

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9408	Umoja WBS: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-006590
SMA IPMR ID: 30603	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000617
Project Short Title: IAS Barbados and the OECS	
Project Title: Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries	
Duration months planned:	36
Duration months age:	70
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Countries:	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 3,747,945.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 6,656,477.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2018-04-23
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2018-07-09
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2018-07-11
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2018-09-28
Date of First Disbursement:	2018-08-07
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 3,427,592.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 3,384,278.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2021-12-01
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2021-05-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2024-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2024-01-06
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2024-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The project seeks to manage the risks and costs of IAS on important ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity in Barbados and the OECS region and the objective is the “Prevention, early detection, control and management frameworks for invasive alien species (IAS) that emphasize a risk management approach by focusing on the highest risk invasion pathways of Barbados and OECS countries. The project will attempt to achieve its results through 3 components. Components 1 and 2 address the needs of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, and St. Kitts and Nevis about national frameworks for IAS management and control, and actual work on the ground that will lead to improved local capacity to deal with particular IAS. Component 3 is regional, and as such will be oriented towards addressing the common needs of seven OECS countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, St. Kitts and Nevis, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines) about IAS.

Component 1: IAS Policy, Institutions, and Capacity: The project will result in the conduct of Critical Situational Analyses for the three pilot countries, which will inform the development of National Invasive Species Strategies and action plans to address risks and promote cross-sectoral collaboration in the 3 countries. Legal frameworks for IAS will be developed and upgraded to include regulatory guidance, protocols, and codes of conduct for IAS management. Awareness and capacity-building programs will be created and implemented that internalize IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations. The project will support the design and implementation of national cost recovery financial mechanisms to assist IAS management.

Component 2: Control and management of IAS impacts: The project will deliver key outputs for the three national pilots as follows: Antigua & Barbuda Pilot: Eradication of IAS on Green Island, Smith Island, and Maiden Island and the establishment of new and improved biosecurity mechanisms on Redonda and other critical offshore islands. Review and implement improved biosecurity protocols to detect and prevent incursions by IAS on Redonda and other priority offshore islands Barbados Pilot: Establishment of bio-secure site(s) for threatened native reptiles, the development of a monitoring program on effectiveness of control of invasive alien plant species in support of the Integrated Gully System Management Plan. Rat and mongoose control at selected hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) nesting beaches and the establishment of a Lionfish assessment and management project at high biodiversity value reef sites. St. Kitts and Nevis Pilot: Development of a management plan for the sustained control and management of the monkey (*Chlorocebus aethiops*) populations in protected areas.

Component 3: Regional Biosecurity (7 countries): The project will contribute to the development of a regional strategy for prevention and surveillance at ports of entry with the establishment of a Regional IAS Working Group. A database will be established for interceptions at ports and a Strategic Plan for the Regional Financing System for shared IAS will be developed. Regional technical capacity to conduct risk assessment and measure economic impact of IAS will be built and the Caribbean IAS information hub will be strengthened as a learning network for IAS. A Regional-level App or ID IAS risk cards for prioritized species that can affect important biodiversity, agriculture, and human health developed for ports of entry will be developed.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	CAB International
names of Other Project Partners	Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and the Environment, Antigua and Barbuda; Ministry of the Environment and National Beautification, Barbados; Department of Agriculture, Dominica; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Grenada; Department of Environment, St. Kitts and Nevis; Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology, St. Lucia; Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Christopher Cox
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Gloritzel Frangakis
Manager/Representative	Arne Witt
Project Manager	Naitram Ramnanan
Finance Manager	Naftal Nyariki
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Healthy and productive ecosystems
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	2022-2026 UN MSDP in the Caribbean includes Outcome 6 'Caribbean countries manage natural resources & ecosystems strengthening their resilience & enhancing the resilience& prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them' which is relevant to the objectives under this project
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	not defined	113200	113200	92,000

Implementation Status 2023: 5th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	5th PIR	MS	S	L

FY 2023	4th PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2022	3rd PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2021	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2020	1st PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

Component one: This component is effectively completed all the actions with the scope and capacity of the project with the deliverables being submitted to the national authorities for adoption and implementation. Existing national working groups that served as National Steering Committees capacities were strengthened to oversee the management of Invasive Alien Species. All three National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plans (NISSAPS) have been completed, reviewed, and accepted by the National Steering Committees and submitted to the cabinets for endorsement as official government policy.

The CEPA activities were completed for all three core countries however, the reports of the final evaluation of the CEPA activities remain outstanding. The project closeout workshop was held from March 20th to 22nd at the Marriott Hotel, Frigate Bay, St. Kitts and Nevis in anticipation of the planned technical closure on March 31st, 2024.

Component Two: Overall this component was very successful (as detailed in the the 2023 PIR report) and contributed valuable lessons to the management of the region's rich biodiversity. This necessitated a second project extension. The Reondona National Marine Park Management Plan and the designation of Redonda as a protected area was legally established in September 2023. A significant exception is the continued delays in establishing a bio-secure site for the Leaf Toe Gecko (Barbados). **This will necessitate the project requiring a final no-cost extension to facilitate completion of this work.** These delays occurred for various reasons over the years. Initially, the pandemic affected the supply chain that produced the fence material in China. Then in 2022 and 2023 delays due to the procurement process by the government of Barbados. Subsequently, CABI engaged with FFI which experienced staff challenges in the Caribbean region all contributed to the materials being delivered to the site at the end of October 2023. Additional challenges were then encountered with the rock density being harder than was catered for which again necessitated a revised plan for the construction of the fence which will be completed together with all final reports will be submitted by April 30th, 2025 subject to the formal granting of the project extension to 2025. Nonetheless, most final reports have already been received by CABI in keeping with the current technical completion of March 31st, 2024. Updates of the project achievements were presented at the closeout workshop with proceedings, as well as, a magazine highlighting the outcomes of the project will be circulated in August 2024 subject to the project extension.

