

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

Document Generated by: CW TM

At: 2026-09-09 12:33:58

Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description	4
1.3 Project Contacts.....	5
2 Overview of Project Status	6
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN.....	6
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators.....	7
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks	8
2.4 Co Finance.....	13
2.5. Stakeholder.....	14
2.6. Gender	16
2.7. ESSM	17
2.8. KM/Learning	19
Reflows	22
2.9. Stories	22
3 Performance	24
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	24
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	27
4 Risks	33
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	33
4.2 Table B. Risk-log.....	33
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	37
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial	43
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	43
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	44

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2026
Reporting from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10267	Umoja WBS: SB-017582
SMA IPMR ID: 83715	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000688 / GP00000104
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.10267.ISLANDS Pacific	
Project Title: Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemicals Development in Small Islands Developing States (ISLANDS) Pacific Child Project	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	61
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	10185
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Vanuatu, Micronesia (Federated States of), Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa, Niue, Cook Islands
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	\$ 20,000,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 94,178,245.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2021-05-17
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2021-05-28
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2021-07-23
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-03-09
Date of First Disbursement:	2021-08-23

Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	\$ 2,942,000.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 2,592,029.00
Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2026-09-30
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2025-09-01
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-03-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2028-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2028-09-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2028-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States (ISLANDS) Programme is supporting 33 island nations in the Atlantic, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific regions to improve chemicals and waste management. As one of the regional child projects, the ISLANDS Pacific Child Project (GEF ID 10267) aims to prevent the build-up of POPs and mercury materials and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and wastes across Pacific SIDS. The project is structured around four components:

Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS. Strengthening policy, legislative and institutional frameworks to control imports of hazardous chemicals and products, promote sustainable financing mechanisms, and prevent future accumulation of hazardous wastes.

Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials. Supporting the environmentally sound management, collection, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous chemicals and wastes, including POPs, mercury-containing products, used oil, healthcare waste and other priority waste streams.

Component 3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products. Promoting circular economy approaches, sustainable waste systems and private-sector engagement to improve the management of e-waste, used oil and other priority waste streams through lifecycle and resource recovery approaches.

Component 4. Knowledge Management and Communication. Supporting regional coordination, capacity-building, communications, knowledge exchange and dissemination of lessons learned through collaboration with the ISLANDS Communications, Coordination and Knowledge Management (CCKM) project and other regional partners.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	SPREP, Waste Management & Pollution Control
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ludovic Bernaudat
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Jiasheng Liu
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy
UNEP Support Assistants	
Manager/Representative	Anthony Talouli
Project Manager	Dean Solofa
Finance Manager	Renee Kamu
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	• Pollution: (i) Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste • Pollution: (ii) Number of Governments developing or implementing policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict-related environmental emergencies, with UNEP support • Pollution: (iii) Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean • Pollution: (iv) Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support • Pollution: Change in action by the private sector and civil society on pollution prevention and control as a result of UNEP action Progress in the chemicals- and pollution-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda on which UNEP focuses its work
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The project fosters cooperation between governments and a broad range of stakeholders (regional centres, the private sector, and IGOs). It follows the guiding principles of an integrated and multi-dimensional programming approach, leaving no one behind, a human rights-based approach, gender equality and women's empowerment, and sustainability. The project is based on results-focused programming, capacity development, and coherent policy support.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment • 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
5.3- Amount of Marine Litter Avoided (retired)		28000.0	28000.0		Tide Turners had a pause in implementation and will resume again in 2026.
9.1-Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)		544.58	544.58		The POPs disposal activity was originally planned to be implemented through SPREP. However, following the request from the participating country for a national execution approach, it was agreed that the activity would be delivered through a separate implementation arrangement. As a result, preparations for the revised implementation modality commenced in quarter 2 2026. Implementation is now expected to take place during 2027-2028.
9.2- Quantity of mercury reduced		3.5	3.5		No quantified mercury reduced or disposed by the end of this PIR period. A Regional Mercury Action Plan has been completed and downstream mercury-management activities including a regional model legislation are progressing, but these do not yet constitute materialized GEBs.
9.4- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste		10.0	10.0		Significant policy and legislative developments are underway, including 8 of 10 NHWMS finalized and Fiji PSS/CDR drafted, with the deliverables of the project Component 1 outputs to be reported fully in the next PIR.
9.6- POPs/Mercury containing materials directly avoided		4338.0	4338.0		No verified quantity of POPs/mercury-containing materials directly avoided by 30 June 2026. Relevant prevention and policy measures are under development through country activities but have not yet generated a quantifiable avoided-material result.
10- Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced		8.0	8.0		No verified reduction in POPs emissions to air attributable to completed project interventions by 30 June 2026. E-waste and waste-management systems activities through country activities are intended to reduce open burning remain under development.
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments		200000.0	200000.0	1650	Fiji and other countries with community engagements have been undertaken significantly as part of Component 1 activities.

Implementation Status 2026: 5th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2026	5th PIR	U	MU	H
FY 2025	4th PIR	U	MU	H
FY 2024	3rd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2023	2nd PIR	U	MU	M
FY 2022	1st PIR	MU	MS	M
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Over the July 2025–June 2026 reporting period, the project continued to make progress, although implementation remained behind the original schedule. During this period, the project passed its initial February 2026 completion date and moved into a No-Cost Extension, supported by a revised workplan covering 2026–2028.

Much of the latter part of the reporting period was focused on putting the project on a stronger footing for the extension period. Following the Mid-Term Review and the March 2026 Project Steering Committee meeting, the PMU worked through a significant programme reset. This involved addressing areas where implementation had moved away from the original project design, resolving compliance issues, and ensuring that planned activities remained practical and responsive to country priorities. An important part of this process was refreshing the project’s formal arrangements with participating countries. By the end of the reporting period, Letters of Agreement had been re-signed with all participating countries, with updated workplan attachments being finalised.

The project also strengthened its implementation capacity during the year. Additional policy and technical expertise was brought into the PMU, including an Infrastructure Technical Officer, while new National Project Officers were recruited for Solomon Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. Appointments in Tonga and Tuvalu were

also renewed. Together, these changes have improved coordination with countries and provided additional capacity to manage the increasing volume of legislative, procurement and infrastructure work now moving through the project.

Component 1 – Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS

Component 1 continued to show the strongest progress during the reporting period, particularly through the development of policies, legislation and other preventative measures intended to reduce the future accumulation of hazardous chemicals and wastes in Pacific island countries. By the end of Q2 2026, eight of the ten National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies had also been finalised, with the remaining two, including Papua New Guinea, progressing in draft form. Five Codes of Practice were completed covering POPs, healthcare waste, expired chemicals, used oil and overarching hazardous waste management. Two further codes, together with supporting training materials, were also delivered, while a digital training guide to assist countries in implementing their national strategies was under preparation. Progress was also made across country-level legislative and sustainable financing activities. In Fiji, the Product Stewardship Scheme Bill and Container Deposit Regulations were drafted, with national consultations scheduled for August 2026. A tender was developed for the preparation of model mercury-management legislation, while assessments were completed for proposed work on e-waste product stewardship regulations in Solomon Islands and expansion of the Republic of the Marshall Islands container deposit scheme. Terms of Reference were also completed for the development of e-waste regulations in Vanuatu and the review of Samoa's Waste Management Act. Further work being prepared included sustainable financing legislation in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, integrated waste strategies for Nauru and Tonga, end-of-life vehicle financing arrangements in Tuvalu, and chemicals legislation in Palau.

