



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9408	SMA IPMR ID	30603
Project Short Title	IAS Barbados and the OECS	Grant ID	
		Umoja WBS	GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-006590
Project Title	Preventing the COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 36
Parent Programme if child project			Age 63.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 31-May-21
Project Scope	Regional		Revised - Current PCA 31-Mar-21
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	25-Apr-18
Countries	Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Grenada; Dominica; St. Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	13-Nov-17
GEF financing amount	US\$ 3,747,945	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	11-Jul-18
Co-financing amount	US\$ 6,656,477	Date of First Disbursement	7-Aug-18
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	26-28 September 2018
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,727,592	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,655,698	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	1-Dec-21
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	1-Jun-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Dec-24

1.2 EA: 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 needs of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and St. Kitts

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division	Executing Agency(is)	CAB International
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Name of co-implementing Agency

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;

- TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)
- TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)
- TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer
- TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

Ersin Esin (OIC)
Christopher Cox
George Saddimbah
Glortizel Frangakis

- EA: Manager/Representative
- EA: Project Manager
- EA: Finance Manager
- EA: Communications lead, if relevant

Arne Witt
Naitram Ramnanan
Naftal Nyariki

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Nature action subprogramme
iii.
Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Healthy and productive ecosystems

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

2022-2026 UN MSDF in the Caribbean includes Outcome 6 'Caribbean countries manage natural resources & ecosystems strengthening their resilience & enhancing the resilience & prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them' which is relevant to the objectives under this project

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

Target 15.8 Prevent invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on

2.2 GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
Landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	not defined	113200	113200	66100

Implementation Status

2023

4th PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2023
 FY 2022
 FY 2021
 FY 2020
 FY 2019
 FY 2018
 FY 2017
 FY 2016
 FY 2015

PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
4th PIR	MS	S	L
3rd PIR	MS	S	L
2nd PIR	MU	MS	M
1st PIR	MS	MS	L

EA: Summary of status
 (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Component one: Overall more than 95% of this component is completed and awaiting full adoption into national policies and legal frameworks with respect to national invasive species management. In Antigua and Barbuda, the Department of the Environment Technical Working Committee incorporated invasive species as part of its mandate at the beginning of the project and will continue to coordinate issues pertaining to invasive species

2.4 Co-fir

EA: Planned Co-finance
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of

US\$ 6,656,477	EA: Actual to date:	7,793,856.18
Project has exceeded the co-financing target		

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting
EA: Stakeholder engagement
 (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

No PSC meetings in period (no major issues that required adjudication by the PSC; members kept updated via communications from the project unit).

1. A regional workshop was held virtually in August 2022 that engaged both national and regional stakeholders on the setting up of the Regional IAS Trust Fund. This meeting endorsed the recommendation of the project to set up the fund under the umbrella of the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund. 2. **St. Kitts and Nevis** held a national workshop in February 2023 to present the cost benefit analysis of the various management strategies assessed for the control of the monkey population. The feed-back from the participants were valuable in finalizing the draft national strategy that was presented to the government in June 2023. **Barbados:** Both house to house and focus groups sessions were used to inform communities surrounding both the Paragon Site Ragged Point site on the construction of bio-secure site and the general conservation efforts of the Barbados Leaf Toed Gecko. CABI participated in June 13-15 2023 in the OECS Environmental Sustainability Conference in preparation for the Committee of Ministers Meeting in July 2023. The Caribbean IAS Trust Fund was presented with support from the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund. Discussions were also held with the OECS Commission to jointly host the regional workshop to update the Regional IAS Strategy and Action Plan. This event has suffered several postponements due to conflicting schedules of the key stakeholders an unavailability of flights to bring participants. The final date was confirmed for September 26-29 with the option to participate virtually.

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan? No

2.6. Gende

EA: 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. In the National Steering Committees women with decision making power actively participated both from the governmental and non-governmental organizations. No serious imbalance of male and female were observed in terms of access to project resources. National and regional consultants were predominately females.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

Yes

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

No

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

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

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

In summary, there were no serious environmental and social safeguards documented in the CEO endorsement. However, 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. In Redonda within the first year after the removal of rats and feral goats the endemic reptile population more than quadrupled with significant increases in the migratory bird populations as well.

