

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Invasive Alien Species Management**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4714 |
| GEF ID | 4771 |
| Title | Enhancing National Capacities to manage Invasive Alien Species (IAS) by implementing the National Strategy on IAS |
| Country(ies) | Mexico, Mexico |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The Government of Mexico (GoM) is seeking GEF support through UNDP to address the limited orientation and resources in its existing IAS management systems; to influence production practices employed by the AAWF sectors; and to reduce the spread and impacts of IAS in vulnerable and globally significant ecosystems (islands and protected areas). Through the project, the GoM will undertake rapid and coordinated implementation of MexicoÔÇÖs National Strategy on Invasive Species (NSIS, 2010), designed to strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework for IAS management. The project will devote special attention to the development and application of new policies, laws and regulations to reducing or eliminating harmful practices in the AAWF sectors. The project also will develop practical experience and knowledge on IAS management through demonstration projects at selected sites encompassing high priority ecosystems, which will enable the GoM to determine cost effective IAS management practices over the long-term and provide a model for replication. The proposed project actions comply with GEF5ÔÇÖs Strategic Objective 2: ÔÇ£Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectorsÔÇØ, and specifically Outcome 2.3: ÔÇ£Improved management frameworks to prevent, control and manage invasive alien speciesÔÇØ. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Lyes Ferroukhi (lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Maria Lukina-Lebedeva (maria.lukina-lebedeva@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Ms. Georgia Born-Schmidt (gborn@conabio.gob.mx) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Gerardo Arroyo (gerardo.arroyo@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Carlos Jimenez (carlos.jimenez@semarnat.gob.mx) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Ms. Patricia Koleff (pkoleff@conabio.gob.mx) |
| Other Partners | Ms. Mariam Latofski (mariam.latofski@islas.org.mx) |

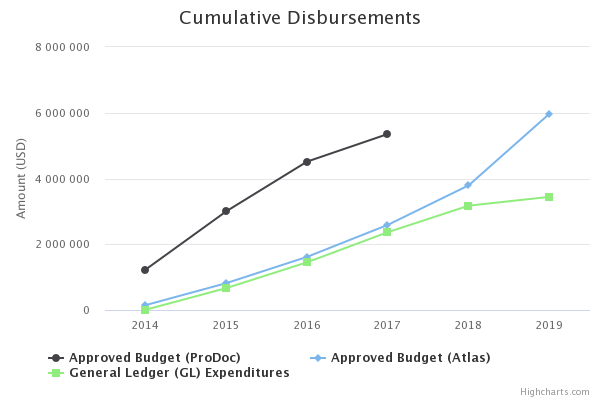
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To safeguard globally significant biodiversity in vulnerable ecosystems by building capacity to prevent, detect, control and manage IAS in Mexico** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Strengthened national level invasive species management framework, measured by an increase in total score of the IAS TT  Issue  1) Is there a National Coordination Mechanism to assist with the design and implementation of a national IAS strategy?  2) Is there a National IAS strategy and is it being implemented?  3) Has the national IAS strategy led to the development and adoption of comprehensive framework of policies, legislation, and regulations across sectors  4) Have priority pathways for invasions been identified and actively managed and monitored?  5) Are detection, delimiting and monitoring surveys conducted on a regular basis?  6) Are best management practices being applied in project target areas?  TOTAL SCORE  TOTAL POSSIBLE | Scores at Start of Project:  1  2  2  1  1  1  TOTAL SCORE 8  TOTAL POSSIBLE 29 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Scores at End of Project:  3  3  4  2  5  8  TOTAL SCORE 25  TOTAL POSSIBLE 29 | Tracking tool Score: 15  Progress made regarding National coordination mechanism, legal infrastructure with the publication of the National IAS List and a few sectorial regulations as well as monitoring. | Score: 17 Progress made regarding (4) pathway identification and management and (5) IAS ranking |
| Strengthened national capacities for IAS management, as measured by the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard | Average score on Capacity Development Scorecard: 43 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Average score on Capacity Development Scorecard by end of project: 76 | Average score on Capacity Development Scorecard: 51. Progress made on generating information on IAS, including the National List, baselines for NPA, studies, surveys, maps and mapping metho-dologies for invasive plants, risk assessments and other data sources (Naturalista). Increase of score also due to dialogue on IAS established with the public. | Scorecard: 69.  Progress made on generating information on IAS, including the National List, baselines for NPA, studies, surveys, maps and mapping metho-dologies for invasive plants, risk assessments and other data sources (Naturalista). Increase of score also due to dialogue on IAS established with the public and perceived regarding available training and teamwork. |
| Supporting framework for implementation of the National Strategy for Invasive Species (NSIS), as measured by:  • National (federal and state level) and international institutions (government, NGOs & Universities) involved in the implementation process of the NSIS  • Cost effectiveness of IAS management actions | • # of official institutional partners involved in IAS management in Mexico: 8 governmental institutions, 3 Universities, 2 NGOs, 1 State level organization  • No consolidated information on the costs of different IAS management strategies (prevention, response, control, etc.) in Mexico, or how costs differ in varying ecological / logistical conditions | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 1 additional institutional partner becomes involved in IAS management each year of the project  • Cost coefficients, based on IAS management activities carried out at selected project field sites, developed and guiding priority setting of NSIS goals / activities by end of project | Total to 9 governmental institutions, 6 Universities and 1 producers association.  Additional institution: National Commission of Aquaculture and Fisheries, CONAPESCA, has signed a MOU confirming its participation at the High-level Committee. Non-formalized collaborations: Tecnológico de Monterrey, Institute for Economic Studies of UNAM and Follette School of Public Affairs & Agricultural & Applied Economics, Wisconsin- Madison, USA) and association of ornamental fish producers, focused on outreach efforts and participation at the technical committee. | Additional institution: National Commission of Aquaculture and Fisheries, CONAPESCA, has signed a MOU confirming its participation at the High-level Committee. Non-formalized collaborations: Tecnológico de Monterrey, Institute for Economic Studies of UNAM and Follette School of Public Affairs & Agricultural & Applied Economics, Wisconsin-Madison, USA and association of ornamental fish producers, focused on outreach efforts and participation at the technical committee.    No additional partner in 2019.    No study initiated regarding cost effectiveness as there is not enough information available to conduct such a study. |
| Entry and spread of IAS into 15 islands (6 island groups) reduced through biosecurity inspections of goods/persons who arrive at the islands by air/sea | 0% of goods and persons arriving at islands are subject to biosecurity inspections | *(not set or not applicable)* | Goods and persons arriving at islands are subject to biosecurity inspections  • 100%: Guadalupe, Socorro, Banco Chinchorro  • 50%: San Benito, Espíritu Santo  • 25%: Arrecife Alacranes | 100% of the goods arriving on vessels of the Marine corps at Cedros and Guadalupe are inspected by dogs since last month. Island biosecurity protocols are ready, but implement-tation is still not consolidated. Protocols have to be institutionalized by CONANP. | 100% of the goods arriving on vessels of the Marine corps at Cedros and Guadalupe are inspected by dogs, marine corps, and fishermen clean their shoes to avoid plant seed introduction, vessels are inspected for stowaways. Biosecurity personnel has been contracted for Alacrances, Banco Chinchorro and Espiritu Santo. They do increasing inspections of goods and equipment going to the islands. |
| Populations of key IAS contained to below thresholds that endanger native species and their habitats, providing additional protection to at least :  • 155 endemic species, and 168 species of flora and fauna classified under NOM-059 , at 15 islands (6 island groups) totaling 46,420 hectares  • 191 endemic species, and 983 species of flora and fauna classified under NOM-059, at 9 mainland protected areas totaling 4,240,349 hectares | Populations of selected high impact IAS at sites (low, medium, high; estimates will be validated during year 1 of the project):  • Feral cats (Felis gatus) on Isla Guadalupe, Isla Espiritu Santo, Isla Socorro and Banco Chinchorro - Medium  • Mice (Peromyscus eremicus cedrosensi) on San Benito Archipelago – High  • Feral goats (Capra hircus) on Isla Espiritu Santo - Medium  • Black rats (Rattus rattus) on Banco Chinchorro – High  • Vidrillo (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) at El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve – High  • Pacific Oyster (Crassostrea gigas) at El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve - Medium  • Black rats (Rattus rattus) at the APFF Sierra de Álamos-Río Cuchujaqu – High  • Salt cedar (Tamarix ramosissima) at the APFF Sierra de Álamos-Río Cuchujaqu – High  • Giant Cane (Arundo donax) (90 hectares) and Chinese Privet (Ligustrum lucidum) (120 hectares) at the Cumbres de Monterrey National Park – Medium  • Feral dogs (Canis lupus familiaris) and feral cats (Felis gatus) at the Cañón del Sumidero National Park – High  • Lionfish (Pterois volitans) at the Sian Ka’an Biosphere Reserve - Medium | *(not set or not applicable)* | Populations of selected high impact IAS at sites by end of project:  • 0 on Isla Espiritu Santo and Banco Chinchorro; Low on Isla Guadalupe and Isla Soccoro  • 0  • 0  • 0  • Medium  • Low  • Medium  • Medium  • Low  • Low  • Low | 10% of Guadalupe island is cat free. Espiritu Santo y Banco Chinchorro: are 100% cat free. Socorro: In October 2017 9 cats were captured = capture success 0.004% => very close to complete eradication Eradication on Guadalupe Island is progressing as planned and is expected to be completed in 2020.  Socorro Island eradication will be completed end of 2018. | 58% of Guadalupe island is cat free; eradication is progressing as planned and is expected to be completed in 2020.    Espíritu Santo and Banco Chinchorro islands: there are 0 cats    Socorro - cats: closer to complete eradication. Trapping effort greatly increased. Ramsey model suggests aprox. 109 cats left. Eradication will be completed in 2019.    San Benito Archipelago - Mice: eradication completed, last monitoring in June confirmed absence.    Espiritu Santo - goats: There is already a final version of the Work Plan for the eradication of feral goats and the additional explanations for the permit that were required.    Banco Chinchorro – Black rats (Rattus rattus) erradicated    El Vizcaíno Biosphere:    - Vidrillo: Through the Environmental Services Program of CONAFOR monitoring and maintenance efforts were followed up at the plots where the control was carried out (5 ha), Level: still high as this was a pilot activity (expectations established in the PRODOC were unrealistic)    - Pacific Oyster (Crassostrea gigas) - low: as a result of the study small populations detected at 10 sites & several oysters removed, stakeholders are ready to engage to clean up those sites and start monitoring efforts to prevent new establishements.    