



Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America
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 Secretary (SAyDS)
Project Duration:	4 years (48 months)

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	12 November 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	15 July 2015
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	14 July 2019
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	31/May 2020
Actual Implementation End Date³:	-----

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	3,870,000 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	18,247,901 USD
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	2,821,242 USD

¹ as per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	6.868.988 USD
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Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	May 03 2019
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	-----
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	October to December 2017
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	<u>No</u>
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	No
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	Yes or <u>No</u>

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S	
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS	
Overall risk rating:	M	

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3 rd PIR
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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 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

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative - since project start)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019 (since project start)	Progress rating ⁹
Objective¹⁰ 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 analyzed by the system	50%	S
		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.		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	80%	HS
		c) < 5% of annual operations plans of the countries PAs have a strategy for IAS management		c) IAS management strategies included in the annual operations plans (POAs) of at least 25% of the country's protected areas;	60%	S

⁷ This should describe indicators captured in the approved results framework of the project and in the tracking tools. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁸ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

⁹ Project team to insert ratings that will be confirmed by BH/LTO. Please 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)**.

¹⁰ Applicable only for projects with objective level indicators.

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative - since project start)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) 7	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019 (since project start)	Progress rating ⁹
		d) Score of 2/15 in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI on IAS, questions 1,2,4,5)		d) Score of 11/15 obtained in the GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI on IAS, questions 1,2, 4, 5)	9/15	S
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)	3	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
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		a) No recovery of monitored ecosystems in the case of the six pilot programmes		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);	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 Hooded grebe breeding areas.	S

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative - since project start)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019 (since project start)	Progress rating ⁹
			—		A National Strategy of Bullfrog under development by MAyDS and Provinces ¹¹	
		b) Score of 7/48 obtained in the GEF Tracking Tool (Parte VI, question 6)		b) Score of 24/48 obtained in GEF Tracking Tool (Part VI, question 6)	22/48	HS
				c) adjustment of the National IAS Strategy and its implementation based on six reports on lessons learnt from pilot IAS control programmes.	Final version of the National Strategy under redaction.	S
Outcome 4.1: Native forest and peat bog ecosystems under effective control of the American beavers in		2,100,000 hectares of Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego invaded by beavers (the whole of the Isla Grande). Actions for managing American beavers in		a) 121,280 hectares free from beavers b) Benthic microhabitats in basin watercourses freed from beavers recovered to similar conditions as those watercourses not affected by	70 %	S

¹¹ 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).

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative - since project start)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019 (since project start)	Progress rating ⁹
Tierra del Fuego (TDF) and affected or endangered biodiversity in recovery.		Tierra del Fuego limited to the Tierra del Fuego National Park (PNTDF)		beavers		
				c) Less organic matter in the sediments of watercourse beds in the basins freed from beavers		
				d) Streams in the Mimica River area and its surroundings recover their structure to become salmon spawning beds again		
				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)		
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 programmes in each country. Two workshops and exchanges of experiences between both countries were held.	60%	S
Outcome 5.1: The implementation of the project is based on results-based management and results and lessons learned are applied in future operations				The outcomes of the project are achieved and sustained	60%	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating¹²

¹² To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
N/A			
N/A			
N/A			
N/A			

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹³	Expected completion date ¹⁴	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁵					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁶ 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	a) 150 scientists, technicians and naturalists registered and active as information providers in seven COFEMA regions: Completed b) 9300 occurrence sites registered: Q3 Y5 c) 240 registered experts: Completed d) 120 registered projects: Q3 Y5 e) at least 1400 annual visits to database upon project completion Completed	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 were incorporated. A link was late installed in the MAyDS website that leads to the database, in its	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 incorporated into the database d) 20 new Projects e) more than 2500 visits to the page,	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 into the database and 250 new locations, and 5955 occurrence sites registered. 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.			a)100% b) 68% c)100% d) 83% e) 100%	At the First National Encounter on Management and Management of Invasive Alien Species (April 2019), the National Information System on IAS (SNIEEI) was presented to more than 350 people (officials of national, provincial and municipal organizations, technicians, researchers and academics), NGOs and CSOs). A presentation was given on the proposal to create an organizing committee for the national conferences on IAS, and contribute to the sustainability of the Communication and Public Awareness Strategy (ECCP).

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁵ 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)

¹⁶ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<p>taxonomy of species of interest; IAS management projects in Argentina</p>		<p>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>	<p>between April 2017 to June 2018. All inquiries from the data providers were answered. A tutorial was carried out to upload data.</p>	<p>All inquiries from the data providers were answered. A tutorial was carried out to upload data.</p> <p>We reviewed and validated 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) and implemented within the framework of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership. The information of Argentina is now available for use at the international level.</p>				
<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>	<p>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 productive uses. A preliminary version was revised by professionals and technicians from different areas of the MAyDS and</p>	<p>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 (September 26, 2017). The MAyDS proposed to exclude the species that are used in</p>	<p>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 support at different levels. Defining policies for official approval of the list depends on the agreement of SAYDS and agribusinesses.</p>			<p>100%</p>	<p>The Official List as a management tool was presented at the ECIF and CONADIBIO Meetings and recently at the First National Meeting on Management and Management of IAS. The objective is 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.</p>

		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 levels within Argentina	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. Currently the Draft Resolution of the MAyDS containing the Official List is still under administrative procedure.					
Output 1.1.3 National IAS Strategy – guidance document to coordinate actions on communication and education, prevention, early detection and rapid response, priority setting,	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: Q2 Y5	First draft of the Strategy formulated by the project team to be considered by the MAyDS	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 MAyDS in February 2018 and is under review.	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 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. Following the recommendations of the			90%	At the First National Encounter on Management and Management of Invasive Alien Species (April 2019), the systems and risk analysis protocols for: plants, terrestrial vertebrates and fish was presented to more than 350 people (officials of national, provincial and municipal organizations, technicians, researchers and academics), NGOs and CSOs).

control and eradication				Mid-Term Review we started with the compilation and systematization of the information. 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. 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.				
Output 1.1.3.a Strategy for preventing introduction of IAS in Argentina (Sub-output of the National IAS Strategy)	A strategy including: a) List ranking the main introduction vectors and dispersal pathways Completed 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	List ranking the main introduction vectors and dispersal pathways of IAS in the country (preliminary version ready and submitted to specialists to be consulted, 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	a) Ranking of the main introduction vectors, and dispersion routes of IAS in the country. Main species (due to their risk of invasion) and vectors identified for 18 reserves of the different regions of Argentina. b) A system and risk analysis protocols were developed for IAS (aquatic and terrestrial	a) completed in the 2017-18 period b) A training workshop was carried out on 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.			a) 100 % b) 100 % c) 70 % d) 100 % e) 85 %	b) The proposal of the Voluntary Code of Conduct (CVC) for Veterinarians, Breeders and Shops of Pets and Aquarium Animals, which is complemented with a CVC for owners of pets, reviewed, adjusted and agreed upon in the SAyDS - FAO Team, was validated at the meeting of the Interjurisdictional Coordinator of Fauna (ECIF) in July 2018, and distributed among the references of provincial agencies and CABA. Additionally, it was presented by

