives. National agencies, academic institutions, regional organizations, and international partners have collaborated to improve biodiversity monitoring, environmental management, ecosystem restoration, and the application of innovative technologies to support conservation outcomes.

A significant milestone in strengthening national capacity for sustainable development and environmental stewardship was the approval of the **National Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy, Strategy and Action Plan** in 2025. Developed with technical support from UNESCO and funding from the Government of Japan, the initiative establishes a national framework for integrating sustainability principles across all levels of education. The policy promotes environmental literacy, sustainability competencies, critical thinking, problem-solving, and active citizenship, while strengthening institutional and technological capacity to support long-term implementation. Key objectives include integrating sustainability into curricula, building educator capacity through systematic training programmes, strengthening governance arrangements, and promoting youth and community engagement in sustainable development initiatives.

Technical cooperation and training activities have included participation in the **Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project**, regional **Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)** workshops coordinated through **CARICOM**, Invasive Alien Species (IAS) project training and communications activities, CReW+ water quality monitoring training programmes, and technical sessions organized under the CBD and UNDP. These initiatives have strengthened national capacities in biodiversity planning, monitoring, reporting, ecosystem management, and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.

The GEF-funded **“Preventing the Costs of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries”** project (2018–2025), implemented by UNEP and CAB International (CABI), strengthened national and regional capacity for invasive species management through training and awareness programmes on biosecurity, risk assessment, invasive species identification, early detection and response, and surveillance at ports of entry. The project also enhanced institutional coordination, technical cooperation, and knowledge exchange across OECS countries, supporting more effective biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management.

Through the GEF CReW+ Project **“An integrated approach to wastewater management in the Wider Caribbean Region using innovative solutions and sustainable financing mechanisms”**, national capacity for wastewater management was strengthened through the development of a comprehensive policy, regulatory and strategic framework, accompanied by provisions for specialized training, institutional strengthening, laboratory capacity enhancement, and improved wastewater monitoring systems. The initiative also promotes regional knowledge exchange, technical cooperation and stakeholder engagement, providing a foundation for strengthening technical expertise and institutional capacity in water quality management, pollution control, environmental monitoring, and ecosystem protection

The **Center for Conservation and Ecosystem Health at Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine** has contributed significantly to strengthening national capacity for biodiversity conservation through scientific research, applied wildlife health programmes, and technical training opportunities. The Centre conducts research on aquatic ecosystems, marine turtle conservation, wildlife diseases, and the management of threatened and introduced species, generating scientific knowledge that supports conservation planning and ecosystem management. Through student research programmes, field-based learning opportunities, and collaboration with local conservation organizations and government agencies, the Centre promotes knowledge exchange, builds technical expertise in wildlife and ecosystem health, and strengthens national capacity for biodiversity monitoring, research, and evidence-based decision-making.

Capacity-building efforts are also supported through higher education and student-led research. Environmental Science students at **Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College** have undertaken field investigations on air quality, environmental health, and ecological impacts in areas surrounding the Conaree landfill. These initiatives help build national scientific capacity, strengthen environmental monitoring skills, and promote the generation of locally relevant environmental knowledge that can support evidence-based decision-making, while contributing to scientific literacy and the development of future environmental professionals.

Scientific research and environmental monitoring have been strengthened through initiatives undertaken by the **Department of Environmental Health**, and the **Bureau of Standards**. Ongoing activities include environmental monitoring programmes, soil testing services, air quality monitoring initiatives, research on pesticide environmental concentrations, and planned studies on microplastics. These efforts contribute to improved understanding of environmental pressures affecting biodiversity and support evidence-based decision-making.

Community-based organizations, including **C.A.R.E. SKN, St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN)**, and the **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society**, have complemented these efforts through environmental education, outreach programmes, awareness campaigns, and citizen participation initiatives that support biodiversity conservation and ecosystem stewardship. Additional opportunities for capacity development have been supported through regional partnerships, scholarship programmes, professional exchanges, and grant mechanisms facilitated by organizations such as IUCN and other international conservation partners. These initiatives have strengthened access to technical expertise, promoted knowledge sharing, and enhanced national capacity to support biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable environmental management.

Through its conservation programmes, **C.A.R.E. SKN** has implemented annual **Reef Check EcoDiver Certification** Training since 2022 to strengthen local expertise in coral reef monitoring and ecosystem assessment. Additional training activities included in-situ coral nursery husbandry, fisher training in marine resource management and sustainable livelihood practices, and participation in regional scientific networks such as the Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean (AMLC). In 2025, C.A.R.E. SKN facilitated specialized training on **Farming Native Caribbean King Crab** to support **Coral Restoration and Sustainable Fisheries** in partnership with the **Department of Marine Resources, MOTE Marine Laboratory of Summerland (Florida Keys)**, and regional partners. The programme enabled the transfer of scientific knowledge and practical technologies related to coral reef restoration, herbivore management, and sustainable aquaculture. Participants received both theoretical and hands-on training, including construction and deployment of crab farming infrastructure, reef-based field exercises, and monitoring techniques.

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The **St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN)** has further expanded opportunities for citizen science participation through online learning platforms, species monitoring programmes, and the use of the EarthRanger regional database system.

Through the **Nevis Island Climate Adaptation and Restoration (NICaR)** programme, members of the **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society** participated in a **Community-Based Ecological Mangrove Restoration** technical workshop, strengthening local expertise in wetland restoration and mangrove conservation. The training facilitated knowledge transfer on ecological restoration techniques, included water quality testing, vegetation surveys, ecosystem assessments, and community engagement activities supporting the restoration and management of Nevis wetlands. These initiatives strengthened local technical capacity for ecosystem restoration and environmental monitoring while fostering collaboration between community organizations and conservation practitioners.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The National Conservation and Environmental Management Act, 2025 significantly strengthened the institutional framework supporting biodiversity research, monitoring, knowledge management, and technical cooperation. The Act mandates the Department of Environment to promote environmental research, education, and training, undertake environmental monitoring, compile and disseminate environmental information, and coordinate national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.

The approval of the National Education for Sustainable Development Policy and Action Plan represents a major achievement in institutionalizing sustainability education within the national education system. The initiative established a framework for integrating sustainability concepts into curricula, strengthening educator competencies, enhancing educational governance, and supporting long-term capacity development.

Implementation of capacity-building, technical cooperation, and knowledge-sharing initiatives has contributed to strengthening national expertise, institutional capacity, and stakeholder engagement in areas like Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS), invasive alien species (IAS) management, water quality monitoring, and stakeholder coordination. The Seventh National Report (7NR) and NBSAP update process have further strengthened inter-institutional collaboration, creating mechanisms for continued knowledge exchange and cooperation among government agencies, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and other stakeholders.

Significant progress has also been made in strengthening technical skills and professional expertise through targeted training and higher education opportunities. Under the GEF-funded “Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management” project, seven nationals received postgraduate scholarships in priority fields including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Environmental Planning and Management, Sustainable Lands and Cities, and Natural Resource Management.

Research and educational initiatives have further strengthened scientific capacity and environmental awareness. Student-led environmental research undertaken through Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College has contributed to the development of practical research skills, environmental monitoring experience, and greater understanding of environmental challenges affecting biodiversity and ecosystem health.

Community-based organizations, including C.A.R.E. SKN, the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society, and the St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network, have also supported citizen science, biodiversity awareness, environmental education, and community engagement initiatives that contribute to knowledge sharing and conservation action.

Capacity-building activities implemented through conservation organizations have generated tangible outcomes in marine conservation and ecosystem restoration. Since 2022, C.A.R.E. SKN has certified 32 Reef Check EcoDivers, trained 22 scuba divers in in-situ coral nursery husbandry techniques, provided Advanced Open Water training to 8 fishers, and trained 12 fishers in Caribbean King Crab farming practices. These initiatives have expanded local technical expertise in marine monitoring, reef restoration, and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Certified EcoDivers have subsequently supported surveys at selected coral out-planting sites, contributing to three years of reef monitoring activities and strengthening local participation in marine ecosystem assessment and restoration efforts.

Technical cooperation activities supported the establishment of the first in-situ Caribbean King Crab farming system in Saint Kitts and Nevis and the creation of a network of trained local fishers and conservation practitioners supporting coral restoration and sustainable fisheries management. In addition, mangrove restoration training strengthened local capacity for wetland monitoring, ecological assessments, and community-based restoration activities. These initiatives demonstrate how knowledge transfer and technical training are contributing directly to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable resource management.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

While significant progress has been made in strengthening partnerships and knowledge exchange, further efforts are needed to institutionalize training programmes, strengthen research networks, expand opportunities for scientific collaboration, and improve coordination among government agencies, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and local communities. Implementation efforts continue to face challenges related to financial resources, technology access, human resource capacity, and the long-term sustainability of capacity-building programmes. Many training and technical cooperation initiatives remain dependent on externally funded projects and short-term interventions, creating risks for continuity once project funding ends. Sustained investment in technology transfer, research, innovation, and professional development will be essential to maintain training programmes, monitoring systems, scientific research activities, and technology-based conservation initiatives.

Ongoing challenges relate to knowledge management, documentation, and reporting. Information on training programmes, workshops, technical exchanges, and capacity-building activities is often fragmented across institutions, making it difficult to systematically track participation, outcomes, and long-term impacts. A consolidated national register of capacity-building activities, including dates, organizers, participant numbers, gender-disaggregated data, and outputs, would strengthen monitoring and reporting of progress under this target. Similarly, technology transfer arrangements and technical cooperation outcomes are not always systematically documented, limiting the ability to assess their effectiveness and contribution to national biodiversity objectives.

Additional challenges include limited access to specialized equipment, technical expertise, and advanced technologies required for biodiversity monitoring, ecosystem assessment, restoration activities, and environmental data management. Capacity constraints within institutions can also affect the ability to retain trained personnel and apply newly acquired knowledge on a long-term basis.