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The following key knowledge products have been generated in this report period: **1.** Lionfish in Barbados video informatic; **2.** Assessment and Management of Lionfish and Status of Other Marine Invasive Species of Threat to High Biodiversity - value reef ecosystems by Valles, Walcot and Oxenford of CERMES, UWI; **3.** Lionfish - Invasive Species Poster (Barbados). **4.** National Invasive Alien Species Policy for Barbados (Draft) and associated workshop reports/resources.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

Invasive Species continues to be a significant threat to biodiversity on Small Island States. However, to mitigate this threat there is a continuous need to build capacity to manage IAS. Effective policies and legislation to assist in the prevention of new introductions must also be in place. These and other prerequisites for managing IAS requires sustainable funding. However, at the national level there is great deal of resistance due to competing demands to establish a dedicated sustainable funding mechanism for IAS. However, there is support for a regional mechanism to be set up to do this at a regional level.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

Key headlines for stories to be developed: **Antigua & Barbuda:** Removal of invasive species on Redonda resulted in remarkable recovery of endangered endemic biodiversity. Public and Private sector partnerships protects endangered endemic biodiversity on private off shore islands in Antigua and Barbuda. **Barbados:** Active Spear and potfishing of Lionfish in Barbados resulted in no discernable impacts on reef fishery. Active trapping of moongooses during turtle nesting season significantly enhances (67%) hatchlings survivability. **St Kitts & Nevis:** Mass trapping and euthanization is the most cost effective strategy for the long term management of invasive monkeys in St. Kitts and Nevis. Caribbean Biosecurity Interception System being adopted across the Caribbean.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems							
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)	<p>Antigua: Some cross collaboration in effect. Public sector coordinates with NGOs on offshore islands but little with the private sector.</p> <p>Barbados: No systematic cross sectoral frameworks in existence.</p> <p>St. Kitts and Nevis: no cross-sectoral framework in existence.</p>	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% (1 national cross-sectoral coordinating committee on IAS)	<p>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.</p> <p>Barbados: The Biodiversity working group functioning as the coordinating mechanism for IAS in Barbados.</p> <p>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.</p>	S

			National Invasive Species Strategies 75% completed.	Stakeholders meeting their commitment in implementing 3 National IAS Strategies and action plan that was developed in a participatory approach.	95%	<p>Antigua and Barbuda: Although the expectation of updating the legal and policy framework did not progress beyond drafts that were submitted to the Attorney's General office this group, along with the legal consultant will continue to pursue this post project.</p> <p>Barbados: The draft National IAS Strategy and action plan was presented to national workshop in August 2022 and finalized.</p> <p>St. Kitts and Nevis: With agreement of the NSC, CABI hired a regional consultant to address the many deficiencies in the strategy submitted by a national consultant. The output of the regional consultant will be reviewed in a consultation of key technical experts of the departments of the environment and agriculture the planned for Q4 2023.</p>	S
	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	85%	Recommendations contained in the Marine; Pet and Aquaria Trade; and Horticulture risk assessments drafted as protocols for finalization with the key stakeholders inclusive of the private sector. The recommendations from the International Trade and Passenger Luggage will also be translated into protocols with the participation of key stakeholders in 2023. These would be circulated via social media and the project website.	S	