	<p>trained in border control as regards the introduction of IAS (SENASA, Border Patrol, Customs; PSA, PNA) Q2 Y5</p> <p>d) Adjustment of regulations on the introduction and use of alien species endorsed by CFEEI. Completed</p> <p>e) two voluntary codes of conduct (for Botanical Gardens of the RAJB and vets and pet shops) Q2 Y5</p>	<p>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 MAYS lawyers). Proposal for a Resolution including definitions, classification and categorization of IAS (new version under evaluation by the MAYS). Voluntary codes of conduct for botanical gardens written and signed by representatives of ten (10) Argentine Botanical Gardens.</p>	<p>vertebrates, and for plants). Training of eight MAYS 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 MAYS.</p> <p>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 MAYS.</p> <p>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 MAYS</p>	<p>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. 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> <p>d) During the period 2017/18, the Project prepared a proposal for a normative framework for the introduction and use of IAS. The approval by SAYDS through an administrative act is still pending.</p> <p>e) The proposals of the Voluntary Code of Conduct (CVC) for Veterinarians, Breeders and Shops of Pets</p>		<p>the coordinator of ECIF in the Province of Entre Ríos in the framework of the III Medicine Conference on wild and unconventional animals (May 2019), in the section "Exotic Invaders Species, a threat to biodiversity - The role of the Veterinarian".</p> <p>c) The design of the protocols for the borders considers the different responsibilities of several agencies, such as SENASA (pests), CONICET (research), PNA (Argentine Coast Guard), National Ports Directorate (Administration) and Argentine Port Council (private sector). In this way, the components and steps to be followed in the Port Control Protocol were agreed.</p> <p>d) The proposed regulations were generated by the project. The formal implementation by the GOA is fulfilling the steps of internal consensus and formal reviews by the legal areas.</p>
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			<p>authorities and will be presented to the Professional Council of Veterinary Doctors for evaluation and eventual adoption.</p>	<p>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 Body of Fauna (ECIF) reached a consensus and, as a consequence, a regional 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>Output 1.1.3.b Early detection and rapid response systems and</p>	<p>a) At least 15 PAs have early detection and immediate response protocols and systems in place and operational Completed</p>		<p>a) Three new training workshops for park rangers were held under the NSIAS. The workshops were organized by key</p>	<p>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</p>			<p>a) 100 %</p>	<p>Verification of incorporation in the operational plans of the National Parks and natural reserves still needed. The information is not available to people outside the National Park</p>

protocols developed and implemented in national and provincial Protected Areas (PAs).		actors selected in previous stages of the project (training of trainers). Objective: promotion of 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).	and immediate action. 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 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. A prototype forum was developed to exchange the results of management actions among technicians hosted on the SNIEEI website.				Administration.
	b) At least 80 conservation agents, including park rangers, trained in early detection techniques, immediate response, control and eradication. Completed	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.		b) 100%			

Output 1.1.3.c Prioritization, control and eradication systems developed and implemented for national and provincial Protected Areas (PAs)	a) At least 15 PAs have prioritization, control and eradication systems in place and operational Completed	Pprioritization system of species established in protected areas (prototypes in APN) tested and validated by park rangers and professionals. 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.	In addition to 1.1.3.b (above) 50 people have been trained in different tamarisk control techniques. Province of Mendoza. In Tierra del Fuego, at least 10 rural employees trained in beaver control and eradication	During the second semester of 2018, an agreement was reached with 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 the governance framework, the development of strategic guidelines, and the implementation of education and dissemination campaigns.		a) 100 %	Verification of incorporation in the operational plans of the National Parks and natural reserves still needed. The information is not available to people outside the National Park Administration.
	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					b) 100 %	
Output 1.1.4 Knowledge and perception on	ECCP implemented through communication measures focused on:	Analysis "What and how the Argentine media communicate about invasive alien	ECCP- NSIAS V1 Developed and distributed through MAyDS to the provinces and	-Two meetings (August 2018 and June 2019) on the Public Communication and Awareness Strategy, the framework of the National		95%	Some products delivered to the provinces in the second communication meeting, should be included in the International Festival of Highland Cinema

<p>IAS and the National IAS Strategy increased upon project completion by implementing a public communication and awareness-raising strategy (ECCP – particularly in support of the six pilot programmes, Outputs 3.2.1-6)</p>	<p>a) official agencies; b) the public at large; Q2 Y5</p>	<p>species" Stage 1, beginning of the project: completed and distributed. 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.</p> <p>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/biodiversidad/especies-exoticas-invasoras</p> <p>Communication of progress of the project, conclusion of workshops, meetings, communications</p>	<p>participating institutions. www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/exoticasinvasoras.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Interviews and notes on IAS - NSIAS were promoted and disseminated in graphic, digital media and news agencies (national, international, provincial, local).</p> <p>Communication inputs to incorporate the subject of IAS into the agenda of the environment</p>	<p>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> <p>Objectives achieved: a) Strengthening the capacities of the communication referents national and provincial counterparts. Identification of common working axes that promote the collaborative approach. 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".</p> <p>-SAyDS and other institutional bodies such as SENASA, APN and INTA</p>			<p>(September) as proposed by the government of Jujuy Province.</p>
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		<p>through FAO.ar web and networks of FAO, APN, INTA, among others.</p> <p>Workshops for journalists and communicators at Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (CABA) and Tierra del Fuego were held.</p> <p>With impact on newspaper articles in national and provincial media.</p> <p>Forty-one journalists, communicators and institutions associated with NSIAS were trained.</p> <p>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>	<p>subgroup for Mercosur.</p> <p>Design of model content for social networks elaborated and distributed to MAYS 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</p> <p>Official Website on IAS and NSIAS of MAYS and website of the National Information System for Invasive Alien Species (SNIEEI), permanently updated. https://bit.ly/2IBFRjQ</p> <p>Increased articulation with government agencies, provinces and municipalities. They begin to incorporate recommendations from the ECCP-NSIAS in different</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>http://1b.yt/eP77B (SAYDS) https://bit.ly/2KBWGuW (FAO)</p> <p>In addition Spot radio IAS NSIAS developed in coordination with Communication SAYDS</p> <p>-SAYDS disseminates EEI content generated within the framework of NSIAS in the NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT REPORT 2017</p> <p>-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</p>				
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			<p>actions, and communication and awareness products.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 mechanisms to make the NSIAS sustainable.</p> <p>The National Parks Administration (APN) develops 12 posters of specific information on IAS, communication of</p>	<p>Cinema and Visual Arts (INCAA).</p> <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 audiovisuals 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), banners (number 6), signalers of the National Information System of species invasive aliens (cant.10000). - 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 				
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			<p>management strategies, and citizen action, in 4 national parks with a high rate of visits (N. Huapi - Arrayanes - Condorito - El Palmar)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>First communication workshop of the ECCP-NSIAS with NGOs (June 2018). 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</p>	<p>Education area of SAyDS takes a proactive role for the integration of the IAS in the permanent activities of the area.</p> <p>-Study of knowledge level and social perception of IAS PHASE II started in December 2018. At the close of this report, we find the first preliminary results.</p>				
	c) children and youth Q2 Y5	Draft of Teaching Material for teachers and students at primary level.	<p>First communication workshop of the ECCP-NSIAS with NGOs (June 2018). 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Materials for the province of Jujuy and Tierra del Fuego under review by SAyDS.</p> <p>The content of primary and secondary booklets of the Province of Buenos Aires finalized by the project and still in design under SAyDS. Colouring book (informal education) underdesign by SAyDS.</p> <p>Map and didactic games prepared by the consultant under SAyDS's review . Contributions from the</p>			70%	

