



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Argentina
Project Title:	Strengthening governance for biodiversity protection by formulating and implementing the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) (NSIAS)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/ARG/023/GFF
GEF ID:	4768
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry (MAYDS)
Project Duration:	Initial duration: 4 years (48 months) Extension: 2 years (22 months) Total duration: 6 years (70 months)
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	34°36'09.3"S 58°22'25.5"W (see separate file)

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	5 December 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	15 July 2015
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	14 July 2019 First extension: 31/05/2020 Second extension: 30 June 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	Third extension: 30 June 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	3,870,000 USD
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¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	18,247,901 USD
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 3,048,911
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 7,098,398

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	8 July 2020
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	--
Actual Mid-term review date:	October to December 2017
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	January - June 2022
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Moderately Satisfactory

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Overall risk rating:	M
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	5 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Cesar J. Galarza	cesar.galarza@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Van Lierop, Pieter (RLCTD)	pieter.vanlierop@fao.org
Budget Holder	Carmelo Gallardo ⁹	Carmelo.Gallardo@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lorenzo Campos Aguirre	Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

⁹ Since 12th July Tito Díaz was appointed as new Representative ad interim, and, as such, new Budget Holder of the project.

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ¹⁰	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹²
Objective(s): Objective(s): Formulating and implementing the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS)(NSIAS)						
Outcome 1.1: Increased effectiveness for protecting biodiversity, sensitive ecosystems, health and the economy at the national level by managing the IAS problem.		a) There are no unified border control systems taking into account the risk of IAS introduction or a risk analysis system based on an objective evaluation.		a) coordinated risk analysis and border control mechanisms agreed upon and, after enactment of the pertinent regulations, 100% of requests for introducing IAS will have been duly analysed by the system	80% The SAYDS is in charge of evaluating the requests for the introduction of species to the national territory using risk analysis systems and ad-hoc complementary mechanisms developed by the project. IAS introduction control actions began to be coordinated through meetings with the national animal and plant health authority (SENASA) and through training activities for agents of federal control forces.	S

¹⁰ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹¹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

		<p>b) Many protected areas (PA) carry out IAS control actions and, to a lesser extent, isolated early detection and control actions, but they have no early detection systems.</p>		<p>b) early detection and immediate action systems implemented in at least 25% of the National Parks and in five provincial protected areas (PA) across the country, and at ports on the Atlantic coastline</p>	<p>80%</p> <p>The training actions for conservation agents allowed stimulating the development of key invasion prevention tools (alert lists, route and vector analysis systems) for practically all the protected areas considered in the objective of this subcomponent. The port-focused pilot was extended beyond the four ports initially included thanks to complementary efforts by the national maritime police (PNA).</p>	<p>HS</p>
		<p>c) < 5% of annual operations plans of the countries PAs have a strategy for IAS management</p>		<p>c) IAS management strategies included in the annual operations plans (POAs) of at least 25% of the country's protected areas;</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>The participation of park rangers and conservation agents of national and provincial protected areas in the training activities resulted in the formal incorporation of IAS management activities in the institutions in which they work, allowing 70% of this objective to be achieved.</p>	<p>S</p>
		<p>d) Score of 2/15 in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI on IAS, questions 1,2,4,5)</p>		<p>d) Score of 11/15 obtained in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI on IAS, questions 1,2, 4, 5)</p>	<p>9/15</p> <p>The IAS prevention and control actions associated with the different pilots followed various courses of advance. In some cases, the objectives were fully completed (red-bellied squirrel, algae didymo, marine ports, saltcedar, privet). Two other pilots are still in progress: communication actions for early detection of giant African snail in the province of Misiones and development of experimental</p>	<p>MS</p>

					interventions to control bullfrog, both planned for the next stage of work.	
Outcome 2.1: National and provincial legal, regulatory and financial frameworks harmonized and support the effective implementation of the National IAS Strategy.		Score of 1/6 obtained in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI on IAS, question 3)		score of 3/6 in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI on IAS, question 3)	4	S
Outcome 3.1.: Coastal and marine ecosystems protected against invasive alien species through early detection and rapid response measures.		Score of 0/5 obtained in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI, question 5)		score of 3/5 obtained in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI, question 5)	4	S

<p>Outcome 3.2.: Recovery in progress of ecosystems and biodiversity highly or potentially affected by six IAS, and risks for health and the forestry and farming sector mitigated, by applying containment and/or eradication protocols</p>		<p>a) No recovery of monitored ecosystems in the case of the six pilot programmes</p>		<p>a) 3-6 containment, control or eradication protocols for IAS prove their effectiveness through ecosystem and biodiversity recovery indicators on xx hectares (baseline and target will be established in year 1);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and updated baseline. Four protocols concluded (snail, tamarisk, privet and Ports), two communication strategies defined and implemented (Didymo and Red-bellied Squirrel), American mink under control in “Macá tobiano” (<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>) breeding areas. A National • Updates were made for the project “<i>Mejoramiento de sistemas de control y erradicación de especies exóticas invasoras en APs nacionales y provinciales, y el sector privado, en ambientes de la Patagonia Argentina para la protección de especies en riesgo de extinción/Improvement in control systems and eradication of IAS in Protected Areas (PA), and the private sector, in environments of Patagonia Argentina for the protection of endangered species</i>”. • Case study: rainbow trout. In September 2020 activities were added related to IAS wild boar that involved: analysis in the chain of value and production, capture systems and use of resources derived from control actions under implementation and development in three argentine provinces (Río Negro, Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires). 	<p>S</p>
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National strategy for the control of Bullfrog under development by MAyDS and Provinces¹³. • Strategies for controlling American mink adjusted and implemented in Hooded grebe breeding areas. 	
		b) Score of 7/48 obtained in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI, question 6)		b) Score of 24/48 obtained in GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI, question 6)	22/48	S
				c) adjustment of the National IAS Strategy and its implementation based on six reports on lessons learnt from pilot IAS control programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On November 5, 2019, the process for signing the draft approval resolution began under file EX2019-99206734-APN-DRIMAD # SGP. • The final version of the National IAS Strategy (ENEEI in Spanish) was revised and adjusted during the second quarter of 2020. A summary of guidelines for public policies was added. This final version is currently awaiting the definition of file number in order to get the approval to become a Ministerial resolution. 	S
Outcome 4.1: Native forest		2,100,000 hectares of Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego		a) 121,280 hectares free from beavers		S

¹³ Complete and updated baseline for: i) African Giant Snail: Protocol defined by the project; ii) Tamarisk: Protocol defined for the project and validated by the province. iii) Privet: The areas for the control of privet defined together with the indigenous population Ocloya. Aspects of protocols in Free, Prior and Informed Consultation. iv) Ports: Baseline and Ports Protocol prepared by the project in workshops with key stakeholders involved; v) Red Vintre Squirrel: Awareness of Municipal Officials; and Communication strategy developed and in execution, v) Rana Toro: Baseline survey completed, national strategy under consensus between MAyDS and Provinces, vi) Didimo: Communication strategy established and in execution, supports the actions of the CTR (Commission Regional Technique).

<p>and peat bog ecosystems under effective control of the American beavers in Tierra del Fuego (TDF) and affected or endangered biodiversity in recovery.</p>		<p>invaded by beavers (the whole of the Isla Grande).</p> <p>Actions for managing American beavers in Tierra del Fuego limited to the Tierra del Fuego National Park (PNTDF)</p>	<p>b) Benthic microhabitats in basin watercourses freed from beavers recovered to similar conditions as those watercourses not affected by beavers</p>		
			<p>c) Less organic matter in the sediments of watercourse beds in the basins freed from beavers</p>		
			<p>d) Streams in the Mimica River area and its surroundings recover their structure to become salmon spawning beds again</p>		

				<p>e) Assisted recovery of lenga trees (<i>Nothofagus pumilio</i>), cherry trees and Antarctic beeches (<i>Nothofagus Antarctica</i>) in progress in areas affected but not flooded by beavers (Appendix 7.g)</p>	<p>80%</p> <p>During the development of Component 4, ca. 75,000 ha and 600 km of water courses were cleansed from beavers in seven management areas, and in the South of Tierra del Fuego National Park, where part of the training and selection of environmental restorers was carried out (target a). At the same time, environmental recovery indicators were measured, including: tree damage prevented by beaver eradication, recovery of soil and vegetation, changes in water quality and in the composition of ichthyofauna. These tasks represent an approximated fulfillment of 50% of targets b to e. In October 2020 a Letter of Agreement was signed between FAO and the Ministry of Production and Environment of the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands, aimed at completing monitoring and restoration actions, strengthening local governance and promoting the Argentine-Chilean binational strategy for the eradication of the species. To date, and within the framework of this agreement, progress has been made in the goals of this product through: I)- the review of the previous beaver management actions of the project and the definition of priority actions involving relevant actors from the scientific and government sectors; II) the development of six workshops for the</p>	
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					extension, training and articulation of key social actors, including the generation of capacities for the detection of signs of beaver activity and monitoring of environmental recovery in intervened areas; III) the training of ten promoters of environmental activities for public awareness through community and school activities; and IV) mapping of active and inactive colonies and beaver dams in three surveyed sites: Corazón de la Isla - Cuenca Mimica (100% surveyed), Reserva Río Valdez (100% surveyed), Valle Tierra Mayor (90% surveyed). Reports were presented for each site indicating the location of active and inactive burrows and levees.	
Outcome 4.2: Bi-national beaver eradication programme in implementation (at least in the Argentine territory of Tierra del Fuego)		There is no Plan of Action for the eradication phase of the Bi-National Strategic Plan since the necessary capacity-building is still missing.		Bi-national beaver eradication programme in implementation within two to five years after completion of pilot programs in each country. Two workshops and exchanges of experiences between both countries were held.	75% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication experiences, compilation and organization of the information as well as systematized management and governing were added on the basis of common standards with the counterpart projects from Chile. • The 3rd binational workshop (TALLER INACIONAL ARGENTINA-CHILE: "RESTAURACIÓN DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS AFECTADOS POR EL CASTOR) took place in June 2021 with 64 participants. 	HS
Outcome 5.1: The implementation of the project is based on				The outcomes of the project have been achieved and sustained	70%	S

results-based management and results and lessons learned are applied in future operations						
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 1.1: Increased effectiveness for protecting biodiversity, sensitive ecosystems, health and the economy at the national level by managing the IAS problem.</p> <p>Indicator d) GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI on IAS, questions 1,2, 4, 5)</p>	<p>Strengthening of the pilots on giant African snail and bullfrog through the hiring of communication professionals and the acquisition of equipment, respectively. Monitoring of both initiatives from the technical team of FAO consultants.</p>	<p>FAO – PMU – MayDS - Misiones</p>	<p>June 2021 -April 2022.</p>

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹⁴	Expected completion date ¹⁵	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁶					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁷ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 National Information System on IAS including updated information on: presence, distribution, characteristics and impact of IAS; experts within and outside Argentina with experience in management and/or taxonomy of species of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 150 scientists, technicians and naturalists registered and active as information providers in seven COFEMA regions: Completed b) 9300 occurrence sites registered: Q3 Y6 c) 240 registered experts: Completed d) 120 registered projects: Completed e) at least 1400 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descriptive information of 268 species was completed. Since December 2015, when the work of the specialist hired to load data began, 42 new exotic species, 700 localities of occurrence, 18 research projects, 112 specialists and 150 scientific publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between the months of July 2017 and June 2018, the National Information System for Invasive Alien Species (SNIEEI) has been incorporated a) 180 specialists / naturalists trained for the use of SNIEEI b) 20 new species incorporated into the database and 423 new locations c) 40 new scientific / naturalist contacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between the months of July 2018 and May 2019, the National Information System for Invasive Alien Species (SNIEEI) has been incorporated: a) 50 specialists / naturalists trained for the use of SNIEEI b) 2 new species incorporated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three (3) new IAS with their respective information are incorporated into the SNIEEI (Total: 729); 55 new specialists (Total 619); 207 new localities of occurrence (Total of 6,480); 26 new projects (120) and 75 new bibliographic works. A total of 3904 page visits were registered, 2629 users (people) and 10701 page visits. During the second semester of 2019, a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 new species were added to the database (total of 770). 2444 new locations of occurrence were added (total of 8924). A research project was added (total 121). In the period from June 2020 to May, 2021, a total of 7292 sessions have been registered (sessions = page visits), 4885 users (people) and 50831 page visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a)100% b) 96% c)100% d)100% e)100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the internal authorities of the MAYDS slowed down decision making processes for the implementation of the project. The Covid-19 pandemic has interfered with the start-up under the management of the new authorities. The authorities assumed in 2019 requested to include the SNIEEI into the CIAM of the MAYDS. To achieve these new personnel was hired to begin the tasks during

¹⁴ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹⁵ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁶ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁷ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<p>interest; IAS management projects in Argentina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual visits to database upon project completion • Completed 	<p>were incorporated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A link was late installed in the MAYDS website that leads to the database, in its original location in the page of the National University of the South. Between April 1st and December 21st, 2016, the national information system page received a total of 2,435 sessions of 1,001 users, adding up 26,055 visits. 	<p>incorporated into the database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • d) 20 new Projects • e) more than 2500 visits to the page, between April 2017 to June 2018. • All inquiries from the data providers were answered. A tutorial was carried out to upload data. 	<p>into the database and 250 new locations, and 5955 occurrence sites registered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c) 52 new scientific / naturalist contacts incorporated into the database • d) 2 new Projects • e) more than 3924 visits to the page, between July 2018 and June 2019. • All inquiries from the data providers were answered. A tutorial was carried out to upload data. • All the information about IAS in Argentina of the SNIEEI, available in the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species 	<p>"framework agreement" (FA) and "specific collaboration act" (SCA) were developed between the National University of the South (UNS) and the then MAYDS with the aim of generating interactions between the SNIEEI (Located on the UNS website www.inbiar.uns.edu.ar) and the SAYDS website. The signing between the FA and SCA authorities is pending due to the change of SAYDS authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park rangers and conservation agents have an information exchange forum within the National Information System on IAS (SNIEEI) • The forum strengthens the capacities generated in products 1.1.3 a, 1.1.3b and 1.1.3 c. Furthermore, the forum contributes to sustainability 	<p>(total of different pages that They loaded).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine new specialists entered the forum for technical exchange located on the website that up to this moment is located in SNIEEI (www.inbiar.uns.edu.ar). • From the decision made by MAYDS and in relation to the reassignment of funds from 2020 Annual Plan, during the second semester of 2020 the process of incorporation of the SNIEEI and ENEEI generated products into the website on biodiversity at the Centro de Información Ambiental Nacional (CIAM/Center of National Environmental Information) that 	<p>the second semester of 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agreement between MAYDS and the UNS has not been signed as of May 2021, despite several attempts. • According to what was agreed during the binational meetings, it is proposed to strengthen the current database for the inclusion of a specific module on beaver to share information between both countries, Chile and Argentina with an interoperable structure.
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				<p>(GRIIS), an initiative supported by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and implemented within the framework of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership was reviewed and validated. The information of Argentina is now available for use at the international level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the exchange of experiences and lessons learned among the key actors involved in IAS prevention, early detection and control, communication and education about IAS, regulations related to species and the jurisdictions of occurrence or management, among other topics. 	<p>belongs to MAyDS began.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SQL file was sent, containing the totality of the information from the five databases within the actual SNIEEI domain, and accessible from the website of MAyDS and the Universidad Nacional del Sur, as well as the tables of controlled vocabulary in its three languages. 		
<p>Output 1.1.2 Defined official list of IAS present in the country, organized into categories.</p>	<p>An official IAS list: Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system of classification of IAS introduced in the country was elaborated combining its current and potential impacts at both environmental and socioeconomic level, as well as its possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 2017, the first return of the official IAS list was received by MAyDS. The Official List was presented both at the Executive Committee meeting of the NSIAS Project (August 3, 2017) and at the NSIAS follow-up meeting at the MAyDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new consultation process between the SAyDS and the Secretariat of Agribusiness (former ministry) creates difficulties for the approval of the list. The project has provided technical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft resolution approving the IAS official list is still pending. It is now under review by the new authorities of the Ministry. The Official List as a management tool was presented at the ECIF and CONADIBIO Meetings and at the First National Meeting on Management and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the second semester of 2020 MAyDS passed the resolution that approved the Official List (Lista Oficial) of IAS/EEI updated and revised with posterior additions and the final version was agreed upon and 	<p>100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approval of the Official AIS/EEI List marks an important milestone for the Project. The remaining activities focus on the implementation of the Resolution, its communication and dissemination, as well as the definition and implementation of an inter- jurisdictional Roundtable within the framework of the

		<p>productive uses. A preliminary version was revised by professionals and technicians from different areas of the MAyDS and adjusted according to their suggestions. A system was presented to the Inter-Institutional Monitoring Mechanism of NSIAS. First IAS list formulated and submitted to the MAyDS, 696 species evaluated and classified into categories. A draft resolution of the MAyDS is in administrative proceedings. The list was prepared and consulted both at national and regional</p>	<p>(September 26, 2017). The MAyDS proposed to exclude the species that are used in commercial crops (27 species of plants) and the animal species of nursery and / or domestic use (eight species). The latest version of the official list consists of 703 taxa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the Draft Resolution of the MAyDS containing the Official List is still under administrative procedure. 	<p>support at different levels. Defining policies for official approval of the list depends on the agreement of SAyDS and agribusinesses.</p>	<p>Management of IAS. The objective it was to highlight the importance of the IAS list as a tool of management and encourage the incorporation of lists of IAS developed in each province. In August 2019 the ECIF18 meeting validated the progress of the NSIAS, and expressed it in November 2019 with the update of its Statute, which includes: i) Coordinating inter-jurisdictional actions for the prevention, monitoring, containment, control and eradication of IAS and PIAS¹⁹. ii) Define and propose rules and management criteria on IAS, PIAS, and those considered harmful or harmful. iii) Promote the unification of standards for the regulation of</p>	<p>sent to MAyDS on December 28th 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On April 14th of 2021 the resolution approving the first Official List of IAS of Argentina was published in the National 'Boletín Oficial': 'Resolución 109/2021' from the MAyDS. The following mechanisms and the update of the Official List was agreed upon through the implementation of an inter-jurisdictional Roundtable that will follow the inclusion of IAS and/or changes in categories in the list. A proposal of a resolution was written in order to give the necessary normative 	<p>MAyDS for its permanent updating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project's technical team keeps updating the data referred to new species incorporated into the SNIEEI.
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¹⁸ Inter-jurisdictional Coordinating Entity for Wildlife (ECIF)

¹⁹ Potentially Invasive Alien Species (PIAS)

		levels within Argentina			establishments with AI, which includes security measures to prevent the escape or escape of specimens, among other aspects related to the application of risk analysis systems. iv) The Scientific Committee of the ECIF may propose iv-a) criteria on IAS, PIAS, considered harmful or harmful, iv-b) the application of risk analysis systems prior to the introduction or transit between provinces.	framework for this instance.		
Output 1.1.3 National IAS Strategy – guidance document to coordinate actions on communication and education, prevention, early detection and rapid response, priority setting, control and eradication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National IAS Strategy signed with GoA, GoP participating in Pilot Programmes under Components 3 and 4, as well as by representatives of the six COFEMA regions: Q4 Y5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First draft of the Strategy formulated by the project team to be considered by the MAYS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the second semester of 2017, the first Draft of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species was consolidated and was initially reviewed by the FAO technical team. The consensual update was sent to the MAYS in February 2018 and is under review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a participative and consensus process between SAYDS technicians and the project team, a new version of the NSIAS document was generated in August 2018. The advances were presented to the Argentine Provinces (October 2018), and relevant key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concluded the consensus process, the final version of the NSIAS was presented to the MAYS. On November 5, 2019, the process for signing the draft approval resolution began under file EX2019-99206734-APN-DRIMAD # SGP. NSIAS was organized into two substantive strategic axes and five transversal strategic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the second semester of 2020 ENEEI was corrected and adjusted, and then peer reviewed by a group of experts closely related to IAS. On November 12th of 2020 the agreed and final documents of ENEEI were presented to the MAYS. One of the documents incorporated the access links to materials and 	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final and agreed version of the ENEEI together with a new section “Main guidelines for the implementation of public policies on IAS” were submitted towards the end of 2020 to the MAYS, which are in the process prior to their final approval. The administrative act of formalization by the enforcement authority is pending in order to proceed with

				<p>actors in the First National Encounter on Invasive Alien Species (April 2019). The proposal is under analysis in the National Directorate of Biodiversity of the SAyDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review the compilation and systematization of the information was started. In addition, with this information, pieces of graphic communication are being produced. In June 2019 the text was revised and organized according to the structure of the National Biodiversity Strategy approved by the SAyDS. 	<p>axes. The main actions, indicators for the objectives of each axis, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were proposed. The document was adjusted to the general format of the National Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSIAS was presented to the MAyDS and the National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (CONADIBIO). 	<p>documents generated will soon be available at CIAM, and also another version, without links, fit to associate to the resolution adopted by the strategy. A summary was written with the principles and baselines for public policies implementation on IAS (“Principales lineamientos para la implementación de políticas públicas sobre EEI”). This was presented to MAyDS on December 1st of 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the second semester of 2020, as a result of a proposition made by MAyDS, implementation actions were added for the ENEEI, using the wild boar invasion in the national 		<p>the implementation of dependent actions for the protection of biodiversity due to IAS.</p>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the framework of South-South cooperation policies, in June 2019, a technical mission was carried out in the Dominican Republic to support the strategy of that country for the eradication of the giant African snail. 		<p>territory as a work case, with a previous approval by the Project Executive Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposal for the National Plan for the Management of the Wild Boar (Plan Nacional de Manejo de Jabalí-PNMJ) was written (Intervening: Buenos Aires, Río Negro and National Parks Administration • During 2021 the chain of values studies for the wild boar began and offers for the acquisition of equipment necessary for the processing and production of boar meat with the oversight of APN. 		
<p>Output 1.1.3.a Strategy for preventing introduction of IAS in Argentina (Sub-output of</p>	<p>A strategy including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) List ranking the main introduction vectors and dispersal pathways <p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List ranking the main introduction vectors and dispersal pathways of IAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) Ranking of the main introduction vectors, and dispersion routes of IAS in the country. Main species (due 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) completed in the 2017-18 period • b) A training workshop was carried out on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) completed in the 2017-18 period • b) Two administrative acts were issued to assess the invasive potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b) During the second semester of 2020 the MAyDS manifested the need to add 	<p>a) 100 %</p> <p>b) 100 %</p> <p>c) 100 %</p> <p>d) 100 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) Ad hoc procedures for analysing the risk associated to the introduction of invertebrates and