	<p># of persons and # of department/offices targeted by the awareness campaign, applying information on IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations.</p>	<p>Antigua and Barbuda: 83% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 33% estimated for the general public</p> <p>Barbados: 85% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 30% estimated for general public</p> <p>St. Kitts and Nevis: 75% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 23% estimated for general public</p>	<p>50% of the Regional Awareness campaign implemented inclusive of a plan to measure effectiveness of the strategy</p> <p>At least 2 different 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>Through the Regional Awareness campaign, awareness of IAS threats raised by 5% and among the general public by 25%</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 were circulated via the Ministry's website. The consultants were encourage to publish the findings in a referred journal. A community out reach to Paragon and surrounding communities were undertaken to sensitize the local communities of the construction of the bio secure fencing.</p> <p>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 was presented to national stakeholders. A scientific paper on the collaboration of threats posed by the monkeys to human health is being worked on for publication in a referred journal later in 2023. A</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>3. Increase national budgetary support for IAS.</p>	<p>Antigua: An estimated US\$1,650,000</p> <p>Barbados: An estimated 2,500,000 US\$ is invested on IAS per annum</p> <p>St. Kitts and Nevis: An estimated US\$ 160,000 is invested on IAS per annum.</p>	<p>3 Draft of national cost- recovery</p>	<p>Antigua: US\$1,650,000</p> <p>Barbados: US\$ 2,750,000;(15% inc over baseline)</p> <p>St. Kitts and Nevis: US\$ 176,000 (15% inc over baseline)</p>	<p>95% % activity completed.</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>95% of activity completed</p>	<p>In 2022, it was estimated that at least 3 million USD is required to adequately prevent and deal with</p> <p>Data unavailable to accurately estimate the current values.</p> <p>Stakeholders were consulted in February 2022. There was no support for the establishment of a National IAS Trust Fund. Data was received only for Public Health only which is approximately 100,000 USD annually. As such, it can be concluded that the budget for IAS exceeds the targeted 176,000.</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>4. Financing mechanism in place to support IAS related activities.</p>	<p>No dedicated IAS financing mechanism in place</p>	<p>Potential funding mechanism identified and feasibility assessed by midterm.</p>	<p>3 countries participating in a cost recovery mechanism to manage IAS</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>Consultancy conducted by CABI for developing national sustainable funding mechanism did not find support for any of the best practices available in the literature for raising funds to support biosecurity work as there is little or no support for any additional taxes or fees to be charged.</p>	<p>MU</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1 Eradication and/or improved control of IAS impacting global biodiversity significance, thereby reducing threats to key species</p>							<p>HS</p>

2.1 Eradication and/or improved control of IAS impacting global biodiversity significance, thereby reducing threats to key species.	1. Antigua: Stabilizing populations of critically endangered native species: Redonda ground lizard; Redonda anole; Redonda Skink; Redonda pygmy gecko.	1. Antigua: Stabilizing populations of critically endangered native	Native species population stabilized or increased	Native species population (as in baseline) stabilized or increased.	400% increase overall (to be verified)	Monitoring visit by CABI and discussions with EAG staff indicates that the populations increased by more than 400%. A final verification report is pending.	HS
	Barbados: Increased stability of populations of : 1. Endemic reptiles - Barbados leaf-toed 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.)	Leaf-toed gecko surveys in 2014 estimated total population at 12,000; Thread snake populations at pilot site will 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.	Bio secure site(s) for threatened 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.	Leaf -toed gecko population stabilized or increased; Thread snake population stabilized or increased; nesting population stabilized or increased; key indicator species maintain their ranking and lionfish numbers remain in check.	70% of activities completed.	Surveys of the leaf-toed gecko population between December 2021 and February 2022 showed a decline in 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. 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 mongooses 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%. The Lionfish Draft Final Report was submitted in March of 2023. Key findings of the report includes: 1. Lionfish densities have remained low in Barbados. 2. Lionfish have not damaged reef the fishes important to coral reef health. 3. Lionfish have not affected the amount of fish being caught by reef fishes. Met expectations.	S
	St. Kitts: Improved capacity to manage and control Vervet monkey (Chlorocebus aethiops) to sustainably control their numbers in the wild.	No effective management plan to control monkeys (Chlorocebus aethiops)	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	98% of activity completed.	The management options for managing the monkey population was presented to the national stakeholders in February 2023. No significant damage to native biodiversity was found. However the monkey was having a significant impact on agriculture and households. The cost effectiveness of the following management strategies were assessed for controlling the monkeys in agriculture 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 private sector. The bounty system by the national authorities is not self sustaining.	S
Outcome 3 Regional Biosecurity							S