			<p>35 participants from organizations across the country).</p> <p>Development of IAS contents incorporated in educational materials for students and teachers</p> <p>Formal education (for the teacher)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Primary level (general): in internal review, final stage -Primary and secondary level (Buenos Aires): under review -Primary and secondary level (Jujuy and Tierra del Fuego): in preparation <p>Informal education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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. <p>Educational material for Primary</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of education of Jujuy province for the incorporation of IAS content into curricular designs of primary and secondary level.</p> <p>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>			
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			<p>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 and Tierra del Fuego.</p> <p>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>					
<p>Output 2.1.1 Harmonized regulatory frameworks on IAS among jurisdictions and sectors (agriculture, forestry, fish farming, tourism, health, foreign trade, transport and</p>	<p>a) Regulatory frameworks harmonized in eight sectors Q1 Y5</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The MAYS 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</p>	<p>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 2019) in a panel on "Environmental Law, Biological Diversity and</p>			90%	

<p>the environment)</p>		<p>sustainable use of Biological Diversity) and transmitted to the Executive Committee of the project.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>provinces, the CABA and the National level have been revised. 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.</p> <p>The update and analysis of the described regulatory</p>	<p>Invasive Alien Species". 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 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. 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 Renewable Natural Resources of the Ministry of Environment and Land</p>				
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			<p>framework 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</p>	<p>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>b) 150 persons trained on IAS regulations in the Judiciary and Public Ministry Completed</p>		<p>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> <p>In the reporting period, the draft resolutions prepared in the framework of the Project were followed up and described in Outcome 1</p> <p>The aspects related to the IAS contemplated in the national legislation, compiled, reviewed</p>	<p>In the National Training Program on "Environment and Justice" (2018), SAyDS carried out training activities for the judiciary linked to environmental issues including aspects on biodiversity conservation and IAS management. The Judicial Training School participated in the organization of the training, in coordination 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.</p> <p>The training covered the six regional sectionas of the Association, based in Mendoza, Córdoba, Salta, Resistencia, Comodoro</p>		100%		

			<p>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>Rivadavia and Buenos Aires. Some topics were replicated by video conference to achieve greater coverage.</p> <p>The province of Río Negro organized 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 is being carried out with the support of the Superior Court of the Province. (City of General Roca, July 3 and 4, 2019).</p>			
<p>Output 2.1.2 Financing mechanisms developed for the National IAS Strategy.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Preliminary search of costs associated with IAS was completed, presented and discussed in the field of UEP.</p> <p>Progress has been made in the sense of the quantification of the economic damage associated with seven (7) IAS at national level .</p> <p>The design of financial mechanisms, as well as the workshops to</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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..</p> <p>The implementation budget of the NSIAS and its possible funding sources</p>		<p>100 %</p>	

		define the construction and evaluation of these is scheduled for the period January / March 2017.	privets (Ligustrum).	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.				
Output 2.1.3 Law on minimum standards and budget for IAS developed in a participatory manner and proposed to Congress	Completed	Preliminary proposal containing the points that 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. Proposal resolution to approve official	Law of IAS minimum standards: The proposal was developed in 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	The draft Law of IAS minimum standards generated by the 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).			100 %	

		<p>list of IAS was developed and adjusted, but still in the process of approval by the MayDS.</p> <p>Workshop on normative priorities developed in CABA with the participation of representatives of national and 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>Authorities - Infractions and sanctions - Crimes and penalties - and Complementary Provisions. 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 MAYDS and whose 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>	<p>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,</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 analysis of the introduction of IAS. As instructed by the XXII</p>			100%

		<p>2017, where delegations agreed with the 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. 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" should be invited.</p>	<p>MERCOSUR to identify the national referents of each of the four IAS Parties - See Minutes No. 2/17 SGT N ° 6 (Brasilia, October 30 to November 1, 2017) 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</p>	<p>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 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 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</p>				
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			<p>was presented in the month of April / 18 through the representative of 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>technical support mission was carried out in the Dominican Republic to support the country's strategy for the eradication of the giant African snail.</p> <p>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 information is now available at the international level. 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 (<i>Castor Canadensis</i>)", an Invasive Alien Species in the Chilean Patagonia, which runs on the same Island of Tierra del Fuego. The two projects cover the</p>				
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				<p>entire territory of the Island.</p> <p>The authorities of 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>	<p>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.</p> <p>Sampling of the soft bottom and fouling communities for ports Ing. White (Bahía Blanca) and San Antonio Este was completed.</p> <p>100% Taxonomic identification of sampling organisms from Bahía Blanca port. 90% Sending of samples of organisms to taxonomists for the validation and</p>	<p>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 specialists. It is still in the process of adoption Communication products: -Contents for general brochure of presentation of the pilot prepared and</p>	<p>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 aspects, it has a budget estimate for its implementation.</p> <p>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</p>		<p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>	

		<p>preparation of the reference collection.</p> <p>20% Processing and taxonomic identification of samples of organisms from the port of San Antonio Este.</p> <p>20% Bibliographical compilation on plankton and benthos organisms of the three ports and surrounding areas.</p> <p>100% List of IAS of the three ports.</p>	<p>distributed.</p> <p>- Communication of the problems and activities in the regional media (Río Negro, Bahía Blanca) carried out.</p> <p>-Contents on invasion in elaborate ports and disseminated through social networks of MAyDS and counterparts.</p> <p>-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>	<p>activities.</p> <p>The protocol was presented at the 10th International Conference of Marine Bioinvasions, in October 2018 in Puerto Madryn. Expert scientists and policymakers from more than 40 countries participated in the conference. The conference concluded that avoiding bioinvasions in this region avert multinational problems of dramatic global consequences.</p> <p>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 traffic). In addition the PNA undertook sampling in some rivers as pilot tests.</p> <p>As a result of the communication strategy, a tourist diver company was able to identify a suspicion of the presence of Japanese Ostra (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) in the</p>			
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				<p>vicinity of Puerto Madryn. This triggered the identification and early action procedure that involved S AyDS, PNA, CONICET, and the Province of Chubut.</p> <p>For its implementation, the GoA must dictate a S AyDS Resolution that triggers a regulatory framework including CONICET, PNA, National Ports Authority among other key stakeholders involved.</p> <p>An information and awareness- raising audiovisual and media contents were produced within the framework of component 1.1.4, to be disseminated by S AyDS. 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.</p>				
Output 3.2.1 Competent authorities and the population at large are	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	Twelve provincial, national and local workshops were held. Identification of social actors relevant to the theme (Four	7 workshops in the Province of Buenos Aires: 71 key stakeholders informed and trained. 9 of these, strengthened in the	The Public Communication and Awareness Strategy (ECCP) formulated by the Project was implemented in identified Municipalities with red			a) 100 % b) 100%	The proposals for regulatory frameworks for Santa Fe and Córdoba were formulated by the project. The S AyDS did not consider the issuance of a specific resolution because the species is in the proposed