<p>the National IAS Strategy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b) Risk analysis system and protocols on aquatic and land plants and vertebrate alien species adjusted, and two SAyDS technicians trained in their use. Completed • c) 30 technicians trained in border control as regards the introduction of IAS (SENASA, Border Patrol, Customs; PSA, PNA) Completed • d) Adjustment of regulations on the introduction and use of alien species endorsed by CFEEI. Completed e) two voluntary codes of conduct (for Botanical Gardens of the RAJB and vets and pet shops) Completed 	<p>in the country (preliminary version ready and submitted to specialists to be consulted,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main species of risk and vectors were identified for six reserves in the different Argentine regions. • System and protocols of risk analysis for IAS of aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates and for plants (preliminary versions ready and tested by technicians and professionals in the Embalse workshop). • Adjustment of the Regulation on the introduction and use of IAS (draft in evaluation by the MAyDS lawyers). Proposal for a 	<p>to their risk of invasion) and vectors identified for 18 reserves of the different regions of Argentina.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b) A system and risk analysis protocols were developed for IAS (aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates, and for plants). Training of eight MAyDS technicians, in the system and the risk analysis protocols for IAS. The risk analysis systems and their respective operation manuals were validated and delivered to the MAyDS. • c) A proposal for legislation (Resolution) that includes definitions, classification and categorization of IAS was elaborated and updated. • It is currently under evaluation by the MAyDS. 	<p>Risk Analysis Systems (SAR) and risk analysis protocols for plants, terrestrial vertebrates and fish for provincial technicians of the Environment and Wildlife agencies, National Parks, Agroindustry Secondary and SENASA (August 2018) as tools to assist in making decisions regarding the evaluation of the introduction and use of IAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c) More than 20 Argentinian Coast Guard (PNA) technicians have been trained in maritime border control, and have applied their training. They have also incorporated risk analysis of IAS invasion in bordering rivers. 	<p>of an exotic species prior to entering the country. Resolution SPARN No. 4/19 for terrestrial vertebrates and fish and Resolution SPARN No. 5/2019 is for plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c) MAyDS and SENASA articulation for the prevention of entry of IAS at borders: in September 2019 the main guidelines for the prevention of invasions of the NSIAS and the tools developed by the project were presented. SENASA informed that it does not allow the entry of any species and / or merchandise that does not have its documentary support, which is strengthened by Resol SPRN 4 and 5/2019. • The border personnel (with high turnover) are made up of SENASA, Customs, "National Border Security Agency (Gendarmería)". At 	<p>systems' Assessments dedicated to the prevention of invasions by invertebrate alien species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the collaboration of technicians from the MAyDS an ad-hoc analysis was proposed for import applications for grouped organisms of those that have not been considered in specific risks analysis already approved by resolutions 4 and 5 of 2019. This adjusted tool was sent to the MAyDS on August 2020. • c) During 2020 actions for the virtual capacitation and use of tools for border security agents was implemented through the incorporation of a 	<p>e) 100 %</p>	<p>other species not included in resolutions 4 and 5/2019 are approved and included as annex II of Resolution 109/2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b)-MAyDS reports that some of the trained personnel are no longer part of the government structure. The administrative structure that will deal with the issue is in the process of being defined. • b) Staff training is intended to reinforce the implementation of NSIAS regulatory frameworks, especially in preventing IAS entry. • c) Official List of EEI approved. In the scope of work of the update committee that will be formed by a complementary resolution to the already published resolution MAyDS 109/2021, the definition of good management practices for species included in
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		<p>Resolution including definitions, classification and categorization of IAS (new version under evaluation by the MArDS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary codes of conduct for botanical gardens written and signed by representatives of ten (10) Argentine Botanical Gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • d) In 2017, the first proposal of the Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for Veterinarians, Breeders and Merchants of Pets and Aquarius Animals was drafted. It is complemented with a VCC for pet owners. The text was submitted for consideration by the MArDS authorities and will be presented to the Professional Council of Veterinary Doctors for evaluation and eventual adoption. 	<p>SENASA technicians from the audit area attended the training with SAYDS and participated in the consensus meetings on the introduction of EEI, and EEI lists of Argentina. The border control training for the introduction of IAS to Gendarmerie, Customs and Airport Security Police (PSA) agents is pending. The training with the corresponding organisms was not coordinated by the National Directorate of Biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • d) During the period 2017/18, the Project prepared a proposal for a normative framework for 	<p>the Argentine Naval Prefecture ports, and at Airports the Airport Security Police. Training in IAS matters for personnel assigned to borders, ports and airports will be carried out through a virtual course that has begun to be designed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • d) Resolution Proposal submitted and which includes definitions, classification and categorization of IAS. • e) The Professional Council of Veterinary Doctors (CPMV) was assisted in the preparation of a proposal for a Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC). Recipients: veterinarians, hatcheries, pet shops, and aquariums. A VCC model for pet owners was also developed. In November, the CPMV presented its partners with the VCCs for dissemination and adoption. 	<p>consultant with expertise in the subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videos corresponding to two of the scheduled modules were organized and recorded as a part of this training tool that contributed to the general development of the course and to the writing of the main ideas for the reference modules. • The first virtual meeting took place in October 2020 within the framework proposed by MArDS and the Province of Misiones. After this meeting, MArDS, taking into account the mandatory isolation due to the effect of the COVID 19 pandemic, decided to replicate the 	<p>category 2 (controlled use).</p> <p>d) The introduction and distribution of IAS through companion animals can affect health through zoonoses and biodiversity by release in the wild.</p>
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				<p>the introduction and use of IAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approval by SAYDS through an administrative act is still pending. • e) The proposals of the Voluntary Code of Conduct (CVC) for Veterinarians, Breeders and Shops of Pets and Aquarium Animals, and another CVC for owners of pets, was reviewed and agreed upon in the SAYDS - FAO Team, distributed it among the competent subnational agencies. In July 2018, the Inter-Jurisdictional Coordinating Entity of Fauna (ECIF) reached a consensus and, as a consequence, a regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VCC for Botanical Gardens incorporated three new botanical gardens in the country. (Total 16 VCC). A survey was also formulated to know the progress in the implementation of the VCC in the botanical gardens that adhered to the proposal. 	<p>virtual workshops in different provinces were ENEEI was presented as well as its communicational aspects: Mendoza and Jujuy on December 2020, Buenos Aires and Tierra del Fuego on April 2021, Santa Fe and Santa Cruz on May 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • d) With the approval of the Resolution of the Official List of IAS, the categories for each of the included taxa were defined. • e) A survey was elaborated in order to analyse the degree of implementation of the Voluntary Codes of Conduct (Códigos Voluntarios de Conducta-CVC) for botanical gardens developed together with the National Argentine 		
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				<p>presentation was started in the Northeast of Argentina by the government of Entre Ríos, and other provincial agencies disseminated it in their area. Agreements were initiated to be presented before the Professional Council of Veterinary Doctors (CPMV) for its evaluation and eventual adoption. Continue pending to develop in Q1 Y5.</p>		<p>Association of Botanical Gardens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) The MAYDS reestablished the dialog with the Professional Council of Veterinary Medics (Consejo Profesional de Médicos Veterinarios-CPMV) and the elaborated pieces were adjusted by the CPMV and divulgation actions were coordinated amongst the associated members. 		
<p>Output 1.1.3.b Early detection and rapid response systems and protocols developed and implemented in national and provincial Protected Areas (PAs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 15 PAs have early detection and immediate response protocols and systems in place and operational Completed b) At least 80 conservation agents, including park rangers, trained in 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Three new training workshops for park rangers were held under the NSIAS. The workshops were organized by key actors selected in previous stages of the project (training of trainers). Objective: promotion of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A survey for park rangers who participated in the training workshops during 2016 and 2017 was designed. The survey covered aspects such as: early detection techniques and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surveys sent to park rangers and conservation agents from National Parks, Provincial Reserves, Private and Municipal Reserves that participated in the training workshops organized by the project during 2016, 2017 and 2018 were analyzed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics on early detection, quick action in natural protected areas are the key aspects that emerged from the SNIEEI forum that has been incorporating contacts and management experiences. 	<p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the years 2021-2022, it will be promoted that the forum that currently operates within the scope of the UNS is included on the MAYDS website.

	<p>early detection techniques, immediate response, control and eradication. Completed</p>		<p>prevention actions, early detection and rapid action, establishment of priorities, control and eradication of IAS. The workshops were held in Vicente López (Buenos Aires, July 2017), PN El Palmar, Entre Ríos, October 2017) and Parque Luro (La Pampa, November 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) 249 park rangers and conservation agents from: i) the National Parks Administration (APN), ii) provincial, private and municipal reserves, were trained in early detection techniques and immediate action. 	<p>immediate action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On October 25th, technicians and decision makers of the central management of APN participated in a training workshop on "The challenge of invasive alien species for the conservation of biodiversity in protected areas". The coordination of the workshop was in charge of the NSIAS and APN. In April 2019 in the "First National Meeting on Management of IAS" the authorities of APN, Provincial and Municipal Reserves presented their experiences of implementation of early detection and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys revealed that 80% had already participated in specific IAS management actions, but only 40% had received specific training prior to the training carried out by the project. Most highlighted the aspects of invasion prevention and early detection as the most significant contribution of the training. Three thirds (75%) have included training lessons in the operational plans of the reserves they work on. In particular, 33% initiated "concrete prevention actions" in the areas they work from the training received. Half (50%) were able to strengthen "prevention actions" that were already underway. Twenty-three of the twenty-four respondents (96%) had the opportunity to share 			
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				<p>management of exotic species in 8 National Parks (Iguazú, Quebrada de Condorito, Lanín, El Palmar, Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia, Arrayanes and Los Glaciares), 8 Provincial Reserves, 5 Municipal Reserves of the Province of Buenos Aires and 12 private reserves, and the communication strategies implemented in each case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prototype forum was developed to exchange the results of management actions among technicians hosted on the SNIEEI website. 	<p>or disseminate the training experience with colleagues from the reserve or reserves in their region, the majority (77%) informally.</p>			
<p>Output 1.1.3.c Prioritization, control and eradication systems</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pprioritization system of species established in protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to 1.1.3.b (above) 50 people have been trained in different tamarisk control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the second semester of 2018, an agreement was reached with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NGO Fundación Aves Argentinas (AA) compiled information and systematized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2020 the technical evaluation of the final report of the letter of 	<p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of incorporation in the operational plans of the National Parks and

<p>developed and implemented for national and provincial Protected Areas (PAs)</p>	<p>a) At least 15 PAs have prioritization, control and eradication systems in place and operational Completed</p> <p>b) At least 80 conservation agents, including park rangers, trained in IAS prioritization, control and/or eradication techniques, linked to ecosystem restoration, composition and resilience actions Completed</p>	<p>(prototypes in APN) tested and validated by park rangers and professionals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-nine conservation agents from APN and from seven provinces (Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Entre Ríos, Mendoza, Neuquén, San Juan and Tierra del Fuego) were trained in prioritization techniques, decision analysis of eradication vs control and adaptive management of IAS. • Twenty-five conservation agents from the province of Mendoza were trained in decision analysis of eradication vs control and adaptive management of tamarisks. 	<p>techniques. Province of Mendoza. In Tierra del Fuego, at least 10 rural employees trained in beaver control and eradication</p>	<p>NGOs that carry out actions to control American mink and salmonids. These affect the breeding areas of the critically endangered "Macá tobiano" (<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>) at the global level, and of endangered "gallineta chica" (<i>Rallus antarcticus</i>) in Peril, and "Pato de los torrentes" (<i>Merganetta armata</i>). Technical support was provided to the SAyDS, to the APN, to the Wildlife Directorate of the Provincial Agrarian Council of Santa Cruz and Santa Cruz Secretariat for the strengthening of institutional capacities and consolidation of</p>	<p>experiences that were shared at the national and sub-national level on control and eradication systems of IAS (Neovison vison) in "National and Provincial Protected Areas", Private Sector of Argentine Patagonia for the protection of species at risk of extinction. A governance scheme was established that links the NGO AA with the National Parks Administration and the Ministry of the Environment of the Province of Santa Cruz. Information on "the species and the work environments" was collected and systematized according to the control tasks, the management techniques used. A protocol was designed to minimize the risk of dispersal of didymo algae (<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i>) by the use of dogs trained for mink control</p>	<p>agreement with the Asociación Ambiente Sur for the development of the project entitled "Aportes para el mejoramiento de sistemas de control y erradicación de especies exóticas invasoras en APs nacionales y provinciales, y el sector privado, en ambientes de la Patagonia Argentina para la protección de especies en riesgo de extinción. Caso de estudio: trucha arcoíris/ was completed. Contributions for the improvement of eradication and control systems for IAS within protected areas, both national and provincial, and the private sector, in environments of Patagonia Argentina for the protection of endangered</p>		<p>natural reserves are still needed. The information is not available to people outside the National Park Administration (NPA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wild boar activities to implement in El Palmar have been approved by NPA resolution and are included in an annual plan. • The sharing of the related conclusions as well as lessons learnt of the sub-project on minks and salmonids developed within the framework of the project are planned to be made during the second semester of 2021 with MAyDS and other relevant national, regional and provincial organizations and stakeholders. .
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				<p>the governance framework, the development of strategic guidelines, and the implementation of education and dissemination campaigns.</p>	<p>(consistent with the recommendations prepared by the Regional Technical Commission for Didymo and the NSIAS project in the framework of the Pilot seaweed didymo).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NGO Ambiente Sur developed and systematized salmonid capture techniques through the training of artisanal fishermen, and techniques to avoid the reproduction of the introduced exotic fish. • For the protection of species in danger of extinction due to IAS (American mink and salmonids), a governance framework was developed and agreed that integrates the Secretary of State for the Environment of Santa Cruz, the Provincial Agrarian Council, the Secretary of State for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Macá Tobiano 	<p>species. Case study: the rainbow trout".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore, these actions helped complete the assumed commitments by the signatories of the technical reference agreement. • Progress was made in the implementation of the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species in a practical way for wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>), as requested by the Argentine Government, for the use of remaining budgetary balances of the project, in the Province of Rio Negro, and the Municipality from Tapalqué (Buenos Aires) and El Palmar National Park (Entre Rios): <p>1) Consultancy for</p>		
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					<p>Project two NGOs (Asociación Ambiente Sur y Aves Argentinas). The agreement aims to establish guidelines for the sustainable management of salmonid populations introduced into bodies of water for the conservation of species at risk of extinction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The graphic materials developed and agreed with the technical team of the NSIAS and MAyDS project were disseminated on social networks (Facebook and Instagram). A children's story was written that addresses the problem and is in the validation phase. 	<p>the analysis of the value chain is finished (final report approved); 2) purchases for the facilities of the Municipality of Tapalqué in the final stage of management; 3) purchases of mobile cages for Rio Negro in the final stage of management, and for the equipment of the university's laboratory under management; and 4) purchases for facilities in the El Palmar National Park (APN) under management (new tender pending).</p>		
<p>Output 1.1.4 Knowledge and perception on IAS and the National IAS Strategy increased upon project completion by</p>	<p>ECCP implemented through communication measures focused on: a) official agencies; b) the public at large; Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis "What and how the Argentine media communicate about invasive alien species" Stage 1, beginning of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECCP- NSIAS V1 Developed and distributed through MAyDS to the provinces and participating institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two meetings (August 2018 and June 2019) on the Public Communication and Awareness Strategy, the framework of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IAS knowledge and social perception study was completed after the implementation of the Communication Strategy and Public Awareness (ECCP) V1. The results are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in actions that contribute to the empowerment and strengthening of the MAYDS communication area. The EEI theme is inserted 	<p>100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of the systematized strategic communication of the ECCP-NSIAS must continue with the new impulse of institutional implementation through articulation