Component Three: The Regional Workshop to update the OECS IAS Strategy and Action Plan 2016 to 2025 was held at the Bay Gardens Hotel in St. Lucia from the 27th to the 29th of September 2023. The meeting agreed that the strategy was valid and focused on developing a SMART action plan for 2024 and 2025. The OCES Commission decided to take the lead in coordinating the action plan for 2024 and 2025.

Some regional activities experienced delays but the technical field work and expenditure were completed by March 31st some consultants' reports and products will require an NCE as these will only be delivered after the technical completion date of March 31st, 2024. These include the following:

- i. International Trade Risk Assessment;
- ii. Passenger Luggage Risk Assessment;
- iii. Completing the rollout of the Declare, Dispose, or Pay Campaign in the remaining four of the six participating countries;
- iv. Printing and circulating the second field guide: "Guide to the Alien and invasive animals in the Caribbean.
- v. Completing the policy briefs on international trade and passenger luggage
- vi. Completing the proceedings of the closeout workshop and the Magazine to highlight the outputs achieved by the project.

All of the above-scheduled activities should be completed by August 2024, subject to the granting of the NCE.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 6,656,477
Actual to date:	7,793,856
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:

	USD \$7793,856 or 117% of co-finance as of June 2023. Additional cash co-finance: CABI is contributing 10,000 USD in cash to pursue the setting up of the CIASTF in 2024 in collaboration with the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund. A grant of 33,700 USD was also received to support work on the Croton Scale in Grenada.
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2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-03-22
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>1. Consultation to finalize the Methodology for assessing the risks posed by two high-risk pathways: International Trade and Passenger Luggage was held in Barbados from the 25th to the 26th of July 2023. 9 participants (3 female and six male) representing the National Quarantine Service of the participating countries were present and actively participated in shaping the methodology that was both practical and statistically sound for data collection at both air and sea ports. Participants also reported that this would also lead to improvements in how the various quarantine services will conduct surveillance at both air and sea ports.</p> <p>2. The Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, consultants for the Pet, Aquaria and Horticulture Trade Risk Assessments presented the findings of the study to the 14th Meeting of the Caribbean Plant Health Directors' Forum that was held in August 2023 in Antigua and Barbuda . The weak data collection in the various islands lead to a paucity of data to accurately assess the risks posed. The presentation and discussion urged the meeting to utilize the CBIS system that was developed by the product and adopted by the CPHD to encourage data to allow for such analyses in the future.</p> <p>3. The Regional Workshop to update the OECS IAS Strategy and Action Plan 2016 to 2025 was held at the Bay Gardens Hotel in St. Lucia from the 27th to the 29th of September 2023. 26 persons participated in person. An additional 22 participated virtually. The meeting comprised both national representatives, private sector representatives, as well as, partner organizations in collaboration with the OECS Commission that has agreed to take a leading role in the ownership and implementation of the action plan. The meeting agreed to develop a SMART action plan for 2024 and 2025 as the key concepts and strategies of the strategy were still valid.</p> <p>4. The fourth IPSC meeting was held on September 29 at the Bay Garden Hotel in St. Lucia. The meeting reviewed the progress and agreed to host a close-out workshop to highlight the many outputs of the project in March 2024 to be held in Saint Christopher and Nevis.</p> <p>5. The Closeout workshop was held from March 20th to 22nd at the Marriot Hotel in Saint Christopher and Nevis. Close to two dozen</p>

	<p>presentations highlighting the accomplishments of the project. The proceedings of the workshop is 85% completed and will be circulated in August 2024. A magazine will be also printed to highlight the successes of the project.</p> <p>6. The fifth and final IPSC meeting was held on 22nd March 2024 and agreed to seek an additional extension to the project based on the request of the Barbadian representatives. It was agreed that an additional year to complete the installation of the bio-secure site as well as complete the eradication of IAS and then monitor the recovery of the endemic gecko was needed</p> <p>Lessons learned and challenges encountered: The agenda of invasive alien species management remains of high topical interest among the professionals engaged in the region, particularly those with regulatory responsibilities around port health, plant quarantine, livestock husbandry, forestry and fisheries resources management. The technical professionals have been at the fore in leading and internalizing the outputs of the project. There however needs to be continual work to maintain engagement of the general public; particularly travelers that are vectors for IAS, the real estate development sector, particularly in hotel development where imported construction and landscaping materials sometimes transmit IAS unknowingly in shipping consignments; the shipping sector will need to remain engaged in this regard. Additionally, the pet and aquaria trade and retail sectors are important. These engagements, particularly with the private sector, will have to be maintained at the national level but can present challenges for overstretched national agencies that have resource constraints in regular recurrent budgets. For the Caribbean that has high inter-island movement/pathways, this requires ongoing regional level coordination, hence engagement of regional intergovernmental entities such as the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. Regional efforts require resource support to maintain such coordination and technical support, where the project has introduced the concept for an IAS funding window under the existing Caribbean Biodiversity Fund. Additional work post-project will be needed however to advance toward capitalization.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	There was no specific gender mainstreaming plan for this project. However, no serious barriers were observed in engaging with women and youth in the project. At both the national and regional levels women were adequately represented in the National Steering Committees as well as the regional working groups. Women to men ratio for consultants was also close to 1:1. Consequently women with decision-making power actively participated at both the governmental and non-governmental levels. No serious imbalance of males and females was observed in terms of access to project resources.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>Risk classed as Low; but advised: encourage the safeguard impact assessment is carried out for SS 1 and SS 9, among others, as early as possible; need precautionary approach throughout</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	There were no serious environmental and social safeguards documented in the CEO endorsement. All actions undertaken by the project to control invasive rats, mongooses, and other invasive adopted tried and proven techniques that had little or no none target impacts and no adverse environmental impacts in general. The project has demonstrated environmental benefits in several of the pilot sites: the