<p>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>influence ('the site') will be aware of the negative impact of squirrels and support their control b) One (1) MAyDS resolution and three (3) provincial resolutions adopted, declaring red-bellied squirrels a harmful species. Completed</p>	<p>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 MAyDS). A draft ordinance was prepared to present to municipalities where the squirrel is established or interested in restricting their entry. 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</p>	<p>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 Municipality, in process. 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</p>	<p>bellied squirrel Invasion. SAYDS, the environment area (OPDS) and the Ministry of Agribusiness of the Government of the Province 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, 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>			<p>resolution of the official IAS list. As a result, the articulation of the SAYDS with the provinces of Santa Fe and Córdoba is without progress. Yes it was articulated, by the concern of the province of Mendoza, in the presence of the species in the province. The proposed regulations were generated by the project. The formal implementation by the provincial governments is fulfilling the steps of internal consensus and formal reviews by the legal areas.</p>
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		<p>Mayo was accomplished. Communication was promoted and information was distributed among the key actors related to the pilot in nine workshops. Elaboration of graphic materials agreed in workshops with INTA and APN.</p>	<p>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 such as the Stand at the Biology Workshop of the University of Luján 2017.</p>	<p>provided for the three 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 Lujan with the purpose of incorporating learnings before the invasion of the red-bellied squirrel. The project has supported the articulation between institutional, communicational 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</p>				
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				of 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. 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%. Model of the Province of Neuquén was	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 airports (six provinces: Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut, Mendoza, Tierra del Fuego, Santa Cruz) key banners with indications for the preview of the	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 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-			a) 100% b) 100%	

		<p>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 communication about IAS.</p>	<p>expansion of the didymo.</p>	<p>permanent staff.</p> <p>Communication of the problem in regional media (Chubut, Río Negro) carried out with the support of the provinces.</p> <p>-Generation and dissemination of audiovisual information and awareness made within the framework of component 1.1.4</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-The province of Tierra del Fuego incorporates in the fishing permits season 2019 preventive communication on Didymo and integrates recommendations of the ECCP NSIAS for local communications.</p>				
<p>Output 3.2.3 Control of tamarisks (salt cedars) and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in two natural protected</p>	<p>Controlling tamarisk and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem services on 180 ha (90 ha in the Llancañelo lake area and 90 hectares in the area of Guanacache, Desaguadero and Del</p>	<p>Background of tamarisk control initiatives in the area were reviewed. Control areas identified in the field.</p> <p>Adjustment of management tasks agreed with the</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>			<p>a) 100%</p> <p>b) 100%</p>	<p>a) 100% of the area with control actions, and 50 people trained (provincial and municipal) in general control techniques for the restoration of degraded environments.</p> <p>Other provinces are interested in the experiences and lessons learned from the pilot</p>

<p>areas (Ramsar sites of the Guanacache, Desaguadero and Del Bebedero Lakes and Llanquanelo Lake) of a high conservation value, in the Cuyo region</p>	<p>Bebedero lakes) Completed</p>	<p>province of Mendoza. A 95% of the survey of the tamarisks invasion in the "Laguna Llanquanelo" (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.</p>	<p>different population situations. 100% of the experimental revegetation plots were executed. The potential distribution of Tamarisk within the Llanquanelo 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 herbicide on the Natural System. 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)</p>	<p>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 it is the exact moment to begin actions for its urgent eradication.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Audiovisual information and awareness-raising carried out within the framework of component 1.1.4</p> <p>In the framework of the ECCP in April 2019, the TV program "Ambiente y Medio" (Public TV) attended Llanquanelo to produce a documentary</p>			<p>b) 100% seed collection 100% Acquisition of plants for revegetation tasks</p>
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			<p>safety measures. Communication activities: Six posters designed and placed in the city of Malargue and Laguna de Llanquanelo Reserve. In process of printing: Primer on techniques of control of tamarisk for distribution in campaign 2nd semester 2018. Reprint of communication posters and awareness in process. Dissemination in the media.</p>	<p>regarding the problem of the wetland.</p>			
<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: a) 100% of active and inactive farms and the distribution of the species in the country, duly surveyed; b) A regulation proposal to supplement the regulations governing bullfrog farms; c) Control protocols validated; d) A communication strategy coordinated with the National IAS Strategy's ECCP</p>	<p>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 with specialists, and</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 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</p>		<p>a) 100 % b) 100% c) 100% d) 100%</p>	<p>The necessary institutional communication (internal communication) foreseen in the ECCP was generated for the interest and participation of the provincial governments involved. This is how the working group that drafted the National Strategy of Rana Toro was formed.</p> <p>a) 100 % National assessment of wild populations and frog farms completed.</p> <p>b) 100% A document with the main components of a national strategy completed and agreed</p>

	(Output 1.1.4). Completed	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	survey of 37 of 71 active and inactive breeding places in 12 provinces. 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. The next step is scheduled for July	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. Audiovisual information and awareness-raising carried out within the framework of component 1.1.4			with national authorities. Principles for legislation proposals included in the document with main components for the national strategy. c) 100% Protocols included in the document with main components for the national strategy. d) 100% There are informative brochures and ECCP at the beginning of implementation
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			2018.					
<p>Output 3.1.5 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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Communication, control and / or eradication measures were not developed until consensus was reached among key actors.</p>	<p>The articulation and coordination of the MAyDS 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.</p>	<p>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..</p> <p>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 the Dominican Republic.</p> <p>Audiovisual information and awareness-raising carried out within the framework of component 1.1.4</p>			70 %	<p>The weak articulation of SAyDS with the government of the province of Misiones (Ministry of Environment), and the municipality of Puerto Iguazú impeded improving the results of the pilot. The Government of Misiones was weak in the involvement, and the Municipality of Puerto Iguazú that suffered the economic impacts of the Dengue in its tourist industry, perceived a campaign of diffusion about African giant Snail as another threat.</p> <p>There is a technical consensus with SENASA, APN, GN, NPC, Province and Municipality. The political will to advance in the implementation of identified actions still remains in SAyDS.</p> <p>The coordination of responsibilities, resources and activities is required through an appropriate inter-institutional mechanism between the SAyDS, the government of the province of Misiones, the municipality of Puerto Iguazú and SENASA, actors identified as the most suitable to coordinate and execute the actions of this pilot, including containment, control, eradication and communication</p>

								tasks.
<p>Output 3.1.6 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>At least 20 hectares under 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 Completed</p>	<p>Criteria for selecting areas of intervention for control of privet and restoration agreed with project GEF ID 5338 USUBI (Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity) technicians.</p> <p>Proposals of articulation with the Government of Jujuy.</p> <p>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 proposed work. The response of the communities of the</p>	<p>It was agreed to implement 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> <p>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.</p> <p>It was articulated along with women of the Ocloya people, the realization of activities directly related to gender</p>	<p>Following the protocol of Prior, 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> <p>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 communities, minor water conduction works were carried out to irrigate the nursery, and training sessions were held in nursery management. 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.</p>			100%	<p>Based on the CPLel the surface and number of plants of the project design are adjusted to manageable achievements by the Ocloya people</p>