Capacity-building efforts would also benefit from expanded engagement of sectors such as agriculture, gender affairs and community development, together with improved dissemination of research findings and lessons learned from projects to strengthen knowledge sharing, replication of good practices and evidence-based decision-making. Further implementation will benefit from expanded training programmes, research partnerships and access to innovative technologies that support biodiversity conservation and monitoring. Strengthening collaboration with regional and international institutions and investing in local technical expertise will help improve national capacity to implement biodiversity-related commitments.

Further efforts should also focus on improving access to specialized equipment and technical resources, strengthening staff retention strategies, expanding training opportunities across key sectors, and promoting more systematic dissemination of research results and lessons learned. Continued financial and technical support will be critical to sustain national capacity-building efforts and ensure that knowledge, skills and technologies acquired through projects contribute to long-term biodiversity outcomes.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

A notable example of capacity-building and technical cooperation is the CReW+ Water Quality Monitoring Training conducted in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The three-day training programme strengthened national technical capacity in water quality monitoring through practical and classroom-based instruction on sampling methodologies, monitoring protocols, data collection, and environmental assessment techniques. The training brought together government officers and technical stakeholders, promoting knowledge exchange and the application of standardized monitoring approaches. By improving local expertise in environmental monitoring, the initiative enhanced the country's ability to assess water quality conditions, identify pollution risks, and support evidence-based decision-making for ecosystem management and conservation. The training also strengthened collaboration among national institutions and regional partners, contributing to long-term capacity development in environmental management.

In addition, an important example of capacity development is the scholarship programme established under the GEF-funded "Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis" project. Between 2023 and 2024, seven nationals received postgraduate scholarships in specialized fields including Geographic Information Systems, Environmental Planning and Management, Sustainable Lands and Cities, and Natural Resource Management. The programme was specifically designed to address national capacity gaps and strengthen the technical expertise of public officers responsible for environmental management and sustainable development. Graduates and scholarship recipients are expected to apply their knowledge within government institutions, contributing directly to improved environmental planning, ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation, and evidence-based decision-making. The initiative demonstrates how targeted investments in higher education can build long-term national capacity for implementing biodiversity-related policies and programmes.

Links:

<https://www.skni.gov.kn/2023/03/16/the-improving-environmental-management-through-sustainable-land-management-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-project-announces-the-call-for-scholarship-applications-under-the/>

<https://skni.gov.kn/2024/12/03/ministry-of-sustainable-development-announces-graduate-from-its-post-graduate-scholarship-programme/>

<https://skncgtoronto.gov.kn/2023/08/30/seven-individuals-from-st-kitts-and-nevis-secure-scholarships-for-environmental-and-sustainable-land-management-studies/>

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.		
D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.2
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

National target 20. By 2030, ensure that decision-makers, practitioners, and the public have timely access to the best available scientific and citizen-generated biodiversity data, information, and knowledge, through open-access platforms, consistent data-sharing mechanisms, and the use of innovative tools and technologies to support effective biodiversity management **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

A significant advancement toward improving access to biodiversity information and environmental data was achieved through the adoption of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025), which mandates the establishment of a National Environmental Information System (NEIS). The NEIS is intended to serve as a centralized platform for the collection, management, storage, and dissemination of environmental information, including monitoring data, environmental reports, permits, policies, strategies, management plans, multilateral environmental agreements, and enforcement records. The system is expected to strengthen information-sharing mechanisms and improve access to environmental knowledge for decision-makers, practitioners, researchers, and the public. The Act also strengthens the institutional framework for biodiversity monitoring and knowledge generation by requiring the Department of Environment to investigate and monitor the state of the environment, compile and analyze environmental data, identify and monitor key components of biodiversity, and disseminate environmental information to the public. These provisions establish an important legal foundation for the development of evidence-based decision-making processes and support the long-term objective of improving access to scientific and biodiversity-related information through coordinated national information systems and data management mechanisms. Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to improve access to biodiversity information through the use of open-access databases, citizen science platforms, global biodiversity information systems, and project-based data repositories. Biodiversity data generated through research, monitoring programmes, protected area management, species conservation initiatives, and citizen science activities are increasingly being made available through internationally recognized platforms including the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), iNaturalist, Protected Planet, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and other databases. Citizen science has become an important component of biodiversity information generation and public engagement. Platforms such as iNaturalist allow researchers, conservation practitioners, students, and members of the public to contribute biodiversity observations and species records. The Saint Kitts and Nevis iNaturalist country portal currently contains more than 1,600 biodiversity observations and records covering plants, animals, fungi, and other taxa, while species-specific observations, including invasive and native species, contribute to national biodiversity knowledge and monitoring efforts. Knowledge management and information-sharing will be strengthened through the Sustainable Land Management Project, particularly under Component 3: Knowledge Management and Dissemination for Sustainable Land Management, Biodiversity and Climate Change. This component seeks to establish a national knowledge management framework to support the collection, dissemination, exchange, and long-term retention of information related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and climate change. The initiative aims to increase access to environmental knowledge among government agencies, local authorities, community-based organizations, practitioners, and other stakeholders, while facilitating the use of scientific information and lessons learned to support environmental planning and decision-making. The Department of Environment is also exploring opportunities to strengthen national biodiversity information management through development of a centralized biodiversity data-sharing platform. This initiative aims to improve coordination, accessibility, and long-term management of biodiversity information generated by government agencies, research institutions, NGOs, conservation projects, and citizen science programmes.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress achieved includes increased availability of biodiversity information through global open-access platforms and improved participation in citizen science initiatives. Protected Planet provides publicly accessible information on protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). Citizen-generated biodiversity information continues to expand through platforms such as iNaturalist and eBird, which support species monitoring, public participation, biodiversity awareness, and knowledge sharing. The increasing use of open-access biodiversity databases has improved access to information for decision-makers, researchers, practitioners, educators, students, and the wider public. The growing use of innovative digital tools and technologies has also strengthened opportunities for biodiversity data collection, verification, visualization, and dissemination, supporting evidence-based biodiversity management and conservation decision-making.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation efforts continue to face significant challenges related to financial limitations, institutional coordination, and access to information. Limited funding and resource availability constrain monitoring activities, long-term biodiversity assessments, data management, and continuity of conservation initiatives. Additional challenges relate to fragmented approaches to biodiversity data generation and management. Research and monitoring activities are often conducted independently across institutions and organizations, with limited coordination during project planning and implementation stages. Existing formal coordination mechanisms could be further strengthened to facilitate joint planning, information exchange, and collaborative implementation among government agencies, academia, civil society organizations, and private sector stakeholders. Data sharing frequently occurs only after projects have been completed, reducing opportunities for collaboration, integration of expertise, and coordinated biodiversity management. Biodiversity information also remains dispersed across multiple institutions, projects, and databases. Access to reports, datasets, monitoring records, and project outputs can be inconsistent, and existing information management systems remain largely decentralized. Furthermore, valuable project experiences, local initiatives, traditional knowledge, and implementation outcomes are not always systematically documented or published, resulting in information gaps that can limit national reporting and decision-making. Future implementation would benefit from establishment of a centralized national biodiversity information platform, improved functionality and interoperability of biodiversity data infrastructure, strengthened data-sharing agreements among institutions, standardized biodiversity monitoring	EN
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protocols, enhanced digitization of historical datasets, increased investment in biodiversity information management systems and technical capacity, and the establishment of a national network of permanent terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine biodiversity monitoring sites to generate consistent long-term ecological data supporting adaptive management, evidence-based decision-making and national reporting. This network would help transition biodiversity monitoring from project-based initiatives to an institutionalized national monitoring system. Stronger public-private partnerships will also be important to support knowledge generation, innovation, and long-term biodiversity monitoring.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The Saint Kitts and Nevis iNaturalist portal provides a practical example of citizen-generated biodiversity information supporting biodiversity monitoring and public participation. As of 2026, the platform contains more than 1,600 observations contributed by researchers and members of the public, including records of native and introduced species such as the Green Monkey (*Chlorocebus sabaesus*), birds, plants, reptiles, insects, and marine species. The platform provides openly accessible biodiversity information that contributes to species documentation, environmental awareness, and biodiversity knowledge generation.

Protected Planet provides publicly accessible information on protected areas and OECMs within Saint Kitts and Nevis and serves as an important tool for conservation planning, reporting, and monitoring of area-based conservation measures.

Links:

<https://www.inaturalist.org/places/saint-kitts-and-nevis>

<https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/KNA>

EN

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Number of open-access biodiversity databases available

National DBFBAD6E-ED36-9602-FD39-6026AA9B6FB2

Frequency of data updates and availability of biodiversity reports

National 5794FD18-214C-7B0A-2DF1-161E162DAC68

Number of decision-makers and practitioners trained in using biodiversity information tools

National 4C420821-7808-2863-9B2D-D64B4B546729

Number of biodiversity observation records submitted by citizens

National BF7E0D63-D7CB-6EC5-3351-72DE889D4E1B

National target 21. Ensure full, inclusive, equitable, and effective participation of all stakeholders, including local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups in biodiversity-related decision-making and conservation efforts, while guaranteeing access to justice in environmental matters (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

An important step toward strengthening inclusive and effective participation in environmental governance was the adoption of the **National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (2025)**, which established the **National Environmental Council** as a multi-stakeholder advisory body to support environmental management and decision-making. The Council includes representatives from key government agencies, two representatives from environmental non-governmental organizations (one from Saint Kitts and one from Nevis), and a representative from civil society with relevant knowledge or experience. This institutional arrangement provides a formal mechanism for incorporating civil society perspectives into environmental governance and biodiversity-related decision-making processes. Furthermore, the Act requires stakeholder consultation and public participation in the development of national environmental strategies, protected area planning, and environmental management processes, thereby strengthening transparency, inclusiveness, and public engagement in biodiversity conservation.