Component 2 – Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, Products and Materials

Component 2 addresses some of the more complex and resource-intensive parts of the project, including legacy hazardous wastes, treatment and disposal systems, and supporting infrastructure. Progress continued during the reporting period, although much of the larger physical delivery and associated expenditure remains ahead. For Kiribati, the concept design for the landfill was completed and detailed engineering design commenced, while for Tonga, a consultant was engaged to undertake climate-proofing work for the landfill investments. Niue's healthcare waste work also moved into implementation, with the contract awarded, the site inspection completed and manufacturing initiated. Progression of this work, together with further progress on the Tonga works, will continue into the next reporting period. In the Federated States of Micronesia, work began on the preparation of a Used Oil Management Plan. Storage facilities are also planned for Chuuk, Kosrae and Yap. An initial procurement process did not attract suitable bids, however, and the activity is now being rescope before returning to market. Preparatory work continued in a number of other areas. Terms of Reference were drafted for Samoa's e-waste collection and export activity, while discussions with SPC continued on options for sustaining a regional Healthcare Waste Technical Backstopping Facility.

Progress was made on the environmentally sound management and disposal of POPs waste in Papua New Guinea. During the reporting period, an Expression of Interest process was launched, and technical and financial proposals were received to identify an implementing partner for the repackaging, collection, export and disposal of DDT and PCB-containing waste. Preparatory work also progressed on PCB sampling and testing and DDT verification. The regional end-of-life vehicle workstream also advanced to the Terms of Reference stage, incorporating a viability assessment, depollution training and measures for the safe removal of POPs-containing vehicle components. In

Papua New Guinea, the PCB and DDT workstream was repositioned following renewal of the country agreements, with repacking, export and environmentally sound disposal activities still to be delivered during the extension period.

Component 3 – Safe Management of Products Entering SIDS and Closing Material and Product Loops

During the reporting period, the emphasis in Component 3 was largely on preparing the facilities, systems and partnerships needed to support recovery, sorting, recycling and reuse activities. In Fiji, community consultations and training reached 920 people and helped build local support for the community waste management initiative. Terms of Reference were also completed for the development of communal composting facilities. For Tuvalu, renovation of the waste transfer and sorting facility moved through tendering and assessment. E-waste facility designs for the Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu also progressed, although final confirmation was still required before construction could begin. Procurement of recycling equipment remained pending approval, while preparatory work continued for a number of planned waste storage facilities. At the regional level, a partnership is underway with BCRC China to support training in e-waste dismantling and safe handling, helping to strengthen the technical capacity that will be needed as national e-waste systems become operational.

Component 4 – Coordination, Communication and Knowledge Management

Implementation under Component 4 remained steady, supporting the wider project through regional coordination, knowledge exchange and communications activities. During the reporting period, the PMU hosted a regional used-oil webinar in collaboration with the Federated States of Micronesia and supported the community consultation and training programme in Fiji. Communities of Practice also continued to provide spaces for countries and technical partners to exchange experience across e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, used oil, healthcare waste, chemicals and POPs. The Mercury Free Pacific Action Plan was completed in Q3 2025, providing an important regional framework for the project's mercury-related work. Preparations progressed for the September 2026 Mercury Free Pacific Campaign, including a planned global webinar and a dedicated mercury session at the Pacific Islands Conference for Nature Conservation. A wider programme of activities is also being prepared for the next reporting period, including webinars on the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies, MIA-related training, communications materials, awareness campaigns and additional knowledge products.

Overall outlook

The project closed the reporting period in a much stronger organisational and governance position than it had entered it. Country agreements have been restored, PMU capacity has been strengthened, and a substantial body of policy, legislative and technical preparation is now in place. Component 1 in particular has built good momentum and demonstrates the progress that can be achieved where activities can move relatively quickly from technical preparation into country-level application. The main challenge for the extension period is now to translate the considerable amount of preparatory work undertaken under Components 2 and 3 into visible delivery on the ground. Approximately US\$11.6 million across these two components remained unspent at the end of the reporting period, much of it associated with infrastructure, equipment, waste removal and disposal activities that are now moving through design, procurement and contracting.

The PMU focus for 2026–2028 is therefore firmly on implementation: completing procurement processes, getting contracts in place, progressing infrastructure construction and equipment delivery, and ensuring that planned hazardous waste removal and environmentally sound disposal activities are completed. The groundwork for this next phase has largely been established with the priority now to convert into tangible results.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Since the previous PIR reporting period, a number of the project's earlier institutional and staffing constraints have eased. Recruitment has progressed, country agreements have been re-established, and the project has entered its approved No-Cost Extension period. However, implementation challenges remain significant, particularly as a large volume of procurement, infrastructure and country-level delivery must now be completed within the shortened 2026–2028 implementation window.

Key Challenges and Corrective Actions Taken:

Compressed Implementation Period and High Delivery Concentration

Delays accumulated during earlier years have resulted in a significant proportion of project delivery being concentrated within the No-Cost Extension period. This is particularly pronounced under Components 2 and 3, where large infrastructure, equipment and waste-management activities remain to be contracted and implemented. The PMU has responded by revising the multi-year workplan, prioritising activities according to country needs, Global Environmental Benefit targets, estimated execution timelines, and strengthening procurement and technical oversight. Nevertheless, timely conversion of designs, Terms of Reference and tenders into completed activities remains the project's principal implementation risk.

Procurement Complexity and Limited Market Response

Procurement continues to be a major constraint, particularly for specialised equipment, infrastructure and services required in small and remote Pacific island markets. Preparation of technical specifications, tendering, evaluation, contracting, shipping and installation can require long lead times, and supplier interest from within and around the region can be limited and result in failed or repeated procurements. This was demonstrated by the FSM used-oil storage procurement for instance, which did not attract suitable bids and had to be rescoped. The PMU has strengthened procurement capacity and is reviewing scopes and procurement approaches where market response is weak.

Technical and Infrastructure Delivery Capacity

The project is now carrying a substantially larger engineering and infrastructure workload than during earlier reporting periods, including landfill rehabilitation, waste storage and transfer facilities, healthcare waste treatment equipment and recycling infrastructure. These activities require detailed technical design, safeguards, site

assessments, construction supervision and coordination with national agencies. Recruitment of an Infrastructure Technical Officer has strengthened PMU capacity in this area, but the scale and geographic dispersion of the programme continue to create delivery and supervision challenges.