APFF Sierra de Álamos-Río Cuchujaqui:  - Black rats (Rattus rattus): it was decided that it was not a priority for the area: low.  - Salt cedar (Tamarix ramosissima) - 6.8 ha controlled and 118 trees eliminated - Medium    NP Cumbres de Monterrey:  - Giant Cane (Arundo donax) (217 hectares)  - Chinese Privet (Ligustrum lucidum) (120 hectares) - Both Medium due to the size of population and in case of the latter also due to re-sprouting  - Golden rain tree (Koelreuteria paniculata): 12 ha  - Mother of Thousands (Kalanchoe daigremontiana): 25 ha  Tree tobacco (Nicotiana glauca): 7 ha    NP Cañón del Sumidero:  - Feral dogs (Canis lupus familiaris): 37 - Low  - Feral cats (Felis gatus) - Low    RB Sian Ka’an:  - Lionfish (Pterois volitans) Activities within the Regional Strategies for the Control of Lionfish in the Mesoamerican Reef System continue; "Local Committee for the control of the lionfish in Mexico-Region of the Yucatan Peninsula and the Mexican Caribbean" has been established, fishing cooperatives in the area have continued with lion fish extraction. - Medium due to the size of population only containment is possible |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **National IAS management framework** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| % of species being imported into Mexico for the first time that have a risk analyses (for potential impacts on biodiversity) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% of species are subject to risk analyses or at least rapid assessments for potential impacts on biodiversity | Rapid Risk Assessment (RRA) for 468 alien invasive species (IAS), all 348 included in the first official Mexican IAS list published by SEMARNAT in Dic. 2016 have such RRA.  Based on a technical opinion of CONABIO the 28 of May 2018 the import request of the Alfalfa leafcutting bee Megachile rotundata from Canada was declined by SENASICA-SAGARPA. | Rapid Risk Assessment (RRA) for 690 alien invasive species (IAS), all 348 included in the first official Mexican IAS list published by SEMARNAT in Dec. 2016 have such RRA (102 were generated during the GEF-project |
| Effective biosecurity systems at productive sector facilities, including: nurseries, breeding ponds / farms, distribution centers, UMAs and PIMVS | Productive sector companies and associations lack knowledge, experience and capacities for applying biosecurity protocols or technologies for IAS that impact biodiversity | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 productive sector facilities that deal in IAS with potential impacts on biodiversity applying Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) systems and/or implementing improved IAS management technologies by the end of the project | 1 ornamental fish breeding facility (Criadero Acatlán) with improved biosecurity measures. A study for CESAEM was conducted which generated biosecurity proposals for all types of production grounds in Morelos. These results were pre-sented to producers in July 2017. A training was held for 25 producers in Acatlán in June 2018. A closed cycle system for fish breeding is in development, to serve as a permanent capacity building facility. | Jalisco: A training was held for 25 producers in Acatlán in June 2018. 1 ornamental fish breeding facility (Criadero Acatlán) with improved biosecurity measures.  Morelos: A study for CESAEM was conducted which generated biosecurity proposals for all types of production grounds in Morelos. These results were presented to producers in July 2017.  Two workshops were given to 53 producers on biosecurity measures for ornamental fish producers in 2019. The installation and implementation of the basic biosecurity infrastructure in at least 10 farms is in process to avoid dispersion of IAS.  A closed cycle system for fish breeding is in development, to serve as a permanent capacity building facility. |
| Regulations under existing legislation to strengthen management authority over IAS that impact biodiversity (laws / regulations that might need to be revised / strengthened include):  • Ley General de Vida Silvestre  • El Sistema Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agropecuaria y Alimentaria (SINASICA)  • Ley Federal de Derechos (LFD)  • Leyes y reglamentos sobre vida silvestre, lo forestal y acuícola  • Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal (LOAPF) | Laws and regulations for wildlife, forestry and fisheries are insufficient for prevention, early detection, rapid response, and control and eradication of IAS that impact biodiversity | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regulations for management of IAS that impact biodiversity in wildlife, forestry and fisheries are drafted by the end of the project | No changes in the targeted laws. The only contribution made so far to a national law were suggestions for the Law on Biodiversity, which was refuted by National Congress in April 2018. More relevant is the publication of the National List of IAS in 2016 as a SEMARNAT Agreement, although not legally binding. Some sectorial regulations for the management of IAS are in development for African oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) and for ornamental fishes, pending approval by institutions in charge. The prohibition of Pangasiidae fishes and of the alfalfa leafcutter bee (Megachile rotundata) The book “Mexico’s main challenges regarding alien invasive species” result of the workshop with representatives of the senate was published & publically presented to further promote the necessity of legal changes.  The book was cited in a request of the Environmental Commission of the Senate regarding the implementation of the Convention of Ballast Water. | No changes in the targeted laws. The only contribution made so far to a national law were suggestions for the Law on Biodiversity, which was refuted by National Congress in April 2018. More relevant is the publication of the National List of IAS in 2016 as a SEMARNAT Agreement, although not legally binding. Some sectoral regulations for the management of IAS are in development for African oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) and for ornamental fish, pending approval by institutions in charge. The prohibition of Pangasiidae fishes and of the alfalfa leafcutter bee (Megachile rotundata) The book “Mexico’s main challenges regarding alien invasive species” result of the workshop with representatives of the senate was published & publically presented to further promote the necessity of legal changes.  The book was cited in a request of the Environmental Commission of the Senate regarding the implementation of the Convention of Ballast Water.  The reforms of the following laws have been approved "General Law for Sustainable Forest Development" and the "General Law for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture". A proposal for the Regulation of the LGDFS was agreed with CONAFOR and PROFEPA and a proposal for the LGPAS Regulation is uploaded to COFEMER.  Currently SEMARNAT, SENASCIA, CONAFOR and CONABIO are working on an Emergency NOM-XXX-SEMARNAT-201X for the Asian Gypsy moth (Lymantria dispar). |
| % of inspectors at points of entry or other inspection sites within Mexico are trained in use of the National List of Invasive Species or in protocols to prevent the introduction/spread of IAS that impact BD | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >90% | 100% of PROFEPA inspectors of the DGIPIAF = 122 and 46% DGIVF = 120 en total 60,7% have have received training to update their knowledge regarding IAS in general and forest pests in particular, as well as in risk analysis, the National list of IAS and in the application of inspection protocols to prevent the introduction of IAS. Capacity building continues on an annual basis until the end of the project. The most recent training took place 16-19 of May 2018 in Mazatlan. Inspectors are equipped with modern tools to facilitate the detection on invasive alien species. | Capacity building for inspectors takes place on an annual basis until the end of the project to update their knowledge regarding IAS in general and forest pests in particular, as well as in risk analysis, the National list of IAS and in the application of inspection protocols to prevent the introduction of IAS.    2018: A capacity building event took place the 16-19 of May 2 in Mazatlan. Inspectors were equipped with modern tools to facilitate the detection on invasive alien species.    2019: Capacitacity building for 25 inspectors of 12 delegations in 2019 Mexico City. More inspectors were equipped with modern tools to facilitate the detection on invasive alien species.    DGIPIAF: 100% inspectors have received training (n total=96) As some of the inspectors received different trainings numbers are as follows:  # trained inspectors in total= 324 (94 women)  DGIVF: 120 inspectors have received training (30 women) (#total=260) = 46% |
| Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) systems for IAS that impact biodiversity | No EDRR systems exist in Mexico for IAS that impact biodiversity | *(not set or not applicable)* | EDRR systems have been developed and implemented nationally for at least 2 invasive species (e.g. Cactoblastics cactorum and Dreissena polymorpha) by the end of the project | Cactoblastis cactorum was changed for another specie due to a recent invasion of tunicates, which still can be attended by EDRR. EDRR for additional marine species planned also due to an early stage invasion: Luidia magnifica, Acanthaster planci, Astropecten polyacanthus and the coral Carijoa riisei. | - Initially Cactoblastis cactorum was changed for another specie due to a recent invasion of tunicates, which still can be attended by EDRR.  -However, Cactoblastis cactorum moved closer towards the mexican border, so EDRR based on an ICS command system is being established by by SENASICA.- SADER.  -EDRR for additional marine species established also due to an early stage invasion: Luidia magnifica, Acanthaster planci, Astropecten polyacanthus and the coral Carijoa riisei.  - The DTRR Protocol for the Zebra Mussel has initiated. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Integrated IAS management to protect vulnerable globally significant ecosystems** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Financing for control and prevention activities | USD 0.8 million per year for activities related to IAS management at 6 selected island sites | *(not set or not applicable)* | Average 25% increase of budget for IAS control and prevention in selected island sites by the end of the project | GECI has secured additional USD 2.2 million, equivalent to 25% per year for 4 years extra funding to the 1,100,859 USD inicial co-financing. This amount could still be increased in the time remaining until 2019. | GECI has secured additional USD 2.2 million, equivalent to 25% per year for 4 years extra funding to the 1,100,859 USD initial co-financing. This amount increased as GECI was able to obtain USD 1.5 million of additional funds for the selected island sites in 2019. Moreover, it has funds to work on biosecurity in four more groups of islands: Midriff Islands in the Gulf of California, Nativity, Birds in the Bay of Mazatlan and Cozumel. |