Actions undertaken to promote inclusive participation have focused on expanding access to biodiversity knowledge and youth engagement opportunities through partnerships among conservation organizations, educational institutions, and community groups. **C.A.R.E. SKN**, in

collaboration with the **Nevis Aquatic and Sailing Center (NASC)**, the **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS)**, the **Ministry of Education** STEM programme, and the **Centre of Excellence** in the United Kingdom, has implemented marine biology educational initiatives for youth aimed at increasing awareness and interest in marine ecosystems and conservation.

Environmental education and outreach initiatives have been implemented through local conservation organizations, including the **St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN)** and the **Nevis Turtle Group**. Activities include school outreach programmes, educational presentations, volunteer engagement opportunities, and youth-focused camps designed to strengthen awareness and participation in biodiversity conservation. Since 2006, the Nevis Turtle Group, in collaboration with Four Seasons Resort Nevis, has supported annual sea turtle camps for local children, while SKSTMN continues implementation of annual sea turtle camp programmes engaging schools and youth participants.

Community outreach and youth engagement activities were implemented through C.A.R.E. SKN, including participation in Career Day activities at Gingerland Secondary School, Joycelyn Liburd Primary School and Montessori Academy in Nevis. These initiatives provided students with information on marine conservation, citizen science opportunities, and participation in Reef Check and other environmental programmes, helping to strengthen youth awareness, inclusion, and engagement in biodiversity-related activities and future conservation efforts. Environmental education was further expanded through the **Easter Aquatic Camp**, which exposed each time around 30-40 children aged 5–16 to marine biology and conservation concepts through interactive learning experiences.

Other initiatives promoted at a local level to empower participation in climate adaptation matters include the **Environment for Everyone (EFE)**, the **Community Climate Action Fund (C-CAF)**, the **Climate Action and YOUTH (CAY) Programme**, supported by UNEP and **St.Kitts National Youth Parliament Association (SKNYPA)**, and the **Leadership in Environmental Action for the Future (LEAF) Ambassadors Programme**. Collectively, these initiatives create opportunities for communities, youth and civil society to participate meaningfully in environmental decision-making and conservation efforts.

Efforts to strengthen youth participation and environmental leadership were advanced through the launch of the **EcoYouth Venture** initiative in 2025 by the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), in partnership with the Government of Taiwan and the Ministry of Education. The two-year programme aims to equip youth and educators with STEM skills that support environmental leadership, sustainability, and resilient tourism development across the Caribbean. The initiative promotes youth empowerment, innovation, and community engagement in addressing environmental challenges, while contributing to the development of a new generation of environmentally conscious leaders and decision-makers in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

In 2025, the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS) implemented the **Eco Youth Adventurers Summer Camp 2025**, an environmental education and youth empowerment initiative designed to strengthen environmental stewardship among teenagers. The initiative was supported through funding from the Advancement of Children Foundation, with additional financial support from the Joan Robinson Fund and Islands Initiatives. The programme combined classroom learning, field-based activities and practical training on six priority environmental themes, including sustainable land management, plastic pollution, ghaut protection, wetlands, mangroves and seagrass conservation, coral reef protection, and marine management. The initiative also included specialized training in digital content creation, equipping participants with the knowledge and communication skills needed to advocate for biodiversity conservation and environmental protection through social media and other digital platforms.

Community-based participation and youth engagement initiatives have been implemented through the **Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)** and **The Ripple Institute (TRI)**, including the **St. Kitts and Nevis Backyard Gardening** initiative and the **St. Kitts and Nevis Clean Seas Project**. The St. Kitts and Nevis Backyard Gardening initiative encourages public participation in sustainable home gardening, composting, knowledge-sharing, reduced use of synthetic pesticides, and protection of beneficial insects, while supporting food security, healthy lifestyles, and supplemental income opportunities. The St. Kitts and Nevis Clean Seas Project, implemented under the global Clean Seas Programme, supports youth engagement and citizen participation in coastal clean-up activities, while strengthening community-based environmental monitoring and youth leadership in coastal and marine conservation efforts.

The **St. Kitts-Nevis Association of Persons with Disabilities (SKNAPD)** leads initiatives to promote the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities. These initiatives have included agricultural training programmes, stakeholder consultations, awareness-raising activities and skills development opportunities aimed at increasing participation, economic empowerment and social inclusion of persons with disabilities. Support was also mobilized through collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) for the development of an urban farm and training centre designed to strengthen livelihood opportunities and community participation for persons with disabilities.

Additional efforts to strengthen inclusive and equitable participation in environmental governance are being advanced through the **Road Map for the Implementation of the Escazú Agreement in Saint Kitts and Nevis (2026)**. The roadmap establishes a framework for ensuring meaningful public participation in environmental decision-making processes by promoting early engagement, transparency, access to information, and opportunities for stakeholders to provide input through public consultations, community meetings, and stakeholder forums. Emphasis is placed on involving civil society organizations, local communities, youth, environmental organizations, and other stakeholders in environmental policy development and implementation. The roadmap also incorporates specific measures to improve inclusion of persons and groups in vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, rural and remote communities, people living in poverty, and environmental human rights defenders. Planned actions include the use of accessible communication formats, sign language interpretation where feasible, targeted stakeholder engagement, and mechanisms to reduce barriers to participation and access to environmental justice.

Further efforts to strengthen inclusion are emerging through development of the first **National Disability Policy (2026–2030)**, introduced as a national framework to promote equal participation and opportunities for persons with disabilities across society. The draft framework identifies key priorities including removal of environmental barriers, equal access to education and training opportunities, inclusive public participation, disability-sensitive data collection, and improved accessibility to public spaces and services. As implementation progresses, the policy may provide an important foundation for strengthening accessibility and inclusion within environmental education and community participation initiatives.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Implementation efforts have contributed to increased participation of youth in environmental education and marine conservation initiatives. C.A.R.E. SKN has reached more than 150 young participants through marine biology programmes delivered during Easter and summer camps, and five students successfully completed Marine Biology Diploma certification through the Centre of Excellence. The St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network annual camp programme engages approximately 100 children and represents participation from 12–15 schools annually. Educational activities implemented through schools and volunteer programmes have further strengthened youth awareness and participation in biodiversity conservation initiatives. Community-based programmes such as the Environment for Everyone (EFE) Initiative have increased public awareness of environmental issues and encouraged greater citizen involvement in environmental stewardship and conservation activities. The Community Climate Action Fund (C-CAF) has expanded opportunities for local communities and civil society organizations to lead and implement projects that address climate resilience, ecosystem restoration and sustainable resource management. At the same time, youth-focused initiatives, including the Climate Action and YOUTh (CAY) Programme and the Leadership in Environmental Action for the Future (LEAF) Ambassadors Programme, have strengthened environmental literacy, leadership skills and civic engagement among young people, while creating formal avenues for youth participation in national climate and environmental planning processes. Collectively, these efforts have enhanced collaboration among government agencies, communities, civil society and youth groups, contributing to more inclusive, participatory and locally driven approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. An important achievement has been the increased recognition and inclusion of persons with disabilities within community development and participation initiatives. Agricultural training programmes, awareness activities and stakeholder engagement processes implemented through the St. Kitts-Nevis Association of Persons with Disabilities have expanded opportunities for skills development, economic participation and social inclusion, while helping to strengthen dialogue on accessibility, non-discrimination and equitable participation in national development processes. Support secured for the establishment of an urban farm and training centre for persons with disabilities further represents a positive step toward enhancing inclusive livelihood opportunities and community engagement. The 2025 Eco Youth Adventurers Summer Camp increased environmental awareness and youth engagement in biodiversity conservation by combining experiential learning with digital communication skills. Of the eleven participants enrolled, seven produced educational videos and other digital communication products highlighting key environmental issues in Nevis, demonstrating increased knowledge, teamwork and environmental advocacy skills. The positive outcomes of the programme have encouraged the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society to plan a second edition of the Eco Youth Adventurers Summer Camp in 2027, supporting the continuity of youth participation in biodiversity conservation and environmental stewardship. Annual environmental clean-up activities, National Coastal Cleanup initiatives led by the Department of Environment and the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS), and community beautification and beach clean-up campaigns have strengthened public participation in environmental stewardship and biodiversity conservation. These initiatives have expanded opportunities for citizen engagement, volunteerism and community action, while fostering environmental awareness and shared responsibility for the protection of coastal, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. The SKNAPD (Accessible Eden) agriculture initiative demonstrates how biodiversity, climate-smart agriculture, food security, skills training, and disability inclusion can be combined in one practical community model. Raised beds, accessible pathways, adaptive tools, training opportunities, and participation of persons with disabilities show how conservation and livelihood programmes can be designed inclusively from the start.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Accessibility, resources, and logistical challenges may limit full and equitable participation in conservation and environmental education activities. Some conservation organizations identified transportation limitations and inadequate accessibility infrastructure as barriers affecting participation of persons with disabilities, volunteers, and community members in environmental programmes and outreach activities. Limited accessibility to beaches and coastal areas also remains a challenge for ensuring inclusive participation in marine and coastal conservation initiatives. Additional challenges include maintaining balanced and inclusive participation across gender groups, youth, and different age ranges, as well as strengthening continued environmental education and awareness initiatives. Further efforts are also needed to improve the collection and monitoring of participation data, including documentation of representation rates for youth, women, persons with disabilities, local communities, and other stakeholder groups involved in biodiversity-related decision-making and conservation activities. Ongoing collaboration between government agencies and civil society organizations will remain important for addressing these barriers, strengthening data collection and monitoring systems, and promoting inclusive participation in biodiversity-related decision-making and conservation efforts. Progress will depend on maintaining inclusive and transparent engagement processes that ensure meaningful participation by all stakeholders. Strengthening institutional mechanisms for consultation, improving access to information and supporting the participation of underrepresented groups can enhance ownership, collaboration and long-term implementation success. Future efforts should also focus on strengthening the representation of diverse stakeholder groups, promoting equitable participation of women and men, improving accessibility for persons with disabilities, and increasing awareness of gender and biodiversity linkages. Addressing social barriers and fostering inclusive engagement processes will help ensure that biodiversity policies and conservation initiatives reflect the needs, perspectives and contributions of all sectors of society. Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities requires accessible venues, accessible communication formats, transport support where needed, and early engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities. Biodiversity information should be available in formats that can be used by persons who are blind, deaf, hard of hearing, have mobility disabilities, intellectual disabilities, or other access needs.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