Project Design, Compliance and Activity Realignment

The Mid-Term Review identified areas where activities had drifted from the approved project design and results framework, creating compliance and component-classification issues. Following the March 2026 PSC, the PMU undertook a substantial reset to realign activities with approved outcomes, country priorities and donor requirements. Budgets and workplans were revised, activities were correctly reassigned between components, and some interventions were rescope or reduced. While this has strengthened compliance, the reset also required additional management time and temporarily slowed implementation.

Country-Level Coordination and Agreements

The earlier challenge of incomplete Letters of Agreement has been substantially resolved, with agreements now re-signed across all participating countries. Updated country workplan attachments are being finalised. This removes an important historical barrier to disbursement and implementation. However, country delivery still depends on timely national approvals, counterpart engagement, site readiness and procurement decisions, which can vary considerably between countries.

Recruitment and Retention of Specialist Capacity

Recruitment constraints have reduced but remain relevant. Policy and technical capacity has improved, Technical Officers for Infrastructure and Policy have both been recruited, and National Project Officers have been appointed or renewed in several countries. Nevertheless, attracting and retaining specialised waste-management, procurement and engineering expertise in the Pacific remains difficult. The PMU continues to use a combination of regional recruitment, consultants, National Project Officers and technical partnerships to address capacity gaps.

Low Expenditure Against Infrastructure Components

While Component 1 has progressed strongly, expenditure under Components 2 and 3 remains comparatively low relative to their budgets. This reflects the long preparatory period required for infrastructure, procurement and construction activities but also creates a significant delivery risk. The project has therefore increased attention to procurement tracking, sequencing of high-value activities and monitoring of delivery against the revised 2026–2028 workplan.

Overall, the project has moved beyond many of the institutional constraints identified in previous PIRs, but the challenge has shifted from establishing the conditions for implementation to delivering at scale. The success of the remaining period will depend principally on procurement throughput, technical supervision, sustained country engagement and the timely completion of infrastructure and waste-management activities within the No-Cost Extension period.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 94,178,245
Actual to date:	12,998,911
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: Percentage of total project co-finance reported: 13.8% Co-finance Reported this FY: USD 677,965 Co-finance Reported To Date: USD 12,423,001 Co-Finance Breakdown – FY2025–2026 returns received to date: Cook Islands: USD 251,157 Federated States of Micronesia: USD 81,787 Tuvalu: USD 101,790 Solomon Islands: USD 141,176 SPREP: Pending confirmation For the current reporting period, verified co-financing information has so far been received from the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Tuvalu. Based on the supporting documentation received to date, these submissions account for approximately USD 0.68 million in co-financing during FY2025–2026. The amount reported represents an interim position based only on returns currently available to the PMU. Further participating-country submissions and the SPREP contribution for the reporting period will be incorporated as they are received, and reported at the next opportunity of a PSC convening (potentially October 2026). Against the CEO-endorsed expectation of approximately USD 94.18 m, the project has materialized approximately USD 0.3 m in the last financial year and approx. USD 13 m cumulatively since 2021 (cash and in-kind across SPREP and participating countries, plus partner-executed components aligned to ISLANDS outputs). Variance reflects (i) start-up delays that limited national execution, (ii) lags in counterpart financial reporting, a significant partner withdrawal of a capex investment, and sub-component disaggregation, and (iii) timing of IFI/government program roll-out, with some projects approved but not yet disbursing. Mitigation measures underway include a country/partner evidence call and an updated register to confirm component-level amounts for subsequent PIRs.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-03-10
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	The Fourth Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held in Nadi, Fiji on 5–6 March 2026. The meeting became a critical governance and stakeholder-engagement milestone for the project, bringing together participating countries, SPREP, UNEP, GEF and programme partners to assess progress, consider the Mid-Term Review findings and determine a realistic way forward for the remaining project period. The meeting focused particularly on the need to refine the project scope, prioritise activities and ensure that remaining work could be delivered within the proposed No-Cost Extension period. The meeting was characterised by active country participation and frank discussion of project performance. GEF and UNEP emphasised that the project had reached a critical stage and that decisions on future implementation needed to be realistic, actionable and strongly owned by participating countries. SPREP similarly stressed that stronger collaboration between the PMU and countries would be essential to improve delivery. A major engagement outcome was the decision to move away from treating the existing workplan as fixed and instead allow countries to re-examine their national priorities. PSC members raised concerns that the project scope was overly ambitious relative to the remaining timeframe, and the Committee agreed that each country should distinguish between activities that were urgent and achievable and those that could potentially be deferred to future programming, including GEF-9. This represented an important shift from consultation around predefined activities toward shared prioritisation and joint decision-making on the remaining project portfolio. The Mid-Term Review provided an additional and significant stakeholder-engagement mechanism. The evaluation drew on consultations with participating countries and the PMU and found that, while implementation performance had been unsatisfactory, the project remained highly relevant and recoverable. Country representatives strongly opposed cancellation of the project and emphasised that many activities reflected important national priorities developed through earlier local consultations. The PSC consequently shifted its discussion from removing activities to prioritising and restructuring them, with unanimous support for continuing the project through an accelerated and more realistic delivery approach. Day 2 of the PSC translated this engagement into an operational prioritisation process. SPREP and the PMU mapped all project activities into three categories: work in progress, activities under tender, and activities not yet started. Countries were invited to review each activity against relevance, feasibility and remaining implementation time. This process included detailed discussion of country-specific priorities,

	including landfill rehabilitation, e-waste facilities, product stewardship, used oil management, hazardous waste strategies, mercury activities and end-of-life vehicle management. The PSC agreed that further bilateral consultations between the PMU and every participating country would be required before the revised workplan and budget could be finalised. This was particularly important because Kiribati and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were not present at PSC-4 and needed to be consulted separately. Countries were also given time to consult internally with their respective ministries and national stakeholders before confirming revised priorities. The PMU committed to more active and regular country engagement, including bilateral workplan reviews and improved follow-up communication after PSC meetings. The meeting also highlighted the need to strengthen engagement between project activities and national focal points. Concerns were raised regarding the Tide Turners programme, where some activities had been implemented through partner organisations without sufficient visibility or involvement of national ISLANDS focal points. The PSC emphasised that stronger coordination and regular information sharing were required so national focal points could remain informed and appropriately engaged in activities occurring in their countries. Stakeholder engagement also increasingly extended beyond environment ministries. Discussions on used oil management in FSM involved field visits, stakeholder interviews and assessment of state-level systems and facilities. The hazardous waste strategy work similarly highlighted the need to involve health, labour, environment and other agencies because responsibility for hazardous waste is distributed across government. The PSC also recognised the importance of community engagement, communication and local capacity building in supporting used-oil collection, hazardous waste management and other operational activities. Engagement with regional and global partners also expanded. CCKM presented opportunities for strengthened knowledge sharing, communications, youth engagement, regional webinars and SIDS-to-SIDS learning. The PSC encouraged closer integration between the Pacific project and CCKM mechanisms, including the use of quarterly webinars, communications tools, stakeholder feedback mechanisms and shared knowledge products. Overall, stakeholder engagement during the reporting period evolved from activity consultation toward shared governance of the project's recovery and implementation strategy. The March 2026 PSC demonstrated strong country ownership, with participating governments directly influencing activity prioritisation, delivery modalities, timelines and future workplanning. The agreed follow-up of bilateral country consultations, regular communication and continued PSC oversight provides a stronger basis for maintaining national ownership and accountability during the No-Cost Extension period.
--	---