<p>implementing a public communication and awareness-raising strategy (ECCP – particularly in support of the six pilot programmes, Outputs 3.2.1-6)</p>		<p>project: completed and distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study stage I start of project "Study of Level of Knowledge and Social Perception of Invasive Alien Species (CPEEI)" • The Guidance document for communication on IAS prior to the formulation of the communication and public awareness-raising strategy of NSIAS was elaborated. • Web first stage of development has started with contents on the project, pilots, newsletters, link to National Information System on IAS. • www.ambiente.gob.ar/biodive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/exoticasinvasoras. • 47 audiovisual pieces are produced + 1 radio spot +200 HD photos (spot 36 "x 2, mics x 22, reductions for social networks x 18, tv program x 4, documentary x 1, x 200 photographs) for diffusion with focus according to public objective. • Spot radio IAS-NSIAS developed in coordination with the MAYDS communication area and delivered for distribution. • Interviews and notes on IAS - NSIAS were promoted and disseminated in graphic, digital media and news agencies (national, international, provincial, local). • Communication inputs to 	<p>the National Strategy on invasive alien species (ECCP NSIAS) with 50 provincial communicators (replicators) and national institutions INTA, SENASA , APN, CONICET, Coastguard Argentina (PNA), SAyDS, among others and 22 of 23 provinces, and Luján municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives achieved: • a) Strengthening the capacities of the communication referents national and provincial counterparts. Identification of common working axes that promote the collaborative approach. 	<p>analyzed and incorporated into the final version of the ECCP (March 2020).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the change of government, a systematic articulation begins between the press area of the ministry for the implementation of the strategic communication on IAS. Bases are developed to communicate in a sustained way about IAS within the framework of the ECCP-NSIAS. • A new articulation with the press areas of other ministries and national and provincial organizations begins after the change of authorities (at all levels) to coordinate the implementation of the ECCP-NSIAS using the materials developed and promote new ones. 	<p>in the MAYDS media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FAO team of consultants provided technical support advice and participated directly in the elaboration of audio-visual productions for the capacitation for border security agents on ENEEI. • Three video presentations were recorded one with the objective of divulging the National Strategy on IAS (ENE EI), the second was about Risks Analysis Systems and the third about the Official List of IAS in order to find consensus at both interprovincial and interjurisdictional scales for its implementation. • Three 59 seconds 		<p>with provincial governments and key organizations (SENASA, INTA, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, among others). It must also integrate the systematized strategic communication of the ECCP-NSIAS in the NGO and CSO sector and the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with the impulse for a coordinated communication at the binational level, demonstrating an innovative way of social approach to the issue. • The experiences would provide lessons of relevance for the management of this challenge at a global level.
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		<p>rsidad/especies-exoticas-invasoras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication of progress of the project, conclusion of workshops, meetings, communications through FAO.ar web and networks of FAO, APN, INTA, among others. • Workshops for journalists and communicators at Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (CABA) and Tierra del Fuego were held. • With impact on newspaper articles in national and provincial media. • Forty-one journalists, communicators and institutions associated with NSIAS were trained. 	<p>incorporate the subject of IAS into the agenda of the environment subgroup for Mercosur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of model content for social networks elaborated and distributed to MAAyDS and other key actors to initiate communication in networks. Coordinated launch in networks with the support of NGOs and other institutions. Estimated date July / August 2018 • Official Website on IAS and NSIAS of MAAyDS and website of the National Information System for Invasive Alien Species (SNIEEI), permanently updated. https://bit.ly/2IBFRj0 • Increased articulation with government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b) Establishment of an interjurisdictional articulation for the implementation of the ECCP - NSIAS. Creation of a group of virtual interconsultations between communication referents of all provinces and organizations. • c) Audio-visual delivery (videos, shorts, documentary, for all communication platforms), photographs, tools and guidelines that allow an effective implementation of the "ECCP NSIAS". • -SAyDS and other institutional bodies such as SENASA, APN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dissemination of the 60'-documentary through the on-demand platform CINEAR.PLAY of the National Institute of Cinema and Visual Arts (INCAA) is started in August 2019 until August 2023. • A note on the IAS was published of in a bilingual monthly edition magazine that is distributed on board of all Aerolíneas Argentinas and Austral flights (One million people per month) and airport lounges. • More than 25 mass media broadcast information about IAS and NSIAS. The segmentation of target audiences includes the youngest members of the "Paka Paka" CHANNEL with messages from "Zamba" (animated cartoon) as a new "influencer" for children. 	<p>communication videos (1. Invasive alien in general, 2. African snail and, 3. the maca tobiano) were produced for social media with the communications area of the MAAyDS. The videos are available on MAAyDS on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAAyDS technicians and the communications consultant articulated and shared learnings for the implementation of the ECCP in a sustainable manner. • During this period, there was progress in the design of graphic materials such as communication strategies, tools for 		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of press release for national and provincial media (graphics, digital and radio) carried out by the APN (National Park Administration) counterpart communication. Development of broadcasting material. 	<p>agencies, provinces and municipalities. They begin to incorporate recommendations from the ECCP-NSIAS in different actions, and communication and awareness products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty (80) journalists and communicators from the different provinces (Buenos Aires, Tierra del Fuego, Rio Negro, Mendoza, Chubut, Jujuy) are trained, informed and sensitized about IAS and NSIAS. • The MAYDS and the Ministry of Education integrate the IAS with content on education and environmental communication. They disseminate booklets for teachers and audiovisuals in https://www.educ.ar/ They are interested in finding 	<p>and INTA incorporate and communicate content and audio-visuals of ECCP NSIAS in institutional networks, and in mass media such as open TV or by Community Antenna Television (CATV). Based on 47 audio-visual pieces; 1 radio spot; 200 HD photos (spot 36 "x 2, micro x 22, reductions for social networks x 18, tv program x 4, documentary x 1) that allow to increase the diffusion focusing messages according to target audiences. Available on FAO GLOBAL Youtube Channel and SAYDS for dissemination. http://1b.yt/eP77B (SAYDS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Institutional Communication: MAYDS Disseminate in September 2019 the subject of IAS - SINIEEI and NSIAS in the State of the Environment Report 2018 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/informe_ambiente_y_ap_final.pdf • https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/argentina-presento-por-cuarta-vez-el-informe-del-estado-del-ambiente-y-lanzo-el-atlas-de • The provincial and national media gradually incorporate IAS issues into their thematic agendas. • The II Communication Meeting is held with journalists from the provincial environment areas, the scientific sector together with MAYDS to apply experiences and lessons learned, and audiovisual tools and content are 	<p>communicators, and educational pamphlets to be distributed in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Jujuy and Tierra del Fuego.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten booklets are in process of publication on the new MAYDS website that summarize the experiences and lessons learned within the framework of ENEEI, including all components. • A co-publishing agreement between FAO and MAYDS was achieved to coordinate style manuals of the intervening organisms (FAO-MAYDS-GEF). <p>Tools, experiences and learned lessons have been shared in strengthening virtual workshops performed with</p>		
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			<p>mechanisms to make the NSIAS sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Parks Administration (APN) develops 12 posters of specific information on IAS, communication of management strategies, and citizen action, in 4 national parks with a high rate of visits (N. Huapi - Arrayanes - Condorito - El Palmar) Links are established for joint work with the Beaver project FAO-GEF in Chile, to adopt and disseminate contents of the document for journalists and communicators designed within the framework of the NSIAS-Argentina. First communication workshop of the ECCP-NSIAS with NGOs (June 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://bit.ly/2KBWGuW (FAO) In addition, Spot radio IAS NSIAS developed in coordination with Communication SAyDS -SAyDS disseminates EEI content generated within the framework of NSIAS in the NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT REPORT 2017 -The project is promoting an agreement for the dissemination of the 60'-documentary through the on-demand platform CINEAR.PLAY of the National Institute of Cinema and Visual Arts (INCAA). 	<p>provided for their dissemination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NzBHaitbNgk https://twitter.com/Ale_Bortolus/status/1194753362408984577 Provincial governments communicate about IAS in a variety of media and platforms with different communication pieces prepared within the framework of the ECCP NSIAS and their own content. The Province of Jujuy broadcasts audiovisuals produced by the project at the International Festival of Heights. Other communication: NGOs Prepare and disseminate communication materials for the conservation of Maca Tobiano (an endangered species) against the impact of 	<p>the coordination of the provinces of Mendoza, Misiones, Jujuy, Buenos Aires, Tierra del Fuego Santa Fe, Santa Cruz and Santiago del Estero. The 775 participants have been made aware about IAS and can count on the ECCP ENEEI as the main guidance tool to approach the IAS problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project continues with the compilation and recording and dissemination of learned lessons that contribute to both local and global learnings. Continuing with the dialog and collaborative work instances in the topic of communications, at this moment the third encounter with 		
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			<p>To implement communication and awareness campaigns for the protection of biodiversity. Also Implement environmental education activities with tools developed by the ECCP-NSIAS (distributed among 35 participants from organizations across the country).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of IAS contents incorporated in educational materials for students and teachers • Formal education (for the teacher) • -Primary level (general): in internal review, final stage • -Primary and secondary level (Buenos Aires): under review • -Primary and secondary level (Jujuy and Tierra del 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Next publication of the EEI note in a bilingual monthly edition magazine that is distributed on board of all Aerolineas Argentinas and Austral flights (One million people per month) and airport lounges. • Development and distribution of a guide for the implementation of audio-visuals according to target audiences, level of knowledge, perception of sociodemographic variables. • Distribution throughout the country of triptychs on the NSIAS and 8 pilots (reported below in each pilot (cant. 21000), poster (cant.5000), 	<p>IAS such as Salmonids and mink.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBA Council of Veterinary Doctors designs a series of digital materials for social networks in order to sensitize Veterinarians about voluntary codes of conduct and, through it, spread the subject of IAS among citizens. • Global communicational impacts: The communication products generated in the intercultural pilot developed in the province of Jujuy, were approved and accepted by the organizing committee of the III Congress of Protected Areas in Latin America and the Caribbean (October 14-17, 2019) Lima – Peru. They served to share experiences and learning with more than 3,000 participants from Latin America and the Caribbean. 	<p>provincial communication areas is being planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAYS technicians together with the Project team develop training for journalists the August conference will be on EEI https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/capacitacion-ambiental-para-periodistas • The team project concluded the drafting and design of a manual with tools to communicate about eeI aimed at journalists and communicators. • As a part of the actions for the management of knowledge, the project advanced with development of the IAS web space segmented according to the audiences 		
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			<p>Fuego): in preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal education • -Book coloring: in design stage • -Material adaptable to protected areas: available input • -Didactic map of Argentina with EEI distribution: in preparation • -Contents for board games: in preparation. • Educational material for Primary school level (general) completed (in peer review). • Educational material for the Province of Buenos Aires (School level) • primary and secondary) completed, under internal review. • Draft material for Provinces of Jujuy 	<p>banners (number 6), signallers of the National Information System of species invasive aliens (cant.10000).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Permanent management with Environmental Education Area SAYDS to incorporate IAS content in communication and awareness actions, either in schools or in massive high-impact events. • The Environmental Education area of SAYDS takes a proactive role for the integration of the IAS in the permanent activities of the area. • -Study of knowledge level and social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation "Education and Communication of Invasive Exotic Species" during the visit of a delegation of six (6) Researchers from the Jiangxi Academy of Sciences (JAS-CHINA) to Argentina and Chile within the framework of the IABG (International Association of Botanic Gardens). • The experiences, results, learnings and lessons learned from the project were systematized in a series of 10 booklets, pending from completing component 4 after integration with the Chile project. 	<p>www.argentina.gov.ar/ambiente/exoticasinvasoras</p> <p>At this moment, the site is in its final stages of development, almost ready for its broadcasting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global impacts were generated when experiences, products, lessons learned and good communication and sensitization practices of the ECCP ENEEI Project were shared during a GEF Projects meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean (1st Seminar of exchange of lessons learned in FAO GEF projects, held on January 28, 2021). • Within the framework of the Project, the production of an audiovisual began with the aim of attractively 		
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			<p>and Tierra del Fuego.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in workshops with teachers on pedagogical tools, was articulated with the OPDS training area of the Province of Buenos Aires, and in workshops and exhibition for students (Luján) 	<p>perception of IAS PHASE II started in December 2018. At the close of this report, the first preliminary results were obtained.</p>	<p>sharing the main quantitative and qualitative milestones as well as other learnings with other ongoing and future projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, stories of learnings and case studies (Tamarisco and Ligustro) were shared via the FAO Global and GEF websites. As a result of the sensitization and strengthening actions made by the technical communications FAO team, the MAYS incorporated the IAS topic in its communication agenda directed at mass media. In addition, publications in social media are being made related to environmental ephemeris. Among the corresponding actions to this 		
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						<p>period, media releases on Resolution 417/2020 (Resolución 417/2020) that declares the giant African snail as a harmful species and a threat to biodiversity were prepared, and also Resolution 283/2020 that declares the bull-frog as a harmful species for native biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, the publication of the Official List of IAS and potential IAS was approved by ministerial Resolution 2021-109-APN-MAD on April 12, 2021. In this case, learnings for the communicational approach, both internal and external, was segmented according to target audiences, as recommended by the ECCP ENEEI. 	
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Province of Jujuy continues to implement the ECCP ENEEI and promote the design of a provincial communication and education strategy framed within the Provincial Environmental Education Plan, demonstrating empowerment and sustainability. • The project develops content about IAS that includes life stories of people who have benefited from the development and implementation of the ENEEI project. -Tamarisco / the story of Francisco and privet / the story of Adriana, a young woman from the Ocloya People - • We disseminate information on social networks 		
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						<p>and the FAO website and other global media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project team collaborated with the MAnyDS technicians to prepare an action document for the National Wild Boar Plan. The final document was presented to FAO. • Considering the case of the conservation of the Macá Tobiano and the impact that the IAS such as the trout and the vison have on the species, communication campaigns and informative posters within the framework of the ECCP ENEEI were elaborated. The communications and coordination area of the MAnyDS is currently articulating in an effective way with the NGO Ambiente Sur. 		
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						The Nahuel Huapi National Park is currently elaborating an IAS communication plan. This plan incorporates recommendations and lessons learned from the ECCP ENEEI and uses tools generated within the framework of this project.		
	c) children and youth Q4 Y5	<i>Draft of Teaching Material for teachers and students at primary level.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National didactic material for teachers finalized, printed and distributed to the provinces. Digitally integrated to the Educ.ar platform of the Ministry of Education of the Nation. • Materials for the province of Buenos Aires primary and secondary school completed and under final revision and edition of SAyDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MArDS Education area disseminates IAS content in trainings provided in different locations in different provinces. • The booklets prepared by the education consultancy in 2018, for the teachers of the provinces to work with students in the classroom, and who had suffered a delay in the design by MArDS, are currently in a validation phase after of the change of national and provincial authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communications area of the MArDS is currently arranging with the tv channel 'Paka Paka' the inclusion of the IAS problem and related contents into the animated series called 'Zamba'. • The communications area of the MArDS elaborated a proposal of contents in coordination with project consultants and shared to the kids 	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MArDS Education area recommends the implementation of follow up initiatives on the implementation of communication and education about IAS in the provinces that received audio-visual materials.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials for the province of Jujuy and Tierra del Fuego under review by SAyDS. • The content of primary and secondary booklets of the Province of Buenos Aires finalized by the project and still in design under SAyDS. • Coloring book (informal education) under design by SAyDS. • Map and didactic games prepared by the consultant under SAyDS's review. • Contributions from the Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of education of Jujuy province for the incorporation of IAS content into curricular 	<p>The booklets are for the provinces of Buenos Aires, Jujuy and Tierra del Fuego.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MAyDS Education Area supports sustainability to the IAS theme. They incorporate the theme and distribute materials and information prepared within the framework of NSIAS at the EA commission meeting of the April 2020 cofem. They disseminate audiovisual materials and teaching material document available on the digital platform www.Educ.ar of the Ministry of Education of the Nation. • https://www.educ.ar/recursos/132614/material-didactico-sobre-especies-exoticas-invasoras-en-argentina/fullscreen/fullscreen. • The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Education 	<p>tv channel named 'Paka Paka' for consideration. A response from the tv channel is pending.</p>		
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				<p>designs of primary and secondary level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAS has been included as a training topic in the educational trainings (Q1 and Q2 2019) in module II of the Provincial Plan of Environmental Education of the Province of Jujuy (Biodiversity and Native Forests). 	<p>of the Jujuy Province incorporate the issues of the IAS in the framework of the Environmental Education Provincial Plan.</p>			
<p>Output 2.1.1 Harmonized regulatory frameworks on IAS among jurisdictions and sectors (agriculture, forestry, fish farming, tourism, health, foreign trade, transport and the environment)</p>	<p>a) Regulatory frameworks harmonized in eight sectors Q2 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory priorities were revised, updated and validated at the workshop on 01/12/16. • Main normative aspects of the NSIAS were communicated and agreed with the IAS subcommittee of CONADIBIO (National Advisory Commission on the conservation and sustainable use of Biological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MAYDS decided to develop a project Law of minimum standards of Biodiversity, which would include the draft of Law of minimum standards of IAS elaborated by the Project. • The norms published in the Official Bulletins and institutional web pages of the 23 provinces, the CABA and the National level have been revised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAYDS continued with the work of integrating the IAS Minimum Standards Law Proposal into the Biodiversity Bill Project. The project worked on participatory ECIF processes (2018). General aspects were presented at the First National Encounter on Management and Management of Invasive Alien Species (April 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project prepared the drafts of the resolutions that approved (August 2019) the Risk Analysis protocol for terrestrial vertebrates and fish (SPARN Resolution No. 4/19) and for exotic plants (SPARN Resolution No. 5/19) as part of the import request required by Article 2 of the Resolution Secretariat of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development N ° 376/97. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal regulations about IAS at the national and provincial levels were updated and completed up to October 31st 2020. • An interactive search engine for national, provincial and municipal regulations related to IAS was included on the argentina.gob.ar website. For the permanent updating, two people from the 	95%	

		<p>Diversity) and transmitted to the Executive Committee of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sectoral regulations of (seven) 7 provinces were updated. • People from national, provincial and C.A.B.A. agencies and institutions participated in the workshop of 01/12/16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those related to the conservation aspects of biodiversity were recorded and analyzed. (wild fauna and flora, fish and aquaculture resources, forests, protected natural areas, environment, soil, water, air), agricultural activities (livestock, agriculture, health and agro-food quality), port regulation (by the Port Pilot), taxes and economic benefits, and institutional aspects (laws of ministries). It also included the updating of international and regional agreements in the aforementioned matters, which have been subscribed and ratified by the Argentine Republic. • The update and analysis of the described regulatory framework 	<p>2019) in a panel on "Environmental Law, Biological Diversity and Invasive Alien Species".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the framework of the Project, the SAyDS incorporated into the bill which was submitted to the National Congress, a reform in the Criminal Code that would include a Title recognizing the environment as a legal good "Crimes against the environment", and contemplates a Chapter "Crimes against biodiversity" with different behaviours involving IAS. In the First National Encounter on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the months of August and September 2019, the process of adjustment and validation of the NSIAS document was continued, which the MAyDS formatted a resolution to adopt as a National Strategy, for which it prepared the file EX2019-99206734-APN-DRIMAD # SGP by which the administrative act proposed by the Project is processed. • At the August meeting of the Inter-Jurisdictional Coordinating Entity for Wildlife (ECIF) the normative update on IAS that the Project has compiled was shared. • At the meeting on November 2019 of the ECIF, the update of its Statute was approved, which includes: i) Coordinating inter-jurisdictional actions for the prevention, monitoring, 	<p>MAyDS are on the job, ensuring the continuity of the tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a consequence of the priorities transmitted by the DNBio, a document that reflects the legal aspects in matters of the hunting of the wild boar was elaborated and remitted to the MAyDS. • Since November 5th of 2019 the ENEEI is expecting the signature of its resolution under the proceedings. • Resolution RESOL-2021-109-APN-MAD in the 'Boletín Oficial' approved the Official IAS of Argentina and ad hoc analysis to assess the risk associated with the introduction of taxa not included in the previous resolutions. It also 		
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			<p>facilitated the legal assistance in the execution and development of the different Pilots of the Project, in particular during the period reported in the Ports, Red-bellied Squirrel (included drafting of municipal ordinances and resolutions ministerial, follow-up of the processing of Decree N ° 279/18 Province of Buenos Aires) and Ligustro (draft ministerial resolution, Province of Jujuy), with the scope that is reported in each of the Pilots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the reporting period, the draft resolutions prepared in the framework of the Project were followed up and described in Outcome 1 • The aspects related to the IAS contemplated in the 	<p>Management of Invasive Alien Species, in the panel "The IAS and its relation with health policies", it was once again possible to highlight the importance of the harmonization of sectoral regulatory frameworks, such as the one reflected in the Draft Law on IAS., which was developed participatory manner within the framework of the NSIAS Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, in relation to the red-bellied squirrel pilot, the successful results achieved and reported in previous periods, motivated the interest in the Directorate of 	<p>containment, control and eradication of IAS and PIAS . ii) Define and propose rules and management criteria on IAS, PIAS, and those considered harmful or harmful. iii) Promote the unification of standards for the regulation of establishments with AI, which includes security measures to prevent the escape or escape of specimens, among other aspects related to the application of risk analysis systems. iv) The Scientific Committee of the ECIF may propose iv-a) criteria on IAS, PIAS, considered harmful or harmful, iv-b) the application of risk analysis systems prior to the introduction or transit between provinces.</p>	<p>creates an interinstitutional and interjurisdictional body for consultation and work, considering the regionalization of COFEMA for its implementation. The standard was published on April 12th, 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elaboration of the Proceeding, corresponding to the approval of the internal rulebook of the Inter jurisdictional body created as stated in article 16 of the MAYDS Resolution N° 109/2021, is in its final stages. • Resolution 2020-283-APN-MAD declares the bull-frog as a harmful species at a national level since August 19 of 2020. Resolution 2020-417-APN-MAD forbids the importing, inter jurisdictional 		
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			<p>national legislation, compiled, reviewed and analyzed, were communicated to the IAS Subcommittee of the CONADIBIO, and were incorporated into the draft law of the minimum standards on IAS.</p>	<p>Renewable Natural Resources of the Ministry of Environment and Land Management of the province of Mendoza to declare the Squirrel of Red Belly as an invasive exotic species, for the damages that they can cause in the agricultural productive sector and on biodiversity. In this context, the experience acquired in the Project was reviewed and contributed in a draft provision that would normatively reflect the decision of the area.</p>		<p>transportation, breeding and commerce of living animals, products or by products of the African snail <i>Achatina fulica</i>, at a national level, since November 19th of 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 287-2020-SBDS from the Environment Ministry of the Province of Jujuy (December 10th of 2020) declared the cuban grass <i>Tithonia tubaeformis</i> and <i>Lisgustrum lucidum</i> as IAS as a consequence of the impulse given by the project pilot 3.2.6. 		
	<p>b) 150 persons trained on IAS regulations in the Judiciary and Public Ministry Completed</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2018, within the framework of the National Training Program on "Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b) The normative products generated within the framework of the Project were presented at the Conference on 		<p>b)100%</p>	

				<p>and Justice", SAYDS carried out training activities for the judiciary linked to environmental issues that included aspects on biodiversity conservation, which also included the management and IAS management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Judicial Training School participated in the organization of the training, in conjunction with the Higher Institute of the Magistracy of the Association of Magistrates and Officials of the National Justice, and the collaboration of the Office of Environmental Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice. • The training had territorial 	<p>Environmental Law, Biodiversity and IAS, organized by the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Province of Río Negro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provincial Superior Court of Justice was also part of the organization of the conference. The training included more than 70 people, among judicial officials and magistrates (55), officials and professionals of the local SAYDS (8), the Ombudsman of the Province, other judicial operators (7 lawyers), and a councilor municipal. The Project gave the Secretary of Environmental Policy in Natural Resources a pen drive with the update of the national regulations on IAS management. It is made up of 25 Annexes that contain the list of regulations in force at the 			
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				<p>distribution in person in the six regional sectionals of the Association, based in Mendoza, Córdoba, Salta, Resistencia, Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires, and some topics were replicated by video conference to achieve greater coverage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province of Río Negro organized, together with the project, a training to update regulations on environmental aspects, biodiversity and IAS, specifically for the Local Judicial Branch. From this initiative, guidance and legal support was provided for its design, which 	<p>national, provincial, CABA and international levels.</p>			
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				is being carried out with the support of the Superior Court of the Province. (City of General Roca, July 3 and 4, 2019).				
Output 2.1.2 Financing mechanisms developed for the National IAS Strategy.	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary search of costs associated with IAS was completed, presented and discussed in the field of UEP. • Progress has been made in the sense of the quantification of the economic damage associated with seven (7) IAS at national level. • The design of financial mechanisms, as well as the workshops to define the construction and evaluation of these is scheduled for the period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The costs of the implementation of the "early detection system, prevention of dispersion and early action of IAS in ports and surrounding areas" were analyzed. • The first calculation of beaver eradication in Tierra del Fuego was carried out. • It is in the process of calculating the cost of eradication and resilience of the environment invaded by tamarisks and privets (Ligustrum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget for the implementation of the NSIAS was calculated and completed. In addition, different financing mechanisms were designed based on the current regulatory framework. Existing mechanisms that could be activated for the management of IAS, such as specific accounts of existing funds (Tierra del Fuego adapted funds from the Forest Law for beaver control) were analysed and assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposals for financial mechanisms for NSIAS financing developed by the Project are included in the Draft Law - Product 2.1.3. 		100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSIAS funding mechanisms developed, pending priority political definition for selection.

		<p>January / March 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation budget of the NSIAS and its possible funding sources was elaborated in consultation processes and technical consensus during three workshops to evaluate options and prioritize mechanisms to be developed. • In addition, the impact costs generated by an important IAS group were evaluated. The costs of control and recovery of resilience in the tamarisk pilot were also calculated in detail, and the cost of the Ports warning system was calculated. 				
<p>Output 2.1.3 Law on minimum standards and budget for IAS</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary proposal containing the points that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of IAS minimum standards: • The proposal was developed in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Law of IAS minimum standards generated by the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the democratic change of authorities, the MAYDS began a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Law of baseline on Biodiversity (Presupuestos 	<p>100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Law on Minimum Standards on Biodiversity (File S-2283/19) defines

<p>developed in a participatory manner and proposed to Congress</p>		<p>should be included in the law on minimum standards and the main issues to be resolved about this matter were developed and presented to the interinstitutional monitoring mechanism of the NSIAS and to the lawyers of the MAdS and to the new areas created by Resolution No. 331 / 16.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal resolution to approve official list of IAS was developed and adjusted, but still in the process of approval by the MayDS. • Workshop on normative priorities developed in CABA with the participation of representatives of national and 	<p>chapters: General Provisions - Federal System of Management of IAS - Prevention of introduction of invasive and potentially invasive - National Information System on IAS - Regulation of the use of IAS - Control and Eradication - Awareness, Disclosure and Education - Fund National Management of IAS - Enforcement Authorities - Infractions and sanctions - Crimes and penalties - and Complementary Provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As detailed in Product 2.1.1. Previously, the document prepared would integrate a proposal of the Law of Biodiversity Minimum standards that is currently being developed by the MAdS and whose 	<p>project was rejected as such by SAYDS, to integrate it in the project of Law of minimum standards of Biodiversity, and its penal aspects in the reform of the Penal Code (See Output 2.1.1 above).</p>	<p>review of the proposal for a law on minimum standards on IAS prepared in a participatory manner by the project. The NSIAS, and the Official List of IAS of Argentina are also reviewing the resolution proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary draft of the Law on Minimum Standards for the Conservation of Biological Diversity, which integrates the IAS in one of its chapters, is being processed by the Argentine SENATE. • The Project to Reform the Nation's Penal Code, includes "crimes against biodiversity" and behaviors involving exotic species, has been in the Justice and Criminal Affairs Commission since 03/26/19. 	<p>Mínimos sobre Biodiversidad) that would include jointly elaborated components for the ENEEI Project: the analysis was resumed, together with the MAdS, for the possibility of promoting the legislative treatment of the law project on PPMM on IAS.</p>		<p>Exotic Species, IAS, and PIAS, and dedicates a Chapter (4) declaring the prevention of the entry and dispersal of IAS of federal interest, and the control and / or eradication of those that were already present in our territory (art.30). Create the EEI List (art. 31), defining its categories: restricted use, controlled use and pending classification (art. 32), with its management guidelines (arts. 33 to 38).</p>
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		<p>provincial agencies facilitated the revision and adjustment of the initial proposal. Proposals were made on a draft law on IAS in Native Forests which in November was sent to the MAyDS for consultation.</p>	<p>first work meeting is planned for the end of June / 18.</p>					
<p>Output 2.1.4 IAS topic placed on the Ministerial Agenda of the MERCOSUR Sub-Working Group No. 6</p>	<p>IAS integrated into the agenda: Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSIAS proposal for the agenda of the Mercosur environmental commission. The MAyDS continued the process to incorporate the proposal of NSIAS in the agenda of the Mercosur environmental commission. A meeting of Mercosur SGT 6 was held on June 14, 2017, where delegations agreed with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To integrate the topic of invasive alien species into the work agenda of MERCOSUR ministers, Argentina presented the NSIAS project before the subgroup of work N ° 6 "Environment" (SGT N ° 6) held in July / 17, as a consequence, an initiative was created in MERCOSUR to identify the national referents of each of the four IAS Parties - See Minutes No. 2/17 SGT N ° 6 (Brasilia, October 30 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 2019, Sub-Working Group N ° 6 of the Common Market of the South (SGT N ° 6 MERCOSUR), Minutes N ° 1/19 of SGT N ° 6: Incorporates from the proposal of the Argentine Republic on biodiversity, the prevention and control of IAS, promotes the standardization of criteria on prevention, control and risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through Resolution 38/19 of the Common Market Group, issued on July 15, 2019, the "Guidelines for the elaboration of a plan for the prevention, monitoring, control and mitigation of IAS" were approved (digital version available at https://www.mercosur.int/documentos-y-normativa/normativa/) In October 2019, a project that is being developed in the Republic of Cuba, requested cooperation for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the framework of the Argentine Pro Tempore Presidency in MERCOSUR (PPT-A), the LXX Meeting Ordinary of SGT N°6 was held from May 2019 to 2020. In this regard, in its Agenda, with a view to giving it continuity and compliance During the meeting, Argentina shared with other 	<p>100%</p>	