	capture of invasive mongooses at the Bath pilot site in Barbados during the turtle nesting season has resulted in increases in the number of hatchlings. Following the eradication of rats and goats from Redonda the endemic reptile population more than quadrupled with significant increases in the migratory bird populations as well.
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2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>The following information products were produced by the project for the period under review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy Brief #5: The Hazard Posed by Invading Pet and Aquaria Species. December 2023 2. Policy Brief #6: Beautiful Imported Ornamentals can become Vicious Invasive Species. Dec 2023 3. Guide to naturalized and invasive plants of the Caribbean, Arne Witt. September 2023. 4. Guide to Alien and Invasive Animals of the Caribbean. Arne Witt, Mike Pricker, and Kirsty Swinnerton.
Main learning during the period	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trapping of naturalized invasive species such as rats, mongooses, and feral cats during key periods such as the nesting season of endemic species can contribute significantly to population stability and resilience. 2. The endemic leaf-toe gecko of Barbados previously thought to be extinct is now critically endangered. To protect and preserve this species the project undertook to construct a one-hectare biosecure fence to protect and preserve the endemic population at one of the few sites where they still are present naturally but under threat from invasive species. This is critical for building up a population after which individuals can then be translocated to other natural habitats where they are no longer found in Barbados. The Paragon site is close to the Barbados Defence Force-restricted government lands that are also naturally protected by the sea. The location is underlain by limestone substrate. The technical specs included inserting the fence three feet below ground to prevent the burrowing from mongooses and rats. However, the density of the density of the substrate was more difficult to penetrate with the contracted equipment and hence a revision of the plan to install the fence had to be made. A more detailed survey of the rock substrate should have been conducted as part of the feasibility study for the construction of the bio-secure fencing at the Paragon Site in Barbados.