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The original project PMU did not produce a project-level Gender Action Plan however the current PMU will utilize and apply the recently formalised SPREP Equity, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Policy (2025), by integrating gender and social inclusion throughout implementation and monitoring of its national and regional sets of activities. In line with the policy's project-cycle guidance, the PMU will track sex-disaggregated participation and results, and analyse gaps to adapt delivery (e.g., scheduling, invitations, access). This approach follows SPREP's requirement that all people-focused indicators be disaggregated by sex and that monitoring explicitly examine women's and men's outcomes. Current activities initiated in this PIR period have had the PMU engaged with the SPREP GESI Adviser and with consultants to discuss the SPRE GEDSI policy and make explicit requests on its use in consultations with country representatives, stakeholders, and partners. The PMU has provided guidance on special social groups that have evolved around waste management that should be considered for focused consultation. Additionally, the PMU initiated in 2025 the development of a Pacific network of women professionals and practitioners in waste management and community of practice, as an established and recognized platform to highlight the role of women in waste management with the objective to provide a supportive network for professional development, empowerment, and learning exchange for women and girls. The PMU will help champion the development of this initiative within the SPREP WMPC programme, and in alignment with similar other networks within SPREP and the Pacific region. This initiative was recently endorsed at the PWP Expo in May, 2025, and is now formally named as the Pacific Women in Circular Economy (PacWICE) and aligns closely with the project's recommendation to work through women's coalitions and to strengthen the participation, voice and safety of women and girls in decision-making. As the project begins implementation of regional and national level activities, the PMU will use the SPREP GEDSI Policy, and the SPREP Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) manual to guide its management and direction of its project activities design and implementation as the basis for monitoring and reporting. Consultants undertaking national consultations and strategy development were screened for their experience with incorporating and applying GESI requirements and practice in their work, including inclusive consultation approaches and collection of sex-disaggregated participation data. This is particularly relevant to the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies, sustainable-financing and legislative activities, and community waste-management initiatives, where stakeholder consultation is an integral part of delivery.

	In Fiji, the community waste-management work provided an opportunity for the project for a gender-responsive application, with consultations and training reaching 920 community members during the reporting period. The project will use participation records from this and subsequent community activities to track women's involvement against the project's 50% participation objective and to identify any groups requiring more targeted engagement. Gender considerations are also being incorporated into upcoming technical training and capacity-building activities. The workplan includes a regional e-waste dismantling training for representatives from Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Nauru and Vanuatu, a regional chemicals and waste MEAs training, and continuing Tide Turners youth engagement. Consistent with the CEO-endorsed gender measures, the PMU will seek balanced participation in these activities and track participation by sex, including the proportion of girls participating through Tide Turners. Going forward as the PMU launches into its full implementation mode, it will more systematically link gender monitoring to activity reporting by requiring sex-disaggregated attendance data, documenting participation and engagement outcomes of women's organisations and other under-represented groups, and will record how consultation findings influence activity design in this specific work area. Regarding the original results framework indicators for the project on gender, progress during the next reporting period will be aligned with the gender-sensitive indicators, and which include the number of supported policies and legislative instruments that incorporate gender considerations, with an end-of-project target of six references to gender; participation of women in consultations on sustainable-financing measures, with an original target of at least 45% women; women's participation in community waste-management education; 50% participation of girls in Tide Turners; and 50% participation of women among trainees in e-waste dismantling activities.
--	--

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? Yes If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? GP: 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9SS: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes?

Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken? Systemic Safeguards Management Measures Implemented: The Executing Agency completes the day-to-day safeguards. All country priority frameworks, including considerations for environmental and social impacts, are addressed systematically across the project. All project activities must comply with SPREP environmental (including biodiversity (SRIF Safeguard Standard (SS) 1), climate disaster (SRIF SS 2)) and social safeguard policies. Considerations were given to Stockholm Convention guidelines in DDT destruction ToR (SRIF SS3). All meetings conducted had a (partial or complete) virtual element for digital participation to minimise COVID-19 risks (SRIF Supplementary guidance to respond to COVID-19). Specific Safeguard Management Measures Implemented: Hazardous waste is to be managed in an environmentally sound manner per the Stockholm Convention. Where possible, managers, staff, and consultants engaged are Indigenous and local people (SRIF SS 7). The project is moving into a heavy implementation stage (in the next PIR period). Two key activities that require the application of environmental and social safeguards relate to a procurement piece for the design of climate proofing of retaining walls of landfills in Kiribati (a low lying atoll country, with coastal landfills often inundated by the sea waves in high tide events), and the climate proofing of two landfill sites in 'Eua and Ha'apai islands in Tonga. These two pieces of procurement work provide examples of how the project is embedding ESS directly into procurement and contract management for activities to be undertaken. Delays to the programming of the bulk of the regional and national level actions of the project have moved technical implementation of Component 2 and 3 works into the next PIR period (2026-2027). Regardless, the UNEP E&S framework and SPREP's ESMS will be applied alongside the use of project-level PMU produced SEP and RM, with these to be reported on in the next PIR period. The project will produce and utilize a specific project-level E&S guideline in alignment to the SEP and GRM, with this also to be shared and reported on in the next PIR period.
Environmental and social safeguards management	Systemic Safeguards Management Measures Implemented: The Executing Agency completes the day-to-day safeguards. All country priority frameworks, including considerations for environmental and social impacts, are addressed systematically across the project. All project activities must comply with SPREP environmental (including biodiversity (SRIF Safeguard Standard (SS) 1), climate disaster (SRIF SS 2)) and social safeguard policies. Considerations were given to Stockholm Convention guidelines in DDT destruction ToR (SRIF SS3). All meetings conducted had a (partial or complete) virtual element for digital participation to minimise COVID-19 risks (SRIF Supplementary guidance to

	respond to COVID-19). Specific Safeguard Management Measures Implemented:.. Hazardous waste is to be managed in an environmentally sound manner per the Stockholm Convention. Where possible, managers, staff, and consultants engaged are Indigenous and local people (SRIF SS 7). The project is moving into a heavy implementation stage (in the next PIR period). Two key activities that require the application of environmental and social safeguards relate to a procurement piece for the design of climate proofing of retaining walls of landfills in Kiribati (a low lying atoll country, with coastal landfills often inundated by the sea waves in high tide events), and the climate proofing of two landfill sites in 'Eua and Ha'apai islands in Tonga. These two pieces of procurement work provide examples of how the project is embedding ESS directly into procurement and contract management for activities to be undertaken. Delays to the programming of the bulk of the regional and national level actions of the project have moved technical implementation of Component 2 and 3 works into the next PIR period (2026-2027). Regardless, the UNEP E&S framework and SPREP's ESMS will be applied alongside the use of project-level PMU produced SEP and RM, with these to be reported on in the next PIR period. The project will produce and utilize a specific project-level E&S guideline in alignment to the SEP and GRM, with this also to be shared and reported on in the next PIR period.
--	---