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	40% activity completed. End of target expected to be significantly exceeded by end of project.	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 to work with 7 national consultants to collect data on the high risk pathways for introducing IAS: used equipment and tyres; wood and wood products; and agricultural commodities. This study trained the NPOs 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
	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 OECS in Existence)	Regional IAS strategy developed including gender considerations) and regional working group operational with at least one face to face meeting per year and	Regional IAS Strategy adopted by the OECS Commission. At least 3 meetings (virtual) of the regional working group (proof of	65%	This activity is dependent on the availability of many stakeholders. COVID 19, competing regional events, availability of the key staff at the OECS commission, as well as the lead consultant, in addition to, unavailability of flights has resulted in three postponements of this event. The final date in which the activity will proceed with the stakeholders available will be September 27 to 29th 2023	S
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	100%	17 persons trained (35% females) Subsequent to 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
		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	85%	The Invasive Plant App was downloaded on the CBIS to allow Plant Quarantine and Custom Officers to access the app via the CBIS tool. All preproduction works completed and printer selected the Plant App to be printed.	HS
		No dedicated financing mechanism in place for common IAS measures among countries	Potential regional funding mechanism identified and feasibility assessed by mid term	Cost recovery strategy socialized at a regional level to obtain approval and backstopping from key partners (CARICOM, OECS, etc.)	95%	CABI and CBF is proceeding to establish Caribbean IAS Trust Fund with the setting up of a steering committee as well as approaching donors to contribute to the fund. CABI and CBF will proceed to establish and operate the fund post project if it is not fully operational during the life of the project.	MS
Outcome 4							

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity (Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; St. Kitts and Nevis)					
Output 1. 3 Critical Situational Analyses completed: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis	Dec-21	100%	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: Completed 15th June 2020; Barbados: completed March 2022; St. Kitts and Nevis: completed May 2020.	S
Output 2. 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	Nov-20	95%	98%	Antigua and Barbuda: National IAS Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030 completed June 2020; Barbados: Draft National Invasive Species Policy for Barbados submitted August 2022 as part of the National Invasive Species Policy and Resource Mobilization Plan for Barbados; St. Kitts and Nevis: draft submitted May 2020 had many deficiencies. CABI hired a regional consultant to address some of the deficiencies. The revised document was reviewed in March 2023 and is awaiting final approval by stakeholders.	S
Output 3. 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.	Feb-21	25%	55%	Antigua and Barbuda: Draft legal instruments based on the two technical reports:- 1. the protected areas and invasive species regulations and 2. Legal action plan for the protected areas and invasive alien species were suited to the attorney general's office. Barbados: Legal drafts will follow the finalization of the IAS policy. St Kitts and Nevis: Draft Environment Protection Bill is currently with the AGs office and will include protection from IAS.	S
Output 4. (3) Awareness and capacity building programs developed and implemented (internalizing IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations).	Jun-22	75%	85%	Approximately 86,000 visitors viewed the https://caribbeaninvasives.org project website during the period. The website contains approximately 20 GB of information on IAS in Barbados and OECS, including training materials pertaining to various training events hosted by the project. The CEPA plans have been effectively rolled out in the three core countries. Post CEPA KAPs is scheduled to be completed in Q4 2023 in Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis and in Barbados in Q1 2024.	S
Output 5: (3) Support to the design and implementation of National cost recovery financial mechanisms	Jun-23	75%	85%	The international best practices for funding IAS was reviewed and presented to national stakeholders in Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitt and Nevis in February 2023. None of the suggested mechanisms suggested: including portion of airport departure tax be dedicated to biosecurity; % of tourism tax (inclusive of cruise passengers); environmental management taxes and user fees (includign national park fees); duty on high risk commodities were not endorsed by the national stakeholders Barbados has not completed its resource mobilization plan as part of their NISSAP and Policy framework.	S
Under Comp 2 Control and Management of IAS Impacts					
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.	Oct-22	80%	100%	All accounts these this has been a very successful pilot project as observed by a monitoring visit to Redonda and Green Island. The final report quantifying the increases in endemic biodiversity is expected before the end of 2023. CABI and DOE will be working with the Environmental Awareness Group and Flora and Fauna International to ensure that the success is documented and widely circulated.	HS
Output 7: Review and implement improved biosecurity protocols to detect and prevent incursions by IAS on Redonda and other priority offshore islands.	Mar-22	85%	98%	Biosecurity plan completed. Documentation for the establishment of the Redonda ecosystem reserve was submitted to the authorities for Redonda to be declared as the Redonda Ecosystem Reserve, a protected area. A committee, chaired by the EAG Executive Director, is in place overseeing this process. Cabinet approval is expected in Q3 2023.	HS