		<p>Ocloya People, who are interested in starting the pilot, is still pending.</p>	<p>issues.</p>	<p>In August, the project consultant was invited to the "Pachamama rogativa celebration", held in the Laguna de Tesorero Community, which represented a clear gesture of integration.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The banner drawn up in conjunction with the Ocloya People is subject to final approval (agreement</p>				
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				<p>pending SAYDS Province of Jujuy and Pueblo Ocloya) to be sent to the press.</p> <p>Training for the implementation of the ECCP to communication references Press Environment Province of Jujuy to advance its local implementation.</p> <p>Information about IAS is included along with other environmental contents in the provincial curricular plans.</p> <p>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>				
<p>Output 4.1.1 Governance and management structure for the Beaver Control and Eradication Programme, developed and operational.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Inter-institutional Committee was created by decree of the Government of Tierra del Fuego. Three meetings in the year. Social participation groups have not been established yet.</p>		<p>Social Participation Group was established in the Provincial Council of Environment integrated by Province, the Municipalities, the Universities, the ONGs, among others.</p>		<p>100%</p>		

<p>Output 4.1.2 Operational Plans and 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>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Non-formalized agreements. The baseline on affected beaver sites was done. Operative Plan was made and made available. Indicators Monitoring Plan was developed and made available</p>	<p>The tasks of restoration of environments are initiated in all pilot areas.</p>	<p>All pilot areas were covered</p>			<p>100%</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 Y5</p>	<p>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, restoration and monitoring tasks planned in the project.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 monitoring of beavers in the sites already intervened and control in adjacent areas.</p>			<p>70%</p>	<p>The project did not implemented activities in Tierra del Fuego due to problems with the regional Government. Actions planned in 2019 are not yet operational.</p>

		Once the activities in the private sector have started, new qualified people will be incorporated.	government are allocated to the eradication of beavers. This generates operational capacity of the private sector				
Output 4.1.4 Trappers, hunters and supervisors have appropriate capacities for the effective application of eradication protocols.	Q2 Y5	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.	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 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.	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 monitoring of beavers in the sites already intervened and control in adjacent areas.			70%

<p>Output 4.1.5 POE implemented at DUs</p>	<p>Q2 Y5</p>	<p>The verification of the eradication of the intervened areas in Esmeralda-Lasifshaj is being carried out</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 of the reinvestment based on the lessons learned.</p>			<p>60 %</p>	<p>The transfer of information and capabilities of the CADIC-CONICET to the Province of Tierra del Fuego is expected for the 2019/2020 season.</p> <p>10 restorers of the Province linked to the prevention of reinvasion. In addition, 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 2019/2020.</p>
<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</p>	<p>a) At least 160 persons trained in bio-security and re-invasion monitoring Q2 Y5 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</p>	<p>The verification of the eradication of the intervened areas in Esmeralda-Lasifshaj is being carried out</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>			<p>a) 70% b) 100% c) 100%</p>	<p>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 Q2 Y5</p>

<p>Outcome 4.1); and sustainable financing.</p>	<p>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>		<p>define the Monitoring and Prevention Plan of the reinvestment based on the lessons learned.</p>				
<p>Output 4.1.7 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>a) Brochures and webpage prepared on the eradication pilot programme Completed b) Lessons learnt and outcomes from the whole of the Beaver Pilot Programme experience, systematized and published Q2 Y5</p>	<p>Brochure beaver component was developed and designed. Printing along with the rest of the graphic materials of the NSIAS is being waited for.</p> <p>Updated contents in the MAYS web. The Tierra del Fuego Environment Ministry web redesign is pending for the incorporation of materials and links.</p> <p>NSIAS press dossier was distributed.</p> <p>Disclosure and caution signs were designed and placed in restoration areas. Adjustment and</p>	<p>Implementation posters diffusion (6), attention (2), caution (2), reinvasion warning (2), elaborated and implemented in restoration areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 MAYS and Tierra del Fuego Province. -Contents for elaborated social networks, delivered to Tierra del Fuego Government -Concept and content developed 	<p>Banners (8) were created and installed for publics at Ushuaia and Rio Grande airports, and road signs (2) on roads to the Chilean border.</p> <p>It continued with dissemination in national media and in coordination with the GEF project of Chile.</p> <p>Pilot information was systematized and a document was designed, currently under revision and graphic design.</p> <p>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</p>		<p>a) 100% b) 80%</p>	

		<p>placement in areas within the Tierra del Fuego National Park is pending.</p> <p>Communication in National, Local and International media made with the contribution of the following counterparts: the MAyDS, Tierra del Fuego Province and APN.</p> <p>Elaboration together with the MAyDS of a video on the problematic of the beaver invasion to be distributed in Social networks.</p> <p>Proposal of communicational approach Tierra del Fuego beaver was developed - 22-11-2016.</p> <p>Monitoring of evolution of the opposition campaign against beaver eradication at change.org</p>	<p>to guide the development of billboards, stand banners for airports and campaign for social networks (according to specific audiences).</p>	<p>binational manner). An agreement was reached on the need to generate a coordinated communication and education strategy between both countries.</p>				
<p>Output 4.2.1 Chile and Argentina exchange experiences and coordinate the leaning</p>	<p>a) Three (3) bi-national workshops to exchange experiences and coordinate pilot</p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>The first bilateral meeting was held between December 13 and 15, 2017 in the city of Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. Only the</p>	<p>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</p>			<p>a) 70 % b) 100%</p>	