		<p>initiative (in agreement with the CBD and Aichi Goals) and promised to communicate it to their countries to promote a dialogue to agree on a roadmap consistent with the Mercosur Biodiversity Strategy (Guideline IV.3 prevention and control of IAS). They also highlighted the relevance of SDG 15 Goal 8 and the progress of the countries in the Globallast project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to coordinate with border control agencies was also stressed. It was proposed that for the next SGT-6 meeting a representation of SGT-8 "Border integration" 	<p>to November 1, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to disseminate the Project in the Environmental Information System of MERCORUR - SIAM -, the link was generated with the web page of the Project in the MAyDS. Additionally, a mechanism was activated to deepen the progress beyond the NSIAS project in Argentina. The member countries of MERCOSUR requested IDB funds to coordinate actions among the 4 countries. It is aimed at institutional strengthening for the management of IAS, including border control and the prevention of the introduction of IAS in the region. It was presented in the month of April / 18 through the representative of 	<p>analysis of the introduction of IAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As instructed by the XXII Meeting of Environment Ministers, SGT 6 worked on the preparation of a Draft Resolution on Guidelines for the Elaboration of a Plan on Invasive Alien Species (ANNEX IV of Act 1/19) that will be elevated by the Pro Tempore Presidency (PPTA) for the consideration of the Common Market Group (GMC). The economic impacts produced by the IAS were also reported. PNA presented the results of environmental studies linked to IAS in the maritime port areas, carried 	<p>use of the Risk Analysis System (SAR) for the introduction of a new exotic species Moringa oleifera. The protocol developed within the framework of the project was applied and recommendations were made to minimize the risk associated with the use of the species in agropastoral systems.</p>	<p>countries of the Mercosur, the progress made at country level with respect to the 5 species prioritized by the block, in order to advance in the elaboration of a database in SIAM</p>		
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		<p>should be invited.</p>	<p>the "Oriental Republic of Uruguay" for an amount of up to US \$ 570,000, with 4 axes: design of a consensual strategy, pilot for the control of priority IAS (for example bull frog, ligustro and wild boar), inclusion in the Mercosur Environmental Information System (SIAM).</p>	<p>out with scientific institutions, with the objective of determining and evaluating the risks of biological invasions for efficient and effective management decision making. The participating members agree on the need to deepen this topic in the field of MERCOSUR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the National Meeting in April 2019, representatives from Uruguay and Bolivia exchanged management experiences on Bullfrog, and giant African snail, respectively. • Within the framework of south-south cooperation policies, in June 2019 a technical 				
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				<p>support mission was carried out in the Dominican Republic to support the country's strategy for the eradication of the giant African snail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on IAS in Argentina which is part of SNIEEI was reviewed and validated. This information is available in the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS), an initiative supported by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and implemented within the framework of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership. Argentina's 				
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				<p>information is now available at the international level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2018, an Argentine-Chile Binational workshop was held in Chile linking the experiences and lessons learned with the GEF project ID 5506 “Strengthening and Development of Instruments for the Management, Prevention and Control of Beaver (Castor Canadensis)”, an Invasive Alien Species in the Chilean Patagonia, which runs on the same Island of Tierra del Fuego. The two projects cover the entire territory of the Island. • The authorities of 				
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				<p>the Argentine and Chilean governments established the next steps for the coordinated development of both initiatives and evaluation of the measures that avoid the continental dispersal of the American beaver.</p>				
<p>Output 3.1.1 Knowledge generation on IAS present in ports and surrounding areas along the Atlantic coast of Argentina completed, and implementation of system for IAS early detection, dispersal prevention and rapid response for managing new invasions, underway</p>	<p>a) Taxonomic lists updated and completed of the IAS present in at least three ports on the Atlantic coast. b) Early detection system and monitoring and rapid response protocol adopted by at least three ports. Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary outline of early detection and early action was developed. • Bibliographic compilation on monitoring systems of invasive alien species in aquatic environments was done. • Sampling of the soft bottom and fouling communities for ports Ing. White (Bahía Blanca) and San Antonio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a)100% Sending of samples of organisms to taxonomists for the validation and preparation of the reference collection for the ports sampled. • a)100% Bibliographical compilation on plankton and benthos organisms of the three ports and surrounding areas. • b)75% has already been developed, reviewed and agreed upon by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between July and October 2018 the authorities of the National Ports Authority, SAYDS, PNA, CONICET and the Federal Port Council (Private Sector) validated the "System for IAS early detection, dispersal prevention and rapid response at ports and surrounding areas". In addition to technical and operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriation by the Argentine Naval Prefecture - PNA- (Coast Guard), has allowed completing the survey of the four ports provided for in the pilot project (Quequén, Bahía Blanca, San Antonio Este and Puerto Madryn). • Additionally, it has also completed the survey in the main seaports (in what refers to international traffic) e.g. Ushuaia, Comodoro Rivadavia, Puerto Deseado and Caleta Olivia. In Planning 2020 are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalized products. No new inputs have been included during the informed period. 	<p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inter-institutional links between the MAYDS, the ANP, the National Directorate of Ports and Waterway Control, CONICET (taxonomists) and the Port Management Consortium have not yet been established. The issue is on the agenda of the National Directorate of Aquatic Resources of the MAYDS, the area where it will be housed according to its competences. • It is expected that in the future, progress will be made in defining and approving

		<p>Este was completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% Taxonomic identification of sampling organisms from Bahía Blanca port. • 90% Sending of samples of organisms to taxonomists for the validation and preparation of the reference collection. • 20% Processing and taxonomic identification of samples of organisms from the port of San Antonio Este. • 20% Bibliographical compilation on plankton and benthos organisms of the three ports and surrounding areas. 	<p>specialists. It is still in the process of adoption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Contents for general brochure of presentation of the pilot prepared and distributed. • - Communication of the problems and activities in the regional media (Río Negro, Bahía Blanca) carried out. • -Contents on invasion in elaborate ports and disseminated through social networks of MAyDS and counterparts. • -Concepts and content for (banners, banners, graphic materials and merchandising for the international congress of IAS marinas) prepared within the framework of the ECCP. 	<p>aspects, it has a budget estimate for its implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication products were designed and implemented for the PNA oceanographic vessel and the port and maritime areas of the coast of Argentina. The project developed a manual of good practices for the free maintenance of Fouling and incrustations of the vessels, equipment and infrastructure related to the different maritime activities. • The protocol was presented at the 10th International Conference of Marine Bio invasions, in October 2018 in 	<p>Rawson, Camarones, and Punta Quilla.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, the PNA also validated the system in some river ports as pilot tests on the Paraná River. The port of Villa Constitución was surveyed, and samplings were carried out in the ports of Rosario and San Lorenzo, the National Institute of Limnology, (National Council for Scientific and Technical Research - National University of the Coast) INALI-CONICET provided assistance. • As a result of the active participation of the PNA in national and international IAS events, she was invited to coordinate with the coast guard service and with the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment (MVOTMA) in the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. The problems of the Golden Mussel, the 			<p>the early detection and action protocol for ports, developed within the framework of the project with the participation of the main stakeholders involved.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% List of IAS of the three ports. 		<p>Puerto Madryn. Expert scientists and policymakers from more than 40 countries participated in the conference. The conference concluded that avoiding bio invasions in this region avert multinational problems of dramatic global consequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An early detection system for prevention of dispersion and early action in ports and surrounding areas was designed and implemented in 3 ports. With the acquired capabilities the PNA completed the rest of the samplings in the most important maritime ports of Argentina (in terms of international 	<p>ballast water, and the port analysis protocols for the early detection of IAS, prevention of dispersion and early action were addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication (ECCCP): • The PNA generates and communicates within the framework of the ECCP NSIAS. Officially present the Manual of Good Practices at https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/prot-eccion-ambiental-presentamos-el-manual-de-buenas-practicas-en-puerto-madryn and it is distributed in port councils, fishing clubs, diving schools in towns near seaports. • As a consequence of the NSIAS project, new initiatives related to IAS are developed, eg. the book "Exotic Species Marine Coastal Argentina" CONICET (group of 			
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				<p>traffic). In addition, the PNA undertook sampling in some rivers as pilot tests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the communication strategy, a tourist diver company was able to identify a suspicion of the presence of Japanese Ostra (Crassostrea gigas) in the vicinity of Puerto Madryn. This triggered the identification and early action procedure that involved SAYDS, PNA, CONICET, and the Province of Chubut. • For its implementation, the GoA must dictate a SAYDS Resolution that triggers a regulatory framework including CONICET, PNA, 	<p>Ecology in Coastal Environments).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a regional and global level, the specialist who coordinated the pilot of marine and port invasions, Dr. Evangelina Schwindt, participated in August 2019 in Japan of the "Work meeting of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). • The information was systematized, the lessons learned from the pilot were edited and prepared for publication to disseminate to all the key actors involved.(Output 5.1.3 Best practices and lessons learned from the project disseminated). 			
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				<p>National Ports Authority among other key stakeholders involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An information and awareness-raising audiovisual and media contents were produced within the framework of component 1.1.4, to be disseminated by SAyDS. • Jointly with PNA, early warning and prevention messages on IAS were developed and disseminated to relevant key actors. PNA incorporates the subject of IAS in its communication and habitual action of the Direction of Environmental Protection. 				
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<p>Output 3.2.1 Competent authorities and the population at large are informed through a communication strategy on the risks linked to the spread of the red-bellied tree squirrel and other species used as pets (in coordination with the awareness-raising strategy of the National IAS Strategy, Output 1.1.4)</p>	<p>A) 70% of competent authorities and of the public at large in the site selected after the perception survey and in the rural area of influence ('the site') will be aware of the negative impact of squirrels and support their control b) One (1) MAdS resolution and three (3) provincial resolutions adopted, declaring red-bellied squirrels a harmful species. Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve provincial, national and local workshops were held. Identification of social actors relevant to the theme (Four Municipalities, Provincial authorities (Buenos Aires, Santa Fe), National authorities, Universities, Rural Society, Pest Control Commission, 25 de Mayo Electricity Cooperative, APN, INTA experimental station, and NGOs.) • A Resolution was made to declare the squirrel a harmful or damaging species throughout the national territory (by the MAdS). A draft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 workshops in the Province of Buenos Aires: 71 key stakeholders informed and trained. 9 of these, strengthened in the potential of the ECCP. (49.2% of the 71 key actors are women). • Education: 60 trained teachers from Luján • Design and distribution of digital didactic guides for elementary school students on red belly squirrel. • 80% of the products planned, developed and available. • Three (3) ordinance projects. One approved in Daireaux Municipality, One in analysis in the Municipality of 25 de Mayo. One used as input for Declaration of Interest in Luján 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Public Communication and Awareness Strategy (ECCP) formulated by the Project was implemented in identified Municipalities with red bellied squirrel Invasion. SAyDS, the environment area (OPDS) and the Ministry of Agribusiness of the Government of Buenos Aires participated in an articulated manner. • To demonstrate the need to work on articulated communication with the key areas involved, a workshop (Learning by doing) was organized and developed in July 2018 with authorities from SAyDS, Province of Buenos Aires, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three municipalities communicate with their own funds (having already completed the pilot project) in graphic media, radio and social networks. For communication, the elaborated products and tools designed within the framework of the ECCP-NSIAS are used. • The information was collected, edited and prepared a publication with the lessons learned in the pilot with charismatic IAS (Output 5.1.3 Best practices and lessons learned from the project disseminated). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalized products. No new inputs have been included during the informed period. 	<p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposals for regulatory frameworks for Santa Fe and Córdoba were formulated by the project. The MAdS did not consider the issuance of a specific resolution because the species was in the proposed resolution of the official IAS list. Articulation between MAdS and the provinces of Santa Fe and Córdoba has not further progressed. The species has been included in the Official List of IAS present in Argentina.
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		<p>ordinance was prepared to present to municipalities where the squirrel is established or interested in restricting their entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic text of the ordinance was given to the municipalities of 25 de Mayo, General Rodriguez and Pilar. • The "Study of Level of Knowledge and Public Perception among the inhabitants of the cities of Lujan, Daireaux and 25 de Mayo was accomplished. • Communication was promoted and information was distributed among the key actors related to 	<p>Municipality, in process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a draft ministerial resolution - Ministry of Environment of the Province of Santa Fe - to declare the squirrel red belly as IAS. • Communication products: • ECCP for the Red Bellyred Squirrel Pilot and other potential IAS developed and delivered to MAYDS for distribution among the key stakeholders involved for its implementation. • Daireaux, Lujan and May 25 distribute 200,000 leaflets along with municipal taxes. In addition, the three municipalities communicate in newspapers, radios and social networks. It is complemented by other environmental education activities 	<p>and the three municipalities. All stakeholder were involved to facilitate articulation of inter and intra institutions for the implementation of the Public Communication and Awareness Strategy (ECCP) applied to charismatic IAS. The experience allowed reaching and reinforcing goals and products achieved such as articulated communication, communication-education linkage (formal and non-formal), and the integration of CSOs and municipal authorities (executive and legislative). For the application of the ECCP, all the tools</p>				
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		<p>the pilot in nine workshops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of graphic materials agreed in workshops with INTA and APN. 	<p>such as the Stand at the Biology Workshop of the University of Luján 2017.</p>	<p>provided for the three</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities were the following: communication in graphic media, radio and social networks, audiovisual on red-bellied squirrel, 6000 Ecological bags with information and awareness content, communication in green spaces, and distribution of information together with taxes. • Unexpected results: • The province of Mendoza (Not included in the pilot project) generates institutional articulations with the referents of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Municipality of 				
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				<p>Lujan with the purpose of incorporating learnings before the invasion of the red-bellied squirrel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has supported the articulation between institutional, communication and educational aspects. • The transfer of lessons learned (applicable to other species, mainly charismatic) was carried out to provincial authorities of Argentina in October 2018 and in the First National Meeting of EEI, April 2019 with more than 350 attendees. • The communication allowed the identification of 				
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				the presence of Red-bellied Squirrel in Mendoza, where the project provided advice for the elaboration of a Resolution declaring the red-bellied squirrel as an invasive species, promoting and regulating its control.				
Output 3.2.2 Invasion of the Didymo algae halted in areas of high conservation value in the provinces of Río Negro, Neuquén, and Chubut	The risk of didymo algae invasion in at least 10 areas of high conservation value will be mitigated through measures related to the voluntary cleaning of fishing gear in 20 municipalities of the affected area, and outreach actions (in coordination with the National IAS Strategy's ECCP, Output 1.1.4) Completed	Bases of the system to be developed were established and agreed with the MayDS' aquatic resources working group and with the Regional Technical Commission (CTR). Conceptual model of the GIS agreed with specialists of national and provincial organisms.	In the second half of 2017, the design and manufacture of ten self-cleaning stalls for fishing equipment and / or recreational water activities was carried out. The complementary communication posters were also designed and manufactured. The self-cleaning stalls and the posters wait to be placed in the three provinces at the beginning of next season (spring of 2018). Designed and installed in 13	In May 2019 at the meeting of the Regional Technical Commission (CTR) on algae Didymo, the status of the situation was analyzed and it was concluded that. Although the number of provinces invaded by Didimo grew, it improved the institutional capacity to address an invasion that currently has no	As mentioned in item 1.1.3.c, a protocol was developed to minimize the risk of dispersal of didymo algae in association with the use of trained dogs for mink control. This protocol is based on the precautionary principle, acting on the presumption that the water courses visited by the dog would be contaminated and the areas covered below would be free from invasion. The recommended cleaning operations, both for the dog and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalized products. No new inputs have been included during the informed period. 	<p>a) 100%</p> <p>b) 100%</p>	

		<p>The CTR has the Alga monitoring points (presence or absence) Workshops were held with 59 participants. Sources of information were identified. Survey of the information was obtained in 75%.</p> <p>Model of the Province of Neuquén was developed. Model of the provinces of Río Negro and Chubut was developed by 50%.</p> <p>The realization of workshops to contribute to the communication in local media was developed.</p> <p>Exchange of experience with NZ referents and background learning in the management of</p>	<p>airports (six provinces: Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut, Mendoza, Tierra del Fuego, Santa Cruz) key banners with indications for the preview of the expansion of the didymo.</p>	<p>possibility of eradication. Of the contributions provided by the project, the most valued were linked to the communication strategy, the articulation between institutions (which allowed providing rapid assistance to the Province of Mendoza before the detection of the invasion). The formulation of a GIS to determine sensitive areas of invasion, and as a management tool, was discarded by the provinces for requiring information and permanent updating (of several public and private institutions) and of semi-permanent staff. Communication of the problem</p>	<p>for the associated work equipment (collar, leashes, waistcoat, shoes and equipment for the handler) are consistent with the recommendations developed by the project within the framework of this pilot. The communication from the provinces continues to be especially linked to fishing permits.</p>			
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		<p>communication about IAS.</p>		<p>in regional media (Chubut, Río Negro) carried out with the support of the provinces. -Generation and dissemination of audiovisual information and awareness made within the framework of component 1.1.4 -Unexpected results: The province of Mendoza adopts the recommendations of the ECCP NSIAS to adjust communications and developed a campaign to disseminate and prevent the invasion of Didymo. -The province of Tierra del Fuego incorporates in the fishing permits season 2019 preventive communication on Didymo and integrates recommendation</p>				
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				s of the ECCP NSIAS for local communications.				
<p>Output 3.2.3 Control of tamarisks (salt cedars) and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in two natural protected areas (Ramsar sites of the Guanacache, Desaguadero and Del Bebedero Lakes and Llananelo Lake) of a high conservation value, in the Cuyo region</p>	<p>Controlling tamarisk and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem services on 180 ha (90 ha in the Llananelo lake area and 90 hectares in the area of Guanacache, Desaguadero and Del Bebedero lakes) Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background of tamarisk control initiatives in the area were reviewed. Control areas identified in the field. Adjustment of management tasks agreed with the province of Mendoza. A 95% of the survey of the tamarisks invasion in the "Laguna Llananelo" (Lagoon) was finished and the control areas for the year 2017 were identified. The vegetation map of the reserve was digitized and its corroboration was done in the field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 2017, 100% of the 14 experimental tests were completed. The experimental tests are the product of combinations of control techniques (three), for six different population situations. 100% of the experimental revegetation plots were executed. The potential distribution of Tamarisk within the Llananelo Wetland Reserve was established. October 2017 and February 2018 the effectiveness of control techniques applied was monitored. Three monitoring samples of the soil fauna were carried out, as an indicator of the possible impact of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2018 campaign was completed, meeting the goal set for the pilot. A field primer was compiled for instant consultation with biodiversity restorers. More fertile fieldwork procedures were established based on the apprenticeships. The costs of control of tamarisks per hectare were estimated. Additionally, the Province initiated a survey of the presence of tamarix sp in the "Quebrada de Vacas" (stretch "Punta de Vacas - Pampa de Lenas") and Aconcagua Provincial Park, concluding that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information was collected, edited and prepared a publication with the lessons learned in the pilot with IAS (Output 5.1.3 Best practices and lessons learned from the project disseminated). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalized products. No new inputs have been included during the informed period. 	<p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>	

			<p>herbicide on the Natural System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February-March 2018 work protocols were defined for the control of tamarisk in the next stage, using data from i) monitoring of plots, ii) soil fauna, and iii) potential distribution. The "field guide" was prepared, which contains indications of i) sampling techniques and ii) safety measures. Communication activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six posters designed and placed in the city of Malargue and Laguna de Llancañelo Reserve. In process of printing: Primer on techniques of control of tamarisk for distribution in campaign 2nd semester 2018. Reprint of communication 	<p>it is the exact moment to begin actions for its urgent eradication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May 2019, the Province of La Pampa, (not included in the Pilot), affected by an invasion of tamarisks in the bathed of Atuel and Salado, required technical assistance from the project. The techniques applied and lessons learned from the pilot were transmitted to the area of Environment and Provincial Water Resources, and to the National University of La Pampa. Audiovisual information and awareness-raising carried out within the framework of component 1.1.4 				
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			posters and awareness in process. Dissemination in the media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the framework of the ECCP in April 2019, the TV program "Ambiente y Medio" (Public TV) attended Llanquihue to produce a documentary regarding the problem of the wetland. 				
<p>Output 3.2.4 Biodiversity of amphibians in Argentina's wetlands protected against the invasion of bullfrogs by implementing a national strategy on bullfrog management.</p>	<p>A national strategy underway, including:</p> <p>a) 100% of active and inactive farms and the distribution of the species in the country, duly surveyed;</p> <p>b) A regulation proposal to supplement the regulations governing bullfrog farms;</p> <p>c) Control protocols validated;</p> <p>d) A communication strategy coordinated with the National IAS Strategy's ECCP (Output 1.1.4). Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialists at a national level were incorporated as data providers of the national information system on IAS. Known localities of occurrence were uploaded into the NSIAS database. Background collection was completed. Protocol for the survey of wildlife populations and breeding sites were designed and adjusted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSIAS team of consultants developed a basic proposal for a National Management Plan for bullfrog (<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>). It is based on the diagnosis of the invasion status made by the pilot's consultant. The diagnosis considered: i) distribution and abundance of wild populations in Argentina, ii) in situ survey of 37 of 71 active and inactive breeding places in 12 provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the framework of the Wildlife Interjurisdictional Coordinating Entity (ECIF) and under the coordination of SAYDS, two discussion and consensus workshops were held to establish the basis of a national management strategy for bullfrog (<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>). The technical, operational and institutional policies were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the second semester of 2019, MAyDS technicians confirm the presence of a bullfrog in environments bordering the Iguazú National Park. Difficulties persist for self-management coordinated by MAyDS to finalize a National Strategy Bullfrog Management (NSBM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalized products. The bullfrog IAS has been declared as harmful for native biodiversity in Argentina by Resolution 2020-283-APN-MAD, on August 19th of 2020. Such resolution adopted the recommendations included in the baselines for a national management plan, developed throughout the component. The MAyDS asked for the 	<p>a) 100 %</p> <p>b) 100%</p> <p>c) 100%</p> <p>d) 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project contributed to facilitating institutional linkages between MAyDS and provincial governments, and the minimum content for a strategy was also generated. The NSBM is pending a new MAyDS initiative. Resolution 2020-283-APN-MAD requests to adopt the recommendations of the guidelines for a National Management Plan. In turn, the approval of the Official EEI List complements

		<p>with specialists, and applied in 12 surveys to different feral populations, obtaining partial data of density, reproductive period, and presence of larvae, among others. All of what is planned will be fulfilled by June 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research integrated key actors of the National Biodiversity Directorate of MAyDS, researchers from CONICET, the Herpetological Association of Argentina, and INTA. In addition, data provided by provincial referents were received. • The MAyDS identified the Interjurisdictional Wildlife Coordinating Entity (ECIF) as the consensus area for the formulation and validation of the "National Bullfrog Strategy" (NBS). A partial renewal of national authorities in December 2017, and national trade union conflicts (March and June 2018) canceled the meetings for the treatment of the NBS. 	<p>analyzed based on the diagnosis of the status of invasion of the species carried out by the project. The eight provinces were involved as well as representatives of national entities such as SENASA, APN and an expert consultant from Uruguay who has a similar project. A working group was created to formulate the bullfrog strategy within the framework of ECIF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audiovisual information and awareness-raising carried out within the framework of component 1.1.4 		<p>addition of supplies for the coordination and development of a national plan for the management of this IAs and its implementation, and also for the characterization of invaded environments, and the awareness and communication of this problematic and its consequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment was acquired for the implementation of priority components of the national plan for the species management. 	<p>its categorization at the national level.</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next step is scheduled for July 2018. 					
<p>Output 3.2.5 Biodiversity of the Paranaense jungle protected against the invasion of the Giant African Snail by applying control and eradication measures, together with public health measures related to IAS.</p>	<p>Density of snail distribution reduced by at least 25% compared to the baseline to be established upon start-up of the pilot programme, through control, eradication and communication measures (coordinated with the National IAS Strategy's ECCP, Output 1.1.4). Q3 Y5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys in 2015. Coordination meetings with national and provincial public agencies. Density and distribution studies were performed and the different control options were analyzed. It still remains to coordinate resources and staff with stakeholders. Communication, control and / or eradication measures were not developed until consensus was reached among key actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The articulation and coordination of the MAYS is required to implement an inter-institutional mechanism with the Province of Misiones, the Municipality of Puerto Iguazú and SENASA. These actors must execute the actions of communication, containment, control, and eradication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A technical support mission was carried out in the Dominican Republic to support the country's strategy for the eradication of the giant African snail in June 2019. Through the action of the project SENASA was strengthened in the problems it had addressed. SENASA It helped to enhance the value of institutional actions, which allowed early detection (New occurrence) in the city of Wanda, Province of Misiones, and South-South collaboration in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feasibility study for the eradication of African giant snails was presented within the framework of the 3rd Argentine Congress of Malacology, December 2019, in Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires. After the change of authorities of the MAYS and the Government of the Misiones Province, a process of institutional coordination began to implement the protocols elaborated in the project. A capacitation in the border area will prevent the entry of new IAS. All supported by strategic communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the second semester of 2020 successful articulation of the MAYS and the Province of Misiones for the implementation of the developed products during the pilot phase, in order to coordinate and execute the main actions, including early detection tasks, containment, control, eradication and communication was fully achieved. The ENEEI Project allowed the development of a plan on the provincial management of the giant African snail that can serve as a guide for the articulation of integral actions and their 	75%	