An example illustrating community participation and inclusive engagement in biodiversity-related initiatives is the St. Kitts and Nevis Backyard Gardening Club, an initiative led by The Ripple Institute SKN and the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN). Originally expanded during the COVID-19 period through online community engagement and social media outreach, the initiative promotes backyard gardening, sustainable food production, urban biodiversity, and environmentally friendly practices, including reduced use of synthetic pesticides and protection of beneficial insects. The initiative is open to all members of the public and encourages community participation through knowledge-sharing, peer learning, seedling exchange, composting practices, sustainable gardening techniques, and promotion of healthy lifestyles. The programme also supports food security, supplemental income generation, reduced food waste, and increased access to fresh and safe produce. Ongoing participation and community engagement through social media platforms continue to strengthen public awareness and inclusive participation in sustainable environmental practices. Additional participant data disaggregated by gender and age is being compiled to further demonstrate the reach and inclusiveness of the initiative. Link: https://www.facebook.com/groups/631055511126237/	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.		
D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.2
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.3
22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-22.1
Percentage of representation of local communities, youth, and vulnerable groups in biodiversity decision-making	National	4FE8EB33-7642-9E4C-8E9D-B111644505A4
Number of mechanisms ensuring access to environmental justice	National	DBD41FF7-70CA-0FB1-56BF-E07696C1565C
Number of public consultations with active participation of key groups	National	EBEDCB21-51BA-606B-154A-5058F5DB11F8

National target 22. Ensure gender equality in biodiversity decision-making through gender-responsive policies, and promote equal rights, leadership, and informed participation for women and girls at all levels of action **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Actions undertaken to strengthen gender equality and inclusion have been guided by implementation of the Saint Kitts and Nevis Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP) 2022–2027, which serves as a national framework for advancing gender equality across social, economic, environmental, and governance sectors. The policy adopts gender mainstreaming as the overarching approach and promotes equal participation in decision-making, access to opportunities, and inclusive development processes. Implementation involves a broad whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach engaging ministries and agencies responsible for Environment, Sustainable Development, Education, Agriculture, Health, Tourism, Labour, Gender Affairs, Youth, Social Services, Statistics, ICT, Justice, and Community Development, alongside civil society organizations, women’s organizations, youth groups, community-based organizations, NGOs, private sector stakeholders, and regional and international partners. The GEPAP also promotes collaboration with institutions such as UN Women, ECLAC, CARICOM, PAHO, and other development partners to strengthen gender-responsive planning, inclusive participation, and equitable access to opportunities across sectors. The GEPAP established a Gender Management System that includes Gender Focal Points across ministries, a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework, and knowledge management mechanisms to strengthen coordination and accountability. The plan also contains specific actions to strengthen gender-responsive approaches in climate change and environmental management, including development of gender analyses, gender impact assessments, training programmes, public awareness campaigns, and support for equitable participation in environmental and natural resource management sectors. The GEPAP also promotes the strengthening of sex-disaggregated data collection, gender-responsive planning and monitoring systems, and capacity-building initiatives to support evidence-based decision-making and more equitable participation across sectors. The policy further encourages increased participation and leadership opportunities for women in sustainable development sectors, including agriculture, environmental management, climate resilience, and the blue economy.	EN
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Several local organizations and environmental initiatives also support balanced participation of men and women through inclusive outreach approaches and collection of participation data disaggregated by sex.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Implementation of the GEPAP has strengthened efforts to mainstream gender considerations across government systems and development processes while supporting greater participation of women in leadership and decision-making. The policy established institutional mechanisms and coordination structures to guide implementation and monitoring, including Gender Focal Points and systems for monitoring and reporting progress.

Progress has also contributed to stronger alignment with international commitments related to gender equality, sustainable development, and environmental governance. Women continue to play important leadership roles within environmental organizations and conservation initiatives, and participation data from biodiversity and environmental training initiatives indicate strong representation of women. Efforts to mainstream gender within climate change, environmental management, agriculture, and blue economy sectors also provide an important foundation for more inclusive biodiversity governance.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Several barriers continue to hinder full implementation of this target. Persistent gender stereotypes, gender-based violence, and social norms continue to influence participation patterns and opportunities across sectors. Additional challenges include limited gender mainstreaming across some government institutions, insufficient sex-disaggregated data and weak data collection systems, resource and capacity limitations, and underrepresentation of women in some technical environmental leadership positions.

Limited formal mechanisms specifically focused on women’s participation in biodiversity governance also remain a challenge. Strengthening gender-responsive monitoring systems, expanding institutional capacity, improving collection of sex- disaggregated information, and further integrating gender considerations across environmental and biodiversity programmes may support more effective implementation going forward.

Further efforts are needed to document and monitor gender-responsive biodiversity policies, strategies, and programmes. Additional data collection is also required to assess women’s participation in leadership and decision-making roles, as well as the extent to which women and girls benefit from biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and ecosystem management initiatives.

Gender-responsive biodiversity action should include women and girls with disabilities, who may face intersecting barriers linked to gender, disability, poverty, transport, communication, and access to land, training, finance, and decision-making spaces.

Further implementation should focus on improving the collection of sex-disaggregated data and increasing opportunities for women’s leadership and participation in biodiversity-related decision-making. Integrating gender considerations across biodiversity programmes and building institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming will help ensure more equitable and effective conservation outcomes.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Implementation of the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP) 2022–2027 has contributed to strengthening institutional mechanisms for gender mainstreaming across national development sectors, including environmental management and climate-related initiatives. The establishment of Gender Focal Points across ministries and implementation of monitoring and reporting mechanisms has supported improved coordination and integration of gender-responsive approaches within government programmes and policies.

Several biodiversity and environmental organizations in Saint Kitts and Nevis have also strengthened inclusive participation practices by promoting balanced participation of women and men in environmental training activities, outreach programmes, and community conservation initiatives. Participation records from biodiversity-related trainings and environmental programmes indicate strong female representation, with women accounting for approximately 50 percent of trained participants in several initiatives.

Examples of community-level engagement include environmental education, marine conservation, citizen science, and sustainable agriculture initiatives implemented by organizations such as C.A.R.E. SKN, the St. Kitts Sea Turtle Monitoring Network (SKSTMN), the Nevis Turtle Group (NTG), the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN), and The Ripple Institute. These initiatives support women’s participation, youth engagement, leadership development, environmental awareness, and inclusive community involvement in biodiversity conservation and sustainable environmental practices.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.2
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.3
23.CT.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Component	GBF-INDICATOR-297

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Saint Kitts and Nevis has made important progress towards Goal A through strengthened ecosystem conservation, restoration, spatial planning and biodiversity management efforts. The Federation significantly enhanced the legal, policy and institutional framework supporting biodiversity conservation through the enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025, the implementation of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning initiatives, the expansion of protected areas, and the development of restoration and conservation planning tools. These measures have strengthened the protection, connectivity and resilience of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems while improving the integration of biodiversity considerations into national development planning and environmental governance.

Progress has been made in maintaining and restoring ecosystems through a range of initiatives implemented across the Federation. Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning has been strengthened through the National Physical Development Plan, the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area framework, the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), Key Biodiversity Area conservation planning, and mangrove ecosystem assessments. These initiatives have improved the availability of information on ecosystems, habitats, ecological condition, restoration opportunities and biodiversity values, while supporting integrated ridge-to-reef approaches to land-use planning and ecosystem management. Restoration interventions have been implemented across forests, watersheds, wetlands, mangroves, degraded agricultural lands, quarry sites and coral reef ecosystems, with approximately 42 hectares reported as being under active restoration or rehabilitation measures. Restoration activities have contributed to improved habitat condition, enhanced ecosystem functions, reduced land degradation and the recovery of biodiversity values in priority sites across Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Area-based conservation has also advanced significantly. The declaration of the Nevis Peak National Park and Camps River Watershed Protected Area in 2025 strengthened protection of important forest, watershed and biodiversity resources and contributed to expanding the national protected area system. Based on currently available information, approximately 32.6% of the national terrestrial area is now protected, exceeding the national and global target of conserving at least 30% of terrestrial areas. Conservation planning and management actions have also been strengthened for Key Biodiversity Areas and ecologically important marine habitats through the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area framework and ongoing efforts to advance the country’s 30x30 commitments. These measures contribute directly to maintaining ecosystem integrity, ecological connectivity, watershed functions and biodiversity resilience.

Progress towards reducing biodiversity loss and lowering extinction risk has been supported through habitat protection, ecosystem restoration, invasive species management, species conservation initiatives, biodiversity assessments and strengthened conservation planning. Actions to address invasive alien species, reduce environmental pressures on ecosystems, improve watershed and coastal management, strengthen climate resilience and support ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation have contributed to reducing key drivers of biodiversity loss. Conservation efforts targeting priority habitats, including forests, wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs and marine turtle habitats, have strengthened the conditions necessary for the long-term persistence and recovery of native species and ecological communities.