<p>process on the Pilot Programme on control and eradication, which will be used as feedback into the National IAS Strategy</p>	<p>learning process. Q2 Y5 b) One (1) national workshop to provide feedback for the National IAS Strategy. Completed</p>		<p>experiences of Argentina was transferred due to delay in the beginning of the project in Chile</p>	<p>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 generate a coordinated communication and education strategy between both countries.</p> <p>b) The workshops were held during ECIF meetings and at the First National IAS Meeting (April 2019)</p>				
<p>Output 4.2.2 Governance framework and Bi-national beaver eradication programme agreed upon</p>	<p>At least two binational workshops will have reached an agreement on a governance framework and Bi-National Programme</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The project begun in Chile and shared experiences and a communication strategy with the Project of Argentina.</p> <p>The second bilateral meeting was held December 2018 in Punta Arenas city, Chile. An exchange of experiences was held, and advanced in the possibility of institutional agreements between governments</p>			<p>80%</p>	

			in that country and the lessons learned from the Argentine experience.				
Output 5.1.1 Project monitoring system is operational and provides systematic information on progress in achieving project outcomes and outputs.		Three PPRs made and the present PIR, on track.	Six completed PPRs (includes that of 06/30/2018), one PIR, and the present PIR, on track.	All PPRs and PIRs were presented appropriately			
Output 5.1.2 Mid-term and Final Evaluations		In preparation for the Mid-term Evaluation	One Mid-term Evaluation	The Final Evaluation has been scheduled from December 2019 on the expiration of the project until May 31, 2020			
Output 5.1.3 Best practices and lessons learnt from the project, disseminated.	N/A	N/A	N/A	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 consultants. It is under review by the project team and graphic design to be available as publications.			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.

Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

Max 200 words

This project is putting the problem of the IAS on the table and the country has begun to include the topic in policies of public agencies, national and subnational, NGOs, and journalism.. Particularly the Provinces and ANP take actions on IAS. 50 communicators provincial institutions trained in Strategic Communication are integrated into inter-institutional and inter-jurisdictional RED.

The application of the ECCP integrating national and subnational institutions achieved transcendence in the field of the pilot and was successful in very distant Provinces such as Mendoza (more than 1000 km away) when an invasion of red-bellied squirrel appeared.

The systematization carried out from the project and the linking of the existing regulatory framework with the existence of IAS, and the promotion of new legal instruments have stimulated the drafting and promulgation at all levels (Municipal Ordinances, provincial laws, proposal of law of minimum standards of Biodiversity, and proposed modification of the Penal Code).

Some relevant actions with a global impact on the objectives of the project are:

- the link with the binational agreement with Chile;
- the South-South articulation with the Dominican Republic;
- the realization of the "International Conference on Marine Bioinvasions";
- the interaction with experts from Uruguay and Bolivia in the 1st National Meeting of IAS of Argentina;
- the validation of the GRIIS database (CDB)
- and the initiatives treated in MERCOSUR.
- .

It also contributes globally: A woman scientist who coordinated a pilot project is coordinating a chapter of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Also the IAS Specialist of the project was proposed by FAO to coordinate a component.

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

Max 200 words:

- The significant variation of the exchange rate (1 USD = AR \$ 24,907, June 2018 to AR \$ 44,537, June 2019) generated a) difficulty in acquisitions due to the absence of prices of products to acquire, b) the performance of activities due to budgetary restrictions of official bodies , c) delays in taking decisions by the authorities.
- The communication between SAYDS and the Secretary of Agribusiness, has not yet resolved the agreement on the official list of IAS, and the implementation of the Risk Analysis System for the introduction of IAS.
- The signing of the agreement for the joint management of the National Information System on IAS between SAYDS and National University of the South.
- The implementation of a communication policy of the GoA characterized by a centralization, standardization of the message (regardless of what type of area or ministry is the communicator), of a minimalist type, conspires against the strategic approach necessary to address the communication and awareness of IAS. Furthermore, The communication and dissemination policy for audiovisuals generated by consensus in the Project in mass media (only on the YouTube page of SAYDS) has not been implemented. The press area of SAYDS does not monitor and systematize the implementations carried out in the provinces. The integration of the Environmental Education area of SAYDS with the project contributes to amend deficiencies in the implementation of the ECCP.
- The absence of spaces for formal coordination and means of communication of the organizations related to indigenous peoples had to be overcome, eg the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs, or the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples of the Province, the direction of the indigenous peoples of SAYDS of the Nation.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating ¹⁷	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁸	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	<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 SAYDS, 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: Unfortunately, a proportion of some key elements of the strategy were not implemented in the foreseen terms from the responsible government agency. The project team developed risk analysis systems to evaluate applications for the introduction of plant species, terrestrial vertebrates and fish, designed and available since 2017 and transferred to the SAYDS experts. These tools were accompanied by the regulatory proposals necessary for their implementation, which to date have not been incorporated into the regular import assessment procedures. In the same way, the official list of IAS and potentially invasive, was completed and delivered to the SAYDS in the year 2017 but has not been implemented. SAYDS achieved the institutional coordination for personnel training working at borders to avoid the entry of IAS (It is very useful to have at least resolutions that contribute to that action). The communication material was not adequately disseminated through the public media due to a change in the community strategy of the GoA, also expressed by restricting the co-financing contribution foreseen in the PRODOC.</p>
Budget Holder	S	MS	<p>The Project development is in line with the Logical Framework and the Working Plan. Unfortunately, during 2018 there were some changes in the Secretary of Environment. Due to this institutional changes delays appeared in the implementation of some activities and therefore the extension of the project was requested in order to execute these activities. In order to implement the project and conclude with was planned in the PRODOC, a new Work Plan has been agreed and approved until May 2020.</p>

¹⁷ **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. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	FY2019 Development Objective rating ¹⁷	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁸	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Lead Technical Officer ¹⁹	S	MS	<p>Project technical results have been accomplished in time and quality. Especially relevant is the inter institutional and inter sectorial coordination that was generated through the project implementation time: environment, agro-industry, frontiers control, academic, CONABIO generating consciousness and actions related to the control of invasive species. In those areas where pilot actions were implemented the relevance to control invasive species have been prioritized by local authorities, not just associated to the pilot species but in general making the direct link with productive systems, biodiversity and human health. Territories and <i>Provincias</i> have been active on the design of their own strategy to control and manage invasive species. It was documented how people, communities, and local authorities respond to the invasive species prevention, control and management when they know about the impact to the territory and how they get involved on appropriate management practices compare with people without this knowledge. Invasive species have local and territorial impact, that is why there is more interest to implement actions at the <i>Provincia</i> level.</p> <p>The inclusion of this topic at the Mercosur is a relevant project result, highlighting the importance of international coordination for the prevention, control and management of IAS. This is relevant in port control (sea and international rivers) to work on the prevention. Coordination, information sharing, and complementary actions with Chile on beaver control are increasing: catching, prevention, data and information sharing, communication and awareness is a continue process now in implementation.</p> <p>The Project still faces some challenges: the approval of the invasive species list at national level and the agreement on the implementation of the strategy associated to the “invasive list”.</p> <p>National policies associated to the agroindustry are looking into short term economic benefits and not to long term sustainability. This is the main reason for the delay on the approval of the list, that is fundamental for the implementation of the Invasive species strategy. With this scenario and due to the interest and relevance showed at the <i>Provincia level</i> the project coordination has prioritized this intervention.</p>
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	The Project has performed well and already achieved important project outcomes. Timely delivery of project outputs in spite of some institutional challenges and concerns on the agreement on the official list of IAS.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

3. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
C	C valid

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i>

	Risks	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	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	National personnel are committed, training has been conducted, and the system exists.