2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/ias-project-regional-closeout-workshop-successes-lessons-learnt-and-strategic-partnership-in-conserving-biodiversity/ highlights the closeout workshop shop where 23 technical presentations highlighting the success achieved during project implementation. 2. Biosecurity Bins Handed Over to Strengthen Fight Against Invasive Alien Species - The St Kitts Nevis Observer: This story highlights one significant activity to improve surveillance at the air and sea ports by encouraging passengers to self-declare or dispose of items that pose a biosecurity risk to the country. St. Kitts and Nevis was the first country to successfully roll out the campaign: "Declare, Dispose or Pay" 3. https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/9781800627598.0000: this is the link to the substantial resource: A guide to the Naturalized and invasive plants of the Caribbean. This is a comprehensive resource that addresses the lack of information on invasive plants and their management in the Caribbean. Details of the presence, distribution, impacts, and management of invasive plants are addressed with a particular focus on Barbados and the OECS. 4. Guide to the Alien and Invasive Animals of the Caribbean Arne Witt, Mike Picker, Kirsty Swinnerton: The Caribbean region is one of the world's greatest centres of biodiversity; home to a myriad of species that are found nowhere else on earth. It includes about 11,000 species of plants, of which 72% are endemic or unique to this hotspot. Endemic vertebrates include all of the 189 species of amphibians present in the Caribbean; 95% of the 520 reptile species; 26% of the 564 bird species; and 74% of the 69 species of mammals, mostly bats. Species endemic to this hotspot represent 2.6% of the world's plant species and 3.5% of the world's vertebrate species. This biodiversity and the livelihoods of people that depend on it are threatened by, among others, the uncontrolled spread of invasive alien species (IAS). This Field Guide has been developed to help address one of the barriers to effective IAS management, which is the lack of information on the presence, impact, and management of invasive animal species in the Caribbean. It is by no means a comprehensive guide, but an attempt to highlight the range of alien species present in the region and their impacts. https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/9781800627598.0000
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	1. Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and project)	Antigua: Some cross collaboration in effect. Public sector coordinates with NGOs on offshore islands but little with the private sector. Barbados: No systematic cross sectoral frameworks in existence. St. Kitts and Nevis: no cross-sectoral framework in existence.	National cross Sectoral Coordinating Committee in place and at least two quarterly meetings held in each country.	National cross sectoral coordinating committee in place in 3 countries providing management oversight on IAS issues across sectors	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: The multidisciplinary, multi-sector technical advisory working committee of the Department of the Environment served as the coordinating committee for the project and will embrace IAS as a key remit of this technical working group, post project. Barbados: The Biodiversity working group functioning as the coordinating mechanism for IAS in Barbados. St. Kitts and Nevis: A National Steering Committee was formed and chaired by the Director of Agriculture. With the new government the project was transferred to the Ministry of the Environment. A recommendation was made for the committee to become a standing committee for the Environment. This has not yet been implemented. But the various governmental agencies meet on a needs basis.	S
	1. Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and project)		National Invasive Species	Stakeholders meeting their commitment in	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: Although the expectation of updating the legal and policy framework did not progress beyond	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			Strategies 75% completed.	implementing 3 National IAS Strategies and action plan that was developed in a participatory approach.		drafts that were submitted to the Attorney's General office this group, along with the legal consultant will continue to pursue this post project. Barbados: The draft National IAS Strategy and Action Plan was presented to a national workshop in August 2022 and finalized .St. Kitts and Nevis: With the agreement of the NSC, CABI hired a regional consultant to address the many deficiencies in the strategy submitted by a national consultant. The output was reviewed at a national workshop and the final draft was submitted to the Ministry of the Environment for adoption.	
	1. Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and project)	Limited Risk assessments done only for agricultural commodities but even here invasiveness is not considered. No protocols exist for high risk pathways.	Regional IAS Protocol for high risk pathways 75% complete (including draft codes of conduct)	At least 50% of the recommendations from the three high risk pathways assessment implemented to minimize economic impacts of IAS	100%	Recommendations contained in the Marine; Pet and Aquaria Trade; and Horticulture risk assessments were shared with stakeholders at the closeout workshop. These will be shared with the wider public via the printed magazine and the close-out workshop proceedings subject to the NCE being granted.	S
	# of persons and # of	Antigua and	50% of the	Through the	Antigua and	Antigua and Barbuda: All national public	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	department/offices targeted by the awareness campaign, applying information on IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations.	Barbuda: 83% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 33% estimated for the general public Barbados: 85% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 30% estimated for general public St. Kitts and Nevis: 75% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 23% estimated for general public	Regional Awareness campaign implemented inclusive of a plan to measure effectiveness of the strategy At least 2 different departments (per country) offices sensitized about IAS, at least 2% increase in awareness from stakeholders in comparison to baseline. (surveys to be used at the start of the project to confirm baseline.	Regional Awareness campaign, awareness of IAS threats raised by 5% and among the general public by 25% At least 3 different departments (per country) offices sensitized about IAS, and at least 5% increase in awareness from stakeholders in comparison to baseline. (surveys to be used at inception)	Barbuda: 150 school children targeted directly; 2 Policy briefs circulated for the period under review.	awareness programme activities were 100% completed in December 2022. The programme engaged both primary and secondary schools via lectures by the Project Coordinator; Radio and TV programmes on IAS and Town Hall meetings on key invasives such as Giant African Snails. EAG worked with several international NGOs to air nationally and internationally a film on the success of the removal of goats and rats from Redonda. Barbados: An informational billboard effectively highlighting the work of the project in targeted control of mongoose and rats on the Hawksbill Turtle was erected at the Bath Pilot site. An article detailing the findings of the rat and mongoose control pilot was circulated via the Ministry's website. The consultants were encouraged to publish the findings in a referred journal. Community outreach to Paragon and surrounding communities were undertaken to sensitize the local communities to the construction of the bio-secure fencing. St. Kitts and Nevis: The focus of a key invasive species per month for 2022 ended in December 2022. The key activities of the National Communication, Education and	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Public Awareness programme culminated in a national workshop in February 2023 where the results of the project were presented to national stakeholders. A scientific paper "Diet and seed dispersal in the invasive green monkeys (<i>Chlorocebus eethiops</i>) of St. Kitts and Nevis: boundary making and the challenges of sustainable co-existence. Kerry Dore et al.," accepted for publication in <i>Revue de primatologie</i> .	
	3. Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	Antigua: An estimated 1,500,000 US\$ per annum is invested on IAS.	3 Draft of national cost-recovery mechanisms.	Antigua: US\$1,650,000 (15% increase over baseline)	End of project target was achieved but is only about 50% of the real needs for effective IAS Management.	In 2022, it was estimated that at least 3 million USD is required to adequately prevent and deal with current IAS. It is estimated that the projected national expenditure for IAS will be achieved by the end of the project but will be insufficient. National stakeholders rejected any suggestions of dedicating new taxes or fees solely to IAS Control. Data were unavailable to accurately report the actual increase.	S
	3. Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	Barbados: An estimated 2,500,000 US\$ is invested on IAS per annum	National Cost Recovery Plan in Place	Barbados: US\$ 2,750,000;(15% inc over baseline)	End of project target met.	No concrete data is available but the expectation is that it's at least a 20% increase from baseline data was achieved.	S
	3. Increase national budgetary	St. Kitts and	Draft national	St. Kitts and	End of project	Construction is ongoing for laboratory	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	support for IAS.	Nevis: An estimated US\$ 160,000 is invested on IAS per annum.	cost recovery mechanism in place	Nevis: US\$ 176,000 (15% inc over baseline)	target is being exceeded.	facilities that will significantly contribute to exceeding the end-of-project target.	
	4. Financing mechanism in place to support IAS related activities.	No dedicated IAS financing mechanism in place	Potential funding mechanism identified and feasibility assessed by midterm.	3 countries participating in a cost recovery mechanism to manage IAS	100%.	Following the signing of the MOU with the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund a steering committee is being set up to operationalize the fund. CABI is contributing funding to seek donor support to capitalize the fund.	MS
	1. Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and project)	Antigua: Some cross collaboration in effect. Public sector coordinates with NGOs on offshore islands but little with the private sector. Barbados: No systematic cross sectoral frameworks in existence.	National cross Sectoral Coordinating Committee in place and at least two quarterly meetings held in each country.	National cross sectoral coordinating committee in place in 3 countries providing management oversight on IAS issues across sectors	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: The multidisciplinary, multi-sector technical advisory working committee of the Department of the Environment served as the coordinating committee for the project and will embrace IAS as a key remit of this technical working group, post project. Barbados: The Biodiversity working group functioning as the coordinating mechanism for IAS in Barbados. In Saint Christopher and Nevis: A National Steering Committee was formed and chaired by the Director of Agriculture. With the new government the project was transferred to the Ministry of the Environment. A recommendation was made for the committee to become a	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		St. Kitts and Nevis: no cross-sectoral framework in existence.				standing committee for the Environment. This has not yet been implemented. But the various governmental agencies meet on a needs basis.	
	Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and project)	Limited Risk assessments done only for agricultural commodities but even here invasiveness is not considered. No protocols exist for high risk pathways.	Regional IAS Protocol for high risk pathways 75% complete (including draft codes of conduct)	At least 50% of the recommendations from the three high-risk pathways assessment were implemented to minimize the economic impacts of IAS	The recommendations from the various risk assessments informed the Regional IAS Strategy and Action Plan. The recommendations will also be highlighted in the close out magazine.	Recommendations contained in the Marine; Pet and Aquaria Trade; and Horticulture risk assessments translated as policy briefs. The private sector with support from IICA will translate these into voluntary codes of conduct.	S