				<p>the Dominican Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio-visual information and awareness-raising carried out within the framework of component 1.1.4. 		<p>implementation and, on those grounds, the implementation of communication actions were established in successive meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the informed period, interaction with provincial technical referents from Misiones continued within the framework of the National Public Communication and Awareness Strategy of the ENEEI. • Plans and actions of communication based on the ECCP ENEEI were implemented. • A detailed record is kept of the projection of the communication strategy in the media. 		
Output 3.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20 hectares under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for selecting areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was agreed to implement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the protocol of Prior, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women from the Laguna del 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalized products. No new 	100 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On December 2020 the Secretary of

<p>Recovery of plant species of the native forest in NOA and of the livelihood of the Ocloya indigenous community, traditionally using these resources, by reducing the density and area affected by the glossy privet invasion.</p>	<p>control as regards glossy privet, resulting in a reduction of at least 50% in glossy privet density, and assisted restoration using at least 1500 native plants, planted with the participation of the community, bearing in mind the gender perspective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed 	<p>of intervention for control of privet and restoration agreed with project GEF ID 5338 USUBI (Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity) technicians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals of articulation with the Government of Jujuy. • Going through the free, prior and informed consent process through meetings with the Ocloya Community in Laguna de Tesorero to present the pilot. • Participation in the Assembly of the Council of Delegates of Aboriginal Communities of the Ocloya People. (CD-CAPO), in order to present the 	<p>combined control techniques (mechanical-chemical), for privet with only one of the communities (Tiraxi). The others base privet cuts on ancestral beliefs linked to the lunar cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A practice was carried out on a plot of about 1 ha. Records were made, together with a community manager. Observations were made on the mechanical control tests carried out in 2017. Records were made in order to make comparisons of the techniques in the second semester. • It was articulated along with women of the Ocloya people, the realization of activities directly related to gender issues. 	<p>Free and Informed Consultation (CPLel), the Privet control work was agreed with the Ocloya People. Within the framework of the pilot's gender approach, and under the cultural approach of worldview, a workshop was held with the women of Laguna de Tesorero who defined the work approach of the Ocloya People.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the three communities participating in the pilot, nurseries were built for reforestation with native species. The seeds were collected by members of the communities. In two 	<p>Tesorero indigenous community spread the problems caused by the IAS "privet" at the San Salvador de Jujuy Handicrafts Fair. In the framework of the worldview, they display crafts made with Privet wood. They transmit the experience and intercultural experience for the IAS approach and distribute graphic material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Resolution is being processed by the Ministry of the Environment of the province of Jujuy that prohibits the introduction of IAS in protected natural areas of the province, declare the privet as an invasive exotic species and establish measures to prevent the dispersal of the species in the territory. • The information was collected, edited and prepared a publication with the lessons learned in the 	<p>inputs have been included during the informed period.</p>		<p>Biodiversity and Sustainable Development of the Province of Jujuy, via Resolution 287-SBDS/2020, declared as public interest the development and implementation of public policies, both inter institutional and inter jurisdictional, destined to manage <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> and <i>Tithonia tubiformis</i> as IAS in the Province of Jujuy.</p>
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		<p>proposed work. The response of the communities of the Ocloya People, who are interested in starting the pilot, is still pending.</p>		<p>communities, minor water conduction works were carried out to irrigate the nursery, and training sessions were held in nursery management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two workshops were carried out for the use of privet wood, requested by the communities, to avoid waste of the species to be extracted, given that in the aboriginal worldview, the resources of nature cannot be squandered. • In August, the project consultant was invited to the “Pachamama rogativa celebration”, held in the Laguna de Tesorero Community, 	<p>pilot with Privet IAS (Output 5.1.3 Best practices and lessons learned from the project disseminated).</p>			
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				<p>which represented a clear gesture of integration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the month of December, a workshop was held to close the accompaniment of the consultancy for the coordination of the pilot, in the Laguna de Tesorero Community. • Preparation and distribution of the first intercultural brochure for the communication of the problems of an IAS in Argentina developed through free and informed prior consultation mechanisms. In addition, in conjunction with the Ocloya people, communication products (networks, 				
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				<p>banners, brochures and information and awareness content for banners on problematic privet invasion on the lands of the Ocloya people) were developed according to the People's consent mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The banner drawn up in conjunction with the Ocloya People is subject to final approval (agreement pending SAyDS Province of Jujuy and Pueblo Ocloya) to be sent to the press. • Training for the implementation of the ECCP to communication references Press Environment Province of Jujuy to advance its 				
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				<p>local implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about IAS is included along with other environmental contents in the provincial curricular plans. • The province of Jujuy actively implements ECCP on the problem of the IAS, in particular the case of self-produced production and the project in the Film Festival, training in schools, notes in mass media, among others. 				
<p>Output 4.1.1 Governance and management structure for the Beaver Control and Eradication Programme, developed and operational.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-institutional Committee was created by decree of the Government of Tierra del Fuego. Three meetings in the year. • Social participation groups have not 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Participation Group was established in the Provincial Council of Environment integrated by Province, the Municipalities, the Universities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new provincial authorities promote a new governance framework based on the lessons learned from the process implemented from the beginning of the project to the present. • Actions planned in 2019 are not yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with national and provincial authorities, a Letter of Agreement was signed in order to complete the pending objectives of component number 4 of the project. Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provincial authorities have reached consensus with MAYDS and FAO on the systematization of information and the conclusion of activities 2020-2021. This agreement is currently in the final stages of implementation.

		been established yet.		the ONGs, among others.	operational. The project did not implemented activities in Tierra del Fuego due to problems with the Provincial Government that his management was ending.	that would allow the strengthening of local governance and coordinated efforts with the Chilean government in the search of an effective binational implementation strategy for the eradication of the beaver were identified. Two consultant were hired to systematize the generated information regarding the beaver. These consultancies were developed during the first semester of 2021.		
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						<p>tools for the sustained implementation of action and communication plans within the ECCP ENEEI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inter institutional approach in communication with the participation of the MAyDS, the Province of Tierra del Fuego and project consultants of the GEF Argentina and Chile projects advanced. Experiences were exchanged during binational workshops and proposed a binational approach for the communication of this problematic and actions to be implemented henceforth by both countries simultaneously. 		
Output 4.1.2 Operational Plans and	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-formalized agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tasks of restoration of environments are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All pilot areas were covered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed 		100%	

<p>Eradication Protocols (POEs) for each of the Demonstration Units (DUs) under different ownership and invasion levels: 1) three DU for eradication on private property; 2) three DU for eradication in PAs; 3) one DU on privately-publicly owned lands.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baseline on affected beaver sites was done. • Operative Plan was made and made available. • Indicators Monitoring Plan was developed and made available. 	<p>initiated in all pilot areas.</p>					
<p>Output 4.1.3 Reinforced capacities in beaver management and eradication, including human resources and instruments for planning and monitoring.</p>	<p>Q2 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the restoration work, 48 people were interviewed, 20 of them were selected for the training and 10 to work on the field activities. • In addition, 27 employees of the provincial public administration were trained in the problem of the beaver, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Government found that the optimal operative unit for the implementation of the activities in the field is of 7 restorers of the biodiversity. • The private forestry sector has formulated forest intervention plans where at least 10% of the funds provided by the provincial government are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2019, the TDF Government is carrying out Passive Surveillance (Biosecurity) training for civil society actors who carry out outdoor activities (sports fishermen, walkers, sports climbing groups, etc.). In addition, it will also train other officials (fishery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions planned in 2019 are not yet operational. The project did not implemented activities in Tierra del Fuego due to problems with the Provincial Government that his management was ending. • The new provincial authorities articulate an agreement with FAO to systematize existing information and obtain the latest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the first semester of 2021 the activities of the designated consultants, within the framework of the agreement (Letter of Agreement between FAO and the Province of Tierra del Fuego), were centered in the presentation and systematization of the generated information by the 	<p>80 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define binational policies of communication and actions on the theme to be implemented by Argentina and Chile.

		<p>restoration and monitoring tasks planned in the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the activities in the private sector have started, new qualified people will be incorporated. 	<p>allocated to the eradication of beavers. This generates operational capacity of the private sector</p>	<p>inspectors, forest fire brigades and park rangers) to perform tasks of eradication and monitoring of beavers in the sites already intervened and control in adjacent areas.</p>	<p>conclusions from the Pilot.</p>	<p>argentine and Chilean projects for the beaver throughout the development of binational workshops and virtual meetings in specific aspects such as: 1) technical, 2) communicational and 3) governance.</p>		
<p>Output 4.1.4 Trappers, hunters and supervisors have appropriate capacities for the effective application of eradication protocols.</p>	<p>Q2 Y6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After an exhaustive search of interested people, 48 of them were identified, 24 of them effectively took the course, and 23 were approved. Twenty people were successfully trained, the best 10 being selected to join the restoration tasks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private forestry sector for the period 2018/2019 will incorporate at least 10 hunters team. The technical teams of the government of the Province of Tierra del Fuego determined that their operational eradication unit consists of a Coordinating Group and work teams for eradication. The Coordinating Group is composed of a Manager (chief of the park rangers) and two coordinators (Chief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2019, the TDF Government is carrying out Passive Surveillance (Biosecurity) training for civil society actors who carry out outdoor activities (sports fishermen, walkers, sports climbing groups, etc.). In addition, it will also train other officials (fishery inspectors, forest fire brigades and park rangers) to perform tasks of eradication and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions planned in 2019 are not yet operational. The project did not implemented activities in Tierra del Fuego due to problems with the Provincial Government that his management was ending. The new provincial authorities articulate an agreement with FAO to systematize existing information and obtain the latest conclusions from the Pilot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Letter of Agreement between FAO and the Province of Tierra del Fuego was signed with the aim of conducting training and capacity building actions regarding, re-invasion monitoring, restoration of environments and the purchase of specific equipment needed for these activities 	<p>75%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two consultants were hired for data systematization and for strengthening provincial capacities, adding to the objectives of the Letter of Agreement signed with the Province of Tierra del Fuego.

			of Operations and Logistics Officer). Each unit of eradication work is made up of seven people. The Coordinating Group can coordinate at least three Eradication Units.	monitoring of beavers in the sites already intervened and control in adjacent areas.				
Output 4.1.5 POE implemented at DUs	Q4 Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of the eradication of the intervened areas in Esmeralda-Lasifshaj is being carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The biosecurity and reinvasion monitoring plan is carried out jointly by the Province and by scientific researchers of the CADIC-CONICET b) The Database on actions of the Biosecurity Plan for the entire Pilot Program is being compiled by CADIC-CONICET c) The final stage of the Project will make it possible to define the Monitoring and Prevention Plan of the reinvestment based on the lessons learned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The biosecurity and reinvasion monitoring plan was carried out jointly by the Province and by scientific researchers of the CADIC-CONICET b) The Database on actions of the Biosecurity Plan for the entire Pilot Program is being compiled by CADIC-CONICET c) The final stage of the Project will make it possible to define the Monitoring and Prevention Plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultancies for the Systematization of Information for the Binational Beaver Eradication Strategy have been completed and their final products are in the final review stage with positive results. 	80 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data systematization, including the hiring of two consultants and key actors' meetings belonging to Argentina and Chile projects in order to sustain organizational standards and compatible data. Strengthen the National System of interoperable information between both countries for the exchange of information on beaver distribution and management.

				of the reinvestment based on the lessons learned.				
<p>Output 4.1.6 Permanent Bio-security systems (control, monitoring and prevention of re-invasion) established and including: bio-security plan; systematic monitoring of ecosystem recovery indicators (see Outcome 4.1); and sustainable financing.</p>	<p>a) At least 160 persons trained in bio-security and re-invasion monitoring Q2 Y6 b) Database on actions of the Bio-security Plan for the whole Pilot Programme Completed c) 121,280 hectares at 7 DUs under permanent control, and monitoring and prevention of re-invasion, maintaining beaver population at a level that avoids an adverse impact on the native forest and peat bog ecosystems Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of the eradication of the intervened areas in Esmeralda-Lasifshaj is being carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The biosecurity and reinvasion monitoring plan is carried out jointly by the Province and by scientific researchers of the CADIC-CONICET b) The Database on actions of the Biosecurity Plan for the entire Pilot Program is being compiled by CADIC-CONICET c) The final stage of the Project will make it possible to define the Monitoring and Prevention Plan of the reinvestment based on the lessons learned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The biosecurity and reinvasion monitoring plan it was completed jointly by the Province and by scientific researchers of the CADIC-CONICET b) The Database on actions of the Biosecurity Plan for the entire Pilot Program is being compiled by CADIC-CONICET c) The final stage of the Project will make it possible to define the Monitoring and Prevention Plan of the reinvestment based on the lessons learned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions planned in 2019 are not yet operational. The project did not implemented activities in Tierra del Fuego due to problems with the Provincial Government that his management was ending. The new provincial authorities articulate an agreement with FAO to systematize existing information and obtain the latest conclusions from the Pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Letter of Agreement between FAO and the Province of Tierra del Fuego was signed with the aim of conducting training and capacity building actions regarding, re-invasion monitoring, restoration of environments and the purchase of specific equipment needed for these activities 	<p>a) 75%</p> <p>b) 100%</p> <p>c) 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Technicians from areas corresponding to the General Directorate of Environmental Management, General Directorate of Protected Areas and Biodiversity, and the Directorates of Forests, and Water Resources. Those corresponding to the private sector remain to be incorporated in stage.
<p>Output 4.1.7</p>	<p>a) Brochures and webpage prepared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure beaver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation posters diffusion (6), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banners (8) were created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of this report, the province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultancies 	<p>a)100%</p> <p>b) 90%</p>	

<p>Increased knowledge and understanding of the TDF population on beaver invasion and the control measures at the end of Project activities by implementing a communication strategy.</p>	<p>on the eradication pilot programme Completed b) Lessons learnt and outcomes from the whole of the Beaver Pilot Programme experience, systematized and published Q2 Y6</p>	<p>component was developed and designed. Printing along with the rest of the graphic materials of the NSIAS is being waited for. • Updated contents in the MAYDS' web. The Tierra del Fuego Environment Ministry web redesign is pending for the incorporation of materials and links. • NSIAS press dossier was distributed. • Disclosure and caution signs were designed and placed in restoration areas. Adjustment and placement in areas within the Tierra del Fuego National Park is pending.</p>	<p>attention (2), caution (2), reinvasion warning (2), elaborated and implemented in restoration areas. • -Exchange of experiences with castor project referents in Chile. Contacts initiated for joint work. • - Contents about activities carried out in the framework of the pilot prepared and disseminated on web and networks MAYDS and Tierra del Fuego Province. • -Contents for elaborated social networks, delivered to Tierra del Fuego Government • -Concept and content developed to guide the development of billboards, stand banners for airports and campaign for social networks (according to specific audiences).</p>	<p>and installed for publics at Ushuaia and Rio Grande airports, and road signs (2) on roads to the Chilean border. • It continued with dissemination in national media and in coordination with the GEF project of Chile. • Pilot information was systematized and a document was designed, currently under revision and graphic design. • In the GEF Project Articulation Workshop of Argentina and Chile in December 2018 (Punta Arenas), future actions were articulated to face the problem at the binational level</p>	<p>of Tierra del Fuego is preparing an implementation report for the NSIAS ECCP. It is creating the Environmental Education Directorate to be a relevant key actor in communication and awareness, preparing a proposal for actions for 2020. • The communication and exchange of experiences between communication consultants for GEF CHILE and ARGENTINA projects is strengthened. Both teams integrate experiences and learning and begin to link with the communication teams of MAYDS and the Province to generate sustainability and integration with the binational agreement.</p>	<p>contracted for the Systematization of Information for the Binational Beaver Eradication Strategy have been completed and their final products are in the final review stage with positive results.</p>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication in National, Local and International media made with the contribution of the following counterparts: the MAyDS, Tierra del Fuego Province and APN. • Elaboration together with the MAyDS of a video on the problematic of the beaver invasion to be distributed in Social networks. • Proposal of communication approach Tierra del Fuego beaver was developed - 22-11-2016. • Monitoring of evolution of the opposition campaign against beaver eradication at change.org 		<p>(preparation of articles on the problem of the beaver invasion and the actions undertaken in a binational manner). An agreement was reached on the need to generate a coordinated communication and education strategy between both countries.</p>				
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<p>Output 4.2.1 Chile and Argentina exchange experiences and coordinate the learning process on the Pilot Programme on control and eradication, which will be used as feedback into the National IAS Strategy</p>	<p>a) Three (3) binational workshops to exchange experiences and coordinate pilot learning process. Q2 Y6 b) One (1) national workshop to provide feedback for the National IAS Strategy. Completed</p>	<p>-----</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first bilateral meeting was held between December 13 and 15, 2017 in the city of Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. Only the experiences of Argentina was transferred due to delay in the beginning of the project in Chile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) The second bilateral meeting was held in December 2018 in Punta Arenas city, Chile. An exchange of experiences was held. The project advanced in the possibility of institutional agreements between governments. • In the GEF Project Articulation Workshop of Argentina and Chile in December 2018 (Punta Arenas), future actions were articulated to face the problem at the binational level (preparation of articles on the problem of the beaver invasion and the actions undertaken in a binational manner). Both countries agreed on the need to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An experience exchange meeting was planned for April 2019; it was suspended as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. A virtual meeting is planned for June and a face-to-face meeting for March 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a consequence of the articulation efforts made during the mentioned workshops of the project, the project allowed to share lessons learned by Argentina and Chile which allowed the analysis, in a coordinated manner, of the pending challenges to face the beaver invasion, from technical, communicational and governance points of view. The 3rd binational workshop took place on June 8 of 2021. 	<p>a) 100 % b) 100%</p>	
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				<p>generate a coordinated communication and education strategy between both countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b) The workshops were held during ECIF meetings and at the First National IAS Meeting (April 2019) 				
<p>Output 4.2.2 Governance framework and Bi-national beaver eradication programme agreed upon</p>	<p>At least two bi-national workshops will have reached an agreement on a governance framework and Bi-National Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile's mirror project has not started yet and binational meetings between the two countries are delayed. However, no activity was planned for years 1 and 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mirror project of the Republic of Chile has just begun, and binational meetings between the two countries were delayed. • However, the possibility of the assistance of people from Chile during the Spring to Argentina is analyzed, and then a workshop in Chile to analyze advances in that country and the lessons learned from the Argentine experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project begun in Chile and shared experiences and a communication strategy with the Project of Argentina. • The second bilateral meeting was held in Punta Arenas city, Chile. An exchange of experiences was held, and advanced in the possibility of institutional agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus regarding the holding of a third Binational Argentina-Chile meeting in March 2021 with the aim of developing a joint strategy based on the lessons learned from both projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 3rd Argentina-Chile Binational Workshop was held in June 2021 with the participation of 64 attendees from 20 public and private institutions from both countries. The workshop was attended by authorities of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Argentina; the Ministry of the Environment of the Magallanes and Chilean 	<p>100%</p>	

				between governments.		<p>Antarctic Region; the Ministry of Production and Environment of the Province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands; FAO Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean and FAO Representative in Chile; FAO Argentina; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship – Argentina; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile. At the workshop, consensual agreements were reached for the continuity of joint actions between the two countries regarding the controlled eradication of beaver.</p>		
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2021 Project Implementation Report

<p>Output 5.1.1 Project monitoring system is operational and provides systematic information on progress in achieving project outcomes and outputs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three PPRs made and the present PIR, on track. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six completed PPRs (includes that of 06/30/2018), one PIR, and the present PIR, on track. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PPRs and PIRs were presented appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PPRs and PIRs were presented appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PPRs and PIRs were presented appropriately 		
<p>Output 5.1.2 Mid-term and Final Evaluations</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In preparation for the Mid-term Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Mid-term Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Final Evaluation has been scheduled from December 2019 on the expiration of the project until May 31, 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mid Term Review (MTR) was performed in a timely manner and the final evaluation was scheduled from February 2021 based on the new end date (06/30/21). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension request of the Project until June 30 of 2022 in process. 		
<p>Output 5.1.3 Best practices and lessons learnt from the project, disseminated.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Exercise of Lessons Learnt from the Project was carried out with the consulting team. • Following the recommendations of the Medium Term Review, all project information was systematized by independent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The experiences, results, learnings and lessons learned from the project were systematized in a series of 10 booklets, pending from completing component 4 after integration with the Chile project. • The documents will be updated with the new graph of the 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the final evaluation, a workshop of lessons learned based on the final evaluation is planned to define and implement a strategy to sustain the results of the project.

				consultants. It is under review by the project team and graphic design to be available as publications.	current government, before printing.			
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

- The Resolution on the Lista Oficial (LO - Official List) of invasive alien species (IAS) and potentially invasive alien species was approved by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS).
- Update mechanisms for the LO were established through the establishment of an inter-institutional body.
- NSIAS (national strategy on invasive alien species) was agreed upon by all parties and corrected, currently awaiting formal approval by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS).
- The Resolutions of the Risk Analysis Systems (SAR) for plants, vertebrates and fish came into effect. Ad-hoc analysis systems were incorporated for those taxa not included in the SAR.
- Regulations on environmental aspects, biodiversity and IAS, specific to the Judiciary, were provided and completed.
- The MAyDS and its counterparts continue to implement communication plans and actions according to the Communication Strategy elaborated within the project.
- In the provinces of Jujuy, Misiones, Mendoza, Santa Fe and Tierra del Fuego, the areas of their respective governments related to the environment demonstrate the intention of sustainability to the issue framed in the ENEEI and its ECCP. This issue could indicate a positive transition towards effective IAS management in the coming years.
- CONICET* establishes the management of biological invasions as a strategic topic in the process of applications for new researchers.
- Products with high communicational impact are disseminated with segmentation of target audiences. Mass media, at provincial and national levels, continue to divulge press articles about biological invasions. Journalists are now consulting the appropriate technical and institutional sources on the subject and in some cases are obtaining the information from the national system of information on IAS, itself. Links have been generated between with this topic and others that are a part of the environmental agenda. Media has been communicating on the ecological impacts that IAS generate, in particular to native species and the ecological value that they have.
- The analysis of the chain of value for the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and the institutional strengthening of the process for the processing of associated resources was initiated with the species control in three provinces, including one National Park.