| Sustained control of feral cats (Guadalupe and Socorro) | Feral cat populations on two islands having severe negative impact on native species through predation | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sustained control of feral cats (Guadalupe and Socorro) by end of project | 10% of Guadalupe island is cat free.  Socorro: In October 2017 9 cats were captured = capture success 0.004% => very close to complete eradication Eradication on Guadalupe Island is progressing as planned and is expected to be completed in 2020.  Socorro Island eradication will be completed end of 2018. | Isla Guadalupe: 58% of the island is cat free (14,036 km2), cat eradication in good progress.  Socorro: closer to complete eradication, 42 cats were captured. The capture effort increased considerably. The Ramsey model suggests approx. there are 109 cats left. The eradication will be completed in 2019.  (749 ind. sacrificed en total) |
| Removal of IAS from selected island sites | A total of 15 populations of invasive mammals (i.e. rodents, cats and ungulates) have already been removed from the selected island sites between 1998-2012 | *(not set or not applicable)* | • End of year 1: Eradication of feral cats (Espiritu Santo); mice (San Benito Oeste); and 5 species of exotic vascular plants (Arrecife Alacranes)  • End of year 2: Eradication of black rats and feral cats on Banco Chinchorro (Cayo Centro)  • End of year 3: Eradication of feral goats on Isla Espiritu Santo  • End of Project: Post-eradication monitoring completed for 9 IAS (eradicated in years 1-2) | Espiritu Santo y Banco Chinchorro: are 100% cat free.  0= eradication of mice on San Benito completed. Monitoring ongoing for absence confirmation.  0= eradication of black rats on Banco Chinchorro completed. Monitoring ongoing for absence confirmation.  On Isla Espiritu Santo, 50 goats were captured alive in 2018 and given to fishermen for consumption. This activity is not on target for completion because it is dependent on authorization by CONANP for the use of firearms. | Espiritu Santo and Banco Chinchorro: are 100% cat free.  0 = eradication of mice in San Benito completed. Last systematic monitoring confirming absence in June 2019 .  0= eradication of black rats in Banco Chinchorro completed.  On Isla Espiritu Santo, 50 goats were captured alive in 2018 and given to fishermen for consumption. This activity is not on target for completion because it is dependent on authorization by CONANP for the use of firearms. Ongoing talks with CONANP for authorization to use airguns instead of normal guns (noise factor). New eradication plan proposed. Estimated population of 730 goats.  Bird Monitoring at San Benito Oeste, Guadalupe and Socorro.  Flora and fauna Monitoring at Espíritu Santo. |
| Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDDR) systems to prevent the establishment and spread of specific high priority IAS applied at selected mainland PA sites:  • Monk Parakeet (Myiopsitta monachus) at Vizcaino  • Mozambique Tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus) at Tutuaca  • Feral cat, feral dogs, and the devil fish (Loriicaridae fam.) at Cañón del Sumidero  • Giant cane (Arundo donax), vine (Cassytha filiformis) and palm weevil (Rhynchophorus palmarum) at Sian Ka’an | 0 mainland PAs have systems for EDRR (baseline populations to be determined during year 1 of project)  • Outcompetes native bird species for food sources  • Outcompetes native fish species; changes aquatic environment  • Feral cats and dogs prey on native species and transmit diseases; devil fish competes with native fish species and transmits diseases  • Giant cane disrupts aquatic systems; vine kills native vegetation; weevil kills palms | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 mainland PAs with operating participatory EDRR systems sites by end of the project, with the following results:  • 80% reduction in successful escapes of monk parakeet  • No increase in # of water bodies with presence of tilapia  • Reduced rate of spread of feral cats and dogs into PA; no increase in # of water bodies with devil fish  • No increase in area impacted by giant cane or vine; no increase in # of palms impacted by weevil | 3 mainland PA (Cañon de Sumidero, APFF Sierra de Álamos Río Cuchujaqui Marismas Nacionales) have EDRR concepts but not operating yet. Cañon de Sumidero: EDRR for several species, APFF Sierra de Álamos Río Cuchujaqui: EDRR for the armored catfish (Pterygoplychthys sp.) and an open ED system has been established. This system is informal and does not include specific protocols. PN Marismas Nacionales Nayarit: EDRR on princess vine (Cissus verticillata), a climber that invades mangroves, giant cane (Arundo donax) and buffel grass (Cenchrus ciliaris). Tutaca: EDRR for Tilapia.    a) A study was carried out to investigate the situation of invasion. The monk parakeet is not invasive in the PA, as it is present only in urban areas. An outreach campaign will be initiated to warn the public of the invasive character of this species, as people in general are not supportive of a control program.    b) The baseline studies showed that Mozam-bique tilapia is not a problem in the Tutuaca, and that is present at low densities in the buffer zone. There is an EDRR management plan in place but has not been applied yet.    c) Control of feral cats and dogs has been sustained and results show a reduction in their numbers. No sightings of devilfish. The manage-ment at PN Cañón del Sumidero has established an EDRR program for the armored catfish (Pterygoplichthys sp.), red eared slider (Trachemys scripta), aquatic plants (Eichhornia crassipes and Pistia stratiotes) and african grasses (Cynodon nlemfuensis, Melinis repens, Hyparrhenia rufa).    d) The development of management plans, EDRR protocols for giant cane (Arundo donax), love vine (Cassytha filiformis) and black weevil (Rhynchophorus palmarum), are planned in 2018. | - Cañon de Sumidero and Marismas Nacionales have a EDRR system.  - Consultancy for EDRR Protocol initiated in Tutuaca and Sian Kaan.  - Vizcaino has a work plan for the control of the monk parakeet and prevention of new escapes.  - Tutuaca: EDRR for Tialpia started (see above). |
| Best practices for IAS management among productive sector partners at 6 mainland PA sites reduce IAS populations as follows:  • Planting of buffel grass (Cenchrus ciliaris) and pinkgrass (Melinis repens) at Tutaca and pink grass (Melinis repens) at Sierra de Álamos  • Planting of exotic tree species such as cedro blanco (Cupressus lindleyi), eucalyptus (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and casuarina (Casuarina equisetifolia) at Vallee de Bravo  • Extensive cattle ranching within PA boundaries at Marismas Nacionales and Sian Ka’an  • Aquaculture utilizing exotic trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) at Tutuaca; exotic carp and trout at Vallee de Bravo; various exotic species at Cañón del Sumidero; and Mozambique Tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus) at Sian Ka’an | Current production sector practices result in the following IAS impacts:  • Exotic grasses displace native grassland species and increase the incidence and severity of fires within the PA  • Exotic tree species reduce habitat for native species and change hydrological conditions  • Destruction of mangrove seedlings by foraging cattle; pollution caused by livestock waste; negative impacts on re-vegetation  • Exotic fish species outcompete native fish species and produce changes in the aquatic environment | *(not set or not applicable)* | Best practices instituted at 6 mainland PA sites by the end of project, with the following results:  • No more planting of buffel grass and pinkgrass  • Planting of exotic tree species ended, and replaced with native tree species  • Cattle ranching restricted in scope (e.g. no access to priority conservation areas such as mangroves)  • Replacement of exotic aquaculture species with native species; enhanced biosecurity systems for remaining exotic aquaculture operations | a) A baseline was developed and control trials have started. Cattle producers in Sierra de Álamos no longer sow pink grass (Melinis repens) and agree to control, but cattle herds still roam freely and spread the grass. Mechanical control of the grass was not effective and requires adaptations and methodological changes to become more efficient. In Tutuaca, cattle producers still carry the grass from lower to higher areas.    b) Only best management practice guides are available in Valle de Bravo.    c) Cattle ranching restricted in scope in RB Marismas Nacionales. A Best Practice manual was developed including a reconversion plan, use of fences and best practice agreements with cattle producers. An activity to plant native species for forage is ongoing and is planned to finish in September. No activities yet for RB Sian Ka´an, management strategies have not been defined because the cattle is present in the central area of the Reserve, which is very difficult to access.    d) Baseline studies indicate that trout is not a problem in APFF Tutuaca; the introduction of this species was part of a food alternative program that has been discontinued. Sian Ka´an has the publication of a reconversion manual for producers to change from tilapia to tenguayaca, implement-tation planned for 2018. Valle de Bravo, a best practice manual for rainbow trout aquaculture was developed, nothing regarding carp. No progress so far in Cañon de Sumidero. | a) A baseline was developed and control efforts have been carried out. Cattle producers in Sierra de Álamos no longer sow pink grass (Melinis repens) and agree to control. - Mechanical control of the grass was not effective and requires adaptations and methodological changes to become more efficient. A plant control course took place in Alamos to train ANP personal in different techniques.  Valle de Bravo: No planting of exotic tree species.    b) Valle de Bravo: Best management practice guide for cattle farming is available.    c) RB Marismas Nacionales: Cattle ranching restricted in scope. A Best Practice manual was developed including a reconversion plan, use of fences and best practice agreements with cattle producers. Native plant species for forage have been planted.    RB Sian Ka´an: Call for consultancy opened to get a diagnose on how many cattle is present in the the central area of the Reserve, and develop control strategies.    d) Baseline studies indicate that trout is not a problem in APFF Tutuaca; the introduction of this species was part of a food alternative program that has been discontinued.    Sian Ka´an: manual for breeding tenguayaca has been published. Pilot farm could not be build due to missing permits.    Valle de Bravo, a best practice manual for rainbow trout aquaculture has been developed and consultancy regarding best practices implementation in 10 trout farms underway.    No progress so far in Cañon de Sumidero. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 64.29% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 64.29% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,442,354 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,354,545 |
| Co-financing | 24,216,257 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Feb 17, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 10, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Oct 24, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jun 16, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 31, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jun 25, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 31, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Oct 24, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-20 |
| 2018-12-10 |
| 2019-03-12 |