	# of persons and # of departments/offices targeted by the awareness campaign, applying information on IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations.	Antigua and Barbuda: 83% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 33% estimated for the general public Barbados: 85%	50% of the Regional Awareness campaign implemented inclusive of a plan to measure effectiveness of the strategy At least 2 different	Through the Regional Awareness campaign, awareness of IAS threats raised by 5% and among the general public by 25% At least 3 different departments (per country) offices	Communication and public awareness plans completed but the final survey to measure public awareness was not conducted.	Antigua and Barbuda: The national public awareness programme was 100% completed in December 2022. The programme engaged both primary and secondary school lectures by the Project Coordinator; Radio and TV programmes on IAS as well as Town Hall meetings on key invasives such as Giant African Snails. EAG worked with several international NGOs to air nationally and internationally a film on the success of the removal of goats and rats from Redonda. Barbados: An	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		<p>estimated % of awareness among technicians; 30% estimated for general public St. Kitts and Nevis: 75% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 23% estimated for general public</p>	<p>departments (per country) offices sensitized abo IAS, at least 2% increase in awareness from stakeholders in comparison to baseline. (surveys to be used at the start of the project to confirm baseline.</p>	<p>sensitized about IAS, and at least 5% increase in awareness from stakeholders in comparison to baseline. (surveys to be used at inception)</p>		<p>informational billboard effectively highlighting the work of the project in targeted control of mongoose and rats on the Hawksbill Turtle was erected at the Bath Pilot site. An article detailing the findings of the rat and mongoose control pilot were circulated via the Ministry's website. The consultants were encouraged to publish the findings in a referred journal. A community outreach to Paragon and surrounding communities were undertaken to sensitize the local communities of the construction of the bio secure fencing. St. Kitts and Nevis: The focus of a key invasive species per month for 2022 ended in December 2022. The key activities of the national Communication, Education and Public Awareness programme culminated in a national workshop in February 2023 where the results of the project were presented to national stakeholders. A scientific paper on the collaboration of threats posed by the monkeys to human health is being was published. Diet and seed dispersal in the invasive green monkeys (<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>) of St. Kitts and Nevis: boundary making, politics, and the challenges of sustainable coexistence was submitted to</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						the Review of Primatology special issue that will be published later in 2024.	
	Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	Antigua: An estimated 1,500,000 US\$ per annum is invested on IAS.	3 Draft of national cost-recovery mechanisms.	Antigua: US\$1,650,000 (15% increase over baseline)	Its estimated that the end of project target if the contributions from the NGO sector achieved but is only about 50% of the real needs for effective IAS Management.	Data are unavailable to accurately report an actual increase.	S
	Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	Barbados: An estimated 2,500,000 US\$ is invested on IAS per annum		Barbados: US\$ 2,750,000;(15% inc over baseline)	Estimated that the end of project target was met.	Data is unavailable to accurately estimate the current values but despite cutbacks in the public sector expenditure related to biosecurity has increased both by the public and NGO sector such as the University of the West Indies.	S
	Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	St. Kitts and Nevis: An estimated US\$ 160,000 is invested on IAS per annum.		St. Kitts and Nevis: US\$ 176,000 (15% inc over baseline)	End of project target exceeded.	With the investments by the government in the establishment of a veterinary laboratory to detect diseases the construction and operationalization of this facility is a firm commitment towards broader IAS and bio-security.	S
Outcome 2.1 Eradication and/or improved control of	1. Antigua: Stabilizing populations of critically	1. Antigua: Stabilizing	Native species population	Native species population (as in	100%.	A monitoring visit by CABI and discussions with EAG staff indicate that	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
IAS impacting global biodiversity significance, thereby reducing threats to key species.	endangered native species: Redonda ground lizard; Redonda anole; Redonda Skink; Redonda pygmy gecko.	populations of critically endangered native species: Peregrines (1 pair); Zenaida doves (3 pairs); Brown Boobies (≥774 pairs);Masked boobies (≥164 pairs); Red footed Boobies (>150 pairs); Magnificent Frigate -birds (≥119 pairs); Lizards densities were: Ameiva atrata 147/ha; Anolis nublis 771/ha.	stabilized or increased	baseline) stabilized or increased.		the population increased by more than 400%. A report presented at the close-out workshop in March did not show results at the end of the project as expected however the project coordinator submitted estimates done in consultation with the EAG.	
	Barbados: Increased stability of populations of : 1. Endemic reptiles - Barbados leaf-toed	Leaf-toed gecko surveys in 2014	Bio secure site(s) for threatened	Leaf -toed gecko population stabilized or	85%	Surveys of the leaf-toed gecko population between December 2021 and February 2022 showed a decline in	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	gecko, Thread snake, and Hawksbill turtle nesting population; 2. Indicator coral reef fish species at high biodiversity reef sites: Parrotfish (Scaridae spp; Grunts (Haemulidae); (Acanthuridae app.)	estimated total population at 12,000; Thread snake populations at pilot site will be determined at the start of the project; Hawksbill: 713 nesting turtles were observed nesting in 2016 in Barbados; Parrot fish rank #1; Grunts rank #2; Surgeon fish rank #3 at high biodiversity reef sites.	native reptiles established; Control strategy developed and being implemented for IAS impacting on native reptiles; nesting females increased by 10% and hatchling survival by 25%; Key indicator species maintain their ranking and lionfish numbers remain in check.	increased; Thread snake population stabilized or increased; nesting population stabilized or increased; key indicator species maintain their ranking and lionfish numbers remain in check.		<p>population to 4,300 as a result of the ash fall from the Soufriere volcano. Another estimation will be done after the installation of the bio-secure fencing.</p> <p>The monitoring research indicated that mongoose was the only nest predator during the 2021 to 2022 nesting season at Bath Beach. Mongoose trapping from April to June 2022 removed 57 mongoose were captured and euthanized. This resulted in a 76% reduction in predation events from 2021 to 2022 season falling below the lower threshold predation reported by Leighton et al in 2021. This exceeded the expectation of an increase in survivability of 25%.</p> <p>The</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Lionfish Draft Final Report was submitted in March of 2023. Key findings of the report include: 1. Lionfish densities have remained low in Barbados. 2. Lionfish have not damaged reefs the fishes important to coral reef health. 3. Lionfish have not affected the amount of fish being caught by reef fishes. Met expectations.	
	St. Kitts: Improved capacity to manage and control Vervet monkey (<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>) to sustainably control their numbers in the wild.	No effective management plan to control monkeys (<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>)	Management plan developed and implemented employing proven control strategies in a humane way	Cost recovery options incorporated in the plan to ensure sustainability to ensure control measures post project continue to keep population in check	Management plan submitted to the Government for implementation.	The management options for controlling the monkey population were presented to the national stakeholders in February 2023. No significant damage to native biodiversity was found. However, the monkey had a significant impact on agriculture and households. The cost-effectiveness of the following management strategies was assessed for controlling the monkeys in agricultural areas: 1. Trapping and euthanize 2. Trapping and sterilize 3. Trapping and shooting 4. Electric fencing 5. Culling via shooting. Trapping and euthanizing was the most cost-effective management strategy followed by trapping and sterilizing and trapping and shooting. Fencing and culling via shoot were the least cost-effective strategies. Cost recovery by private trappers for bio-medical research takes place in the	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						private sector. The bounty system by the national authorities is not self sustaining.	
Outcome 3.1 Increased Collaboration among Caribbean states to tackle IAS	Increase in the number of invasive or potentially invasive species interceptions at ports resulting from regional collaboration	Total # of interceptions in 2016: A&B 200, BRB 900, SKN 160, GRN 0, DOM 287, SVG 60, SLC (not available) Little or no sharing of information among ports of entry with respect to IAS interceptions	5% increase in interceptions from baseline Database for interceptions at ports operational by PY2	25% increase in interceptions from baseline At least 3 countries inputting data on interceptions into a database that can be viewed in real time by other countries	261 interceptions recorded in CBIS between December 2023 and June 2024	17 countries including the 7 project countries have been trained in the use of CBIS to record interceptions. A senior Plant Health Inspector from the UK was contracted to support CABI in working with 7 national consultants to collect data on the high-risk pathways for introducing IAS: used equipment and tires; wood and wood products; and agricultural commodities. This study trained the NPPOs on best practices for conducting surveillance activities at the ports and standardized the methodology for data collection to complete the international trade risk assessment.	S
Outcome 3.1 Increased Collaboration among Caribbean states to tackle IAS	Active IAS working network beyond agriculture sector cooperating on a regional IAS programme (taking into account fair gender participation)	No regional strategy for IAS and no working group specific to IAS Exist (working committee for free movement of goods in the	Regional IAS strategy developed including gender considerations) and regional working group operational with at least one face to	Regional IAS Strategy adopted by the OECS Commission. At least 3 meetings (virtual) of the regional working group (proof of women participation)	100%.	This activity was completed in September 2023. A smart action plan was circulated and the OECS commission in collaboration with IICA and CABI will continue to follow up on the implementation for the period 2024 and 2025.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		OECS in Existence)	face meeting per year and women participation				
Outcome 3.2 Enhanced regional IAS management through early warning system, response measures and capacity building	# of persons with increased capacities for IAS prevention , EDRR, risk management of economic impact (considering fair gender participation)	Risk assessment limited to threats to public health and agriculture. No risk assessment to biodiversity done in the sub region	At least 7 persons - 1 per each country (in good ratio of male to female) trained on programmes for IAS risk assessment, measurement of economic impact available online.	At least 14 persons - 2 per each participating country (in good ratio of male to female) trained, with participants completing at least five detailed risk assessments.	17 persons trained to conduct Cost Benefit Analysis	17 persons were trained (35% females) After training only one cost-benefit study was completed in St. Kitts and Nevis to determine the most cost-effective strategy for controlling the Vervet Monkey. Barbados had intended to do a cost-benefit of the control strategies for Lionfish however no detectable impact of the lionfish was determined pre and post-invasion.	S
	# of persons with increased capacities for IAS prevention , EDRR, risk management of economic impact (considering fair gender participation)	Little awareness by Port Surveillance officials of IAS impacting biodiversity	Regional App and ID IAS Risk Cards under development	Regional IAS app in circulation and used by those engaged in surveillance as well as the general public	Chief plant quarantine officers were trained on best practices for detection of biosecurity threats in turn 100% of all staff in the 7participating	The Invasive Plant App was downloaded on the CBIS to allow Plant Quarantine and customs officers to access the app via the CBIS tool. The invasive plant guide was printed and circulated. Preproduction works for printing the Invasive Animal Guide was completed and the printer was selected. The guide will be circulated by September 2024.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
					countries were trained.		
	# of persons with increased capacities for IAS prevention , EDRR, risk management of economic impact (considering fair gender participation)	No dedicated financing mechanism in place for common IAS measures among countries	100%	Cost recovery strategy socialized at a regional level to obtain approval and backstopping from key partners (CARICOM, OECS, etc.)	100%.	CABI and CBF are proceeding to establish the Caribbean IAS Trust Fund. They are proceeding with the setting up of a steering committee, as well as, approaching donors to contribute to the fund. To date, USD 33,700 has been received to develop an Integrated Pest Management Strategy for Grenada.	MS