²⁰ **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.

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²² 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 ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	The information system is not maintained in the long term	L		N/A	There is national interest to maintain the system.
Sub-component 1.1.2. Creation of an official list of IAS					
3	Conflicts with productive sectors because of the inclusion of species of economic importance in the official list	M	Working at the level of "Provincia" where there is more interest to mitigate the effect of invasive species.	N/A	This was expected, therefore a classification was done associated to the economic importance and the invasive characteristic associated with mitigation measures to reduce risk.
Subcomponent 1.1.3.					
4	Difficulties in identifying IAS at checkpoints (1.1.3.a)	M	The "Provincia" will be more open to implement these actions.	N/A	Government has to guarantee enforcement, maintain training campaigns with personnel and include this action in ToRs if 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	
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	Communication campaign was designed for different publics, perceptions, interest groups and distributed throughout different media. This has created critical opinion within the government environmental agencies at the subnational level
8	Weakening of the commitment or communication agreement by provinces in the long term.	L		N/A	
9	Social resistance regarding the implementation of containment and / or eradication pilots (eg problems with 'charismatic' species or management / hunting tools	L		N/A	
10	Low participation of civil society organizations	L		N/A	

	Risks	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 resources	M	A strategy to work at the “Provincia” level will be used.		Efforts are to be made to guarantee institutionalization of project results.
15	Lack of private sector involvement in NSIAS financing	M			
16	Lack of consideration of the IAS theme in the public and legislative agenda, lack of consensus for a law on Minimum IAS standards	M			
17	Lack of consideration of the IAS theme in the MERCOSUR public agenda	L			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			Prevention measures are in place.
19	Difficulties for the identification of marine species detected	M			
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			Communication strategies in place.
21	Resistance of animal rights’ groups to any information that highlights negative aspects of the species	L			
Sub-component 3.2.2 Didymo algae pilot in the provinces of Río Negro, Neuquén, and Chubut					

	Risks	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
22	Non implementation or failure of self-cleaning actions by sport fishermen	M			Prevention measures are in place.
23	Failure to detect algae blooms with the required urgency	M			
24	Existence of other dispersion vectors of importance, besides the fishing equipment and navigation (water used to fight forest fires, fish farming, wildlife , livestock)	M			
Sub-component 3.2.3. Tamarisk pilot in the Cuyo region					
25	Invasion recovery in cleaned areas and / or re-invasion from nearby foci	L			Other provinces are interested in the experiences and lessons learned. The province analyses developing a strategy of IAS at Provincial level
26	Resistance to trees cutting by any sector of society	L			
Sub-component 3.2.4 Bullfrog pilot at national level					
27	Difficulty in detecting new foci of invasion	L			The provinces formed a working group coordinated by SAyDS and provinces.
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 MAYDS, National Parks, Government of Misiones, and Municipality of Iguazú.	Project empowered coordination of SENASA with key stakeholders. . South-South cooperation with the Dominican Republic generated.	The institutional coordination SAyDS, Government of Misiones and Municipality of Iguazú has not prospered.

	Risks	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
Sub- component 3.2.6. Privet pilot in the north of Argentina with the Aboriginal Ocloya community					
29	Re-invasion of privet	M			Prevention measures are in place.
30	Colonization of restored environments by opportunistic IAS	L			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			This pilot is in place and assumed by local authorities, personnel has been trained, knowledge how to combat, how to monitor, how to implement restoration practices, early detection and public awareness are well developed. There is a principle of local articulation that should be reinforced before the new change of provincial authorities in December 2019 Those with score M are associated with the national economy, external factors that are not associated with the capacity of the provincial to assume actions.
32	Problems related to access to private land	L			
33	Delays in necessary approvals for the use of firearms.	L			
34	Problems in the accomplishment of objectives, in the results and the effectiveness due to problems with authorizations to use arms with silencer	L			
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			

	Risks	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
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	M			
47	Difficulties/Problems in hiring conditions of the operative and technical staff.	M			
48	Emergency due to accidents	M			
49	Pressure groups such as animal protection associations, tourism entrepreneurs, fur industry entrepreneurs can affect the project	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 and 2					
53	The implementation, and with it the possibility of empowering the structure of the SAyDS, and obtaining lessons learned during the execution of the project, are compromised, due to the extremely long analysis times of the normative proposals.	H			The problem was already highlighted. The timing for approvals, the change of authorities and the structure of the country made it difficult to institutionalize the process. A new electoral process in October 2019 puts the analyzed risk into effect
Subcomponent 3.1.1 Early detection system, prevention of dispersion and early action of IAS in ports and surrounding areas					

	Risks	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
54	Difficulty in complying with the requirements foreseen in the adoption of the protocol	M			More than the compilation of requirements for the adoption of the protocol will be the implementation.
Subcomponent 3.2.3. Control of tamarisks (salt cedars) and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in two natural protected areas					
55	Discontinuity in the country availability of the herbicide (approved by FAO and by the province) used in the tests	H	Provincial government in search of a new product.		
56	Provincial political changes, and economic restrictions may impede a long-term strategy	M			Mentioned above
Sub- component 3.2.6. Privet pilot in the north of Argentina with the Aboriginal Ocloya community					
57	The cacique of the Ocloya people, transmits that the invasion of the privet is only "potential", and uses the efforts of the communities to access material benefits (chainsaws, shovels, nurseries, etc.). They are not realizing the opportunity that achieving the control of the invasion of privet in territory is good for the ecosystem.	M	Make a strong diffusion of the problem to the communities of the Ocloya People		This pilot is very difficult, because the invasive sps has been "accepted" locally. Mitigation measures are to be taken, but there is always a failure possibility.
58	That the other three communities do not accept the combined control techniques.	L	Made dissemination with clear information about the effects of the use of herbicide on the environment and living beings; good management practices; etc		

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

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
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M	M	The long decision-making times of SAYDS for the adoption of a normative and management framework of IAS has threaten the implementation of the National Strategy of Invasive Alien Species during the execution of the project. The completion of the Project coincides with the electoral process with the possibility of changes of governments (national and subnational). This demands to keep an eye on the risks identified to support the sustainability of the achievements.
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4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²³

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	NO	
Project Outputs	NO	

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, evaluations 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	<p>Original NTE: July 14 2019 Revised NTE: May 31 2020</p> <p>Justification: The significant variation of the exchange rate (1 USD = AR \$ 24,907, June 2018 to AR \$ 44,537, June 2019) generated a) difficulty in acquisitions, b) the performance of activities due to budgetary restrictions of official bodies, c) delays in decision making of the authorities, d) favorable balance of funds and products without reaching project. Completion</p> <p>The extension of the project a) exceeds the possible governmental (national and provincial) change , b) Provides an opportunity to generate sustainability of the project's achievements by being able to provide a transfer of products and lessons learned, c) It allows to established consensus for next steps with the new authorities.</p>

²³ Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

5. 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? Please briefly indicate the gender differences.