| 2019-05-22 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Environmental | Increased international trade may introduce unforeseen IAS    - PROFEPA is investing heavily in strengthening the capacity of its inspectors, 18 capacity-building workshops have been carried out to increase inspector’s knowledge at entry points. Inspectors are equipped with modern tools to facilitate the detection on invasive alien species.  - To improve further border inspections, a web service that facilitates and improves the Institutional Registry Verification System (SIREV-Sistema Institucional del Registro de Verificación) has been developed. It administers the compliance process of the phytosanitary regulation aspects during importation of forest products and allows for the transmission of information (photos, video and alerts) in real time by border inspectors. SIREV represents a big step forward in building an effective prevention system as border inspection services and quarantine measures are of paramount importance for the biosecurity of the country.  - CONAFOR is also organizing capacity-building events based on the results of the studies conducted under the GEF project.  - Another Incident Command System (ICS) training was organized by INAPESCA in April 2018 in which personnel of CESAEM, PROFEPA, CONANP, CONAFOR, CONABIO, SEMAR, IMTA, ornamental fish producers and SAGARPA (including SENASICA and CONAPESCA) amongst others participated. A practical exercise was included in the training.  - 102 Risk Analysis have been carried out for potential high-risk species for Mexico in 2018 and 2019.  - CONAFOR oriented its latest studiy towards eminent threats such as ambrosia beetles (Euwallacea spp.) to gain better knowledge regarding the efficiency of sanitary treatments. |
| Financial | Insufficient funding to continue necessary IAS management after the implementation of the plan B of the project (2020) ends, especially since the new government reduced funding and personal for the environmental (SEMARNAT and depending agencies) and productive sector (SADER):    - Within the project proposals for financial and economic instruments to support IAS management, especially cost recovery approaches such as taxes, fees, fines, or other charges, to reduce the risk of intentional introductions of IAS that threaten biodiversity have been developed in 2016. Fees proposed include permit and registration fees as well as fees for risk assessments.  - The proposal was presented to and discussed within the High-Level Committee of the project. The latter serves as a coordination tool of the different sectors to ensure coherent investment and actions to attend to the threats in a cost-effective manner in order to counteract the budget cuts in the environmental sector.  - The proposal was also promoted in other meetings, such as the one of the expert group on Economic Assessment of Ecosystems coordinated by SEMARNAT, at the meeting with the General Direction for Green Economy (Coordinación General de Crecimiento Verde (CGCV) at INECC, during the first meeting of the technical committee of the project in 2016 and during the workshop with representatives of the environmental commission of the Senate mentioned above to check the practical feasibility of the proposal.  - Furthermore, it was presented within the Initiative for Financing Biodiversity or BIOFIN and collaboration with BIOFIN phase II is continuing.  - Further promotion is ensured through the publication of the proposal in a bulletin and a book published the Center for Social studies and Public Opinion (CESOP, for its abbreviation in Spanish). The book was presented to the public 28. of February and is available at http://www5.diputados.gob.mx/index.php/camara/Centros-de-Estudio/CESOP/Novedades/Libro.-Principales-retos-que-enfrenta-Mexico-ante-las-especies-exoticas-invasoras.  - An additional study is underway in order to 1) estimate the costs necessary to make up for damages caused by invasive fish escapes to design an environmental liability insurance scheme for ornamental fish farms and wholesale business centers as well as to 2) collect information on the costs associated with IAS. Another study currently carried out by CONAFOR is looking at the potential economic impact in case of the introduction of high-risk forest pest present in the US such as Euwallaceae sp., Xyleborus glabratus, Cactoblastis cactorum, Agrilus planipennis y Lymantria dispar”. The information will help to justify the request for additional financing with the government.  - Also, UCP is searching for new partners and looking for international funding. For this matter, the coordinator of the project, Georgia Born-Schmidt, had a meeting the 3. of May with Dr. Harald Lossack, new Head of programming and Biodiversity Cluster Coordinator of GIZ and the 22. of May with Mrs. Vatterodt, new Advisor for cooperation policy of the German Embassy in Mexico, to promote the IAS issue. In 2018 Georgia Born-Schmidt had held several meetings with institutions / organizations in Germany with the aim of establishing contacts for future collaborations and financing (Bavarian State Collection for Zoology and Bavarian State Office for Environment, Munich; WWF Germany, Berlin; Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN) = Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Bonn). |
| Environmental | Climate change may alter the threats and risks associated with IAS, especially with regard to the dispersal of established IAS (increase of range) and to alien bacteria, diseases and their vectors:  - Current and future potential distribution of 60 species recognized as highly invasive in Mexico were modeled by experts to identify regions in Mexico that are most susceptible to invasion. The models showed that most of the species found favorable conditions to establish themselves in Mexico. Four plants, showed a potential extent of more than 90% of the national territory. The temperate and arid regions of northern Mexico are the most vulnerable areas to the invasion of the species analyzed. However, for most of the species studied, climate change does not seem to be a major threat, since the majority of the species showed a tendency to reduce the favorable area for their establishment under the scenarios analyzed. The results of this work identified the most dangerous species and the most vulnerable areas to invasion, contributing to the implementation of targeted prevention and control actions, as established in the National Invasive Species Strategy. An expert workshop to validate the niche models for 60 high-risk species was carried out the 11 of march 2019 and a call for the Environmental Sector Fund of Conacyt was published, which includes research related to the effects of Climate Change on IAS. However, the status of the chosen project is unknown due to the change of government. Furthermore, a study regarding alien diseases is about to initiate. |
| Political | Government unwilling or unable to pass new IAS laws by the end of the project:  - The first official Invasive Species List has been approved December 2016.  - The study, identifying gaps and making proposal for improving the i) the General Wildlife Law; ii), regulations governing the National Service for Health, Food Safety and Quality (SENASICA); iii) the Federal Law of Rights; iv) the Organic Law of Federal Public Administration; and v) laws and regulations on wildlife, forestry and aquaculture products, has been discussed within the High-Level Committee of the project.  - A workshop with representatives of the Senate, including the commission for the environment and natural resources, Climate change and Fisheries and aquaculture was held in January 2017, a follow-up meeting is planned.  - Further promotion is ensured through the publication of the proposal in a bulletin and a book organized CONABIO and published by the Center for Social studies and public opinion (CESOP, for its abbreviation in Spanish), which was presented to the public 28. of February and is available at http://www5.diputados.gob.mx/index.php/camara/Centros-de-Estudio/CESOP/Novedades/Libro.-Principales-retos-que-enfrenta-Mexico-ante-las-especies-exoticas-invasoras  - The impact of the book is made evident by the work of the Environmental Commission of the Senate as based on its information in September 2017 a request was submitted asking SEMAR to provide information on how it will comply with the implementation of the convention on Ballast water.  - A technical opinion on how to improve the IAS section of the law for biodiversity was prepared. Unfortunately the law was not approved.  - An executive folder containing the most relevant information of the project is in development and will be handed over to the new government, unfortunately, due to the changing of high-level officers in SEMARNAT and other agencies, this was not possible yet.  - In the case of ornamental fishes certification standards and voluntary regulations are jointly (UCP, CONABIO, INAPESCA, CONAPESCA, SENASICA, Producers) developed: The certification scheme of SENASICA was modified and includes know additional biosecurity measures and INAPESCA took the lead to work on the voluntary certification norm (next meeting scheduled for August).  - Furthermore, the project contributes to regulations or their updates regarding Christmas trees (NOM-013-SEMARNAT-2010), forest species with CONAFOR and African oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) (International norm RSPO and national Norm (PROY-NMX-F-817-SCFI-2018).  - The reforms of the following laws have been approved "General Law for Sustainable Forest Development" and the "General Law for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture". Sector regulations for high-risk species are in place.  - A proposal for the Regulation of the LGDFS was agreed with CONAFOR and PROFEPA and a proposal for the LGPAS Regulation was uploaded to COFEMER.  Additionally, a protocol to better regulate the imports of IAS has been drafted (CONABIO, PROFEPA, SEMARNAT and SADER), a result of a working group established during a committee meeting.  - Currently, SEMARNAT, SENASCIA, CONAFOR and CONABIO are working on an Emergency NOM-XXX-SEMARNAT-201X for the Asian Gypsy moth (Lymantria dispar). |