- Work with the province of Misiones to develop and implement actions for the management of the African giant snail, including the management and development and implementation of communication within the framework of the African giant snail pilot
- Beaver management experiences are being systematized including four specific areas: communication, information management, governance and management, using common standards with the counterpart project of the Republic of Chile.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

- The main challenge is based on the lack of institutionalization (regulatory and policy frameworks) to address the implementation of the NSIAS after more than 5 years of product development. The change of authorities in the Argentine government slowed down implementation. Each change in the environmental authorities, both at the national level and in the provinces, was a challenge for the technical team in terms of transmitting the main goals of the project and trying to maintain the main course of activities according to the Prodoc. For this, new components that were of particular interest to each new administration had to be incorporated, making an effort to make them compatible and frame them with the components of the project. The different authorities adopted dissimilar political frameworks, including, for example, contrasting communication policies that conditioned the implementation of the actions envisaged by the project. As an aggravating factor, the alternation of authorities was accompanied by replacements in key government professionals. All of this resulted in delays in the implementation of some of the key components of the project.
- The significant variation of the exchange rate (1 USD = AR \$ 68.44 in June 2020 to AR \$ 94.517 in June 2021) generated difficulties as there was an absence of prices of products to acquire (providers wouldn't estimate a budget) that complicated the planned acquisitions and thus the project activities. Additionally, the National Government restricted the use of funds, further complicating the implementation of some activities.
- In July 2019, the governing authority at the national level lost the primary elections and decision-making was very difficult. The change of authorities took place in December 2019, which proposed an adjustment of modalities that include the review of institutional and communicational objectives in line with the new management. In March the Covid-19 Pandemic began and continues to this date. Since then there has been quarantine and mandatory preventive social isolation, which has limited the implementation of ECCP and other products intended to implement NSIAS. The management of the project in such circumstances continues to be a great challenge.
- MAyDS made the political decision to approve the official list of IAS in accordance with its specific competencies in matters of biodiversity, overcoming previous obligations related to governmental areas related to agricultural and livestock production. Up to date, there have been no objections from the Ministry of Agriculture on the Official List.
- Changes in communication policies in MAyDS have delayed communication relative to the ENEEI. Since the publication of the Official List (LO), and with the considerable contrary reaction of different economic sectors, the topic increased its relevance in the institutional communications agenda.
- In the adaptive management framework proposed for this project, the MAYDS implements the ENEEI in coordination with the counterparts, recovering the lessons learnt obtained in its elaboration process and testing all the tools in specific invasion cases such as the wild boar case.

Given the financial possibility, the incorporation of new learning lessons from the actions that are being developed in: a) field control experiences; b) a study of the value chain of the species; and c) strengthening of three (active) slaughterhouses, was proposed.

- After the resignation of the FAO Project coordinator in November 2020, the role remained vacant until February 2021 when the new coordinator was incorporated. During this period, the tasks that corresponded to the direction of the project had to be temporarily assumed by other members of the FAO office in Argentina which presented a great challenge for the management and was handled in the best possible way but implied some delays.
- Several conflicts with economic sectors, related to IAS that had been included in the Official List (LO) published by the Argentinian government, caused tense situations and MAYDS is currently designing administrative mechanisms to formalize the reception and analysis of these observations, and to adjust the official list when appropriate.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating ²⁰	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ²¹	Comments/reasons ²² justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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²⁰ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

²¹ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

²² Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p>Development Objective rating: The tools, protocols, procedures, regulatory frameworks, cost analysis of impacts of IAS, budget proposals and implementation of NSIAS, ECCP and its communication and awareness tools, and coordination and training actions planned by the design of the project, were developed by the team of consultants in participatory processes with the main partner MAYDS, provincial partners, and other agencies. eg: PNA. Contributions to global environmental objectives were generated through interactions with countries and the GRIIS.</p> <p>Implementation Progress Rating in the period of this report the following milestones happened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approval of the Resolution of the Official List on IAS for Argentina. • The proceedings for the development of an inter institutional table for the articulation and follow up for the update of the Official List. • The consensus procedure for the version of the ENEEI and • the summary of the main baselines for the implementation of public policies that are currently in the process of developing the proceedings for their upcoming approval by Resolution. • the expansion of risk assessments to include the importation of species that were not reached by the Risk Analysis Systems previously approved; • the articulation with the Province of Misiones in order to complete the development of an integrated programme for communication and management of the African snail (<i>Achatina fulica</i>). • Joint activities with Chile for the systematization of compiled information resulting from the control of the IAS beaver (<i>Castor canadensis</i>). • Communications within the ECCP ENEEI have been registered, nonetheless the level of implementation remains low in relation with the planned objectives. • Advancements are being planned regarding the development of a new technical and communication tools that incorporates lessons learnt up to this moment that may reinforce, sustain and increase the already realized action throughout the project.
Budget Holder	S	MS	<p>The development of the project is in line with the logical framework. Changes in government authorities and extended Covid-19 pandemic, has delayed implementation and therefore, a new extension of the project was requested until June 2022 with some additional activities that aim at strengthening implementation actions and governance.</p>

GEF Operational Focal Point	S	S	<p>The project shows a clear progress since the last PIR. However, there have been foreseeable delays associated with governmental change of authorities. To these delays, the complexities for the management imposed by the current COVID-19 pandemic have been added. Based on these issues, the donor has been asked to consider the possibility of having an extension until June 2022, period in which the project will execute the remaining \$819.037 funds. In this sense, work is underway to adapt the pending activities to this new scenario, which also includes prioritization and reallocation of the remaining budget for project execution. Such is the case of the face-to-face workshops that had been planned, which are being adapted according to new forms of work, in the development of virtual training courses and online meetings for the development of the tasks included in PRODOC.</p>
Lead Technical Officer²³	S	S	<p>The project is developing satisfactorily considering the delays generated by the COVID contingency, however, the extension of the term of the project will make it possible to complete it successfully.</p> <p>Several strategic and regulatory instruments have been completed and are in the process of being implemented, including the first national list of invasive and potentially invasive alien species, and the mechanisms designed for its periodical revision. Progress is being made in coordination with the Province of Misiones and the development of a comprehensive communication and management program for the African snail. Coordination between FAO Regional and the National Project Directorate is being strengthened to achieve the implementation of some key elements of the strategy.</p> <p>The communication strategy is being implemented with a new impulse from the government authorities, provincial governments and key organizations; although it is necessary to strengthen the dissemination of the systematization documents of lessons learned and to consider the communication strategy as a key tool for the social approach to the Invasive Alien Species (IAS) problematic. The MAyDS Education and communication area plans initiatives to follow up on the implementation of communication and education about IAS.</p> <p>In terms of coordination with Chile, good collaboration is being carried out, with the exchange of experience and lessons learned on technical issues, governance and communications, and the holding of the Binational Workshop.</p>

²³ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<i>The Project has made significant progress in the current reporting period, through the development of tools for prevention of dissemination of IAS and monitoring, training of personnel in relevant institutions, and development and integration of products and results into national regulations. The project has had to deal with the Covid pandemic and also with several changes in key positions in partner institutions, which has led to several changes in priorities, approaches and delays. One of the main challenges of the project in the remaining period will be to ensure sustainability and ownership of results by the institutions.</i>
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Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁴ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
C (Low)	It is not necessary to modify the risk classification

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

5. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE

*The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also **any new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.*

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
Component 1					

²⁴ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

²⁵ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²⁶ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
Sub-component 1.1.1 National IAS information system					
1	Little participation of specialists in the provision of data for the information system	L		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National personnel are committed, training is being conducted, and the system is working on a ongoing and sustainable basis.
2	The information system is not maintained in the long term	L		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is national interest to maintain the system. An agreement between the MAYDS and Universidad Nacional del Sur appears as an effective option for increasing the chances of continuity and independence of the initiative.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-component 1.1.2. Creation of an official list of IAS 					
3	Criteria difference productive sectors because of the inclusion of species of economic importance in the official list	M	<p>Promote clarification and consensus meetings with the agro-industry authorities.</p> <p>Implementation and outreach about the procedures designed to update the list.</p>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A resolution was approved in order to organize objections and proposals about the species included in the list and the assigned categories that will be soon approved.
Subcomponent 1.1.3.					
4	Difficulties in identifying IAS at checkpoints (1.1.3.a)	M	Design and implementation of a virtual training course to increase knowledge and capacities of critical stakeholders, including federal security forces and border control agencies.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has to guarantee enforcement, maintain training campaigns with personnel and include this action on ToRs is needed.
5	Operational difficulties of control agencies to incorporate IAS monitoring into their responsibilities (1.1.3.a)	M		N/A	
6	Difficulties of staff to attend training events (1.1.3.b and c)	M		N/A	

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
Sub-component 1.1.4.					
7	"Noises" in communication and problems in the circulation of information and lack of communication among institutional actors	L		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication campaign was design for different publics, perceptions, interest groups, and distributed through different media. it has been created critical opinion within the government environmental agencies at the subnational level • Communication campaign was design for different publics, perceptions, interest groups, and distributed through different media. it has been created critical opinion within the government environmental agencies at the subnational level. • The ECCP ENEEI delivers tools for its approach by a communication strategy that considers internal and external communication instances, segmented according to the different stakeholders.
8	Weakening of the commitment or communication agreement by provinces in the long term.	L		N/A	
9	Social resistance with regards to implementation of containment and / or eradication pilots (e.g. problems with 'charismatic' species or management / hunting tools	L		N/A	
10	Low participation of civil society organizations	L		N/A	
11	Undervaluation of the problem by teachers and consequently a lack of appropriation and work on the topic in the classroom	L		N/A	
12	Lack of appropriation by staff performing field work	L		N/A	
13	Conflicts of interest	L		N/A	
Component 2					
14	Lack of coordination among relevant institutional actors, with different approaches and strategies, contradictory actions and overlapping of resources	M	As it was mentioned the strategy of working at the Province level is already being implemented.	Progress was made in articulation with the different provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is associated to the comment made above, in relation to the appropriation of project results, and the continues change of authority. As mentioned, efforts are being made to guarantee institutionalization of project results.
15	Lack of private sector involvement in NSIAS financing	M			

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
16	Lack of insertion of the IAS theme in the public and legislative agenda, lack of consensus for a law on Minimum IAS standards	M			
17	Lack of insertion of the IAS theme in the MERCOSUR public agenda	L			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete interest of MERCOSUR to include this issue in the agenda.
Subcomponent 3.1.1 Early detection system, prevention of dispersion and early action of IAS in ports and surrounding areas					
18	Difficulties for the detection of species in low densities	M		Solved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completed
19	Difficulties for the identification of marine species detected	M		Solved	
Sub-component 3.2.1. red-bellied squirrel pilot and other potential IAS pets					
20	Resistance of pet shops to the dissemination of content that discourages the purchase of wild animals	M		Solved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project phase completed
21	Resistance of animal rights' groups to any information that highlights negative aspects of the species	L		Solved	
Sub-component 3.2.2 Didymo algae pilot in the provinces of Río Negro, Neuquén, and Chubut					
22	Non implementation or failure of self-cleaning actions by sport fishermen	M		Solved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project phase completed
23	Failure to detect algae blooms with the required urgency	M		Solved	
24	Existence of other vectors of dispersion of importance, besides the fishing equipment and navigation (water used to fight forest fires, fish of pisciculture, wildlife , livestock)	M		Solved	
Sub-component 3.2.3. Tamarisk pilot in the Cuyo region					
25	Recovery of invasion in cleaned areas and / or re invasion from nearby foci	L		Solved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project phase completed

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
26	Resistance to cutting of trees by any sector of society	L		Solved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> project phase completed
Sub-component 3.2.4 Bullfrog pilot at national level					
27	Difficulty in detecting new foci of invasion	L		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provinces formed a working group coordinated by MArDS and provinces. Difficulty in defining and establishing a management national plan.
Sub-component 3.2.5. African giant snail pilot in the Paranaense jungle					
28	Re invasion of the snail from Brazil / dispersal of the snail outside the area of Puerto Iguazú	H	Institutional articulation that integrates MArDS, National Parks, Government of Misiones, and Municipality of Iguazú.	Project empowered coordination of SENASA with the provincial key stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The institutional coordination between MArDS, the Government of Misiones and the Project has already begun, and the progress can be seen in the previous sections of this report.
Sub- component 3.2.6. Privet pilot in the north of Argentina with the Aboriginal Ocloya community					
29	re-invasion of privet	M			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention measures are in place.
30	Colonization of restored environments by opportunistic IAS	L			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention measures are in place.
Component 4. Development of a pilot program to eradicate the American beaver, in the Province of Tierra del Fuego, based on the governance of Invasive Alien Species					
31	Humanitarian trapping standards do not include the use of snare traps	L			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a principle of local coordination that is being reinforced since the change of the provincial authorities in December 2019. Those with an M score are associated with the national economy, external factors that
32	Problems related to access to private land	L			
33	Delays in necessary approvals for the use of firearms.	L			

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
34	Problems in the accomplishment of objectives, in the results and the effectiveness due to problems with authorizations to use arms with silencer	L			<p>are not associated with the provincial's ability to take action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reactivation of concrete actions of systematization and communication in the province of Tierra del Fuego, as well as the strengthened collaboration established with Chile (that can be seen in the successful 3rd binational workshop on the matter) are a clear pathway to prevent and mitigate these risks.
35	Unwanted effects on larger native species than expected (eg on huillin-Southern river otter)	L			
36	Biosecurity problems in "clean" sites	L			
37	Risks of erosion due to dam rupture,	L			
38	Risks of sediment accumulation and flooding due to dam rupture	L			
39	Risk of fire in work area.	L			
40	Risk of carrion availability	L			
41	The purchase of supplies costs more than that estimated in the budget	M			
42	Variation of currency value	M			
43	Problems with budget implementation by the counterpart	M			
44	Delay in the eradication operation after having started the programme due to bad weather. Example: Loss of efficiency especially in the case of helicopter use, with increased costs	M			
45	Failures in the equipment	L			
46	Inability or difficulty in hiring and / or recruiting staff	L			

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
47	Difficulties/Problems in hiring conditions of the operative and technical staff.	L			
48	Emergency due to accidents	L			
49	Pressure groups such as animal protection associations, tourism entrepreneurs, fur industry entrepreneurs can affect the project and its scope, making efforts not to be applied to essential tasks	L			
50	Loss of community support	L			
51	Loss of support from owner / staff of the farm where the Pilot Project is developed	L			
52	Risks due to changes in Provincial political management	L			
New risks identified in the course of project implementation					
Component 1 y 2					
53	The implementation, and with it the possibility of empowering the structure of the MAyDS, and obtaining lessons learned during the execution of the project, are compromised, due to the extremely long analysis times of the normative proposals.	H	Insistence of the project team to advance in the issuance of specific regulations and implementation. (High-level meetings and Presentation of a POA 2020 and quarterly activities with that content).	Solved	
Subcomponent 3.1.1 Early detection system, prevention of dispersion and early action of IAS in ports and surrounding areas					

	Risks	Risk rating ²⁵	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁶	Notes from the Project Task Force
54	Difficulty in complying with the requirements foreseen in the implementation of the protocol	M	Promote the inter-institutional links between the MAYDS, PNA, the National Directorate for the Control of Ports and Waterways, CONICET (taxonomists) and the Port Management Consortium.		
Component 3.2.4 Bullfrog pilot at national level					
55	Difficulty in defining and establishing a plan	L			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provinces formed a working group coordinated by MAYDS and provinces.
Component 3.2.5 African giant snail pilot in the Paranaense jungle					
56	Establishment of sustainable communications and management strategies for the issue of giant African snail.	M	Institutional articulation that integrates MAYDS, National Parks, Government of Misiones, and Municipality of Iguazú.	Institutional strengthening for the communication of the Government of Misiones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication consultants were hired to develop specific communication products and actions in and for the province of Misiones.
Component 4 . Development of a pilot program to eradicate the American beaver, in the Province of Tierra del Fuego, based on the governance of Invasive Alien Species					
57	Difficulties in coordinating actions with Chile	L	Implementation of binational workshops		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a principle of local coordination that is being reinforced with the new change of the provincial authorities in December 2019. Those with an M score are associated with the national economy, external factors that are not associated with the provincial's ability to take action
58	Difficulty in maintaining control actions over time and at the cost of scaling them across the entire territory	L			
59	Colonization of the Argentine mainland by the species.	L			

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	<p>The long decision-making times of MAYS for the adoption of a normative and management framework of IAS has threatened the implementation of the National Strategy of Invasive Alien Species during the execution of the project.</p> <p>The completion of the Project coincided with the electoral process, the changes of governmental authorities (national and subnational) and the Covid-19 Pandemic and its unpredictability. This demands to monitor the risks identified to support the adoption and sustainability of the achievements.</p> <p>There are still difficulties in the implementation of the communication strategy on invasive alien species, which complicates the appropriation of the topic by interested stakeholders.</p>

6. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Project management	
<p>Recommendation 1 - Reinforce the theory of change through the identification of stages and intermediate results, prepared for management and impact promoters, with measures aimed at safeguarding the relation between products and results from the components and global development goals.</p>	<p>a) Intermediate stages in the achievement of the planned goals for the different component of the PRODOC were identified, and a strategy for its completion was designed and implemented.</p> <p>b) A draft law of baseline actions for the management of IAS at a national level was written. Furthermore, normative proposals of lesser hierarchy (Resolutions) were formulated yet to be approved by the MAYDS. In particular, proposals were elaborated for the application of prevention tools from the ENEEI (Risk Analysis and the Official List). The corresponding resolutions were taken as opportunities for the evaluation of necessary adjustments and as intermediate steps for the generation of consensus on the components of the law for minimal budgets. At the same time a new item was incorporated on Invasive Alien Species in the National Biodiversity Strategy (Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad) that makes reference to the ENEEI and clears the path towards its posterior approval, and also the incorporation of the problematic in the national report on the state of the environment in 2018. At the same time, the IAS problematic in the law on PPMM (minimal budgets) on biodiversity. Articulations with the involved provinces was implemented through the ECIF, for the implementation of components coming from the ENEEI, such as the National Invasive Species Information System (Sistema Nacional de Información sobre EEI) and Risk Analysis Systems.</p> <p>c) The key intermediate stages were completed for the formulation of a strategy for the economic sustainability of the ENEEI: the valuation of early detection actions and precocious controls of IAS was completed in ports as well as the valuation of the communication actions in the red squirrel pilot, the tamarisk control pilot and the local eradication and monitoring of the component beaver. Economical activities related to the IAS were identified, as well as the associated costs related to a representative group of IAS. The proposed components in the ENEEI draft were valued and the financing alternatives (insurances, rates, etc.) evaluated.</p> <p>d) Between 2020 and 2021, progress was made towards the approval of the first official list of invasive and potentially invasive alien species by identifying broad-impact key species that were addressed through specific MAYDS resolutions as intermediate steps towards the approval of the full list in April. of 2021.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2 – Generate a plurianual 2018-2019 implementation plan,</p>	<p>a) Meeting with the MAYDS for the revision of pending products, identification of roles, estimation of deadlines (verify dates of meetings with the MAYDS).</p>

<p>identify critical point, key products, fundamental actions, the assignment of functions and responsibility in the implementation and execution as well as necessary policies for the achievement of the results.</p>	<p>b) In the last year, a weekly follow-up meeting of the MAYS and FAO integrated team has been implemented. And since February 2021, a weekly follow-up meeting was implemented between the MAYS project coordinator and the FAO project coordinator, as well as a weekly project follow-up meeting of the FAO management team.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3 - Strengthen the implementation of the Project performed by the MAYS, with management based on results, with risk management mechanisms, improved and effective internal and external communications supported by a monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Design a closure and exit strategy for the Project, that considers the diffusion, institutionalization and the responsibility for the historic legacy of the products and results.</p>	<p>a) The pilots were used for strengthening the role of the MAYS and mainly to promote the transference of lessons learned and generated tools for the project to the appropriate provincial agencies.</p> <p>b) In the case of the pilot on the control of the bull-frog, initial meetings with the MAYS (previously SAYDS) and the provinces affected by the problem were coordinated. The diagnostic of the invasion was presented and the involved parties arrived to the formal conclusion of the need to develop a national strategy for the management of this IAS and which should be its principal components. Finally, a coordination was designated in order to continue with the task.</p> <p>c) In the pilot for the containment of the Dydimo algae, the developed GIS was transferred for the follow up of the invasion and the identification of priority areas for the prevention of the invasion (including the capacitation of the technicians for the use of this tool).</p> <p>d) The pilot on early detection and control in ports was coordinated with the intervention of the PNA and the Argentinian Port Council (Consejo Portuario Argentino) for the continuity of the task. PNA presented a complementary project in 'bio-incrustations' that was selected by the OMI as an international pilot agreement on fouling.</p> <p>d) The generated experiences were transferred, for the beaver component, to the corresponding authorities in the Province of Tierra del Fuego and actions were articulated with the team working on the beaver invasion in Chile.</p> <p>e) The link with the areas of communication and environmental education of the MAYS was reinforced and were able to advance in the joint implementation with the communication and education activities and the distribution of the tools generated by the project. National workshops with NGOs were developed along with provincial referents from the areas of communications for the transference of tools and experiences.</p> <p>f) A cooperation agreement was written as well as a specific accord with the MAYS and the Universidad Nacional del Sur for the management of the SNIEEI (currently under correction by the MAYS).</p> <p>h) A regulation was drafted for the operation of an inter-institutional technical table for the management of IAS at the national level, including among its functions the periodic review and update of the official list of EEI and EEPI.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4 - Strengthen the responsibility on the position of Technical</p>	<p>a) As the role of the National Direction of Biodiversity has been held by two different persons and currently is vacant, it has not been possible to follow</p>