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

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

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 convocation processes carried out throughout the project, both for the creation of the task team and for attendance at workshops, always took into account the equitable distribution and of equal opportunities for access and decision-making.

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.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

The Privet Pilot, Output 3.2.6. It 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 means of communication of the organizations related to indigenous peoples had to be overcome, eg the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs, or the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples of the Province, the direction of the indigenous peoples of SAYDS of the Nation. 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 Prior, 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.

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.

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))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project;
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

All key stakeholders have participated according to the plan. 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 are incorporated 1.1.4. Through the perception study it was understood that society is permeable mainly to the communications issued by scientific bodies, and secondly, NGOs.

For the implementation of the ECCP, the participation of Dr. Sandra Massoni University of Rosario (Chair of strategic communication) was included in education and training of communicators from the environmental areas of the provincial governments. The workshop addressed the "Enactive strategic communication in biodiversity protection projects".

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 trigger 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.

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits
- Please provide the links to publications, video materials, etc.

The project was designed to generate a public management policy for IAS. At the time of the project design, the knowledge of the citizens in general and of the public actors involved on IAS was at a low to no level. In addition to the lack of knowledge, there was an institutional disarticulation at all levels of the State (national as well as subnational) to address problems related to IAS. With the scenario described, it was impossible to think of local, regional or global benefits. The effects and impacts of the AIS were not known. Under this concept, productive, ornamental or protection activities (for example, wind curtains for fields and routes) were promoted without considering the negative effects on biodiversity, health, economy and customs of the inhabitants where those exotic invasive species were inserted. An example of alteration of the quality of life of the inhabitants, was the one presented by the Ololoya (indigenous) people, due to the presence of the privet that replaced the autochthonous flora. This situation was addressed by the project with a specific pilot, which also gathered experiences and lessons learned for other indigenous peoples and communities. This experience will be presented globally in the III Congress of Protected Areas of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The first objective achieved by the project consisted in the socialization of the problem highlighting the impacts of IAS on biodiversity, health, and culture, both for the public in general and for decision makers. The execution of validation pilots of the components that compose the National Strategy of Invasive Alien Species (proposed by this project) allowed the generation of capacities in institutional organisms, journalists and NGOs. Based on this knowledge, in the existing regulatory frameworks, and the gaps with proper management, proposals for regulatory instruments were formulated, such as the official IAS list, the resolution for the approval of procedures for the risk analysis of IAS introduction, and a proposal of law of minimum standards of IAS. A consensual proposal with the SAYS of an NSIAS was elaborated. A budget was estimated for each of the components of the strategy., With this information, proposals for financial mechanisms for the implementation of the NSIAS was prepared.

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.

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

Following the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review, the project began with the compilation and systematization of the information. In addition, with this information, pieces of graphic communication were produced. In June 2019 the text was revised and organized according to the structure of the National Biodiversity Strategy approved by the SAyDS. Eleven IAS dissemination publications on the following themes were generated: Ports, Red-bellied squirrel and charismatic species, Tamarisk, Beaver, Privet, Normative frameworks, Economic impacts, Prevention, Early detection and management, Communication and education, National Strategy of Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS). Soon they will be available in publication and PDF format for Internet and social media dissemination.

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.

The diffusion of audiovisuals NSIAS in the Youtube channel of FAO, SAyDS (<https://bit.ly/31FpUhz> <http://1b.yt/eP77B>) 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

GEF projects in Latin America and the Caribbean incorporate lessons learned from the ECCP NSIAS. The lessons learned were shared in virtual collaborative work spaces promoted by the FAO regional communication team.

The official dissemination of IAS and the project is made from the official website of the SAYDS 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/project> from where you can access varied information and the possibility of downloading files with project information, products, work plans, among others.

SAYDS and other institutional bodies such as provincial governments, SENASA, APN 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.

Content is disseminated on the problem of IAS in Argentina and its relationship with the global phenomenon in international media (eg: EL PAIS of Spain, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, SPUTNIK, among others).

At the First National Encounter on Management and Management of Invasive Alien Species (April 2019) the advances, achievements, economic costs of impacts of IAS and financing strategy of the NSIAS, and institutional articulations with the systems of Health, Scientific system, Education, Protected Natural Areas, and Communication and Public Awareness Strategy, among other topics were presented to more than 350 people (officials of national, provincial and municipal organizations, technicians, researchers and academics, NGOs and CSOs).. He also presented the proposal to create an organizing committee for the national conferences on IAS, and contribute to the sustainability of the Communication and Public Awareness Strategy (ECCP).

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" result of the project work "Strengthening governance for the protection of biodiversity through the formulation and

implementation of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS) ", have been selected (among 1250 proposed papers) for the III Congress of Protected Areas of Latin America and the Caribbean that will take place from October 14 to 17, 2019 in Lima , Peru (UICN-FAO-Government of Peru). It has the attendance of more than 3 thousand people from all over the world.

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. 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 the Argentine and Chilean governments established the next steps for the coordinated development of both initiatives evaluating the measures that avoid the continental dispersal of the American beaver. It was also agreed to generate a coordinated communication and education strategy between both countries.

We reviewed and validated 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) and implemented within the framework of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership. In this way the information of Argentina was available for use at the international level.

A woman scientist who coordinated a pilot project coordinated a chapter of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	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		
National Government	MAyDS	In kind	575,000	776,576		
National Government	CONICET	Grant	196,082	188,000		
National Government	CONICET	In kind	607,600	620,900		
National Government	INTA	In kind	83,000	70,000		
National Government	SENASA	In kind	176,900	180,023		
National Government	CUDAP	Grant	8,417,774	0,00		
National Government	APN	Grant	335,588	720,315		
National Government	PNA	In kind	294,118	195,083		
Provincial Government	Mendoza	In kind	901,961	122,622		
Provincial Government	Buenos Aires	Grant	4,282	6,850		

²⁴ 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		
Provincial Government	Chubut	Grant	1,948,490	2,140,000		
Provincial Government	Chubut	In kind	20,588	22,000		
Provincial Government	Jujuy	Grant	13,835	11,000		
Provincial Government	Jujuy	In kind	155,882	88,300		
Provincial Government	Misiones	Grant	12,098	4,000		
Provincial Government	Misiones	In kind	172,588	15,000		
Provincial Government	Rio Negro	Grant	5,588	6,890		
Provincial Government	Rio Negro	In kind	20,000	24,520		
Provincial Government	Tierra del Fuego	Grant	928,318	344,252		
Provincial Government	Tierra del Fuego	In kind	1,254,091	820,000		
Implementing Agency	FAO	Grant	50,000	50,000		
Implementing Agency	FAO	In kind	200,000	200,000		
		TOTAL	18,247,901	6.868.988		

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.