| Organizational | Conflicts of interest and different priorities of stakeholders constrain implementation of activities  - Personal of CONAFOR, CONAGUA, CONAPESCA and SAGARPA are participating at the High-level Committee as well as the Technical Committee. Furthermore, personal of CESAEM and representatives of an ornamental fish producer association are attending the Technical Committee meetings to make sure their point of view is taken into account. Based on the agreements of the High-level Committee meetings, working groups are formed to attend specific tasks. Unfortunately, due to the change of government and the multiple changes in the environmental sector (Minister of SEMARNAT and National Commissioner of CONANP have changed again) it was not possible to hold a committee meeting in 2019 so far. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Due to the recommendation of the mid-term review a one-year extension was submitted and granted which dates the Project closure in October of 2019. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| MTR was undertaken in 2018 due to the initial delay in commencement of project activities. Terminal evaluation and project closure are scheduled on target dates. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| MTR was late and it is hoped that TE will be submitted timely to be able to close this project by the end of 2019. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project is working with high pressure on all outcomes and almost all outputs, most of those are on track, leading towards the desired outcomes, (see indicators). Especially Component 2.2 shows a better performance since the MTR; the recommendations were very helpful and were followed by CONANP. Tracking tool is showing minor progress while Scorecard is showing better progress, however, a clearer picture will evolve during the final event, when the review will be discussed with all participants. However, the change of government has slowed down and negatively affected the implementation effort, as working programs for 2019 were approved only until June, personal of counterparts was severely reduced and CONABIO is still waiting for its budget.  Regarding Component 1, the project has achieved to gain several new partners (more than 1 partner per year until 2018) by bilateral collaboration (mostly Universities) on specific projects/items, but without signing MOUs. The collaboration of SENASICA has been very active in committee’s meetings and especially regarding the certification scheme for ornamental fish production. The cost-effectiveness consultancy was not carried out as the existing studies not allow for such a study (not enough data to do a comparison).  The Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Information System (IS) of CONABIO further increased its content, it now lists 1,675 alien species in general; 1,279 for alien species in Mexico, and 470 IAS, 348 of which are present in Mexico strengthening the decision support available to different agencies.  Both modules (data capturing and reporting) of the Information System to measure the implementation of the National Strategy on Invasive Species (PREVIENE) are completed, testing of the latter is underway. At the end of the project, all the information on the project activities will be available in the system.  A big step forward was made by CONABIO regarding risk assessment protocols, as pathways have been identified for 759 species, which will then serve to develop pathway risk analysis. Several cost-benefit analysis are underway to complete information of the Information system. UNAM developed a mapping method for invasive plants and applied to 2 PA in Querétaro, which could be replicated in other states. A plant identification guide (65 species) complements the methodology. Considerable progress is also made by IMTA in mapping aquatic invasive plants; to date, 59 water bodies covering 10 of the main hydrological basins have been mapped, based on this effort control actions have taken place at the Zapotlan laguna, a RAMSAR site in Jalisco. Additionally, IMTA is collaborating with USDA in control actions in Rio Bravo at the border. With regard to the integration of information on IAS into the National Forest and Soils Inventory, there are 24 additional factsheets (18 insects and 6 plants) available at the CONAFOR website, serving personnel of CONAFOR and PROFEPA with the identification of organisms during inspections. To facilitate further forest pest identification in the field, specific identification material is developed.  To enhance border inspections a web service that facilitates and improves the Institutional Registry Verification System (SIREV-Sistema Institucional del Registro de Verificación) has been developed for PROFEPA. SIREV represents a big step forward in building an effective prevention system as border inspection services and quarantine measures are of paramount importance for the biosecurity of the country.  Another important milestone represents the development of studies regarding EDRR for several species including marine species.  Thanks to the continuous capacity building events, 100% of PROFEPA inspectors in the Inspection Unit of Ports, Airports and Borders have been trained on IAS associated with international trade. Information materials such as guides and other references are available, and a theoretical and practical training course on detection and identification of IAS in aquatic ecosystems and on Incident Command System has been carried out in 2018.  A protocol was proposed for such events, which has still to be fine-tuned by the stakeholders, but represents a big step forward and will help to attend emergencies in a coordinated manner.  A prototype of a production system for ornamental fishes in a closed cycle is in development, which will serve as a permanent demonstration site for capacity-building of fish farmers.  Additionally, a two-step certification process for ornamental fishes is being developed, which puts Mexico on the forefront, as there are no national or international certification schemes available focused on reducing escapes. For the first level of the certification, SENASICA has added biosecurity measures into their existing scheme, which is a big concession. The second level is in development as a voluntary norm.  With regard to progress made on the state level: Jalisco published its Strategy on Biodiversity in 2017, four other strategies are underway and include actions for IAS: CDMX, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo and Yucatán. Tabasco concluded it´s state biodiversity study, which is the basis for the state strategy. The preparations for a third national meeting on biodiversity strategies are underway (planned for July), in which the UCP is organizing a parallel session regarding the “Lessons learned and tools for attending invasive alien species on the state level”.  The first official IAS list was promoted in workshops and capacity-building events, as well as in materials and during contact with the media. Even so, the project was not able to make progress regarding the laws identified in the PRODOC, proposals for change were submitted for a variety of laws. Several partners of the project contributed suggestions for the review of the National Law on Biodiversity, but the government rejected it. Based on the opinion from CONABIO on the importation of alfalfa cutters (Megachile rotundata), high-risk for national beekeeping, negotiations to allow the import were suspended by SENASICA-SAGARPA (now SADER). SEMARNAT in collaboration with various institutions is working on a national standard for small palm oil producers, which should result in best practices reducing the impact of the palm (IAS in Mexico).  Recommendations have been developed by a working group for the improvement of protocols regarding introduction permits for IAS (import conditions) and presented during an Executive Committee meeting.  The Scientific Committee meetings that support project implementation are held on a regular basis and the Committee is working on the second report. However, since 2019 with the change of government it was not possible to organize meetings of the Executive and Technical Committees.  Education and capacity-building workshops have been conducted, including supporting materials. Due to outreach efforts of the PCU, stressing the invasive nature of many ornamental plants, the Botanical Garden of UNAM invited PCU and CONABIO to participate at the 13th International botanical garden day, which was attended by aprox. 7.500 visitors. Due to the success of the event, the botanical garden asked for events on a regular basis and agreed on putting up signs and on generating a catalogue on IAS to inform visitors. However, due to budget and personnel reduction, activities are on hold at the moment. The PCU also presented information on the impact of invasive ornamental plant species and promoted the use of native species for gardening to hotel owners and managers at an event on sustainable tourism in Cancun.  A great variety of outreach material for adults as well as for children is now available or is being developed at the moment, such as games, an exposition, a video explaining the invasion curve, T-Shirts, which will serve to engage the public.  With regard to Component 2.1 most of the activities are well on track and eradication efforts very successful, monitoring efforts show recovery of native and endemic species (see indicators above). Due to various reasons, the plant control efforts at Alacranes are still behind schedule, but several virtual meetings have taken place to move forward. GECI was able to raise additional funds to complement GEF funding. Biosecurity plans are established and being implemented, to accelerate implementation 3 biosecurity officer (Banco Chinchorro, San Benito and Alacranes) have been hired. Inspections at these sites are increasing and hopefully established percentages achieved until the end of the year.  Component 2.2 also shows a lot of progress especially since the MTR, following the recommendations of the evaluation for example in the case of changing plant control methods (see indicators above). The use of Barcoding for EDRR purposes is about to be tested in Sian Kaan and a detailed diagnostic has been elaborated for the Pacific oyster (Crassostrea gigas) and shared with relevant stakeholders; as a consequence, those are about to establish a subcommittee for this species to work towards more sustainable production. The Pacific oyster control is a critical subject due to the importance of this species for the regional economy. A lot ob effort has put into bringing EDRR activities on track.  The PCU continues collaborating with other UNDP initiative such as BIOFIN and GEF Resiliencia, the latter resulting in higher cost-efficiency as work in pilot site could be complemented and successfully finished. Moreover, a manual for control of a plant species is underway.  The MTR was conducted during mid 2018 concluding that the project has developed Satisfactorily, resulting recommendations have been followed up on. Considering this result and the above described I conclude that the Project is still able to achieve most of its end-of-project targets by project closure in a satisfactorily way. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project continues to advance regarding its development objectives (Satisfactory Rating), particularly in generating information that has been included in the national IAS list and risk assessments. Of particular interest is the contribution to project NATURALISTA, one of the world’s first crowd-sourced, citizen science online species catalogue, with specific entries for IAS. Also, as in previous years, there continues to be a very good implementation (including additional cofinancing) to avoid entry and spread in selected Mexican islands, alas, less so in NPA. Project components regarding regulations under existing legislation have been challenging. This is not exclusive to this particular project but is the result of electoral and political changes happening in Mexico during the past 18 months. This has been a challenge for all our projects in terms of re-engaging with new government officials. I think it is safe to say that we have been very successful in maintaining the level of interaction and interest with our government counterparts in CONABIO, but a bit less so with other actors such as Congress. There are also additional challenges related to the change in administration, mainly having to do with government expenditure. There is a strong impulse directly from the President to work with a very reduced budget (republican austerity - as he refers to it), and this has impacted many areas. Nonetheless, the project has continued to work in the areas where it is possible, including capacity-building efforts to key personnel in the environmental law enforcement unit (PROFEPA). Due to the political changes, many of these individuals may be forced to leave or quit their current posts, due to severe budget cutbacks, but capacity has been created in key positions which will enable a passing-on of knowledge acquired.  