National biodiversity monitoring systems, ecological baseline data and information management systems require further strengthening to support comprehensive assessments of ecosystem condition, species population trends, extinction risk and genetic diversity. Biodiversity information remains fragmented across institutions, and recent national assessments of species status and genetic diversity are limited. Additional challenges include invasive species, habitat degradation, climate change impacts, pollution pressures, and constraints in technical, human and financial resources. Continued implementation of the updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, NCEMA 2025, ecosystem restoration programmes, species conservation initiatives and protected area management measures will be critical to accelerating progress towards the long-term outcomes.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.		
A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Saint Kitts and Nevis has made important progress towards this Goal through the promotion of sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity-friendly production systems, ecosystem restoration, and measures aimed at maintaining and enhancing nature’s contributions to people. The Federation strengthened the legal, policy and institutional framework supporting the sustainable use of biodiversity through the implementation of the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act, the enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025, and the adoption of the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ATGS) 2022–2031. These measures have strengthened ecosystem-based approaches to resource management while promoting the sustainable use of fisheries resources, agricultural lands, forests and other natural resources essential for food security, livelihoods and economic development. Significant progress has been made in promoting biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient production systems. Through the Sustainable Land Management Project, farmers adopted climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, soil conservation and water management practices that enhanced agricultural productivity while reducing environmental degradation and improving ecosystem functions. More than 35 hectares of agricultural land benefited from restoration and sustainable land management interventions, while agroforestry systems were established across approximately 22.7 hectares of farmland. Investments in water harvesting infrastructure and climate adaptation measures have further strengthened the resilience of agricultural production systems to drought, water scarcity and climate variability. These initiatives contribute to maintaining ecosystem services while supporting food production, rural livelihoods and long-term sustainability. Marine and coastal resource management has also advanced through the implementation of the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKNMMA), ecosystem-based fisheries management measures, coral reef restoration initiatives and efforts to strengthen fisheries governance. Management measures aimed at protecting spawning grounds, nursery habitats, coral reefs and seagrass ecosystems contribute to maintaining biodiversity while supporting sustainable fisheries production and the livelihoods that depend upon marine resources. Sustainable aquaculture initiatives and innovative approaches such as the Caribbean King Crab programme further demonstrate efforts to diversify income opportunities while reducing pressure on wild marine resources. Nature’s contributions to people have been strengthened through ecosystem restoration, watershed management, mangrove rehabilitation, wetland restoration, wastewater management improvements and climate adaptation initiatives. Restoration planning undertaken through the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) identified extensive opportunities to restore degraded landscapes and enhance ecosystem services related to water regulation, soil conservation, coastal protection, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. Wetland and mangrove restoration activities at Nelson’s Spring, Fort Ashby and other priority sites have improved ecosystem functions while contributing to water security, coastal resilience, fisheries productivity and community well-being. The establishment of a national wastewater management framework and implementation of nature-based wastewater treatment solutions have further strengthened efforts to protect freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems that provide essential services to communities and economic sectors. Progress has also been made in promoting more sustainable consumption and production patterns. Recycling initiatives, waste reduction programmes, environmental education campaigns, circular economy initiatives and the adoption of the Plastic Waste Reduction Act 2025 have strengthened national efforts to reduce waste generation, promote resource efficiency and encourage behavioural change. These actions contribute to reducing environmental pressures on ecosystems while fostering more sustainable relationships between society and natural resources. Implementation efforts continue to face a range of challenges. National information on ecosystem services, sustainable resource use, biodiversity-friendly production systems and nature’s contributions to people remains fragmented and is often generated through individual projects rather than long-term national monitoring programmes. Additional challenges include climate change impacts, drought, water scarcity, land degradation, pollution, invasive species, limited technical and financial resources, and the need for stronger monitoring systems to assess ecological and socio-economic outcomes. Continued implementation of ecosystem-based management approaches, sustainable production practices, ecosystem restoration programmes and measures to strengthen resource efficiency and circular economy initiatives will be critical to achieving the long-term objectives of this Goal.	EN
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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Saint Kitts and Nevis has made important progress towards Goal C through the development of legal, institutional and administrative frameworks supporting the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. During the reporting period, national efforts focused on strengthening implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS), establishing institutional arrangements, enhancing national capacity, and developing procedures to regulate access to	
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genetic resources and associated benefit-sharing arrangements. These actions have laid the foundation for a more comprehensive national ABS system that supports biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing.

A major achievement was the incorporation of Access and Benefit-Sharing provisions within the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025. The legislation formally recognizes the sovereign rights of Saint Kitts and Nevis over its genetic resources and establishes a legal framework governing access to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge, permit issuance, prior informed consent, mutually agreed terms, benefit-sharing obligations, compliance measures and institutional responsibilities. The Act also recognizes the importance of traditional knowledge and local community interests while providing a framework for both monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing arrangements.

Institutional strengthening has also advanced through the designation of a National Focal Point and Competent National Authority for ABS matters, the development of a proposed National ABS Committee, implementation of interim administrative procedures for processing access requests, and participation in regional capacity-building initiatives. Saint Kitts and Nevis has continued to engage actively in regional cooperation efforts under the Nagoya Protocol, including participation in Caribbean ABS initiatives, national reporting processes, and training activities addressing access procedures, benefit-sharing negotiations, biotechnology-related ABS issues and Digital Sequence Information (DSI). These efforts have strengthened national awareness and technical understanding of ABS requirements while improving preparedness for future implementation.

Progress has also been made in establishing practical mechanisms to support future implementation. Interim procedures for Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), permit review and benefit-sharing negotiations have been developed and applied on a limited basis, including at least one research-related access agreement. Administrative controls implemented through phytosanitary and permitting systems continue to support oversight of biological material movement into and out of the Federation, providing an additional foundation for future ABS implementation and compliance monitoring.

Implementation remains at an early stage and significant challenges remain. While important progress has been achieved in establishing the enabling framework for ABS, information on monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources remains limited, and no centralized national system currently exists to systematically monitor benefit-sharing outcomes. Additional challenges include limited technical, financial and human resources, the need to operationalize institutional arrangements, strengthen compliance and monitoring systems, improve documentation of traditional knowledge, and address emerging issues related to biotechnology and Digital Sequence Information. Continued efforts to operationalize ABS legislation, strengthen institutional coordination, develop permitting and reporting systems, and enhance national capacity will be essential.

Overall, Saint Kitts and Nevis has established many of the foundational elements required for effective implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing measures. While tangible benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources have not yet been systematically documented, the country has made meaningful progress in creating the legal, policy and institutional conditions necessary to ensure that future benefits derived from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge can be shared fairly and equitably in accordance with international obligations under the Nagoya Protocol.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1
Headline

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Saint Kitts and Nevis has made important progress towards Goal D by strengthening the policy, institutional, financial, technical and governance foundations required for implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. During the reporting period, significant efforts were directed toward mainstreaming biodiversity across national development planning, improving access to international support, strengthening institutional capacity, mobilizing financial resources, and establishing enabling conditions for long-term biodiversity financing and implementation. These actions have enhanced the country’s ability to implement national biodiversity priorities while increasing alignment with the objectives of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

A major achievement has been the integration of biodiversity considerations into key national development and sectoral planning instruments. Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem management, climate resilience and sustainable resource use have been incorporated into the National Development Planning Framework 2023–2037, the National Physical Development Plan, the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy, the Coastal Master and Marine Spatial Plan, the Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre, Urban Resilience Plan for Charlestown, and the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025. Together, these instruments have strengthened policy coherence, promoted cross-sectoral coordination, and established biodiversity as a national development priority.

Significant progress has also been made in strengthening the institutional framework supporting biodiversity implementation. The enactment of the NCEMA 2025 introduced new mechanisms for environmental governance, stakeholder participation, environmental information management, strategic environmental assessment, and intersectoral coordination. The establishment of the National Environmental Council, together with provisions for the development of a National Environmental Management Strategy and a National Environmental Information System, has further strengthened institutional capacity for biodiversity planning, implementation and monitoring.

Efforts to mobilize and diversify financial resources for biodiversity have advanced through both national and international initiatives. A particularly important development was the creation of the National Environmental Sustainability Fund under the NCEMA 2025, which is

intended to provide a sustainable financing mechanism for biodiversity conservation and environmental management through multiple funding sources, including government appropriations, international grants, environmental fines, investment income and other contributions. In parallel, Saint Kitts and Nevis has benefited from international support through GEF-funded initiatives, including the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project, the NBSAP update process, and preparation of the Seventh National Report. Ongoing biodiversity finance assessments and BIOFIN-related activities are expected to further strengthen biodiversity financing strategies and identify opportunities for resource mobilization and financial sustainability.

Capacity-building, technical cooperation and knowledge exchange have also contributed significantly to implementation efforts. Participation in regional and international initiatives has strengthened technical expertise in biodiversity planning, environmental governance, biosafety, access and benefit-sharing, ecosystem management and environmental monitoring. Technical support provided through regional organizations, multilateral environmental agreements and development partners has enhanced national capacities while facilitating access to scientific knowledge, training opportunities and institutional support mechanisms.

Biodiversity financing remains heavily dependent on external funding, and additional efforts are needed to operationalize sustainable domestic financing mechanisms, improve monitoring of biodiversity expenditures and financial flows, and strengthen engagement with the private sector. Limited technical and human resources, information management challenges, data gaps, and the need for stronger coordination among institutions continue to constrain implementation. Progress towards biodiversity-related business disclosure, biodiversity finance reform, and the identification and redirection of harmful incentives remains at an early stage and will require further policy development, technical support, stakeholder engagement and investment.

Overall, Saint Kitts and Nevis has established many of the enabling conditions required for effective implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, including strengthened governance systems, improved policy integration, enhanced institutional capacity, growing access to international technical and financial support, and the development of mechanisms to support long-term biodiversity financing. Continued efforts to operationalize these mechanisms, mobilize additional resources, strengthen partnerships and build national capacity will be essential to fully achieve the objectives of this Goal and accelerate implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.	
D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

The reporting period has been marked by significant progress in strengthening the policy, legal and institutional foundations for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Overall, Saint Kitts and Nevis has made meaningful progress in establishing the enabling conditions required for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Progress has been strongest in strengthening environmental governance, expanding protected areas, advancing ecosystem restoration, mainstreaming biodiversity into national planning processes, and promoting nature-based approaches to climate resilience. However, implementation across targets remains uneven, and while progress has been achieved across most national targets, many continue to advance at an insufficient rate to ensure full achievement by 2030 without additional efforts and investment.