<p>National Coordination of the Project in the National Direction of Biodiversity and Water Resources with the objective of favouring the strategic and political management, based on results.</p>	<p>this recommendation. The project will continue liaising with the new Director when appointed.</p> <p>b) Since 2016, the national coordination of the project by the MAYDS is occupied.</p>
<p>PARTICIPATION, ARTICULATION AND GOVERNANCE</p>	
<p>Recommendation 5 - Strengthen the approaches and purposes of the articulation, participation and governance based on results and sustainability for the governance of the ENEEI and the management of the IAS.</p>	<p>a) The work destined to give impulse to the specific objectives of the project was reinforced. Main roles are played by MAYDS, SENASA, INTA and SAREM (Sociedad Argentina para el Estudio de los Mamíferos), incorporating, amongst other products, the estimation of economic damages caused by the species at a national level, as a sustenance for the arguments for the control of this IAS.</p> <p>b) From the work done on the red squirrel pilot, and from the capacitation actions taken by conservation agents, developed by the project, and from previous initiatives taken in the matter, tasks for the control of this IAS were taken in protected areas of the Province of Buenos Aires. Advances were made by scientists from the UNLu (University of Lujan) for the development of a control protocol, in coordination with the MAYDS, and the government of the Province of Buenos Aires. Actions were supported by a dynamic articulation with the Province of Buenos Aires and several districts and initiated and promoted by the ENEEI.</p> <p>c) For the bull-frog pilot, actions were articulated with the ECIF as a natural environment for the management of trans provincial affairs related to wildlife.</p> <p>d) For the ligustro control pilot, actions were taken with the authorities of the Ocloya nation, whose systematization will enable future similar actions of coordination with native communities.</p> <p>e) Within the framework of the early detection and precocious control of IAS in ports pilot, the articulation of the Argentinian Port Council (Consejo Portuario Argentino) with the PNA the chances of continuity of this initiative increase once concluded the project.</p> <p>f) Capacitation actions for park ranges (APN, provincial systems, private a municipal reserves) reached more than 300 professionals and technicians from around 60 natural reserves, who received management tools that included risk analysis, species prioritization and vectors identification. These actions will be sustained through the implementation of an online discussion forum associated with the National Information System on Invasive Alien Species (SNIEEI), for the exchange of experiences between conservation agents and other key actors related to the management of IAS.</p> <p>g) Interaction with the government of Tierra del Fuego and with the representatives of the beaver management project in Chile was strengthened. The information generated in Component 4 of the project was compiled and organized using common standards at the binational level.</p>

	<p>h) Trainings were co-organized with the provinces as a space for articulation and participation that strengthen governance (provinces of Bs As, Santa Fe, Jujuy, Santiago del Estero, Misiones, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego).</p>
<p>Recommendation 6 - Identify points of relevance and contribution with other initiatives, with the purpose of linking and strengthening participation of groups of interest and the advance of results and sustainability.</p>	<p>a) Since 2017 there has been an active participation in the initiative of the NGO Aves Argentinas and the CONICET as a key part of the project of Extinction Zero of the MAyDS (previously SAYDS), to promote the effective conservation of the macá tobiano (<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>) that faces the threat of the American vison and exotic salmonids in the macá's reproductive areas in the Patagonia plateau in the Province of Santa Cruz. At the same time, in 2018, a cooperative consultancy was initiated with the MAyDS for the evaluation of the production of salmonids in the Atlantic coast of Tierra del Fuego.</p> <p>Regarding IAS control actions within the framework of the conservation of the hooded grebe (macá tobiano) in the province of Santa Cruz. In the first place, the tasks corresponding to the component "Contributions for the improvement of systems for the control and eradication of invasive alien species in National and Provincial Protected Areas, Private Sector of Argentine Patagonia for the protection of species at risk of extinction. Case study: American mink (<i>Neovison vison</i>)", with the implementation of a mink detection technique aided by the use of a detection dog, in addition to communication and articulation actions with rural producers and neighbours in general. Also, within the framework of the letter of agreement signed with the South Environment Association, actions for the extraction of rainbow trout were developed for the recovery of suitable habitat conditions to sustain populations of aquatic birds, especially the macá tobiano. They were complemented with communication and education actions.</p> <p>b) During 2018 several binational workshops took place with the objective of arriving to conclusions generated from the Argentinean experience of control of the beaver to be offered to the Chilean initiative that works for the same general goals. Other similar initiatives include aspects described in prior items, such as joint efforts for the management of the wild boar, the red squirrel and other charismatic species (UNLu, OPDS, MAyDS). A proposition of a voluntary code for veterinarian conduct was also elaborated.</p> <p>c) Joint actions were initiated with the provinces of Buenos Aires and Buenos Aires and with El Palmar National Park to strengthen wild boar control initiatives, generating key infrastructure for the sustainability of these activities.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7 - Encourage joint efforts by the MAyDS and FAO, to explore and develop other initiatives of national interest, and international, regional and global agreements.</p>	<p>a) The initiatives presented in previous items were outlined at the national level, including the works made on specific aspects in the management of IAS present in different provinces of the country, including, among others, the bull-frog, the American vison, the giant African snail (in Misiones), the Dydimó algae, and the tamarisco in Mendoza. The development of the first national workshop on management and governance of IAS, took place on March 2019 under the supervision of the MAyDS, with the main goal of strengthening joint efforts between FAO and other national and provincial organisms that included diverse areas such as human health, production, environment, science and technology.</p> <p>b) Binational work for the management of the beaver aims at strengthening the efficiency in the management of this IAS at a regional scale. Within this initiative,</p>

	<p>meetings between national governments occurred and the Province of Tierra del Fuego and FAO identified other important topics in the agenda.</p> <p>c) In the particular case of the bull-frog, scientists from Uruguay with ample experience in control actions for this species were invited in order to strengthen the initiative of a national strategic plan of action in Argentina.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8 - Capture and systematize the learned lessons and share them within the project teams of FAO and the MAYDS with the purpose of thinking about possible solutions to the identified problems and the capitalization of opportunities.</p>	<p>a) Redaction of documents.</p> <p>b) During this period, it coordinates with SAYDS to disseminate them on the MAYDS website in the design and programming process.</p>
<p>Recommendation 9 - Strengthening the Project's team by hiring a professional able to perform a transversal approach that captures and systematizes fundamental points for the integral vision on IAS.</p>	<p>a) A consultant was hired to update the graphic designs of the ENNEI documents.</p>
<p>Recommendation 10 - Design a systematization strategy whose main purpose is to present the experiences and the results of the Project, capturing the experiences and lessons learned of the Project's pilots by the application of different approaches, and integral vision that complements the technical aspects and considers among its results publishable products, newsletters, bulletins and the planning of divulgation strategies as part of the legacy of the Project.</p>	<p>a) A consultant was hired to update the graphic designs of the ENNEI documents.</p>
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
<p>Recommendation 11 - To develop a cross-cutting strategy for Native-American</p>	<p>a) The topic of native communities and their relation with the management of the IAS was addressed throughout the pilot for the Chinese privet (ligustro) with the Ocloya people. This case was the focus of discussion during the First National</p>

<p>affairs within the Project and the pilots that fulfil the recommendations resulting from the agreed frameworks and national and international policies.</p>	<p>Encounter on IAS, on March of 2019, with the participation of the project's team, a FAO specialist in the topic and representatives of the INAI and the corresponding provincial sectors.</p>
<p>Recommendation 12 - Encourage the generation of strategic alliances with the private sector regarding the impact of the IAS and corporative social responsibilities, clean production initiatives and others.</p>	<p>The interaction with the public sector was encouraged through several fronts.</p> <p>The work in the pilot on early detection control of IAS in ports allowed to generate bonds with the Argentinean Port Council (Consejo Portuario Argentino) that transmitted in an effective manner the concerns on the topic to the private sector, therefore generating an initiative that include the active participation in the design and implementation of agreed tasks in the prevention of invasions.</p> <p>Voluntary codes of conduct in botanical gardens (already approved and signed by fourteen Argentine botanical gardens) and for veterinarians (already redacted and has been presented before the professional council of veterinarians of Argentina - Consejo Profesional de Médicos Veterinarios de la República Argentina) are two examples of pilot cases with complementary strategies for the management of the risk associated to IAS performed together with the private sector.</p> <p>The Province of Tierra del Fuego arrived at the decision of including requirements to the beneficiary funds for the law on native forests, with the obligation of destining part of the resources to the control of the beaver in the corresponding sites, if there were any, and to contribute to general control actions of the species in the province in those cases where the species is not present in the properties.</p>
<p>Recommendation 13 - Support the governance and management of the beaver component, to safeguard the capacities of the MAyDS-TDF, to favour its sustainability and to study the resulting benefits from the exchange of experiences.</p> <p>To evaluate the adjustment to goal a) and the Result 4.1 from Component 4 that states: 121.280 hectares under control, that relates with sub component 4.1.5 and the goal of sub component 4.1.6 that indicates the Surface under the biosecurity system.</p>	<p>The local eradication initiative for the beaver resulting from the project was transferred to the Province of Tierra del Fuego that is currently coordinating operation within its territory. The national government currently endorses this strategy and continues to work together with the Republic of Chile.</p>

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	Yes	Since there was a positive balance difference in the project budget originated in the difference of the Argentinean peso - dollar exchange rate, and bearing in mind the impacts associated with the presence of wild boar in the national territory and the particular concern that its dissemination represents for different provinces, MAyDS proposed the inclusion of a set of actions that would lead to the development and implementation of a national strategy for the management of this species. The technical team of the project agreed with MAyDS' authorities on the organization of these tasks as a specific, interjurisdictional and interinstitutional exercise of implementation of the NSIAS, and incorporated them into Component 1.1.3 of the project.
Project Indicators/Targets		A wild boar value chain developed to evaluate the use of products and by-products of the species generated as part of control actions, detecting and neutralizing perverse incentives. The project provided inputs for two regional facilities implemented for the processing of wild boar meat associated with the actions of control of the species.

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE: 15 June 2019 /31 May 2020/30 June 2021 Revised NTE: 30 June 2022 Justification: The original finalization date of the Project coincided with the electoral process, the changes of governments (national and subnational) and the Covid-19 Pandemic delayed achievement the outputs and outcome, as well as its implementation.

7. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

- For the institutional coordination with the provincial levels, the project liaised and established coordination protocols and meeting with the "National Advisory Commission for the conservation and sustainable use of Biological Diversity" CONADIBIO, and the Inter-jurisdictional Coordinating Body for Fauna (ECIF). The installation of the IAS theme in the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA) after the change of authorities (including COFEMA authorities) needs a new impulse.
- The interval that produced the change of national government, the quarantine and social isolation due to the Covid-19 pandemic, delayed (once again) the articulation between the project, the national and provincial authorities, within the framework of the Project Executive Committee (CEP) that has the role of political-technical structure for planning and consensus for the execution and coordination of the project.
- The new provincial authorities, based on lessons learned, are reformulating the Institutional committee responsible for planning and coordinating the Beaver Pilot Program (component 4).
- Additionally, two NGOs have been identified (Aves Argentinas and Ambiente Sur) for the presence of IAS in the Patagonian Plateaus of Argentina for interaction with the GoA (SAyDS), the Government of the Province of Santa Cruz, private actors and nature reserves provincial and private. Agreements were established with NGOs to complement the objectives of component 1 of the project (product 1.1.3.a, b, and c), linked to the protection of species at risk (critical of extinction, at risk, or threatened). These actions allowed the visibility of the project's actions by the general public from the perspective of the NGOs. In this way, the lessons learned from the product 1.1.4. are incorporated. Through the perception study it was understood that society is permeable mainly to the communications issued by scientific bodies, and secondly, NGOs.
- As a consequence of the first National Meeting of the IAS, the government of the Province of Río Negro incorporates the provincial justice as a key actor. Jointly organized a workshop to be held in July to update the training of judges and judicial officers in the development and implementation of environmental legislation, biodiversity and IAS workshop. The specific characteristics of the IAS will be to inform the protection of biodiversity, economy, health and culture in cases where it is necessary to establish measures of prevention, early detection, immediate action, and eradication of IAS. In order to strengthen the momentum at the regional level, the Executive and Judicial Branch of the Province of Neuquén are also convened.
- Several provinces (Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, Santa Cruz, and Santiago del Estero) requested the national government to conduct training on Invasive Exotic Species within the framework of the project. Due to the current restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic, these trainings had to be carried out virtually, which considerably increased the participation of public and private actors in them from different parts of the country.

8. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

– No

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

- No

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

- The consultants hired in the framework of the project have attended the trainings on gender issues offered by FAO, and some of them participated in specific workshops of projects gender approach, given by gender group of FAO RLC.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

The selection processes carried out throughout the project, both for the creation of the task team and for attendance at workshops, always considered the equitable distribution and equal opportunities of access and decision-making to different genders.

Most positions of responsibility in government agencies associated with the management of IAS are actually held by women.

Each activity carried out has a list of guests and assistants in which the equal participation can be verified. Thus, it can be confirmed that in some activities there is a preponderance of women, for example in the education and communication sector. In the research sector, gender equality has relevance even in decision-making positions. In PNA women lead areas such as the development, research and application of regulations of control over biodiversity, IAS, Water Ballast and Fouling in the sea.

The study carried out at the beginning of the Project, identified the different perceptions of the public according to sex, age, socioeconomic condition, place of life (City or natural environment), among other parameters.

Based on the perception study of the ECCP, made it possible to prepare materials focused on specific audiences, particularly women, and young people, and indigenous peoples.

Audiovisual products include the inclusion of voices of young people and active women and participants in the actions undertaken for the conservation of biodiversity.

The pilot Privet Product 3.2.6 has a gender focus. At the beginning of the implementation of the Pilot the "Council of Delegates of Aboriginal Communities of the Ocloya People" (CDCAPO) reported that they use a concept higher than "gender", the "duality-complementarity", discarding the CDCAPO gender approach.

The People in Ocloya have a male cacique and a woman cacique. However, it could be observed that the participation of women in decision-making is lower than the one of men. In general, women are mostly involved in domestic tasks, and men have greater responsibilities in the public sphere.

Gender next to the title "Cacique" does not represent equality. When the woman is asked, what is her role as cacique, she mentioned that "it is to accompany the women so that they develop well their domestic tasks and their community responsibilities".

Over time and through the interaction with the communities, it was possible to hold a meeting of women from the Pueblo Ocloya (May 2018), where they worked in greater depth, some issues that were explicitly demanded by some of the Pueblo's women.

The absence of an interdisciplinary team of the Provincial and / or National State that could contribute to the gender approach in these situations have been identified. A permanent team could promote activities that achieve visible and lasting impacts over time, beyond the approach provided by the Project.

Though the project does not include specific gender indicators, 66,6% of the hired consultants throughout the project are women.

9. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

- **Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.**

By interacting with the project's focal point before the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET), the board of this agency included the topic "Operation and management of biological invasions" among the strategic issues to consider for the so-called 2020 revenue to the career of Scientific Researcher. (<https://convocatoria.conicet.gov.ar/temas-estrategicos/>). This call is disseminated nationally and represents a specific opportunity for young researchers to guide their scientific careers towards solving problems related to invasive alien species.

The updating of knowledge on the extension, impact and management actions of the IAS, is managed through the creation of a National Network of Information on IAS and of appropriate mechanisms for the effective application of these data (National Information System on Exotic Species Invasive) (SNIEEI). Composed of several databases, it records information regarding the existence of IAS, its sites of occurrence, specialist contacts, bibliography and projects related to these species. The databases allow access to information for various levels of knowledge and languages (scientists, students, decision makers, journalists, among others). It also has a newly incorporated tool for exchanging information through forums. The forums contribute to the sustainability of knowledge and the exchange of experiences and lessons learned among the key actors involved in prevention, detection and early control, communication and education about IAS, regulations related to species and the jurisdictions of occurrence or management, among others. <http://www.inbiar.uns.edu.ar/>

The GoA launches the Environmental Information Center – created by resolution RESOL-2020-161-APN-MAD <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/ciam/biodiversidad>

The presentation of the objectives, scope and products achieved by the project in the: (i) meetings of MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia), in (ii) the bilateral meetings with the Republic of Chile, in (iii) the framework of South-South cooperation with The Dominican Republic, in (iv) international validation databases (eg, GRIIS, IPBES) and the (v) presentations made in various national and international conferences allowed the dissemination and generation of interactions that contribute to achieving global environmental impacts.

All the information about IAS in Argentina of the SNIEEI, available in the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS), an initiative supported by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was reviewed and validated, and implemented within the framework of the Global Registry of Information on Invasive Alien Species. In this way the information of Argentina was available for use at the international level.

The way the objectives of the project are linked to compliance with the biodiversity convention, the Aichi targets and the SDGs also contribute to achieving global environmental objectives.

Within the framework of South-South cooperation policies, in June 2019, a technical mission was carried out in the Dominican Republic to support the strategy of that country for the eradication of the giant African snail.

The protocol of prevention of invasions of IAS in ports was presented at the 10th International Conference of Marine Bio-invasions, in October 2018 in Puerto Madryn where expert scientists and policymakers from more than 40 countries participated. At the annual meeting of SGT 6 (MERCOSUR environmental group), the economic impacts of the IAS on marine areas was reported. In addition, the PNA presented the results of environmental studies linked to IAS in the maritime port areas that it is carrying out with scientific institutions, with the objective of determining and evaluating the risks of biological invasions for efficient and effective management decision making. The participating members agreed on the need to deepen this topic in the field of MERCOSUR.

- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

The Project has as of March 2020 a Communication and Public Awareness Strategy (ECCP) designed and validated in a strategic and adaptive communication framework. A Study of Knowledge and Social Perception of IAS (SKSP) was the basis for the design and implementation of the Communication and Public Awareness Strategy (ECCP) V1. A second SKSP allowed to have a final validated version of the ECCP (March 2020). An implementation of strategic communication is now conducted by the MAyDS press area. At the same time, it divulges it among other counterpart organisms that communicate in different territories (provinces, departments, districts and protected areas).

Following the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review, the project systematized the information and graphic communication pieces were produced (PRODOC – output 5.1.3). Ten outreach publications on IAS on the following topics: National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS), IAS in Ports, Red-bellied Squirrel and Charismatic IAS, IAS Management in Internationally Protected Areas (Tamarisk), IAS and Indigenous Peoples, Marcos regulations, economic impacts, prevention, early detection and management, communication and education. They will soon be available in paper publication; Internet, digital version and social media broadcast formats.

Based on the ECCP, materials focused on specific audiences, particularly women, youth, and indigenous peoples, were prepared.

The diffusion of audiovisuals NSIAS in the Youtube channel of FAO, MAyDS (<https://bit.ly/31FpUhz> https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Swjr_SoDptDSv6TYsWAwv/videos) and the disposition of the documentary Silent Threat in the free on demand grid of CINEAR .PLAY <https://play.cine.ar/bienvenida/> (coming soon) will generate global repercussions

The official dissemination of IAS and the project is made from the official website of the MAyDS through the following links:

- Information the ECCP and Regulations on IAS by jurisdiction (National and subnational) among other information of interest <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/biodiversidad/exoticasinvasoras>
- Link to the National Information System of Invasive Alien Species “**Sistema Nacional de Información de Especies Exóticas Invasoras**” (SNIEEI) (<http://www.inbiar.uns.edu.ar/>).
- Link to the project “**Proyecto para una estrategia nacional**” (Project for a national strategy). <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/biodiversidad/especiesinvasoras/proyecto> from where you can access varied information and the possibility of downloading files with project information, products, work plans, among others.
- Teaching material on invasive alien species in Argentina / Teacher's Notebook <https://www.educ.ar/recursos/132614/material-didactico-sobre-especies-exoticas-invasoras-en-argentina/fullscreen/fullscreen>

MAyDS and other institutional bodies such as provincial governments, SENASA, APN, PNA, CONICET and INTA incorporate and communicate content and audio-visuals of ECCP NSIAS in institutional networks, and in mass media such as open TV or by Community Antenna Television (CATV), based on 47 audio-visual pieces; 1 radio spot; 200 HD photos (spot 36" x 2, micro x 22, reductions for social networks x 18, tv program x 4, documentary x 1) that allow to increase the diffusion focusing messages according to target audiences.

The papers "Communicate as a Strategy to Stop the Expansion of Exotic Invaders" and "Invasive Alien Species in Yungas: Ligustrum lucidum in Indigenous Communities of the Ocloya People", have been selected (among 1250 proposed papers) for the III Congress of Protected Areas of Latin America and the Caribbean October, 2019 in

Lima, Peru (UICN-FAO-Government of Peru). It had an assistance of more than 3 thousand people from all over the world.

GEF projects in Latin America and the Caribbean incorporate the lessons learned from the ECCP NSIAS. The learning was shared in virtual collaborative workspaces promoted by the FAO regional communication team with 32 GEF project leaders.

Within the framework of the N ° 4 component, experiences and learnings are shared with the GEF project of Chile, and future actions are articulated to face the beaver problem at the binational level, with particular interest in the Island of Tierra del Fuego. It was also agreed to generate a coordinated communication and education strategy between both countries.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the Dengue epidemic in Argentina with a high impact on public health occupy communication spaces. The current global scenario of informed, interested and sensitized citizens about the importance and complexity of the problem of biological invasions presents an opportunity for the implementation of the National Strategy for Communication and Awareness of Invasive Exotic Species (ECCP - NSIAS).

The current global scenario generates lessons that must be learned that need informed, interested and sensitized citizens on the importance and complexity of the problematic of invasive alien species and also committed to its management. The National Strategy for the Communication and Awareness on Exotic Invasive Species (ECCP – ENEEI) constitutes an important tool to guide and organize communication efforts that reach receptive and sensitized audiences.

- Please share a human interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

Privet control workshops were held in the aboriginal communities of Normenta Pacha Tiraxi, Tilquiza, and Laguna de Tesorero, in accordance to the free, prior and informed consultation protocol (FPIC). The process developed with the 4 communities, served to agree and agree on control techniques (from the IAS Privet). The communities incorporated control combined with the application of herbicide, and have acquired the necessary training to continue with the privet control tasks in their territories. All the work was also carried out within the framework of gender and under the cultural focus of the worldview, strengthening the women's council of that community. Crafts were generated with extracted IAS wood (Privet) because their worldview does not allow waste of nature. Also in integration with young people they created nurseries of native species to recover the environment. The young people worked in the collection of seeds and also in the work in the nursery (pre-germination processes, sowing, pruning practices, plant care, treatments against pests and diseases), where women have the main role.

A secondary school youth group developed a project on medicinal plants, with a final product of artisanal tea making (with their own elaboration of containers and tea bags made of canvas fabrics by the students). In addition, two workshops were held for the use of privet wood, where the participation of young people was very important. They did very good quality work. This was evaluated by the "Kunaj" (maximum authority of the Ocloya People) as a valuable contribution from the pilot, who, in addition to all the learning about the invasive exotic species, left an important job of community strengthening and integration of young people and women to the activities of the Ocloya people. Two nurseries were built with a production of around 4000 native plants including both tree species and native medicinal herbaceous species, which will be used for forest restoration. There are two others under construction.

- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

The diffusion of audiovisuals NSIAS in the Youtube channel of FAO, MAyDS

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Swjr_SoDptDSv6TYsWAvw/videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9aCBFLElyQA&feature=youtu.be>

and the disposition of the documentary Silent Threat in the free on demand grid of CINEAR.PLAY <https://play.cine.ar/INCAA/produccion/5835> will generate global repercussions

Some relevant links of the period to publications disseminated in different media according to target audiences:

- [Magazine ALTA – AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS](#)
- [broadcast of the beaver invasion and other IAS on a radio \(which is also broadcast online\) for young audiences \(teenagers\) Últimos cartuchos, con migue granados y martin garabal. Lunes a viernes a las 10hs. Por vortex](#)
- [ENCUENTRO Chanel \(14.456 reproductions\)](#)
- https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=860283277730505&external_log_id=9836834def1952e18a4d3cccf57872a5&q=canal%20encuentro%20evangelina%20schwintd
- <https://mobile.twitter.com/canalencuentro/status/1241383994547154945>
- [Zamba's world on Instagram broadcasts on the TV channel PAKA-PAKA with his figure "ZAMBA" \(influencer for children\)](#)
- https://www.instagram.com/p/CAfbYMT0o2N/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link
- https://www.instagram.com/p/B_fRSJiFYhJ/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_linkhttps://www.instagram.com/p/B_h1_kzI4ZX/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link

-Twitter FAO ARGENTINA and FAO AMERICAS

- <https://mobile.twitter.com/FAOArgentina/status/1247123162086756352>
- <https://mobile.twitter.com/FAOArgentina/status/1238425856776851457/photo/1>
- <https://mobile.twitter.com/FAOArgentina/status/1263869811693674496/photo/1>
- <https://twitter.com/FAOArgentina/status/1241441420071833601>
- <https://twitter.com/FAOArgentina/status/1176882139121541120>
- <https://twitter.com/FAOAmericas/status/1172560615111630848>
- <https://twitter.com/faoamericas/status/1172560615111630848?s=12>

-Twitter MAyDS

<https://twitter.com/AmbienteNacion/status/1178674130062848001>

Other social media posts

5th edition of @AlturasFilmFest and its Cycle of Environmental Cinema Screening of the Documentary THE SILENT THREAT: Invasive Exotic Species.