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	Output 1. Three (3) Critical Situational Analyses completed: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis	2020-05-30	100%	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: Completed 15th June 2020; Barbados: completed May 2020; St. Kitts and Nevis: Completed 2019	S
	Output 2. Three (3) National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans developed to address risks and promote cross sectoral collaboration in 3 countries: Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; St. Kitts and Nevis	2020-11-30	100%	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: National IAS Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030, completed June 2020; Barbados: Draft National IAS Policy for Barbados reviewed by the National Biodiversity Working Group and submitted to Cabinet for Approval in October 2022. Saint Christopher and Nevis: Final Revised	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					NISSAP circulated in October 2023.	
	Output 3. Three (3) legal frameworks for IAS developed or upgraded in 3 countries (regulatory guidance, protocols, codes of conduct): Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis.	2019-09-30	100%	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: Two reports completed by the consultant were submitted to the to the Attorney General's office: 1. The Protected Areas and Invasive Alien Species Regulations and 2. Legal Action Plan for the Protected Areas and Invasive Alien Species contributed to the Redonda Marine National Park being established in October 2023. Barbados: The final policy was sent to the Attorney's General Office to inform drafting. St. Kitts and Nevis: Draft Environmental Protection Bill 2022 is currently with the Attorney General's office and will include protection from IAS.	S
	Output 4. Three (3) Awareness and capacity building programs developed and implemented (internalizing IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations).	2024-09-30	85%	95%	Invasive Animal Guide 95% complete. Magazine to highlight the successes of the project in 75% completed. Policy Briefs on Passenger International Trade and Passenger Luggage 25% completed.	S
	Output 5: Three (3) Support to the design and implementation of National cost recovery financial mechanisms	2023-11-30	95%	100%	Antigua and Barbuda as well as Saint Christopher and Nevis did not accept the policy recommendations for setting up a sustainable funding mechanism for IAS. Barbados incorporated it as part of its NISSAP. CABI signed an MOU to establish the Caribbean IAS Trust fund and is supporting additional work to ensure	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					that it is set up with a budget of 10,000USD.	
	Output 6: Eradication of IAS on Green Island, Smith Island, and Maiden Island. Establishment of new and improved biosecurity mechanisms on Redonda and other critical offshore islands.	2022-10-30	100%	100%		S
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	Output 7: Review and implement improved biosecurity protocols to detect and prevent incursions by IAS on Redonda and other priority offshore islands.	2022-03-30	100%	100%	Redonda National Park was established by Act 37 of 2023.	S
	Output 8 : (Barbados) Bio secure site(s) for threatened native reptiles established.	2023-12-31	60%	75%	Materials on the site. Delays due to unforeseen difficulty in excavating the post holes in the rocks.	S
	Output 9: Monitoring program on effectiveness of control of invasive alien plant species in support of the Integrated Gully System Management Plan	2022-09-30		0%	The decision was taken to discontinue this pilot at the 4th IPSC meeting held in September 2023 in Saint Lucia.	HU
	Output 10: Rat and mongoose control at selected Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) nesting beaches	2022-09-30	100%	100%	Trapping of mongooses and cats for two months of the nesting season resulted in a 67% survivability of the hawksbill turtle hatchlings making it to the ocean.	S
	Output 11: Lionfish assessment and management project in place at high biodiversity value reef sites.	2022-06-30	100%	100%	No discernable negative effects of lionfish on high biodiversity reefs due to ongoing control of the lionfish.	S
	Output 12: St Kitts and Nevis: Management plan developed for the sustained control and management of the monkey (<i>Chorocebus aethiops</i>)	2022-12-30	95%	100%	Final management plan submitted to the Ministry of the Environment for adoption.	S
	Output 13: Regional strategy for prevention and surveillance at ports of entry (i.e. customs) developed and Regional IAS Working Group established	2022-02-28	85%	100	The Regional IAS Strategy and Action Plan was completed. Both national and regional entities and two private sector representatives pledge support to	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					implement the strategy in 2024 and 2025 led by the OECS Commission.	
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	Output 14: Database established for interceptions at ports	2022-02-28	100%	100%		S
	Output 15: A strategic Plan for the Regional Financing System for shared IAS developed	2023-12-31	95%	100%	The CIASTF sent out letters to 50 potential donors. A grant was received from the Sandals foundation for USD 33,700 in January 2024 for the control of the Croton Scale in Grenada	S
	Output 16: Regional technical capacity developed to contact risk assessment and measure impact of IAS	2022-07-30	95%	100%	The Cost Benefit of managing the Green Vervet Monkey in St. Kitts and Nevis as well as the TR4 of Bananas were completed and circulated.	S
	Output 17: CIAS.NET strengthened as a learning network for IAS	2021-06-30	100%	100%		S
	Output 18: Regional App or ID IAS risk cards developed for prioritized species that can affect important biodiversity, agriculture, and human health developed for ports of entry.	2024-12-31	80%	98%	A Guide to the Naturalized and Invasive Plants of the Caribbean was printed circulated in January 2024. The guide to invasive animals in the Caribbean is available online and the printed version will be circulated in September 2024.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Moderate
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate	Moderate
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Substantial
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Moderate
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Obtaining the necessary behavioral change to prioritize prevention over control in terms of cost effectiveness	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	The project has built on heightened sensitivities among regulatory agencies and wider stakeholders in respect to the national sub-projects