The enactment of the National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025 represents a major milestone, providing the Federation with its first comprehensive framework for environmental governance, biodiversity conservation, protected areas management, ecosystem restoration, environmental assessment, and biodiversity-inclusive planning. This legislation has strengthened the integration of biodiversity considerations into national development processes and established important mechanisms to support long-term implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Important advances have also been achieved in biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and environmental decision-making. The adoption of the Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan (2023–2037), together with the implementation of the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) and mangrove wetlands assessments, has significantly improved the availability of spatial information for conservation planning. These initiatives have strengthened the application of ridge-to-reef approaches, promoted ecosystem connectivity, and provided a stronger evidence base for land-use planning, ecosystem restoration, climate resilience and sustainable development.

Progress in ecosystem restoration has accelerated through the implementation of multiple national and regional initiatives targeting terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems. Restoration activities have supported the rehabilitation of degraded forests, wetlands, mangroves, agricultural lands, watersheds and coral reef ecosystems while strengthening technical capacity and stakeholder engagement. Collectively, these

efforts have contributed to restoring more than 42 hectares of degraded ecosystems and have generated practical experience, scientific information and institutional capacity to support future scaling-up of restoration interventions across the Federation.

The expansion and strengthening of the national protected areas system represents another major achievement during the reporting period. The formal declaration of the Nevis Peak National Park and the Camps River Watershed Protected Area significantly increased terrestrial conservation coverage and contributed to surpassing the global target of conserving at least 30 per cent of terrestrial areas by 2030. In parallel, progress in marine conservation has been supported through the continued development of the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area framework, which has strengthened ecosystem-based management approaches and enhanced the protection of ecologically important marine habitats.

Important progress has been achieved in strengthening water resources management and the conservation of ecosystems that support national water security. Biodiversity-inclusive planning instruments, including the Saint Christopher National Physical Development Plan and the ROAM assessment, have improved the identification and management of critical watersheds, aquifer recharge zones and freshwater resources. Restoration and rehabilitation initiatives implemented in watersheds and ghauts, together with the designation of the Camps River Watershed Protected Area and the continued protection of the Central Forest Reserve, have strengthened the conservation of ecosystems that provide essential services such as water regulation, erosion control, flood mitigation and climate resilience. These efforts have reinforced the linkages between biodiversity conservation, watershed protection and sustainable water resource management, while contributing to the expansion and strengthening of the national protected areas network.

Meaningful progress has also been made in the conservation of threatened species and critical habitats. Long-term monitoring programmes, habitat protection measures, invasive species management initiatives and community-based conservation efforts have strengthened the conservation of sea turtles, coral reefs, mangroves, wetlands and other biodiversity-rich ecosystems. These actions have improved the national knowledge base, enhanced public awareness and contributed to maintaining ecosystem functions and biodiversity values across the Federation.

The country has also advanced efforts to address key drivers of biodiversity loss. Important measures have been implemented to improve invasive alien species management, reduce pollution, improve waste management practices, and promote more sustainable approaches in agriculture, fisheries and other productive sectors. Initial efforts have also been undertaken to better understand and address the impacts of invasive vertebrate species, particularly the African green vervet monkey, which continues to present significant challenges for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and agricultural production. The development of measures to address plastic pollution, wastewater management, invasive alien species and sustainable land management reflects a growing commitment to addressing biodiversity pressures through integrated and preventive approaches.

Biodiversity considerations are increasingly being incorporated into broader national development, climate adaptation and resilience-building agendas. Nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based adaptation measures, sustainable land management practices and ecosystem restoration initiatives have become important components of national responses to climate change and environmental degradation. These efforts demonstrate increasing recognition of the essential role that healthy ecosystems play in supporting economic development, disaster risk reduction, food security, water security and community resilience.

Implementation of biodiversity-related actions during the reporting period has been supported through significant technical and financial assistance from international partners and development agencies. Support provided through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and other regional and international partners has contributed to ecosystem restoration, protected area management, biodiversity monitoring, climate adaptation, policy development, institutional strengthening and capacity-building efforts. These partnerships have played a critical role in enabling implementation and mobilizing resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Institutional strengthening has also extended to the areas of biosafety, public health and risk management through the establishment of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms designed to address emerging environmental and biological risks. The creation of the One Health Committee has strengthened collaboration among government agencies, academia and technical stakeholders to assess biosafety risks and promote integrated approaches that recognize the interconnections between human, animal and ecosystem health. In parallel, the establishment of the Public Health Intelligence and Response Committee (PHIRC) has enhanced national capacity to assess public health and biosafety risks and support the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. These initiatives represent important steps toward strengthening national preparedness, cross-sectoral coordination and the integration of biodiversity, biosafety and health considerations within broader sustainable development and resilience-building efforts.

Despite the substantial progress achieved during the reporting period, several cross-cutting challenges continue to affect the implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use efforts in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Many of these challenges are recurrent across multiple national targets and represent systemic barriers that will need to be addressed to accelerate implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

A principal challenge remains the limited availability of financial resources and sustainable financing mechanisms. Although significant investments have been mobilized through international projects and development partners, many biodiversity initiatives continue to rely heavily on external funding. Limited domestic financial resources constrain the expansion of ecosystem restoration programmes, protected area management, biodiversity monitoring, invasive species control, research activities, enforcement efforts, and long-term maintenance of conservation interventions. Securing predictable and sustainable financing remains essential to ensure continuity and scaling-up of biodiversity actions.

A recurring challenge identified throughout both implementation and the preparation of this report is the fragmentation of biodiversity data, monitoring systems and information management. Biodiversity-related information remains dispersed across institutions, projects and sectors, with limited integration, standardization and accessibility. Significant gaps persist in long-term ecological monitoring, biodiversity inventories, ecosystem assessments, species population data, ecosystem service valuation and biodiversity finance tracking. These limitations constrain evidence-based decision-making, monitoring of progress towards national targets, and comprehensive national reporting. The preparation of this report further highlighted the need for strengthened biodiversity information systems, improved data-sharing mechanisms and the establishment of long-term monitoring programmes capable of supporting future assessments of biodiversity status, trends and policy effectiveness.

The limited availability of ecological baselines and the lack of continuous, long-term biodiversity monitoring programmes is another important challenge. While important assessments and inventories have been conducted through individual projects and initiatives, many datasets remain fragmented, project-specific, or time-bound, limiting the ability to assess long-term trends in species populations, ecosystem condition, and biodiversity change. The absence of consistent baseline information and sustained monitoring efforts constrains the evaluation of conservation outcomes, the measurement of progress towards national biodiversity targets, and the ability to respond effectively to emerging environmental pressures.

In addition, limited information on the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services continues to constrain their integration into national planning and decision-making processes. Although ecosystems provide critical services such as water regulation, coastal protection, carbon sequestration, food production and climate resilience, these benefits are not yet consistently quantified or incorporated into policy, investment and development decisions. Strengthening ecosystem valuation and improving the recognition of ecosystem services within planning and economic sectors will be important to support more informed and biodiversity-inclusive decision-making. Strengthening ecological baseline data and establishing continuous long-term biodiversity monitoring systems remain critical priorities for informed decision-making and adaptive biodiversity management. Addressing this gap would benefit from the development of a National Natural Capital Accounting and Ecosystem Valuation Programme to quantify the economic contribution of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, forests, watersheds and other ecosystems to tourism, fisheries, water security, disaster risk reduction and climate resilience. Integrating these values into national budgeting, development planning and investment decision-making would strengthen evidence-based policymaking, improve recognition of biodiversity as a national economic asset, and support more informed and sustainable investment decisions.

Limited engagement of the private sector and the need for stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships continue to constrain biodiversity implementation efforts. While important collaborations have emerged in areas such as sustainable tourism, marine conservation, waste management and environmental education, private sector participation in biodiversity planning, monitoring, financing and reporting remains relatively limited. Opportunities exist to further engage businesses in assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and dependencies, supporting conservation and restoration initiatives, adopting sustainable production and consumption practices, and contributing to biodiversity financing mechanisms. Strengthening partnerships among government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, local communities, international partners and the private sector will be essential to leverage additional expertise, innovation, resources and long-term support for the implementation of national biodiversity objectives.

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Implementation efforts continue to be affected by limitations in enforcement, compliance, stakeholder engagement and public awareness. While important progress has been made in strengthening legal frameworks and promoting public participation, additional efforts are needed to operationalize legislation, strengthen regulatory enforcement, improve compliance with environmental regulations, expand environmental education programmes and maintain long-term stakeholder engagement.

Public awareness of biodiversity issues and the benefits derived from healthy ecosystems remains uneven across sectors of society, limiting broader support for conservation actions and sustainable resource management. Community participation in biodiversity conservation initiatives, while increasing, often remains project-based and difficult to sustain over the long term. Strengthening environmental education, communication and outreach programmes, while creating greater opportunities for meaningful community involvement in planning, monitoring and conservation activities, will be essential to foster long-term stewardship and shared responsibility for biodiversity conservation. Technical and institutional capacity constraints also continue to affect implementation across multiple sectors. Government agencies and partner organizations often face shortages of specialized personnel, technical expertise, monitoring equipment, laboratory capacity, and technological resources necessary to support biodiversity management, environmental monitoring, ecosystem restoration, biosafety implementation, invasive species management, and climate adaptation initiatives. Capacity limitations also affect the ability to retain trained personnel and sustain technical programmes beyond the lifespan of externally funded projects.

Institutional coordination and governance challenges remain important barriers to effective implementation. Biodiversity management responsibilities are distributed across multiple agencies and sectors, often resulting in fragmented implementation, overlapping mandates and limited information sharing. In addition, sustained political commitment is essential to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation, policies and conservation measures. While important legal and institutional frameworks have been established, maintaining political support for biodiversity objectives, particularly when faced with competing economic development priorities and land-use pressures, remains critical. Strengthening governance structures, empowering coordinating bodies and ensuring consistent application of environmental regulations will be necessary to safeguard biodiversity considerations within national decision-making processes.