Output 8 : (Barbados) Bio secure site(s) for threatened native reptiles established.	Sep-23	25%	50%	Due to inordinate delays CABI contracted Fauna and Flora International (FFI) on behalf of the government of Barbados in November 2022. The materials arrived and cleared customs after the time the specialized contractors were available and will now have to be rescheduled for October 2023. Some materials were also short and will have to be sourced locally or the size of the fencing will have to be reduced.	MS
Output 9: Monitoring program on effectiveness of control of invasive alien plant species in support of the Integrated Gully System Management Plan	Sep-22	15%	25%	After prolonged delays in executing the pilot to achieve this outcome CABI contracted a regional consultant that has indicated that the focus species <i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> is not a serious issue in the gully ecosystem in Barbados. The Biodiversity Unit in response is conducting a widespread survey in preparation of a full size project for management of the gully ecosystem in Barbados. MENB has agreed that possibly the best course quantify the extent of invasive plants in the gully ecosystem and address this issue in the larger project that is planned.	MU
Output 10: Rat and mongoose control at selected Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) nesting beaches	Sep-22	75%	100%	Trapping of IAS and monitoring showed that only mongooses were preys of turtle nests on Bath Beach. 57 mongooses removed showed a 76% reduction in nest predation.	HS
Output 11: Lionfish assessment and management project in place at high biodiversity value reef sites.	Jun-22	75%	100%	Surveys conducted showed that there were no detectable impact of Lionfish on fishery assemblages in reefs of high biodiversity nor on catch composition of reef fisheries.	HS
Output 12: St Kitts and Nevis: Management plan developed for the sustained control and management of the monkey (<i>Chorocebus aethiops</i>)	Dec-22	85%	98%	The key strategies evaluated by the project was presented to a national stakeholder consultation in February 2023. The final management strategy was circulated for comments by key stakeholders and will be finalized by August 2023.	S

Under Comp 3

Regional Biosecurity

Output 13: Regional strategy for prevention and surveillance at ports of entry (i.e. customs) developed and Regional IAS Working Group established	Feb-22	75%	85%	Port Biosecurity survey was completed in 2019 that recommended the <i>Declare, Dispose or Be Fined Campaign</i> . This recommendation was developed into the <i>Declare, Dispose or Pay Campaign</i> . This campaign was handed over to the 7 countries for implementation in November 2022. CABI has since commissioned a stainless steel amnesty bin to allow passengers to self dispose of items that pose a biosecurity risk. this is expected to be rolled out by October 2023 and be part of the assessment of the risk of passenger luggage. CABI is working with OECS and other regional entities as an ad hoc working group focussed on the Regional Strategy and enhancing regional surveillance. However, CABI is actively soliciting representation from governments, the NGO community to form a regional working group to guide the setting up and management of the Caribbean IAS Trust Fund in collaboration with the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund.	HS
Output 14: Database established for interceptions at ports	Feb-22	100%	100%	Caribbean Biosecurity Interception System was completed in August 2022. The CBIS was upgraded by the CPHD and USDA/APHIS and has been rolled out in 17 countries in the Caribbean. An app was also developed to allow data collection on mobile devices. This device is being used to complete the International Trade Risk Assessment. https://urlisand.esvalabs.com/?u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cbis.cphdforum.org&e=fa4695b0&h=dafd229c&f=n&p=y	HS
Output 15: A strategic Plan for the Regional Financing System for shared IAS developed	Dec-22	75%	95%	CABI signed an MOU with the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund to establish the Caribbean IAS Trust Fund. This was endorsed by a regional stakeholder consultation and CABI and CBF is now actively seeking establish the fund. Letters requesting potential donors to contribute to the fund as well as the setting up of steering committee to guide the process is expected to be completed by December 2023.	S