Many of these issues are reflected in the MTR, and this was also a very effective trigger to re-engage some counterparts and help accelerate progress for overall project components.    Implementation Progress ratings, was set at Moderately Satisfactory this year, which is the same rating as last year’s PIR. Despite fully implementing the previous year’s annual workplan, due in part to exchange rate diffentials (in favor of the project), there have been additional resources to cover follow-up activities for 2019, as refered to in the MTR, and an exit strategy has been designed to guarantee sustainability of results achieved. Identified complementary activities are all in line with project outcomes and are focused mostly on prevention of IAS entry into the country. It is worth to notice that this particular Project Coordination Unit is perhaps one of the most integrated and coordinated within the CO portfolio, sharing information with other projects and seeking collaboration with other PCU’s to maximize resources and efforts. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | This project provides seed fund for selected strategic actions and goals identified in the National Strategy of Alien Invasive Species (AIS) in Mexico. Progress in the project is significant, while a clear baseline was established. Key aspects are related to providing the scientific basis for decision makers: in that sense, data and information gathered through the National Information System of Biodiversity, including ad hoc tools as risk assessments and rapid screening tools to identify AIS of major concern; results have overcome targeted goals. A major output is the publication of first official list of IAS, that, although does not include aquatic and forestall species, the lists can always be improved and updated periodically, but need to consider this achievement within the actual normative framework, and in the future, move forward to get agreements with other sectors that need to regulate other species not included (although, many of the already regulated through other instruments, such as quarantine pests). Another major achievement is related to increase capacities for different institutions; an example is the surveillance activities of inspectors of PROFEPA at entrance points; in that sense prevention of introduction or dispersal or organisms of major concern is fundamental for prevention, considering major pathways. Increasing capacity building has been a key element, considering the turnover of employees, reduction of staff and the magnitude of the task. On the other hand, pilot projects at protected areas are essential to develop capacities and carry out actions to attend problems, therefore, collaborative actions were started regarding IAS aligned to conservation actions and sustainable management. In particular, there is excellent progress on islands to reduce the impacts of feral noxious organisms, which are the major threat to endemic birds and mammals. The project has also encouraged coordination among different institutions of different sectors. The project has an Executive and a Technical Committees to enhance collaborative efforts, and a Scientific Committee to provide guidance for the use of best data and science to different actions; this committee has also reviewed products and provided feedback to increase its quality. The Executive Committee did not meet on a regular basis in the last year (June 2018-2019) due to the change of governmental authorities and the lack of opportunity to plan a meeting Overall, this project has made an important contribution to increase awareness of impacts of IAS for different sectors, through workshops, participation in different media, and providing access to all users to outputs and products. A platform to compile all actions around IAS has being developed. We consider that keeping updated this platform will be a useful tool towards measuring progress on actions related to IAS. The project has a small coordination unit in collaboration with CONANP, so most of the resources are applied in substantial activities and actions related to the goals. Since there are some resources available due to varying currency exchange rates, a part-time assistant is helping the coordination unit since July 2019 to review all products to finish in time and ensuring the quality of the products. The National Strategy was planned up to 2010, and it also needs to be considered that major budgetary cuts have taken place during the last two years. Nevertheless, the in-kind contribution and the efforts made by most of the partners made it possible to achieve the objectives. There is a great opportunity, before finishing this project, to review progress made through the country, considering the Strategy, and the lessons learned during the development of this project, to identify priority future actions that need financial resources and development of capacities, as well as to enhance outreach activities to continue good practices and maintain and enhance coordination. Therefore, we plan a National meeting to present results to authorities, partners and the interested public. We also plan a regional meeting to exchange experiences and to explore potential opportunities to collaborate in the near future. Taking into account the above-described development, I consider the progress of the Project is satisfactory since we fulfill most of the objectives and were able to develop additional key activities to deal with IAS and bring new partners to the table. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Assessment for Component 2.1: Integrated IAS management to protect vulnerable globally significant ecosystems continues developing steadily. Eradication projects progress substantially. In Guadalupe Island, cat eradication moves forward and approximately 58% of the Island is now free of feral cats. In Socorro Island the cat eradication is nearing its final stage. Espíritu Santo´s feral goat eradication is finally moving along as well. The outcomes of managing IAS are tangible. For example, we have documented new nests of Guadalupe Murrelets in Punta Sur (Guadalupe Island), after over 90 years of extirpation.  Biosecurity Protocols have been validated through participative workshops and new local stakeholders are expressing interest in participating and building capacities on the matter. For example, the EDRR event in Banco Chinchorro. Early detection made by researchers in Cayo Centro was communicated to CONANP, who acted accordingly to the Biosecurity Rapid Response Protocol. Afterward, GECI confirmed that the island remained free of invasive rodents. Effectively, as well as implementing the Protocol, it gave us the opportunity to evaluate the response and create capacities.  Furthermore, interinstitutional biosecurity implementation is being shaped. We have had meetings at the federal government level, which set the beginning of new ways of collaborating and enforcing the implementation of biosecurity measures. Long-lasting implementation of biosecurity measures is a complex matter. However, the bases are being built for future consolidation.  At the same time, we continue to seek out ways to establish island biosecurity as an institutional priority. For example, we have worked closely with the Islas del Pacífico de la Península de Baja California Biosphere Reserve (CONANP) developing the management program, making it a tool to introduce the guidelines to implement and enforce biosecurity measures on the islands of the Reserve.  Environmental learning on IAS and biosecurity also increases for local communities. Through diverse outreach material and events, people continue to gain knowledge and show awareness and positive attitudes toward adopting biosecurity prevention measures. For example, after an environmental culture week in Cedros Island, people were willing to get their dogs neutered and understood the threats feral dogs pose to native wildlife. The local communities have proven to be crucial to the current implementation of Biosecurity Protocols, as well as passive early detection; thus, ensuring that the islands remain free of invasive mammals. Most of the outputs of Subcomponent 2.1 are Highly satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This project was conceived to support the development of national capacities to prevent, manage and control Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Mexico recognizing that they constitute a major threat to the Mexican Biodiversity. The project builds on the National Strategy on IAS that was developed under the leadership of CONABIO and promotes a multi-stakeholder approach that helps to consolidate technical, legal and institutional capacities at the National Level while also testing a field model of interventions on the ground.    This is the third and final PIR of the project and the RTA is happy to report that this initiative is evolving well thanks to the excellent work done by the project team. It is rated as Satisfactory.    In fact, this initiative is becoming a true game changer, shifting from a platform that would implement the National Strategy on IAS to developing formal mechanisms to support more efficient institutional coordination. Actors traditionally involved directly or indirectly in IAS management are still struggling with duplication of efforts and contradictory operational procedures. In that sense, one of the biggest achievement of this project has been to articulate and better organize national and local interventions, improving communications and clarity in roles and responsibilities related to IAS management. Partnerships have been key and the project has been very good at consolidating alliances that have translated into important coordinated actions at the field level and at the systemic level.    Under component 1, which focuses on the national IAS management framework, the project reports progress in all key results. Especially of note are the approvals of the reforms of the following laws: "General Law for Sustainable Forest Development" and the "General Law for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture".    The project has also advanced the work on biosecurity protocols, which aim to support prevention and the Early Detection and Rapid Response Systems (developed with the support of the project) are activated when an alert is triggered.    Less progress has been achieved on the development of a National Framework but the reason for this goes beyond the scope of the project. As with other projects in Mexico, this one has suffered from delays due to changes in national government. The initial plan was to update and review a series of key laws and regulations (see DO Tab) under the assumption that the Biodiversity Law would be passed and served as the overarching instrument to guide necessary regulation in key productive sectors and institutions in charge of IAS. However, the Biodiversity Law was put on hold by the congress and was never passed. The Biodiversity Law contains very important provisions on IAS which have built on the information produced by CONABIO. The RTA recommends assessing how to ensure that work carried out in this project is passed on as part of an exit strategy to ensure that, when congress passes this law, provisions on IAS and the reasoning to include them are kept.    