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Progress on knowledge management strengthened during the reporting period, particularly through greater use of webinars, Communities of Practice, training, communications activities and collaboration with the global ISLANDS Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management (CCKM) project. Regional Communities of Practice continued to support exchange between Pacific practitioners working on e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, used oil, healthcare waste, chemicals management and POPs. These provide an increasingly useful platform for countries to share practical experience, identify common challenges and connect national officers with regional technical expertise. The project also increased its use of webinars and regional learning activities. A regional Used Oil Management Webinar was delivered in partnership with the Federated States of Micronesia, while additional webinars on hazardous waste management and implementation of the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies were being prepared. Knowledge and training products are also being developed alongside technical activities, including a digital training guide linked to the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies and Codes of Practice. This helps ensure that technical outputs developed under the project can be used beyond the immediate consultancy or country activity. The Mercury Free Pacific initiative remains an important knowledge and awareness platform. Following completion of the regional Mercury Action Plan, preparations advanced for the next phase of the campaign, including a global webinar and a dedicated mercury session at the
--	---

	Pacific Islands Conference for Nature Conservation. National and regional awareness campaigns, project communication materials and further knowledge products are also included in the forward work programme. Knowledge sharing is also becoming more closely linked with implementation. The project established a partnership with BCRC China to support regional e-waste dismantling and safe-handling training, while community training and consultations in Fiji reached 920 people. Lessons arising from activities such as FSM used oil management, e-waste systems, hazardous waste strategies and infrastructure development provide an expanding body of practical experience that can be captured and shared across participating countries. Collaboration with the global CCKM project was strengthened during the year. At PSC-4, CCKM presented its knowledge platforms, Learn Library, thematic exchanges, communications tools and plans for greater SIDS-to-SIDS learning. The PSC encouraged closer links between the Pacific project and these mechanisms, including greater use of webinars and joint development and dissemination of knowledge products. The project results framework also provides for case studies, fact sheets and national communication products to be shared through CCKM and among Pacific SIDS. The Mid-Term Review nevertheless identified that the project's wider knowledge-management system was not yet functioning as the fully integrated learning system envisaged at project design. While communications, youth engagement and CCKM coordination had progressed, systematic capture, organisation and dissemination of implementation lessons remained comparatively weak. This finding is being addressed through the project reset, including stronger alignment between knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, clearer identification of knowledge products within the revised workplan, and planned strengthening of dedicated MEL/KM capacity. Overall, the project has moved from relatively fragmented communications activities towards a more practical knowledge-sharing approach linked to country implementation. The priority during the No-Cost Extension period will be to systematically capture lessons from national activities, convert these into useful and accessible knowledge products, and ensure that they are shared through SPREP, CCKM, Communities of Practice and other regional platforms so that experience generated in one country can benefit the wider Pacific programme.
Main learning during the period	The reporting period provided several important lessons for the project, particularly through implementation experience, the Mid-Term Review and the March 2026 Project Steering Committee discussions. A key lesson has been the importance of maintaining a realistic and manageable project scope. The Mid-Term Review confirmed that the

	project remains highly relevant to Pacific countries, but that the scale and complexity of the original programme were not well matched to the delivery capacity, geographic spread and time available. The PSC therefore moved away from trying to preserve every activity unchanged and instead focused on prioritising what remains important to countries and can realistically be delivered within the extension period. A second lesson is that country ownership requires continuous engagement rather than agreement only at project design stage. National priorities can change over a long implementation period, particularly where activities have been delayed for several years. The March PSC demonstrated the value of allowing countries to revisit their workplans and distinguish between activities that remain urgent, those requiring adjustment and those better carried into future programming. The subsequent bilateral approach has provided a more practical basis for keeping country priorities at the centre of implementation. The project has also learned that procurement needs to be treated as a central delivery function rather than an administrative step following technical planning. In the Pacific, small markets, specialised equipment, shipping distances and limited numbers of qualified suppliers can significantly extend procurement timelines. Activities therefore need earlier technical preparation, realistic market assessment and, where appropriate, bundling of similar procurements. The experience of unsuccessful bids for some activities has reinforced the need to test procurement approaches early and adapt quickly when the market does not respond. Another important lesson is the need to match PMU and technical capacity to the actual complexity of the programme. Managing activities across 14 countries requires technical, procurement, infrastructure, financial and monitoring capacity that cannot reasonably sit with a very small core team. The reporting period saw significant strengthening of the PMU, including additional policy and infrastructure expertise and expanded national support. The MTR and PSC discussions reinforced that this capacity needs to be maintained throughout the intensive implementation period. The project has also increasingly recognised the value of using and strengthening existing regional systems and partnerships rather than creating stand-alone mechanisms. Collaboration with CCKM, BCRC China, WHO, SPC and other regional partners offers opportunities to extend technical support, training and knowledge sharing beyond individual project activities. Similarly, experience from used oil, healthcare waste, e-waste and other waste streams shows that infrastructure investments need to be accompanied by operational systems, maintenance arrangements, skills and sustainable financing if benefits are to continue beyond the life of the project. Finally, the period reinforced the importance of capturing implementation experience as it happens. The Mid-Term Review identified that knowledge management and monitoring had not yet developed into the integrated learning system envisaged at project design. The project is therefore placing greater emphasis on documenting lessons, developing practical knowledge products, strengthening monitoring and
--	---

	linking country experiences through Communities of Practice, webinars and CCKM platforms. Overall, the main learning from the period is that successful delivery in the Pacific depends not only on good technical design, but on realistic sequencing, sustained country engagement, adequate implementation capacity, early procurement planning and strong regional partnerships. These lessons are now informing the revised workplan and the project's approach during the No-Cost Extension period.
--	---

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	
-------------------------	--