The meaningful inclusion of persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups remains an important area for improvement within biodiversity governance and decision-making processes. Stakeholder consultations highlighted that persons with disabilities have had limited opportunities to participate in biodiversity-related discussions and that the implications of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and environmental management decisions for persons with disabilities are not yet sufficiently recognized within policy and planning frameworks. Accessibility barriers, including the availability of accessible communication formats and inclusive engagement mechanisms, continue to constrain participation. Strengthening the representation of diverse stakeholder groups, eliminating stigma and discrimination, and ensuring that biodiversity policies and programmes are designed through inclusive and accessible processes should be considered a priority to promote equitable participation and ensure that no groups are left behind in the implementation of biodiversity objectives.

The predominance of private land ownership in many ecologically important areas presents an additional challenge for conservation and restoration efforts. Several priority ecosystems, restoration sites, watersheds, wetlands, mangroves and biodiversity-rich habitats occur on privately owned lands, limiting the ability to implement conservation measures without the cooperation and active participation of landowners. These challenges are further compounded by competing land-use demands and development pressures, particularly in coastal areas where tourism, housing, infrastructure and other economic activities may conflict with biodiversity conservation objectives. Balancing economic development with the protection of sensitive ecosystems remains a significant challenge, requiring stronger spatial planning, environmental safeguards and sustainable development approaches. Expanding incentives, partnership mechanisms and community-based approaches will be essential to support conservation outcomes beyond publicly owned lands.

Climate change continues to exacerbate many existing biodiversity challenges. Increasing droughts, hurricanes, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, water scarcity, extreme rainfall events and other climate-related pressures affect ecosystem health, restoration success, agricultural productivity, freshwater resources, and the resilience of both natural and human systems. As a small island developing state, Saint Kitts and Nevis remains

particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and extreme weather events, which can rapidly reverse conservation gains, damage critical infrastructure and place additional pressure on limited financial and institutional resources. These pressures increase management costs and highlight the need for accelerated implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions.

Invasive alien species remain one of the most significant direct threats to biodiversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. Species such as the African green vervet monkey, invasive vegetation, lionfish and other invasive organisms continue to affect agriculture, native biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and restoration outcomes. Long-term management is constrained by limited financing, insufficient monitoring systems, technical capacity limitations and the absence of sustained control programmes. Additional challenges arise from the ongoing risk of new invasive species introductions through trade, tourism, shipping activities and other border entry pathways. Strengthening biosecurity measures, quarantine systems, early detection mechanisms and surveillance of agricultural imports will be essential to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive organisms and plant pests that could further threaten biodiversity, agriculture and ecosystem health.

The role of the health sector in biodiversity conservation, biosafety and environmental management also requires greater recognition and integration within national implementation efforts. Emerging One Health challenges associated with zoonotic diseases, invasive organisms, climate change and ecosystem degradation highlight the increasing interconnections between human, animal and environmental health. Continued limitations in laboratory infrastructure, biosafety capacity, workforce development, biosecurity systems and disease surveillance, together with the need for sustained investment in quarantine services and regulatory implementation, may affect the country's ability to prevent, detect and respond effectively to emerging biological and environmental risks.

Additional efforts will be required to further mainstream biodiversity considerations across national development planning and sectoral policies, while strengthening the integration of biodiversity objectives within key economic sectors, including tourism. Greater attention will also be needed to safeguard critical water catchment areas and groundwater recharge zones that support ecosystem services and national water security. At the same time, accelerating the restoration of highly degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems will be essential if national biodiversity targets are to be achieved within the 2030 timeframe.

Several of these challenges are already being addressed through recent policy and institutional developments. The enactment of NCEMA 2025, the development of the Biodiversity Monitoring Action Plan, the ongoing update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and emerging biodiversity finance initiatives are establishing important foundations for strengthening coordination, monitoring, planning and resource mobilization. Important progress has also been made in strengthening biodiversity governance, improving inter-agency collaboration and information sharing, mobilizing international financial resources, enhancing technical capacity through targeted training programmes, and expanding partnerships that support ecosystem restoration, sustainable resource management and conservation initiatives. Increased engagement with private landowners has further facilitated conservation actions in several priority areas. While these measures are still in the early stages of implementation, they represent important opportunities to address some of the systemic constraints identified and provide a stronger foundation for accelerating biodiversity action in the years ahead.

In conclusion, Saint Kitts and Nevis has established a strong foundation for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and has demonstrated a clear commitment to advancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Continued investment in institutional capacity, environmental information systems, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, ecosystem restoration, stakeholder engagement and biodiversity finance will be essential to translate policy commitments into measurable biodiversity outcomes. Accelerating implementation across sectors, strengthening national ownership of biodiversity objectives and securing sustainable financial and technical support will be critical to achieving the national biodiversity targets and contributing effectively to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by 2030.

The findings of this report demonstrate that Saint Kitts and Nevis has made meaningful progress in strengthening biodiversity governance, expanding protected areas, advancing ecosystem restoration and integrating biodiversity into broader sustainable development and climate resilience agendas. At the same time, the report highlights that biodiversity conservation is not solely an environmental priority, but a fundamental investment in economic prosperity, water and food security, disaster risk reduction, public health and the well-being of present and future generations. Ecosystem restoration and the conservation of natural capital will remain essential for achieving both biodiversity and climate resilience objectives. Sustained political commitment, increased public awareness and stronger engagement of communities, youth, the private sector and other stakeholders will be critical to maintaining momentum, fostering national ownership and ensuring that the benefits of biodiversity conservation are understood, valued and supported across society.

The successful implementation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' biodiversity priorities will depend on inclusive, community-based action that leaves no group behind. Persons with disabilities, including women and youth with disabilities, must be included in biodiversity planning, environmental education, climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and access to green and blue spaces. Accessibility should therefore be treated as a core part of implementation. Accessibility should therefore be treated as a core component of implementation, enabling persons with disabilities to contribute as partners, advocates, farmers, trainers, community leaders, and environmental stewards, rather than being viewed solely as beneficiaries.

Accelerating implementation will require a renewed focus on strengthening the enabling conditions necessary to achieve the national biodiversity targets by 2030. Priority actions include securing sustainable long-term financing, strengthening biodiversity and biosafety information systems, enhancing technical and institutional capacity, expanding public-private partnerships, and improving coordination among the institutions responsible for biodiversity, environmental management and biosafety. Continued efforts will also be required to strengthen monitoring, compliance and enforcement mechanisms, update policy and regulatory frameworks to address emerging challenges, and ensure that biodiversity priorities are systematically integrated into national development planning and economic decision-making processes.

Annex : Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No national information available.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national

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data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	hectares	42.06	

Comments

Reported figures represent areas under active restoration or rehabilitation interventions. However, the Federation does not yet have a national inventory or baseline assessment of degraded ecosystems. As a result, the proportion of total degraded terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems currently under restoration cannot be calculated at this time.

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A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	%	32.58	

Comments

Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

St. Kitts Central Forest Reserve – 5,060 ha

Brimstone Hill Fortress - 15.37 ha

Nevis Peak National Park and Camp Rivers Watershed Protected Area – 3,250 ha	EN
Booby Island – 1 ha	
Royal Basseterre Valley Aquifer – 197 ha	
Total Protected Area: 8,523.37 ha (85.2337 km ²)	
Total Land Area (Saint Kitts and Nevis): 261.6 km ²	
Percentage of Land Protected Area: <u>32.58%</u>	
Area of Marine Protected Area: 408.2 - 429 km ²	
Total Marine and Coastal Area: 9,508 km ²	
Percentage of Marine Protected Area: <u>4.52%</u>	

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.		EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
No recent national assessments are available.		EN

A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
No recent national assessments are available.		EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
No recent national assessments are available.		EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data		
No data available		

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.	EN
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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.	EN
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A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.	EN
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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.	EN
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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.	EN
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5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is not currently being monitored.	EN
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9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown.

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No national data is currently available on the rate of invasive alien species establishment. While significant progress has been made in strengthening the policy, institutional and strategic framework for invasive species management, systematic monitoring systems and baseline data required to track rates of introduction and establishment have not yet been fully established. These foundational actions provide the basis for future monitoring, surveillance and reporting on invasive species trends and management effectiveness.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

This indicator was not adopted as national indicator for reporting purposes because the required data is not currently collected through established national monitoring programmes. Priority was given to indicators for which national data and reporting mechanisms are available. Nevertheless, coastal eutrophication and pesticide pollution remain important environmental concerns and may be incorporated into future monitoring frameworks as data availability and technical capacity improve.

EN

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

This indicator was not adopted as national indicator for reporting purposes because the required data is not currently collected through established national monitoring programmes. Priority was given to indicators for which national data and reporting mechanisms are available. Nevertheless, coastal eutrophication and pesticide pollution remain important environmental concerns and may be incorporated into future monitoring frameworks as data availability and technical capacity improve.

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A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

This indicator was not adopted as national indicator for reporting purposes because the required data is not currently collected through established national monitoring programmes. Priority was given to indicators for which national data and reporting mechanisms are available.

Nevertheless, coastal eutrophication and pesticide pollution remain important environmental concerns and may be incorporated into future monitoring frameworks as data availability and technical capacity improve.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.

EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.

EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. Information on publicly accessible green and blue spaces is not systematically collected or reported at the national level, and existing data is dispersed across planning processes and individual projects.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information on monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources is currently limited, and no centralized national monitoring system has yet been established to systematically track benefit-sharing outcomes under Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) arrangements. While the updated NCEMA 2025 provides a legal framework for monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing, including reporting requirements and ABS agreements, information on benefits generated, received, and distributed has not yet been consolidated at the national level. Ongoing efforts to operationalize ABS procedures, strengthen institutional coordination, and develop permit and reporting systems are expected to improve the collection and monitoring of benefit-sharing information in the future.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information on monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources is currently limited, and no centralized national monitoring system has yet been established to systematically track benefit-sharing outcomes under Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) arrangements. While the updated NCEMA 2025 provides a legal framework for monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing, including reporting requirements and ABS agreements, information on benefits generated, received, and distributed has not yet been consolidated at the national level. Ongoing efforts to operationalize ABS procedures, strengthen institutional coordination, and develop permit and reporting systems are expected to improve the collection and monitoring of benefit-sharing information in the future.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.