Output 16: Regional technical capacity developed to contact risk assessment and measure impact of IAS	Jul-22	75%	95%	Regional capacity building workshop held in 2018 for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis in Barbados and the Risk Assessment workshop was held in February 2022 in Grenada. One cost benefit analysis was completed for the monkey management in St. Kitts and Nevis. Barbados shelved the plan to conduct the cost benefit analysis on the impacts of the Lionfish as not detectable impact was observed in reefs of high biodiversity.	S
Output 17: CIAS.NET strengthened as a learning network for IAS	Jun-21	100%	100%	The website continues to receive, on average, more than 7,000 unique visits per month. https://caribbeaninvasives.org/	HS
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.	Sep-23	50%	80%	The publisher has been selected and the layout of the Invasive Plant App is completed. The birds, fishes and invertebrates are 75% completed however, accessing appropriate photos is slowing progress. This is expected to be completed by December.	HS
Under Comp 4					
Under Comp 5					

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Implementation schedule	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project
3 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative
5 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low
6 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. 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)

4th 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.

Risk	Risk Rating								Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Obtaining the necessary behavioral change to prioritize	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L			=	Good adoption of the tools developed to enhance
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			=	No major movements of staff expected before project comes to an end.
Unsustainable financing (non-materialization of co-	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L			=	In reality the countries contributing increased
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			=	This risk is minimized with lower travel due to the pandemic. The project will have significantly enhanced the surveillance by Q4 2023.
Climate change related habitat shifts and destruction create conditions for spread of Invasive Species:	All outcomes	M	M	M	M	M			=	The more frequent adverse weather associated with climate change contributes to IAS already present spreading faster with greater negative effects
Limited access to data due to possible trade implications	Outcomes 3.1, 3.2	M	L	L	L	L			=	Some issues re access but not due to trade implications.
Limited buy in from national communities	Outcomes 1.1,2.1	M	L	L	L	L			=	Low due to greater awareness
Changing government priorities through change in Governments or Ministers in charge	All outcomes	M	M	M	M	L			↓	No elections planned in the remaining project period.
Lack of regional buy-in	Outcomes 3.1,3.2	L	L	L	L	L			=	There was good regional buy in as reflected in some outputs being implemented in the wider Caribbean.

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	Minor amendments
Results framework		no changes to the project document; facilitate COVID19 pandemic-related delays
Components and cost		
Institutional and implementation arrangements		
Financial management		
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B	
Executing Entity		
Executing Entity Category		
Minor project objective change		
Safeguards		
Risk analysis		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%		
Co-financing		
Location of project activity		
Other		

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		09-Jul-18	11-Jul-18	31-May-22	
Amendment 1	Extension	28-Jul-21	02-Aug-21	30-Nov-23	no changes to the project document; facilitate COVID19 pandemic-related delays
Amendment 2	Extension	06-Jul-23	24-Jul-23	31-Dec-24	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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames (<http://www.geonames.org/>) 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](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name <small>Required field</small>	Latitude <small>Required field</small>	Longitude <small>Required field</small>	Geo Name ID <small>Required field if the location is not an exact site</small>	Location Description <small>Optional text field</small>	Activity Description <small>Optional text field</small>
Paragon, Christ Church, Barbados	13.0795	-59.4723		An uplifted wave-cut platform an	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 musculus</i>), centipedes (<i>Scolopendra spp.</i>), and cane toads (<i>Rhinella marina</i>).
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	Pilot project to experiment control measures for invasive mongooses (<i>Herpestes auroreus</i>) and rodents (<i>Rattus spp.</i> and <i>Mus musculus</i>) in situ to eliminate or reduce turtle nest and hatching predation.
Redonda Island	16.9384	-62.3455			IAS eradication
Green Island	17.3559	-60.2655			Rat Eradication
Nevis Peak	17.1412	-62.5794			Nest Predation Study
Nevis Peak	17.1492	-62.5841			Nest Predation Study
St Kitts and Nevis, Liamugia	17.3831	-62.8324			Nest Predation Study
St Kitts and Nevis, Liamugia	17.3725	-62.8308			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]