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										hence this risk is considered lessened. Good adoption of the tools developed to enhance surveillance by participating countries as well as the wider Caribbean.
Changes in internal conditions, such as movement of staff (e.g. due to promotions) or the shifting of national local implementing partners to another Ministry. may lead to the delays in some components.	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	This has not been a significant factor in the life of the project hence the risk is considered low.
Unsustainable financing (non-materialization of co-finance and/or insufficient project funds due to unexpected changes in economies. availability of local professionals. transportation. etc.)	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	In reality the countries contributing increased levels of co-finance but the public sector agencies do not efficiently record their in kind contributions to the project.
Increased international tourism. trade and transport increases the risk of IAS entry and spread within the target countries:	All outcomes	M	M	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	This risk was minimized with lower travel due to the COVID19 pandemic although travel is now back to normal volume by all accounts. The project has contributed to the capabilities of the countries to enhance surveillance capabilities and continue the work. There have not been signals of enhanced risks
Climate change related habitat shifts and destruction create conditions for spread of Invasive Species:	All outcomes	M	M	M	M	M	N/A	M	=	The more frequent adverse weather associated with climate change contributes to IAS already present spreading faster with greater negative effects. This is a

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										background risk that the project has little influence over in itself, but capacities built in the project will have some impact in risk management/mitigation.
Limited access to data due to possible trade implications	Outcomes 3.1. 3.2	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	Some issues re data access but not due to trade implications; not of significant consequence.
Limited buy in from national communities	Outcomes 1.1.2.1	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	Low due to greater awareness
Changing government priorities through change in Governments or Ministers in charge	All outcomes	M	M	M	M	L	N/A	L	=	No elections planned in the remaining project period; has not been a factor in the recent reporting periods
Lack of regional buy-in	Outcomes 3.1.3.2	L	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	There has been good regional buyin as reflected in some outputs being implemented in the wider Caribbean.
Governance structure - oversight		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S		M	↓	Due to budgetary constraints, National Coordinators were not contracted by the regional EA which led to some challenges in communications that may appear as governance issue. With the project in final stages this has been less of a factor.
Implementation schedule		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S		S	=	This has been a factor triggered by COVID where high demands on limited staff lead to delays. This has normalized, and the work under most components are substantially