EN

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National-level quantitative data related to biodiversity disclosure, biodiversity dependency assessments, and public reporting by companies are currently limited or unavailable in Saint Kitts and Nevis. While emerging discussions on biodiversity finance, environmental sustainability, and private-sector engagement are taking place through initiatives linked to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), BIOFIN, and broader sustainable development processes, no formal national biodiversity disclosure system or standardized reporting framework for businesses has yet been established. Existing information is therefore primarily qualitative and based on stakeholder consultations, policy discussions, and environmental management processes.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently unavailable due to the absence of recent national Red List of Ecosystems assessments and insufficient population monitoring data to estimate effective population sizes. Ongoing efforts to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, ecological surveys, species assessments and national data management systems are expected to improve the availability of information required for future reporting and evaluation of these indicators.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No recent national assessments are available.	EN
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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.		EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
National data for this indicator is not currently available. While ecosystem services are recognized through various conservation and restoration initiatives, their values and associated indicators are not systematically monitored or compiled at the national level. Existing information is largely project-based.		EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-C.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Information on monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources is currently limited, and no centralized national monitoring system has yet been established to systematically track benefit-sharing outcomes under Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) arrangements. While the updated NCEMA 2025 provides a legal framework for monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing, including reporting requirements and ABS agreements, information on benefits generated, received, and distributed has not yet been consolidated at the national level. Ongoing efforts to operationalize ABS procedures, strengthen institutional coordination, and develop permit and reporting systems are expected to improve the collection and monitoring of benefit-sharing information in the future.		EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-C.2
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Information on monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources is currently limited, and no centralized national monitoring system has yet been established to systematically track benefit-sharing outcomes under Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) arrangements. While the updated NCEMA 2025 provides a legal framework for monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing, including reporting requirements and ABS agreements, information on benefits generated, received, and distributed has not yet been consolidated at the national level. Ongoing efforts to operationalize ABS procedures, strengthen institutional coordination, and develop permit and reporting systems are expected to improve the collection and monitoring of benefit-sharing information in the future.		EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-18.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No consolidated national data is currently available for the indicators associated with biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives. A comprehensive assessment of existing subsidies, fiscal measures, and incentive schemes has not yet been completed. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments, policy reviews, and stakeholder consultations are expected to identify relevant incentives, financing mechanisms, and potential subsidy reform opportunities, which will support future reporting and monitoring of progress towards this target.	EN
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18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No consolidated national data is currently available for the indicators associated with biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives. A comprehensive assessment of existing subsidies, fiscal measures, and incentive schemes has not yet been completed. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments, policy reviews, and stakeholder consultations are expected to identify relevant incentives, financing mechanisms, and potential subsidy reform opportunities, which will support future reporting and monitoring of progress towards this target.	EN
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D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator was not considered nationally relevant in the context of Saint Kitts and Nevis, as the country does not have formally recognized indigenous territories or associated land tenure systems within the scope of the indicator. Alternative indicators focusing on inclusive participation, community engagement, and equitable access to biodiversity initiatives were considered more appropriate for national reporting.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.	EN
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7.CT.2 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

ComponentGBF-INDICATOR-287

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown.	EN
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23.CT.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

ComponentGBF-INDICATOR-297

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is not available	EN
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7.CY.4 Hazardous waste generation per capita

ComplementaryGBF-INDICATOR-183

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown.	EN
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8.CY.2 National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry

ComplementaryGBF-INDICATOR-219

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Inventories for land use, land use change and forestry are not updated.	EN
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8.CY.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

ComplementaryGBF-INDICATOR-294

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at national level is unknown.	EN
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Other spatial management plans (not captured as ICZM or marine spatial planning)

National6C5A8F5C-856B-5AE4-8DCD-6D2640B3607C

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No national data available	EN
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Protected Area Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas

National83972A09-EB40-A3E9-1107-69B4F75373D4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	%	55.5	

Comments

Key Biodiversity Area Coverage: <u>Booby Island</u>: 100% coverage by PAs and OECMs <u>Cayon to Key</u>: 51.7% coverage by PAs and OECMs. <u>Ponds of the Southeast Peninsula</u>: 3.4% coverage by PAs and OECMs. <u>St. Kitts Central Forest Reserve</u>: 67% coverage by PAs and OECMs.	EN
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Number of businesses reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity

NationalD7A508A3-A17F-B298-B990-CDBDD3737989

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National-level quantitative data related to biodiversity disclosure, biodiversity dependency assessments, and public reporting by companies are currently limited or unavailable in Saint Kitts and Nevis. While emerging discussions on biodiversity finance, environmental sustainability, and private-sector engagement are taking place through initiatives linked to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), BIOFIN, and broader sustainable development processes, no formal national biodiversity disclosure system or standardized reporting framework for businesses has yet been established. Existing information is therefore primarily qualitative and based on stakeholder consultations, policy discussions, and environmental management processes.	EN
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Number of businesses receiving technical and/or financial support

NationalB8E655D4-1180-950B-96D5-54E087CFAF09

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National-level quantitative data related to biodiversity disclosure, biodiversity dependency assessments, and public reporting by companies are currently limited or unavailable in Saint Kitts and Nevis. While emerging discussions on biodiversity finance, environmental sustainability, and private-sector engagement are taking place through initiatives linked to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), BIOFIN, and broader sustainable development processes, no formal national biodiversity disclosure system or standardized reporting framework for businesses has yet been established. Existing information is therefore primarily qualitative and based on stakeholder consultations, policy discussions, and environmental management processes.	EN
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Number of capacity-building initiatives for businesses on biodiversity impact assessment and reporting

National4CCFEF1-8BEB-93CC-D924-FD664B1124B2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National-level quantitative data related to biodiversity disclosure, biodiversity dependency assessments, and public reporting by companies are currently limited or unavailable in Saint Kitts and Nevis. While emerging discussions on biodiversity finance, environmental sustainability, and private-sector engagement are taking place through initiatives linked to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), BIOFIN, and broader sustainable development processes, no formal national biodiversity disclosure system or standardized reporting framework for businesses has yet been established. Existing information is therefore primarily qualitative and based on stakeholder consultations, policy discussions, and environmental management processes.	EN
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Number of biosafety legal and administrative measures, procedures or protocols implemented	National	E86BA1EF-EBFB-6A6E-8F20-56CBE0B402C0
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Biosafety-related legal, administrative, and risk management measures are in place or under development, supported by ongoing capacity-building, technical training, and regional collaboration. Additional work is needed to strengthen systematic monitoring, quantitative reporting, and enforcement mechanisms related to biosafety indicators.		EN

Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased or, redirected or reformed		National	FCAB50A0-54A6-812E-AF74-B9A278901D28
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
No consolidated national data is currently available for the indicators associated with biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives. A comprehensive assessment of existing subsidies, fiscal measures, and incentive schemes has not yet been completed. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments, policy reviews, and stakeholder consultations are expected to identify relevant incentives, financing mechanisms, and potential subsidy reform opportunities, which will support future reporting and monitoring of progress towards this target.			EN

Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use		National	F6D3BE14-B23D-87F6-C438-7E36A7105372
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
No consolidated national data is currently available for the indicators associated with biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives. A comprehensive assessment of existing subsidies, fiscal measures, and incentive schemes has not yet been completed. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments, policy reviews, and stakeholder consultations are expected to identify relevant incentives, financing mechanisms, and potential subsidy reform opportunities, which will support future reporting and monitoring of progress towards this target.			EN

Amount of funding disbursed to community-level or local conservation initiatives	National	428462F5-8B48-6732-E11D-8892A2A441A2
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.		EN

Diversity of financing mechanisms established	National	7832116A-19D3-6F40-9595-19FA88B5BDD3
Source of Data		
No data available		

Please describe the situation

National biodiversity finance data is currently incomplete and dispersed across multiple institutions, programmes, and funding sources. Ongoing BIOFIN-related assessments and development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan are expected to establish baseline information on biodiversity expenditures, financing needs, and funding gaps, and to support future monitoring and reporting under this target.

EN

Number of open-access biodiversity databases available

NationalDBFBAD6E-ED36-9602-FD39-6026AA9B6FB2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown

EN

Frequency of data updates and availability of biodiversity reports

National5794FD18-214C-7B0A-2DF1-161E162DAC68

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown

EN

Number of decision-makers and practitioners trained in using biodiversity information tools

National4C420821-7808-2863-9B2D-D64B4B546729

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown

EN

Number of biodiversity observation records submitted by citizens

NationalBF7E0D63-D7CB-6EC5-3351-72DE889D4E1B

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Information at a national level is unknown

EN

Percentage of representation of local communities, youth, and vulnerable groups in biodiversity decision-making

4FE8EB33-7642-9E4C-8E9D-B111644505A4National

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National-level quantitative data for these indicators is currently limited, although multiple initiatives supporting inclusive participation, youth engagement, and community involvement in biodiversity-related activities are ongoing. Existing information is primarily qualitative and project-based. Additional efforts to strengthen systematic monitoring and data collection may support future reporting under this target.

EN

Number of mechanisms ensuring access to environmental justice

NationalDBD41FF7-70CA-0FB1-56BF-E07696C1565C

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National-level quantitative data for these indicators is currently limited, although multiple initiatives supporting inclusive participation, youth engagement, and community involvement in biodiversity-related activities are ongoing. Existing information is primarily qualitative and project-based. Additional efforts to strengthen systematic monitoring and data collection may support future reporting under this target.

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Number of public consultations with active participation of key groups

NationalEBEDCB21-51BA-606B-154A-5058F5DB11F8

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

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Further Information

Questions about the Online Reporting Tool may be directed to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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