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	From the PMU perspective, there are several potential emerging stories from the reporting period demonstrate how the project is beginning to translate regional investment into practical country-level change. Fiji – From product stewardship policy to practice Fiji's work on the Product Stewardship Scheme Bill and Container Deposit Regulations provides one of the clearest examples of the project supporting the transition from policy development towards an operational national system. The work has progressed through drafting and technical preparation and is moving into national consultation. At the same time, community waste management consultations and training reached approximately 920 people, helping to build understanding and local support for improved waste management approaches. FSM – Developing a practical response to the used-oil problem The Federated States of Micronesia provides an important example of tackling a difficult legacy-waste issue through field assessment, stakeholder engagement and system design. Project-supported work examined used-oil volumes and storage conditions across the states and is informing development of a Used Oil Management Plan and improved storage arrangements. The experience is also generating lessons that could be useful to other Pacific countries facing similar challenges with accumulated used oil. Kiribati – Designing landfill infrastructure for an atoll environment Kiribati's landfill work illustrates the challenge of adapting waste infrastructure to highly vulnerable island conditions. The project has supported consultation, technical assessment and development of a landfill design suited to the physical and environmental realities of Tarawa. This work also has potential value for other low-lying atoll
----------------------	--

	countries facing similar constraints relating to limited land, groundwater protection, coastal exposure and climate resilience. Regional - Building a Pacific approach to hazardous waste management The development of National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies and regional Codes of Practice is creating a stronger body of practical guidance for Pacific countries. The work has involved national consultations, baseline assessments and engagement across agencies responsible for environment, health, labour and other areas. This is helping bring greater attention to hazardous wastes that have often received less focus than municipal solid waste in national waste management systems. Regional - Turning country experience into regional learning The project is also making greater use of regional learning mechanisms. Webinars, Communities of Practice, collaboration with regional technical partners and engagement with the global ISLANDS CCKM project are creating opportunities for countries to share experience on e-waste, used oil, healthcare waste, chemicals and POPs. This provides an opportunity for approaches developed in one Pacific country to inform implementation elsewhere, rather than each country having to develop solutions independently. The PMU will look to using these areas of works as a source of comms outputs, case studies and potential webinar themes for CCKM global webinars.
--	---

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Pacific SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	No. of Pacific SIDS with policies, strategies, laws, regulations to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste, including the number that address gender	Pacific SIDS have varying levels of environmental legislation and controls in place to control imports of chemicals and the generation of hazardous wastes. Levels of capacity to develop, draft, enact, implement and enforce. A thorough review of the situation in each Pacific country was undertaken concurrently with the preparatory process of this project, through PWP. Information on gaps and capacity constraints have informed the development of project activities.	3 x specific legislative revisions for Pacific countries 1 x strategy to reduce hazardous imports 4 x legislative references to gender	1 x generalized model legislation to control mercury and associated drafting instructions (to support Mercury Free Pacific campaign) 6 x specific legislative revisions for Pacific countries 6 x references to gender	62%	Pacific Mercury Regional Action Plan completed 8 of 10 NHWMS finalised; Fiji PSS/CDR drafted and further legislative packages advanced.	MS
Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	No. of Pacific countries implementing Sustainable Best Practices in WCP (or legacy chemicals and other hazardous wastes).	Pacific countries lack facilities to dispose of hazardous and bulky wastes including in country. These include POPs chemicals and products containing mercury; end of life vehicles. Pacific countries with low lying atoll geography, also lack adequate facilities to dispose of non-hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner. As a result, high quantities of plastic wastes are burned, created dioxins and furans, or released directly into the marine environment, as dumpsites are inundated with seawater during storm surges.	7 Pacific countries with Improved management of harmful chemicals and waste.	14 Pacific countries with Improved management of harmful chemicals and waste	50%	Active management /infrastructure interventions underway in at least 7 Pacific countries.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	No. of tonnes of DDT repackaged and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	Papua New Guinea historically used DDT for vector borne disease control. Since PNG stopped using DDT stocks have been stored in various location around the country. Said stocks have often been looted, and DDT has been used by local communities used for gardening and fishing. During the project preparation phase the project team inventoried and secured remaining 15 tonnes of stocks.	15 tonnes of DDT disposed of 532 tonnes of PCB contaminated oil disposed of	2 of tonnes of mercury containing products disposed of	0%	No DDT and PCB contaminated oil disposed by 30 June 2026	U
Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	No. of tonnes of mercury containing products disposed of	Baseline information is missing from ProDoc (Project Results Framework)	Mid-Term Target and Monitoring Milestones missing from ProDoc	2 of tonnes of mercury containing	0%	No mercury-containing waste disposal completed by 30 June.	U
Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector	No. of Pacific SIDS meeting the CP2025 target of 75% recycling of e-waste and used oil.	According to the Midterm review of the Cleaner Pacific 2025, the Pacific aims to have 8 e-waste and 10 used oil collection systems in place by 2025. As of 2020 however there are only 2 e-waste recycling systems and 4 used oil systems. Current recycling rates in the Pacific are low, reported to be below 32% in 2014. The region has a target recycle rate of 75% by 2025.		End of project8 Pacific SIDS meeting CP2025 target of 75% of e-waste recycled10 Pacific SIDS with used oil collection systems in place	0%	No Pacific SIDS yet verified as meeting the 75% recycling target with project support.	U
Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented	No. of tonnes of e-waste recycled with project support	There are currently 2 e-waste management systems in operation in the region according to the review of the Clean Pacific	100 tonnes of e-waste recycled 8 TEQ of POPs	100 tonnes of e-waste recycled8 TEQ of POPs prevented through	0%	No project-supported e-waste tonnage yet verified as recycled; systems	U

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector		2025.	prevented through reduction in opening burning	reduction in opening burning		remain under development.	
Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions .	No. of knowledge assets generated and disseminated to Pacific SIDS	Knowledge generated by projects and activities in SIDS is not currently shared, disseminated or communicated in a systematic way. As a result, and fuelled by geographic isolation, Pacific SIDS rarely learn from each other, nor from the experiences of other SIDS.	25 Knowledge products disseminated to PICs	Project activities communicated to all SIDS Over 70,000 youth engaged in improved waste management through Tide Turners	32%	At least 8 formal knowledge assets completed, with further webinars and products in development.	U