Under component 2, which is all about on the ground interventions, the project also reports on very promising results. This year the main advances have been on the work in the islands. The control and eradication work has taken place both in selected islands and terrestrial PAs. Another main achievement was the acceptance by CONANP on the need for chemical plant control. This has expedited the eradication work and increased scale of actions.    Given resource constraints at national level government, the RTA recommends devising a long term sustainability strategy for IAS eradication work together with CONANP and GECI. While engagement with new government counterparts has been good so far, some engagement on need to focus on IAS and to take this work forward was needed and the RTA recommends should be maintained to ensure continuity. The scenario for prevention is somewhat better as GECI was able to obtain USD 1.5 million of additional funds for the selected island sites in 2019. Moreover, it has funds to work on biosecurity in four more groups of islands: Midriff Islands in the Gulf of California, Nativity, Birds in the Bay of Mazatlan and Cozumel.    In terms of progress on implementation, as of June 30th the project had executed 64.29% of the annual budget. This is quite positive but the project team indicates that some calls were not approved by UNDP Mexico and will therefore not get done in time for project completion. In terms of cumulative execution, this also stands at 64.29%. The RTA rates this project as Moderately Satisfactory.    Focus on final months of execution and exit strategy are key for the coming months, and the project aims to have a committee meeting as soon as possible (they have not had one this year due to doubts on whether CONABIO will remain operant or not.    Given achievements so far and a budget surplus due to exchange fluctuations, the project was awarded an extension until the end of 2019. The RTA would like to commend the team for the work in executing a complex and innovative project with significant results to show. The RTA also recommends focusing on the exit strategy in these last months and closing of the project as there will definitely not be any further extension of this project and therefore it needs to close by the end of 2019. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Between June 2018 to June 2019 the following events were carried out:  • Capacity building of inspectors regarding Christmas Trees inspection (PROFEPA) 12-14 September Ciudad Obregón: 9 participants, 3 women and 6 men  • Capacity building of inspectors of PROFEPA regarding June 2019: 25 participants, 8 women and 17 men  • Two capacity building events in May for ornamental fish farmers: First workshop: 31 participants 7 women and 24 men; second workshop: 22 participants, 4 women and 18 men, in total 53 participants, 11 women and 42 men  • Technical Committee August: 21 participants: 11 women 10 men  • Technical Committee December: 29 participants: 18 women 11 men  • Volunteer IAS fieldwork in Mexico in the context of the Youth Volunteer Project of the Pacific Alliance: 20 participants: 10 women and 10 men  • Workshop 19. of July on the Pacific Oyster (Crassostrea gigas) at El Vizcaino Biosphere Reserve: 25 participants, 4 women and 21 men  • Workshop regarding best practice with cattle farmers 11. of October 2018 at Mapimi: 33 participants, 6 women and 27 men  • Capacity building on plant control personal of CONANP: 38 participants, 12 women and 26 men  During this time 253 persons, 63 women and 170 men have been trained or involved otherwise thanks to the project. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
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# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [ESSP Mexico IAS Project - Final LF.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4714/213511/1669682/1669963/ESSP%20Mexico%20IAS%20Project%20-%20Final%20LF.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| To mainstream biodiversity into productive landscapes the project continues to focus on the ornamental fish industry in the state of Morelos. Producers have been informed about the risk invasive fish represent for the environment and biosecurity plans have been developed for the different types of breeding facility to avoid escapes and consequent economic loss for the producers.  In May 2019 two practical workshops were held in Morelos for ornamental fish breeders (producer with basic studies and producer with medium to high education) regarding biosecurity measures and how to implement them at their facilities, furthermore, the benefits of recirculation systems were presented. At approx. 10 of the farms' infrastructure will be installed to improve production and avoid escapes. A workshop was held at the end of June 2018 also in Acatlán, Jalisco to promote the certification scheme and show the ornamental fish breeders good practice at a farm.  Component 2 of the project works towards prevention, early detection and rapid response, control, eradication of invasive species as well as restoration in priority areas for biodiversity conservation. Most direct impacts on people´s livelihoods are achieved through work at pilot sites: six groups of islands and nine continental national protected areas and their surroundings. The development of a biosecurity plan for the islands involves all stakeholders including fishermen on the islands if new infestations of rats are avoided fishermen benefit as their food rations stay intact. Communities receive free environmental education through talks during events, music, story, theater, watercolor and painting workshops during festivals, gathering the community and bringing about a sense of identity, for example, an environmental culture week on Cedros Island was organized by GECI and CONANP, after which people were willing to get their dogs neutered and understood the threats feral dogs pose to the particular native wildlife of Cedros. Feral goats removed alive from Espiritu Santo island are given to Universities, local producers in Baja California as well as fishermen and SEMAR. In component 2.2 several consultancies are working towards Best practices regarding goat and cattle ranching as well as exotic invasive fish breeding, such as trout for consumption and a variety of ornamental fish. People are taught how to improve their practice, making their business financially more sustainable avoiding escapes and other negative impacts on the environment at the same time. For example, the livelihood of the families living in the Biosphere Reserve (BR) of Vizcaino depend on their goats, so through workshops they are taught how to improve their practice in general but specifically on how to produce forage, so goats can be kept temporally enclosed, reducing the necessity to let them free range year around and allow natural vegetation to recover. The same is true for the families living in the RB of Marismas Nacionales depending for their livelihoods on cattle, so theoretical and practical training on how to produce silage and reproduce trees for forage and live fencing is carried out; these techniques allow them to cover the dry season without letting their cattle forage on white mangroves. A workshop for the cattle farmer of Marismas Nacionales was held by cattle ranchers of BR Mapimi to show them how conservation efforts did benefit their livelihoods. The cattle ranchers of Marismas Nacionales continue with the nursery to provide trees for the rest of the community and plan to engage in organic meat production. Control and eradication efforts for pink grass in the PA of Alamos as well as in Cañon de Sumidero National Park involved the communities living in and around the protected areas creating temporal employments and raising awareness about invasive species and their impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of the communities. In the BR of Tuxtlas workshops have been carried out, to raise awareness of the impacts of exotic grasses on the environment among other species and alternative strategies such as agro-silvopastoral practices have been presented. Control and eradication efforts for example of Tamarix in the NPA of Tutaca involve the communities living in and around the protected areas creating temporal employments and raising awareness about invasive species and their impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of the communities. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Webpage of the Project at CONABIO, CONANP y GECI:  http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/especies/Invasoras/proyecto.html  http://www.gob.mx/conanp/acciones-y-programas/convocatorias-para-proyectos-gef-de-especies-invasoras  http://www.islas.org.mx/index.php?mod=prod&op=impr    Webpage of the Project at UNDP:  http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy.html  https://open.undp.org/projects/00079321    2016-2017 Component 1:  Coverage of the first official invasive species list, press release:  1. DOF. Acuerdo secretarial por el que se determina la lista de Especies Exóticas Invasoras para México. 2016 http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\_detalle.php?codigo=5464456&fecha=07/12/2016  Notas de prensa: http://periodicocorreo.com.mx/medio-ambiente-emite-lista-especies-invasoras-mexico/  2. CEIBA. Nota de prensa. 2016 http://www.ceiba.org.mx/iniciativa-ley-general-de-biodiversidad/  Video presentación iniciativa. 2016 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8rIHx3s0l8    Coverage of the activities of PROFEPA, press release 2016: http://www.proyecto40.com/noticia/nacionales/nota/2016-08-29-10-36/profepa-capacita-a-personal-en-deteccion-de-especies-invasoras/  http://www.profepa.gob.mx/innovaportal/v/8764/1/mx/profepa\_capacita\_a\_inpectores\_en\_deteccion\_de\_especies\_invasoras\_en\_importacion\_de\_productos\_forestales.html  http://www.profepa.gob.mx/innovaportal/v/8617/1/mx/profepa\_capacita\_a\_inspectores\_sobre\_identificacion\_de\_especies\_exoticas\_invasoras\_acuaticas.html  https://noticias.terra.com.mx/mexico/imparten-taller-para-prevenir-ingreso-de-especies-invasoras-a-mexico,e51bd12ba246b4fc2cb6ec44f567b7edi1f7lvc6.html    Coverage of the activities of CONANP & GECI, press release 2016:  http://www.conanp.gob.mx/difusion/comunicado.php?id\_subcontenido=1020    Coverage of the workshop with legislators CONABIO & FCEA, press release Conabio: http://www.gob.mx/conabio/prensa/fortalecimiento-para-la-toma-de-decisiones-en-politica-ambiental    Coverage of the workshop with journalists CONABIO & FCEA, press release Conabio:  https://www.gob.mx/conabio/prensa/impulsar-el-periodismo-de-ciencia-en-el-tema-de-las-invasiones-biologicas  http://www.sinembargo.mx/14-05-2017/3202828  http://www.omnia.com.mx/noticia/24219/invasion-silenciosa-animales  http://www.cronica.com.mx/notas/2017/1021427.html  http://www.contralinea.com.mx/archivo-revista/index.php/2017/04/27/mexico-en-grave-riesgo-por-especies-invasoras/  http://www.inforural.com.mx/mexico-grave-riesgo-especies-invasoras/    Component 2.2:  http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/especies/Invasoras/gef/pdf/2.2-2-subconsejo-EEI-los-tuxtlas-acta-constitutiva.pdf    2017-2018  Component 1:  Publication of the book of CESOP and CONABIO available at: http://www5.diputados.gob.mx/index.php/camara/Centros-de-Estudio/CESOP/Novedades/Libro.