- <https://mobile.twitter.com/ambientejujuy/status/1170456809355776002>
- <https://play.cine.ar/INCAA/produccion/5835>
- https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=%23EspeciesExoticasInvasoras&epa=SEARCH_BOX
- https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=%23exoticasinvasoras&epa=SEARCH_BOX

Articles on invasive alien species in print media:

- <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/sociedad/la-biodiversidad-es-fundamental-salvaguardar-seguridad-alimentaria-nid2368279>
- <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/sociedad/la-biodiversidad-es-fundamental-salvaguardar-seguridad-alimentaria-nid2368279>
- <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/sociedad/como-es-plan-controlar-invasion-del-vison-nid2301928>
- <https://www.rionegro.com.ar/un-investigador-de-bariloche-destaca-que-la-ecologia-permitiria-entender-el-coronavirus-1377845/>
- <https://ahoracalafate.com.ar/contenido/252/el-proyecto-maca-tobiano-y-la-conservacion-en-tiempos-de-coronavirus>
- <https://weekend.perfil.com/noticias/naturaleza/la-peninsula-mitre-y-la-gran-oportunidad-para-salvar-al-huillin.phtml>
- <https://www.losandes.com.ar/article/view?slug=especies-exoticas-invasoras-y-ambiente>
- <https://www.losandes.com.ar/article/view?slug=ambiente-especies-exoticas-invasoras-un-problema-de-efectos-no-de-origen>
- <https://www.barilocheopina.com/noticias/2019/09/29/43353-cientificos-de-bariloche-representaran-al-pais-en-el-primer-informe-mundial-sobre-especies-exoticas-invasoras>

- <https://diariocronica.com.ar/620330-el-ministerio-de-ambiente-provincial-monitorea-el-comportamiento-del-alga-didymo-en-la-cordillera.html>
- <https://www.rionegro.com.ar/jabalies-las-estrategias-para-controlar-la-poblacion-en-nahuel-huapi-1166651/>
- <https://www.elcordillerano.com.ar/noticias/2020/01/30/87113-animales-nativos-y-exoticos-bajo-la-lupa-de-una-especialista-del-parque-nacional-nahuel-huapi>
- <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/sociedad/lista-roja-las-especies-que-podrian-desaparecer-si-no-se-toman-medidas-urgentes-nid2313616>
- <http://www.lalicuadoratdf.com.ar/2020/02/los-castores-una-plaga-que-se-extiende-y-sigue-destruyendo-el-fragil-ecosistema-fueguino/>
- <https://www.rionegro.com.ar/al-rescate-de-la-mojarra-desnuda-asi-trabajan-para-evitar-su-extincion-1130471/>
- <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/sociedad/bariloche-preocupa-la-invasion-jabalies-crece-temor-nid2303732>
- https://www.adnsur.com.ar/sociedad/plantaran-4-500-cipreses-y-coihues-en-los-alerces-para-restaurar-la-zona-arrasada-por-el-fuego_a5d7b883d001cdb1fee2a9f83
- <https://www.primeraedicion.com.ar/nota/100187203/ambiente-establecio-lineamientos-para-abordar-el-problema-de-los-plasticos/>
- https://www.diariojornada.com.ar/239537/sociedad/una_ostra_exotica_japonesa_amenaza_la_biodiversidad_su_bmarina_en_madryn/
- <https://claves21.com.ar/2020-el-ano-que-podria-definir-el-futuro-del-planeta/>
- <https://laopinionastral.com.ar/sociedad/quieren-frenar-la-expansion-del-lupino-la-rosa-mosqueta-y-la-retama-148277.html>
- <https://www.eldiariodelarepublica.com/nota/2019-10-22-16-52-0-medio-ambiente-firmo-un-convenio-con-el-club-andino-san-luis>
- <https://www.eldiarionuevodia.com.ar/local/info-general/2019/6/30/asi-es-el-trabajo-para-conservar-al-maca-tobiano-una-especie-en-extincion-87941.html>
- <https://www.lanueva.com/nota/2020-2-29-7-0-58-la-biologa-que-protege-a-un-ave-de-la-que-quedan-pocas-en-el-mundo>
- <https://www.perfil.com/noticias/sociedad/preocupa-la-invasion-de-ardillas-en-la-ciudad-de-buenos-aires-y-varias-provincias.phtml>
- <https://misionesonline.net/2021/05/12/invasion-de-ardillas/>
- <https://www.eldestapeweb.com/atr/animales/una-plaga-de-ardillas-pone-en-alerta-a-la-ciudad-de-buenos-aires-y-varias-provincias-202151214590>
- <https://www.lacapital.com.ar/la-region/ardillas-vientre-colorado-santa-fe-animalito-dios-o-peligrosa-especie-invasora-n2660342.html>
- <https://www.diariopopular.com.ar/general/alertan-una-invasion-ardillas-varias-provincias-n557694>
- <https://www.diario26.com/300256--alertan-por-una-invasion-de-ardillas-de-vientre-colorado-en-la-ciudad-de-buenos-aires-y-varias-provincias>
- <https://www.lavoz.com.ar/ciudadanos/alertan-por-una-invasion-de-ardillas-de-vientre-colorado-en-cordoba-y-otras-provincias/>
- <https://www.infozona.com.ar/invasion-ardillas-argentina/>
- <https://www.pilaradiario.com/informacion-general/2021/5/12/alertan-por-una-invasion-de-ardillas-de-vientre-colorado-en-pilar-otros-municipios-110903.html>
- <https://www.elchubut.com.ar/nota/2020-8-25-10-33-0-invasores-lindos-pero-problematicos>
- <https://www.infocampo.com.ar/la-rana-toro-la-especie-danina-y-perjudicial-que-llego-en-los-80-y-amenaza-a-la-biodiversidad-del-pais/>
- <https://www.elfederal.com.ar/la-rana-toro-ahora-es-danina-y-perjudicial-para-la-biodiversidad/>
- <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/nacion-establecio-el-listado-oficial-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-y-potencialmente>
- <https://elrompehielos.com.ar/especies-exoticas-invasoras-concretaran-jornadas-de-capacitacion-este-martes-y-miercoles>
- <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/el-ministerio-de-ambiente-participo-de-las-jornadas-de-capacitacion-sobre-especies-exoticas>
- <https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/242964/20210414>
- <https://cadic.conicet.gov.ar/invasionesbiologicasentdf/>
- <https://www.unidiversidad.com.ar/el-nuevo-coronavirus-y-los-peligros-de-las-especies-exoticas-invasoras>
- <https://chacabuco.gob.ar/medio-ambiente-capacitacion-sobre-especies-exoticas-invasoras/>
- <https://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/invasoras/gran-participacion-capacitacion-especies-exoticas-invasoras-n100021>
- <https://desdelapatagonia.uncoma.edu.ar/index.php/tag/especie-invasora/>

- <https://www.perfil.com/noticias/opinion/manuel-belgrano-biodiversidad-especies-exoticas-resultan-invasoras.phtml>
- <https://www.ambientesur.org.ar/single-post/convenio-con-la-f-a-o-para-el-control-de-especies-ex%C3%B3ticas-invasoras>
- <http://www.el1digital.com.ar/articulo/view/99032/nacion-establecio-el-listado-oficial-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-del-pais>
- <https://www.grupolaprovincia.com/sociedad/crean-un-listado-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-para-controlar-su-circulacion-697449>
- <https://www.infocampo.com.ar/unas-17-especies-invasoras-en-la-ciudad-de-buenos-aires-pondrian-en-riesgo-la-biodiversidad/>
- <http://malacoargentina.com.ar/blog/2021/01/03/caracol-gigante-africano/>
- <http://conexionanimal.com.ar/2020/08/25/rana-toro-danina-y-perjudicial-para-la-biodiversidad/>
- <https://elintransigente.com/2020/11/dieron-a-conocer-el-numero-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-en-argentina-cuantos-son/>
- <https://bichosdecampo.com/que-disney-no-te-confunda-te-mostramos-la-verdadera-cara-del-chancho-salvaje-una-especie-invasora-que-pone-en-riesgo-la-biodiversidad/>
- <https://www.argentinaforestal.com/2020/11/20/el-caracol-gigante-africano-fue-declarado-especie-exotica-invasora-danino-para-la-salud-y-perjudicial-para-la-biodiversidad/>
- <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/sociedad/rana-toro-prohibieron-especie-exotica-ser-danina-nid2427153/>
- <https://www.tiempoar.com.ar/nota/tierra-del-fuego-en-disputa-por-conejos-invasores-un-centro-cientifico-propone-erradicarlos-pero-la-justicia-se-lo-impide>
- <https://www.pagina12.com.ar/341065-alerta-por-una-invasion-de-ardillas-de-ventre-colorado-en-v>
- <https://www.airedesantafe.com.ar/santa-fe/especies-exoticas-peces-una-grave-amenaza-la-biodiversidad-del-parana-n191169>
- <https://www.mdzol.com/sociedad/2021/5/11/alerta-por-una-invasion-de-ardillas-que-afecta-mendoza-158425.html>
- <https://medioambienteenaccion.com.ar/contenido/3350/hacia-un-paisajismo-mas-sustentable-en-busca-de-la-biodiversidad>
- <http://www.futurosustentable.com.ar/cofema-realizo-el-segundo-encuentro-sobre-biodiversidad/>
- <https://infoagro.com.ar/misiones-el-senasa-le-hace-frente-al-caracol-gigante-africano/>
- <https://www.elagrario.com/actualidad-caracol-gigante-africano-perjudica-biodiversidad-misionera-33569.html>
- <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/opinion/argentina-pais-extenso-pais-diverso-nid22052021/>
- <https://www.infobae.com/sociedad/2021/04/16/crearon-un-listado-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-para-controlar-su-circulacion/>
- <https://destinonea.com/contenido/215/establecen-un-listado-oficial-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-y-potencialmente-in>
- <https://cablera.telam.com.ar/cable/1075833/crean-un-listado-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-para-controlar-su-circulacion>
- <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/biodiversidad/exoticas-invasoras>
- <https://www.noticiasdebariloche.com.ar/crearon-un-listado-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-para-controlar-su-circulacion/>
- <https://fmfuturoneuquen.com.ar/noticias/2021/04/16/crearon-un-listado-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras-para-controlar-su-circulacion/>

- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses.

The communication focal point is the MAyDS Communication Area team whose references are:

- Marina Céspedes - mcespedes@ambiente.gob.ar
- Carolina Martinez - camartinez@ambiente.gob.ar
- Eleonora Lanfranco - elanfranco@ambiente.gob.ar

On the Project and FAO side, the referent is:

- Carla Nowak - Maria.GarciaNowak@fao.org.ar

For its part, this team interacts permanently with the communication and education focal points of the 23 provinces and partner institutions.

10. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

- The Privet Pilot, Output 3.2.6, is done with the Ocloya People. They worked with the concept of free and prior informed consent. They are considered and incorporated into the activities of the pilot: the worldview of the People, the ancestral knowledge, and customs. The recommendations of the Mid Term Review were adopted.
- The absence of spaces for formal articulation and communication with indigenous peoples had to be overcome. Key organizations like the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs, or the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples of the Province, the direction of the indigenous peoples of MAYDS could help in filling this gap. The process of involvement of the Ocloya People was made by indication and through the Council of Delegates of Aboriginal Communities of the Ocloya People (CDCAPO), and of the caciques of the Laguna de Tesorero, Normenta Pacha, Tilquiza and Tiraxi communities.
- The management of IAS in intercultural contexts was based on respect for the worldview of the indigenous peoples and the procedures for prior, free and informed consultation, and their guidelines for internal organization.
- Following the protocol of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC), the Privet control work was agreed with the Ocloya People. Within the framework of the pilot's gender approach, and under the cultural approach of respect to worldview, a workshop was held with the women of Laguna de Tesorero who defined the work approach of the Ocloya People.
- The gender perspective sought to prioritize the participation of women from the communities in the processes, in close connection with the use of medicinal plants and the recognition of the ancestral knowledge of the people.
- Preparation and distribution of the first intercultural brochure for the communication of the problems of an IAS in Argentina developed through free and informed prior consultation mechanisms. In addition, in conjunction with the Ocloya people, communication products (networks, banners, brochures and information and awareness content for banners on problematic privet invasion on the lands of the Ocloya people) were developed according to the People's consent mechanisms.
- In order to share lessons learned, the information was systematized and compiled in a booklet that awaits the graphic revision of the new authorities to be printed and distributed to key actors.
- Photographs that illustrate the work together with the Ocloya People
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sU8YBrZY0eqXPbsLAKKeroBOKL-ZjSHO?usp=sharing>

11. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁷ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

National Invasive Alien Species Information System (SNIEEI)

The National Invasive Alien Species Information System (Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Especies Exóticas Invasoras, SNIEEI) is the first centralized national registry of data on invasive alien species, locations of occurrence, specialists, projects, and publications. The system is public and includes an innovative online data loading mechanism that allows entering information about new occurrence of IAS. Databases are associated with a network of data providers distributed throughout the national territory, guaranteeing the updating of information. It also includes a mechanism for data validation based on the opinion of specialists.

²⁷ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

National List of Invasive and Potentially Invasive Alien Species

The list is the first complete and official record of invasive alien species (IAS) and potentially invasive alien species (EEPI) present in the Argentine Republic, classified into categories defined according to their current or potential impact and their eventual importance as economic resources. Although the official lists are recognized as a key component in the policies to manage the problem, few countries have completed initiatives like this one, in fact, the official list of the Argentine Republic is one of the firsts of its kind in Latin America and constitutes an enormous step towards the visibility and solution of the problem. It is expected that this list will also serve as a basis for the provinces to generate their own lists as a basis for the dissemination of IAS prevention, control and eradication actions in the territory.

Technical forum on invasive alien species

In association with the National Invasive Alien Species Information System (Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Especies Exóticas Invasoras, SNIEEI), and on the same online platform, the project developed a forum for the exchange of experiences among professionals dedicated to the management of biological invasions. It is an unprecedented instance achieved by this project and it was developed following a specific request made by the park rangers who participated in the training activities. The forum allows exchanging information as well as successful and failed experiences in the field of IAS communication and education, legal regulations, prevention, early detection, containment, control and eradication. Due to its organization, the forum results in a new database associated with the SNIEEI that can be consulted in search of practical experiences and the personnel involved.

Economic assessment

The project completed the first nation-wide assessment about the impact of invasive alien species on the economy of the Argentine Republic. This information is of central importance to support investments and public policies, as well as private sector initiatives aimed at managing IAS.

Risk analysis tools

The risk analysis systems for plants, terrestrial vertebrates and plants developed by the project and their subsequent approval and adoption by the national environmental authority as a tool to evaluate applications for the introduction of new species to the country constitute an unprecedented achievement at the continental level and replace, in the country, previous alternatives based on expert judgment, resulting in decision-making processes based on objective assessments.

National list of vectors and pathways associated to the introduction and dispersal of IAS

As an innovative contribution of the project, a consultation process was developed for specialists from all over the country to identify the activities, vectors and pathways associated with the introduction and dispersal of different groups of IAS. Thus, a previously unpublished list was prepared that serves as a basic input to establish prevention and early detection mechanisms.

Early detection and rapid action system for marine IAS, coordination with the national agency of marine security and with the Argentine Port Council

Invasions in marine and coastal environments represent a particular challenge due to the greater difficulties of detection and effective management of aquatic species. That is why early detection and immediate control are especially high priority and should be concentrated in port areas as these are the main points of introduction. In this sense, the project developed the first system of early detection of exotic species in ports, combining the first baseline on the IAS present in these sites with a surveillance and monitoring system that was agreed with the Argentine Port Council, a public-private body that nucleates national ports. As an added value of particular importance, the national maritime security agency (PNA, Prefectura Naval Argentina), fulfilling its role in coastal environmental surveillance, reinforced its commitment to invasion prevention actions, extending the scope of the project to the most important marine and river ports in the country.

Voluntary Codes of Conduct

For the first time in the Argentine Republic, voluntary codes of conduct were generated for sectors related to the introduction and potential dispersal of IAS: botanical gardens and veterinary doctors. These systems constitute

an innovative option in the field of invasion prevention that, unlike other complementary alternatives, such as legal regulations, have the advantages of being adopted voluntarily and shared through the organizations that bring together the institutions involved (Argentine Network of Botanical Gardens and Professional College of Veterinary Doctors).

IAS Prevention in protected areas

One of the most important innovations of the project was to promote the incorporation of specific initiatives and tools for the prevention of invasions in national, provincial and municipal protected natural areas, as well as in private reserves. Although IAS was already a concern prior to the project, efforts focused almost 100% of cases on control and eradication actions. The trainings resulted in the transfer, adoption and application of prevention tools including risk analysis systems, watch lists and invasion risk mapping, that were unprecedented in the management plans of the country's natural reserves.

Indigenous people and IAS, multicultural management approach

The project developed an innovative initiative for the control of Chinese Privet in the territory of the Ocloya People in the province of Jujuy. It is an innovative action based on the principles of free, prior and informed knowledge, designed and implemented on an intercultural basis that included discussion and the consensual establishment of priority areas for the control of the species, the selection of control alternatives adequate to the Ocloya's worldview, monitoring results based on hypotheses established from western scientific knowledge and the ancestral knowledge of the indigenous community, and the selection of native species for the restoration of the areas liberated from the invader.

Use of trained dogs for IAS detection

In the case of the control of American mink in the province of Santa Cruz, protocols were developed and applied for the detection of these invasive animals with the help of dogs. This is an unprecedented initiative in the field of management of biological invasions at the national and regional level and results in a significant increase in the capacity of IAS in conditions of low population density, one of the main challenges for vertebrate control.

Communication and Public Awareness Strategy

Development of an IAS Communication and Public Awareness Strategy based and validated on a qualitative, quantitative diagnosis, representative at the national level with focus on two pilots of greater complexity (Squirrel - Beaver).

Construction of a conceptual model based on data, about how Argentine citizens know, perceive, value damages, accept management measures and how these variables are related. Differences between charismatic species, regions and other sociodemographic variables were also considered.

Coordination and inter-institutional and inter-jurisdictional coherence in the implementation of communication on IAS is a challenge and an innovative approach to communication.

The strategic approach allows the detection, monitoring of opposition campaigns, and communication responses in crisis situations, for example: The Beaver case in Tierra del Fuego generates learning how to approach communication at the local and national level.

The strengthening and sensitization carried out with key actors, eg journalists and communicators, are adopted by the MAYDS Communication and Press Area and in the provinces.

Cross-border regional impact

Through Resolution 38/19 of the Common Market Group, issued on July 15, 2019, the "Guidelines for the elaboration of a plan for the prevention, monitoring, control and mitigation of IAS" were approved.

12. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, declared at the beginnings of the year 2020, the Argentinean government established successive measures to prevent and control this health emergency that established: a) restriction on the movement among and within urban centers and between provinces, b) prohibitions on work and social meetings, c) restrictive measures and timetables for the use of public transportation, d) mandatory remote labour in public institutions and e) the closing of international borders. Such measures for replicated in different ways by all Argentine provinces. To this date the Argentine Government has renewed several measures and has decreed new ones by means of the Decrees (DNU) 287/2021 and 334/2021(<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/salud/coronavirus/medidas-prevencion>).
- Although COVID 19 has generated important impacts on the development of different actions (workshops, face-to-face meetings, communication activities and formal and informal education, etc.), it offers a great opportunity to face a challenge and propose unexplored approaches that could enhance the visibility of learning and actions undertaken within the framework of the ENEEI project in Argentina. The pandemic brought opportunities to think about a better way of doing and sharing experiences in a more dynamic way from the central place that social networks and other virtual tools have occupied. Although this culture is rooted in international organizations, national, provincial and municipal counterparts are just beginning to add this possibility that will strengthen face-to-face exchanges from now on.
- The COVID-19 pandemic generated some delays in the execution of the project, that added to the impossibility of doing personal meetings, workshops and trainings. Some events took place as virtual meetings which, as expected, affected monitoring activities as well as the interaction of the involved actors. The meetings for the revision of the project also had to be made in a virtual format as well as the entire work of the project team itself.
- The personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is currently working from home and has caused that a lot of the information and material related to the project remains in the offices of the mentioned organism, resulting in a difficulty to have access to it by the affected personnel of the project.
- No other alterations or delays are expected as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic in the normal implementation of the project, beyond those already mentioned.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁸	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	MAYDS	Grant	1,800,000	250,157	68,638	50%
National Government	MAYDS	In kind	575,000	776,576	410,342	100%
National Government	CONICET	Grant	196,082	223,436	36,096	100%
National Government	CONICET	In kind	607,600	708,019	196,023	100%
National Government	INTA	In kind	83,000	70,000	10,000	100%
National Government	SENASA	In kind	176,900	180,023	15,000	100%
National Government	CUDAP	Grant	8,417,774	0,00	0	50%
National Government	APN	Grant	335,588	727,170	483,143	100%
National Government	PNA	In kind	294,118	295,083	4,950	100%
Provincial Government	Mendoza	In kind	901,961	122,622	69,808	14%
Provincial Government	Buenos Aires	Grant	4,282	6,850	0	100%

²⁸ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other.

Provincial Government	Buenos Aires	In kind	74,118	12,500	0	50%
Provincial Government	Chubut	Grant	1,948,490	2,140,000	0	100%
Provincial Government	Chubut	In kind	20,588	22,000	0	100%
Provincial Government	Jujuy	Grant	13,835	11,000	0	80%
Provincial Government	Jujuy	In kind	155,882	88,300	2,500	57%
Provincial Government	Misiones	Grant	12,098	4,000	0	33%
Provincial Government	Misiones	In kind	172,588	15,000	0	50%
Provincial Government	Rio Negro	Grant	5,588	6,890	0	100%
Provincial Government	Rio Negro	In kind	20,000	24,520	0	100%
Provincial Government	Tierra del Fuego	Grant	928,318	344,252	93,388	65 %
Provincial Government	Tierra del Fuego	In kind	1,254,091	820,000	215,282	100%
Implementing Agency	FAO	Grant	50,000	50,000	25,000	100%
Implementing Agency	FAO	In kind	200,000	200,000	100,000	100%
TOTAL			18,247,901	7,098,398		

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.