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.1: Legislative frameworks for sustainable finance in place in Pacific SIDS	2028-06-30	0%	45% - 0/6 legislation on sustainable-finance (5), bulky/e-waste/used oil (1); 0/4 webinars.	Fiji's PSS/CDR drafting advanced substantially; Solomon Islands and RMI reached tender-assessment stage, while Vanuatu and Samoa completed preparatory ToRs. Tuvalu and Palau remain in the pipeline. However, most instruments are not yet enacted or operational, hence 45%. Activities required revised scopes and re-establishment of country agreements before procurement could proceed. Legislative work is also dependent on national consultation, drafting instructions, Cabinet/parliamentary processes and country institutional capacity beyond direct PMU control.	MS
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.2: Strategies to improve waste management in Pacific SIDS	2028-06-30	3%	75% - 8/10 NHWMS finalised. 1 digital training platform & 1 regional code of conduct targets: Five Codes of Practice were completed.	This is one of the strongest-performing outputs, with 8 National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies coordinated among agencies responsible for environment, health, labour, industry and chemicals. 2 remaining NHWMS actively progressing. The target was revised at MTR from 14 to 10 total. Five Codes completed, two further Codes/training packages progressed, alongside preparation of the digital training guide.	MS
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.3: Model legislation to control mercury containing products for use by Pacific SIDS drafted and made available for adoption (regional)	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	15% - 0/1Drafting instructions; 0/1model legislation; 0/10 webinars.	Activities progressed through scope development and into procurement/tendering for a regional model mercury legislation package and associated drafting instructions. 15% progress. Progress was affected by the wider post-MTR workplan reset and the need to confirm the scope, participating-country requirements and alignment with Minamata obligations before procurement. Specialist legislative expertise in mercury management is also a relatively narrow market, requiring careful procurement and technical review.	U
2 Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals,	Output 2.1 Pacific SIDS supported in sound repackaging, shipping, collection,	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	10% - 0/15 tonnes of DDT/PCB and 0/2 tonnes mercury-containing products actually disposed of.	Progress was made on the environmentally sound management and disposal of POPs waste in Papua New Guinea, particularly preparatory and rescoping work, including reconsideration of the PNG legacy POPs/DDT activity and planning for mercury	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
products and materials	and disposal of POPs and mercury waste				disposal reporting utilizing updated information and the MIA baselines established. An Expression of Interest process was launched, and technical and financial proposals were received to identify an implementing partner for the repackaging, collection, export and disposal of DDT and PCB-containing waste. Preparatory work also progressed on PCB sampling and testing and DDT verification.	
2 Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Output 2.2 Technical assistance and support for shipping and disposal of end of life vehicles (ELVs) from Pacific SIDS to Asian recycling markets	2028-06-30	20%	25% - 0/1 ELV partnership; 0/100 people trained; 0/20 people employed; 0/170 tonnes of POPs-containing vehicle components disposed.	Regional ELV feasibility groundwork completed with a revised viability assessment design; depollution training preparations were started; and POPs-removal work scoped. The original regional ELV concept proved more commercially complex than anticipated. With the background of low waste volumes, dispersed island markets, shipping costs and private-sector viability, the original model is undergoing a redesign toward a more staged and investigative approach into the commercial aspects particularly after a key partner withdrew participation. This delayed progression from feasibility into considering additional options on operational partnerships, training and physical disposal.	MU
2 Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Output 2.3: Improved residual waste management to reduce emissions	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	30% - 1/2 climate proofing designs complete in Tonga; 0/2 landfills rehabilitated. 0/1 feasibility study & 0/1 compost facility in Nauru.	Tonga climate-proofing design was mobilised in the reporting period; and Nauru composting equipment procurement advanced based on the feasibility study. Infrastructure activities require sequential feasibility, design, safeguards/site preparation, procurement, contracting and construction. National site readiness and counterpart coordination have taken longer than envisaged but have since progressed well, while specialised engineering procurement in small Pacific markets has limited supplier pools. Additional PMU infrastructure capacity was only strengthened later in implementation but has built PMU confidence significantly.	MS
2 Safe	Output 2.4 Feasibility	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins	60% - 1/1 feasibility study	Kiribati concept design completed for an atoll-appropriate	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	analysis and design of waste management systems for atolls completed and made available to all Pacific SIDS		after reporting period	complete in Kiribati; 0/1 landfill.	landfill design and comprehensive waste-management systems for outer islands. A detailed engineering design commenced. The separate recycling-management-system activity associated with Indicator 16 was removed during workplan rationalisation under the MTR..Progress is relatively strong because the work has successfully moved from feasibility to detailed design. However, construction is outside the immediate design output and will depend on national financing and procurement. The original RF explicitly assumes that Kiribati will identify financing for subsequent landfill construction.	
3 Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Output 3.1 Tools, TA and training for the Establishment of e-waste dismantling and recycling system (national and regional), results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	20% - : The RF tracks operational e-waste facilities/recycling systems, remaking workshops and people trained in dismantling. Preparatory facility/design work progressed and a partnership with BCRC China was established to support regional training, but no new project-supported facility was yet operational and the planned dismantling training had not been completed.	E-waste facility preparation/design and BCRC China training partnership progressed; facilities not yet operational.Delivery depends on suitable sites, national agreement on facility design and operating arrangements, private-sector/recycling partnerships and procurement of equipment. Country readiness has varied, and several activities required renewed confirmation following the MTR/workplan reset before physical implementation could proceed. The procurement process also was lengthy due to the unavailability of country members to participate at an agreed time.	MU
3 Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Output 3.2: Operationalisation of waste transfer and sorting stations for bulky waste and recycling results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	35% - The RF tracks operational transfer stations, tonnes diverted from landfill, and plastics/bulky-waste recycling systems established. Tuvalu's facility procurement and recycling/equipment procurements in Kiribati, Tonga and Niue progressed during Q2; however, no verified tonnes of	Tuvalu facility and recycling equipment procurements advanced; several activities move to implementation in Q3.This output carries a large physical-procurement workload. Several activities were restructured or bundled following country review, requiring new specifications and procurement sequencing. Pacific market limitations, shipping lead times and the availability of qualified suppliers continue to affect the pace at which tendered equipment can translate into operational systems.	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
				waste diverted/recycled can yet be claimed and most facilities/systems were not yet operational.		
3 Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Output 3.3: Establishment of used oil management of used oil management systems in SIDS results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	25% - The RF tracks used-oil storage facilities, tonnes of oil recycled and management guides. The FSM Used Oil Management Plan was under preparation, providing progress toward the management-guide indicator, but planned storage facilities were not yet established and no project-supported recycled tonnage was verified.	FSM Used Oil Management Plan commenced; storage procurement received no suitable bids and is being retendered. The clearest procurement constraint occurred here: the FSM storage-facility procurement did not attract suitable bids and had to be rescoped and redesigned. This specialised activity is one that clearly demonstrates the limited specialised supplier market available in remote Pacific locations and explains why planning progress has not yet converted into infrastructure delivery.	MS
3 Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Output 3.4: Technical backstopping provided to manage healthcare waste to Pacific SIDS	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	10% - The RF measures the number of Pacific countries receiving technical backstopping and resulting reductions in dioxin/furan emissions. The regional facility work is under rescope after consideration of the activity by the PSC and thus no full regional backstopping mechanism or quantified emission reduction has yet been delivered. The PMU and SPREP will continue to liaise with other technical partners like WHO and SPC to explore alternate options to progress the issue.	Regional healthcare-waste backstopping remains at partnership/feasibility discussion stage. The activity depends on establishing a viable regional institutional model and long-term technical/financial arrangements rather than a one-off procurement. Clarification of partner roles, sustainability and financing has therefore taken longer than envisaged. The PMU is taking a cautious approach as the regional experience showed that installing healthcare-waste equipment without sustainable maintenance arrangements is insufficient and unsustainable.	U
4 Knowledge	Output 4.1	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins	20% - The RF tracks countries	Cook Islands communications progressed; wider sustainable-	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Management and Communication	Communication of national systems on sustainable financing		after reporting period	where communities are effectively consulted on sustainable-financing measures, including women's participation. Some country communications activity, particularly in Cook Islands, progressed, but wider consultation and systematic sex-disaggregated reporting were not sufficiently advanced by 30 June to claim broad achievement against the indicator.	financing communications remain limited. Communications under this output are dependent on the corresponding Component 1 financing instruments being sufficiently developed before meaningful public consultation can occur. Delays in legislative drafting and procurement therefore flow directly into Output 4.1. More systematic collection of sex-disaggregated participation data is also being strengthened.	
4 Knowledge Management and Communication	Output 4.2: Community education activities and programmes on waste management behaviour designed and conducted	2028-06-30	N/A - output begins after reporting period	40% - The RF covers the Mercury Free Pacific pledge, a regional mercury strategy and community waste-management education. The Mercury Free Pacific Action Plan was completed and Fiji community consultations/training reached 920 participants. The regional campaign and wider pledge process are still being prepared for the following reporting period.	Mercury Action Plan completed; Fiji community engagement delivered and regional campaign preparation advanced. Progress has been stronger on strategy preparation and community engagement than on full regional campaign delivery. Timing of regional events, coordination with countries and linkage to the broader ISLANDS communications programme affected sequencing. The major Mercury Free Pacific campaign activities occur after the reporting-period cutoff and therefore cannot yet be credited as FY2026 achievements.	MS
4 Knowledge Management and Communication	Output 4.3 Widespread engagement of youth through Tide Turners program (regional)	2028-06-30	6%	6% - The RF measures the number of youth participating in Tide Turners, with a mid-term milestone of 70,000 participants including 50% girls and an end target of 160,000 youth. The 6% value has been retained because no sufficiently verified new	Tide Turners continued, but no sufficiently verified new cumulative reach was available for this PIR. Implementation has depended significantly on coordination with UNEP Youth/CCKM and availability of programme support. Regional rollout was delayed while roles, support arrangements and programme delivery mechanisms were clarified. The lack of a wider activity implementation and consolidated participant data from	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
				cumulative participation figure was available during this reporting period; no additional reach has therefore been claimed.	engaged country level partners also limited the ability to demonstrate progress confidently against the numerical indicator.	
4 Knowledge Management and Communication	Output 4.4: Best practices in Pacific SIDS on hazardous waste management documented and made available reporting through the global component	2028-06-30	40%	45% - The formal RF indicator is the number of quarterly programmatic updates provided to CCKM. Formal reporting against this indicator has remained uneven. However, broader knowledge-sharing delivery progressed through the FSM used-oil webinar, Communities of Practice, knowledge products and renewed CCKM engagement. The 45% therefore reflects overall implementation of the output rather than literal completion of 45% of the ten-report indicator.	Used-oil webinar, Communities of Practice and renewed CCKM engagement advanced knowledge sharing; reporting remains uneven. Progress was previously affected by restructuring and staffing changes within the global CCKM project and limited regular reporting flows between the regional and global projects. The MTR recognised this issue. Engagement has since improved, but the PMU has also faced competing implementation/reporting demands and stretched capacity, so formal knowledge reporting has not yet become fully systematic.	MS