-Principales-retos-que-enfrenta-Mexico-ante-las-especies-exoticas-invasoras    The book was presented to the public 7 of March:  https://noticieros.televisa.com/ultimas-noticias/especies-exoticas-invasoras-segunda-causa-danos-ecosistemas/  http://colnal.mx/events/presentacion-editorial-principales-retos-que-enfrenta-mexico-ante-las-especies-exoticas-invasoras  http://www.enfoquenoticias.com.mx/noticias/presentan-libro-principales-retos-que-enfrenta-m-xico-ante-las-especies-ex-ticas-invasoras  http://www.miratumexico.com/2018/03/presentan-estudio-para-control-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras.html  http://pulsoslp.com.mx/2018/03/16/especies-exoticas-invasoras-se-establecen-en-mexico-gracias-al-ser-humano/    Atlas is the result of the mapping effort in Queretaro:  http://www.milenio.com/cultura/presentan-atlas-de-riesgo-de-especies-invasoras  Workshop of INAPESCA:  https://www.gob.mx/inapesca/documentos/segundo-taller-especies-invasoras  Event at the botanical garden: https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/317879/CartelDiaJardinesBot.pdf  Expo turismo sustentable 2018, Cancún Q. Roo (book of exhibitors):  http://www.expoturismosustentable.com/    Component 2:  2.1  Restauración en isla Guadalupe  https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/restauracion-integral-en-isla-guadalupe?idiom=es  GECI, al rescate de las islas mexicanas  http://newsnet.conacytprensa.mx/index.php/fotostock/5173-geci-al-rescate-de-las-islas-mexicanas  2.2  Manual as a result of a workshop to reproduce Tenguayaca (native species)  Presentation of the manual on tenguayaca: http://dcnmultimedios.com/estimulan-aprovechamiento-de-especies-nativas/  https://www.dqr.com.mx/sections/fcp/52683-buscan-aprovechar-especies-nativas.html  https://www.lajornadamaya.mx/2018-02-18/Evitan-acuicultura-de-tilapia--especie-invasora-del-ecosistema  http://arturobayona.com/inicio/blog/26    Webpage of the Project at CONABIO, CONANP y GECI:  http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/especies/Invasoras/proyecto.html  http://www.gob.mx/conanp/acciones-y-programas/convocatorias-para-proyectos-gef-de-especies-invasoras  http://www.islas.org.mx/index.php?mod=prod&op=impr    Webpage of the Project at UNDP:  http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy.html  https://open.undp.org/projects/00079321    2016-2017 Component 1:  Coverage of the first official invasive species list, press release:  1. DOF. Acuerdo secretarial por el que se determina la lista de Especies Exóticas Invasoras para México. 2016 http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\_detalle.php?codigo=5464456&fecha=07/12/2016  Notas de prensa: http://periodicocorreo.com.mx/medio-ambiente-emite-lista-especies-invasoras-mexico/  2. CEIBA. Nota de prensa. 2016 http://www.ceiba.org.mx/iniciativa-ley-general-de-biodiversidad/  Video presentación iniciativa. 2016 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8rIHx3s0l8    Coverage of the activities of PROFEPA, press release 2016: http://www.proyecto40.com/noticia/nacionales/nota/2016-08-29-10-36/profepa-capacita-a-personal-en-deteccion-de-especies-invasoras/  http://www.profepa.gob.mx/innovaportal/v/8764/1/mx/profepa\_capacita\_a\_inpectores\_en\_deteccion\_de\_especies\_invasoras\_en\_importacion\_de\_productos\_forestales.html  http://www.profepa.gob.mx/innovaportal/v/8617/1/mx/profepa\_capacita\_a\_inspectores\_sobre\_identificacion\_de\_especies\_exoticas\_invasoras\_acuaticas.html  https://noticias.terra.com.mx/mexico/imparten-taller-para-prevenir-ingreso-de-especies-invasoras-a-mexico,e51bd12ba246b4fc2cb6ec44f567b7edi1f7lvc6.html    Coverage of the activities of CONANP & GECI, press release 2016:  http://www.conanp.gob.mx/difusion/comunicado.php?id\_subcontenido=1020    Coverage of the workshop with legislators CONABIO & FCEA, press release Conabio: http://www.gob.mx/conabio/prensa/fortalecimiento-para-la-toma-de-decisiones-en-politica-ambiental    Coverage of the workshop with journalists CONABIO & FCEA, press release Conabio:  https://www.gob.mx/conabio/prensa/impulsar-el-periodismo-de-ciencia-en-el-tema-de-las-invasiones-biologicas  http://www.sinembargo.mx/14-05-2017/3202828  http://www.omnia.com.mx/noticia/24219/invasion-silenciosa-animales  http://www.cronica.com.mx/notas/2017/1021427.html  http://www.contralinea.com.mx/archivo-revista/index.php/2017/04/27/mexico-en-grave-riesgo-por-especies-invasoras/  http://www.inforural.com.mx/mexico-grave-riesgo-especies-invasoras/    Component 2.2:  http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/especies/Invasoras/gef/pdf/2.2-2-subconsejo-EEI-los-tuxtlas-acta-constitutiva.pdf    2017-2018  Component 1:  Publication of the book of CESOP and CONABIO available at: http://www5.diputados.gob.mx/index.php/camara/Centros-de-Estudio/CESOP/Novedades/Libro.-Principales-retos-que-enfrenta-Mexico-ante-las-especies-exoticas-invasoras    The book was presented to the public 7 of March:  https://noticieros.televisa.com/ultimas-noticias/especies-exoticas-invasoras-segunda-causa-danos-ecosistemas/  http://colnal.mx/events/presentacion-editorial-principales-retos-que-enfrenta-mexico-ante-las-especies-exoticas-invasoras  http://www.enfoquenoticias.com.mx/noticias/presentan-libro-principales-retos-que-enfrenta-m-xico-ante-las-especies-ex-ticas-invasoras  http://www.miratumexico.com/2018/03/presentan-estudio-para-control-de-especies-exoticas-invasoras.html  http://pulsoslp.com.mx/2018/03/16/especies-exoticas-invasoras-se-establecen-en-mexico-gracias-al-ser-humano/    Atlas is the result of the mapping effort in Queretaro:  http://www.milenio.com/cultura/presentan-atlas-de-riesgo-de-especies-invasoras  Workshop of INAPESCA:  https://www.gob.mx/inapesca/documentos/segundo-taller-especies-invasoras  Event at the botanical garden: https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/317879/CartelDiaJardinesBot.pdf  Expo turismo sustentable 2018, Cancún Q. Roo (book of exhibitors):  http://www.expoturismosustentable.com/    Component 2:  2.1  Restauración en isla Guadalupe  https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/restauracion-integral-en-isla-guadalupe?idiom=es  GECI, al rescate de las islas mexicanas  http://newsnet.conacytprensa.mx/index.php/fotostock/5173-geci-al-rescate-de-las-islas-mexicanas  2.2  Manual as a result of a workshop to reproduce Tenguayaca (native species)  Presentation of the manual on tenguayaca: http://dcnmultimedios.com/estimulan-aprovechamiento-de-especies-nativas/  https://www.dqr.com.mx/sections/fcp/52683-buscan-aprovechar-especies-nativas.html  https://www.lajornadamaya.mx/2018-02-18/Evitan-acuicultura-de-tilapia--especie-invasora-del-ecosistema  http://arturobayona.com/inicio/blog/26    Period June 2018 to June 2019  Mosaico Natura – Supported by the GEF-Invasive species project (4/march 2019)  http://www.elexpres.com/2015/nota.php?story\_id=192191    #NationalInvasiveSpeciesWeek (5/march/2019)  https://alianzatex.com/nota.php?nota=N0062379    Mosaico Natura – Supported by the GEF-Invasive species project  https://www.pacozea.com/la-conabio-invita-a-disfrutar-visiones-de-nuestra-naturaleza-en-las-rejas-de-chapultepec  Monitoring of red fire ant in Tamaulipas  https://www.elredactor.mx/2019/06/30/%EF%BB%BFmonitorean-hormiga-roja-de-fuego-en-tamaulipas/  Ministry of Agriculture promotes sustainable palm oil production  https://regeneracion.mx/sader-impulsa-cultivo-sustentable-de-palma-de-aceite/    Consultancy: &quot;Consultancy service to implement control and restoration actions of Jaragua grass (Hyparrhenia rufa), in ten hectares of the margins of the Cañón del Sumidero National Park wetland, and monitoring of the control activities carried out in 2016&quot; collaboration between GEF- Resilience and GEF-Invasive species projects.    SOCIAL NETWORKS    • Biosfera 10. Periodismo ambiental:  https://www.facebook.com/biosfera10/posts/3335130829846354    https://www.facebook.com/biosferadiez/posts/1420466188078091?\_\_xts\_\_[0]=68.ARCZbg\_6M95ZJ0CJmDf6DWw2FQfUWH2R8GGiwFCTGy17KR57MwTYfpdkR4Vgbc-alOsWGg4G-0WJEs4fUjeCeeE\_afQbqXyHuh\_JaCQZdm-Gx6U4icM5W4KQzHIOH-0Rr9Fw50smoDOIiyVN9ix\_7i86mwTL7eQAI7RaFUUeMinzDHmHmPuLuE8gofGRS6awENujoLJn0k9ahFKBPUfQ1cM\_YJREIUe1AvedItUXwSfiG5ydMSwTet\_10tB3r3qbnxg2Riom8e9HkeF8hQLWFwlUYstu5ehBGL0Q0bO8LQEfCtRQ0cw4B3ElpcAjsfUUnUsHV0J9-3Aq9EEPce3Y1OHJMld8CCwH-0T-gR\_7mn-EVCbhwzix1obt&\_\_tn\_\_=-R    • Tres minutos informa Chiapas:  https://www.facebook.com/507955652619358/posts/2338299799584925/?sfnsn=mo    https://www.facebook.com/3minutosinforma/videos/vb.507955652619358/392948871322157/?type=2&theater    • Televisa Chiapas  https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2530270700340839    • TV Azteca Chiapas    https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=330654584297160    https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1129584053906080    • El Heraldo Chiapas    https://www.facebook.com/OEMElHeraldoDeChiapas/posts/2200125433631188?\_\_xts\_\_[0]=68.ARA8xxDfkd1utWu5dY-iZOsXYp9S3UKCfe2uuYzNjz2aVjvrMBnJfve7xMxxl\_RlTh3mhNOIyMQr1O0x8d1\_E7k2PcAabP86U4K5FC-Zo3rKQRNnuxjaN4q7XbYltnkqTgOh00KQ3wtodJmkpuVv-gVoaH\_D7tJAsy8lPCpPpZ0DyoQkvnWq9hF7MZEoXNGEwUGpX2k9bVrtiWVNjdfNawBBH0RsH8IrDNZbGxoFQkZNkOvnDkRkQLXYsncX5oBmGTSu7bAcwH5IJBLpP6PbEQ3Sv5GQJ4FTMblcjd3NYWuTq6oZx92K7lNSC5aoSudV7wnZ76Su5XDp47umxWV3oKwZvv3F&\_\_tn\_\_=-R    • Berriozábal en Punto    https://www.facebook.com/181864918979333/posts/374124623086694/      NOTICIEROS TELEVISIVOS    • Noticias de Primer Plano  https://www.dropbox.com/s/7zm0p70lluqgflp/Noticias%20Primer%20Plano.%20En%20la%20Voz%20De%20Noe%20Juan%20Farrera%20Garz%C3%B3n.mp4?dl=0    • TV Azteca Chiapas  https://www.dropbox.com/s/50f9o19lf523rpl/Noticiero%20Televisa%20Chiapas.mp4?dl=0  • Televisa Chiapas  https://www.dropbox.com/s/50f9o19lf523rpl/Noticiero%20Televisa%20Chiapas.mp4?dl=0    NOTICIAS WEB    • Péndulo de Chiapas  https://pendulodechiapas.mx/conanp-y-el-pnud-trabajan-para-garantizar-la-conservacion-del-pn-canon-del-sumidero/    • Diario de Chiapas  http://www.diariodechiapas.com/landing/planta-invasiva-pone-en-riesgo-ecosistema-del-canon/    • Es Diario  https://esdiario.com.mx/?p=262708 |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4714 MEX IAS - CEO Endorsement Request - 20Dec2013 - revised.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4714/213511/1669691/1669972/PIMS%204714%20MEX%20IAS%20-%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%20-%2020Dec2013%20-%20revised.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Due to the very small Coordination Unit it is difficult to make time for collaborative efforts. However, the project collaborated with the CONANP project “Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Resilience of Protected Areas to Safeguard Biodiversity Threatened by Climate Change” at Canoñ de Sumidero National Park regarding the control of an african grass (Hyperrhania rufa); the latter resulting in higher cost-efficiency as work at the pilot site initiated by our project could be complemented and successfully finished. Moreover, a manual about the control of this plant species is underway also as a joint effort of both projects. Staff of the Project Coordination Unit participated at the GEF Resilience workshop (february 2019) to evaluate the proposals submitted CSO regarding the implementation of CC adaptation measures in Protected Areas.  Due to lack of time from both sites so far only informal talks took place but no collaboration with the project “Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats”, currently being developed by CONANP with support from UNDP-GEF.  Staff of the Project Coordination Unit from CONANP participated in regional Lion fish workshops. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.