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										completed. The Barbados site project is still encountering delays however and is impacting the overall implementation.
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			=	
		L						L	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Climate change related habitat shifts and destruction create conditions for spread of Invasive Species	NSCs agreed to incorporate plans for climate change in their National strategies which is consistent with national priorities	The revised OECS IAS Strategy and Action Plan calls for greater monitoring and sharing of information as it relates to the impact of Climate change on the spread of new invasives.	More effective monitoring of the impacts of climate change on the spread of Invasives	2024-2-25	National partners as well as regional partners.
Governance structure - Oversight	no specific actions	A 5th IPSC meeting was held in March 2024	Additional IPSC Meeting to be Held	2024-03-29	All key stakeholders
Implementation schedule	CABI contracted consultants to work under direct supervision of CABI on behalf of the Barbados Biodiversity Unit to address procurement issues and	CABI and UNEP as well as the IPSC discussed the lingering delays in the construction of the bio secure fencing in Barbados pilot.	CABI and the national executing agency has agreed to cancel the contract of FFI and CABI will directly contract qualified contractors in Barbados	2024-08-30	CABI and MENB

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	delays in execution of the field aspects.		under the supervision of the national executing agency		
Management Structure	no specific actions	A 5th IPSC meeting was held in March 2024	CABI to contribute to negotiations to assure a smooth transition from project modality to agency internalization and maintaining regional coordination via the OECS secretariat, also considering engagement of the CARICOM secretariat.	ongoing toward project closure	CABI, National partners as well as regional partners.
Reporting	PMU has been proactive in following on reporting obligations mainly from the national sub-projects that in some cases have presented issues with timeliness.	Continued follow-up by the PMU in following on reporting obligations from the national sub-projects	Continued follow-up by the PMU in following on reporting obligations from the national sub-projects	ongoing toward project closure	CABI-PMU

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

No cost extensions to facilitate implementation delay due to operational reasons and to accommodate for COVID-19 pandemic induced delays

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		2018-07-09	2018-07-11	2022-05-31	
Amendment 1	Extension	2021-07-28	2021-08-02	2023-11-30	no changes to the project document; facilitate COVID19 pandemic-related delays
Amendment 2	Extension	2023-07-06	2023-07-24	2024-12-31	no changes to the project document; facilitate COVID19 pandemic-related delays

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Paragon. Christ Church. Barbados	13.0795	-59.4723		An uplifted wave-cut platform and cliff primarily covered in grass with exposed limestone.	Habitat augmentation and establishment of a 1.4ha fenced bio-secure site to protect a sub-population of the Critically Endangered Barbados leaf-toed gecko (<i>Phyllodactylus pulcher</i>) from invasive predators such as cats (<i>Felis catus</i>), rats (<i>Rattus spp.</i>), mice (<i>Mus</i>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					musculus). centipedes (Scolopendra spp.) and cane toads (Rhinella marina).
Bath Beach. St. John. Barbados	13.1865	-59.4752		A sand beach on the east coast of the island which hosts a nesting population of Critically Endangered hawksbill turtles (Eretmochelys imbricata).	Pilot project to experiment control measures for invasive mongooses (Herpestes auropunctatus) and rodents (Rattus spp. and Mus musculus) in situ to eliminate or reduce turtle nest and hatchling predation.
Redonda Island	16.9384	-62.3455		Offshore island formerly degraded by IAS; approx 49 km WSW of Antigua	IAS eradication
Green Island	17.0709	-61.6664		Offshore island threatened by IAS off east coast of Antigua	Rat Eradication
Nevis Peak	17.1412	-62.5794		forested interior of Nevis	Nest Predation Study
Nevis Peak	17.1492	-62.5841		forested interior of Nevis	Nest Predation Study
St Kitts and Nevis. Liamugia	17.3831	-62.8324		forested interior of St Kitts	Nest Predation Study
St Kitts and Nevis. Liamugia	17.3725	-62.8108		forested interior of St Kitts	Nest Predation Study

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]