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Due to COVID-19 travel ban. Project Coordinator cannot travel to Samoa to begin post	Outcome 1-4	H	M	L	L	L		L	=	
Restricted travel	Outcome 1-4	H	M	L	L	L		L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Decreased local support due to shifted priorities	Outcome 1-3	L	L	L	M	L		L	↓	No changes to priorities in this FY
Negative impacts to SIDS economies (especially due to tourism and remittance reduction)	Outcome 1-3	H	H	H	M	L		L	↓	Boarders open, tourists and visitor numbers increase monthly
Rising sea levels	Outcome 1-3	H	H	H	H	H		H	=	
Infrastructure damage due to increased cyclone frequency and severity	Outcome 1-3	M	M	M	M	M		M	=	
Increase in disaster waste due to increased cyclone frequency	Outcome 1-3	M	M	M	M	M		M	=	The El Nino period forecast for 2026-2027 will provide elevated Tropical Cyclone risks for some countries in the Melanesian group of countries.
Political priorities. will and/or buy-in are not adequate for execution of key project activities	Outcome 1-3	M	M	M	M	L		L	↓	All Country LOAs have been signed in alignment with country political priorities
Executing Agency procurement processes not capable of expending project funds in a timely manner	Outcome 1-3	H	H	H	M	H		M	↓	PMU capacity has improved procurement speeds and management. SPREP capacity retains some risk level however.
Centralized regional execution results in the project unable to achieve sufficient results at national level.	Outcome 1-3	M	S	S	M	L		L	↓	Country participation increased, number of PSCs and country consultations increased
Stockpiles of remaining POPs in PNG are unable to be located. and released to the environment	Outcome 2	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	POPs removal from PNG has been shifted out of direct PMU activity management
Duplication of effort by donors/projects	Outcome 1-4	L	L	L	M	L		L	↓	IA and EA regularly checking in with other donors/projects in the region
Private sector and/or community support and behavioural change are not adequate	Outcome 1-4	L	L	L	M	M		M	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Some countries make little progress. due to not prioritising the project	Outcome 1-3	M	H	H	H	M		M	↓	Country engagement increased and relationship with EA has improved
Recycling systems cannot be financed sustainably	Outcome 1-3	H	H	H	H	H		H	=	
Inadequate data available to support activities	Outcome 1-4	M	M	L	M	M		M	=	
Continued disregard for the environmental and health impacts of existing waste management activities	Outcome 1-4	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	The PMU are making efforts to share more information and awareness about the project and its work focus, and attempting to also mainstream more chemicals and hazardous waste information in communications of the project, and SPREP.
Economic displacement of informal sector workers through formalisation of chemicals and waste management systems	Outcome 1-3	L	L	L	L	L		M	=	
Volcanic activity: disruptions due to damage to the under sea fibre optic cables for global connectivity.	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	M	M	L		L	↓	Under sea fibre optic cables now fixed
High turnover of Country Focal Points & staff in country. leading to a lack of institutional memory. The executing agency needs to start over.	Outcome 1-3	N/A	N/A	S	S	M		M	↑	Some country focal points have had recent changes in team make up.
COVID-19 lead to capacity drain in the Pacific SIDS to OECD countries. Inability to hire qualified people in the Pacific to execute work in country.	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	S	S	M		M	↓	Number of applicants to tenders and staff position recruitments has increased.
Stakeholder Engagement - voices and concerns of vulnerable groups and people	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	M	M	M		M	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
not heard.										
Gender - Gender Action Plan still in draft. no progress to meeting targets of Gender Action Plan.	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	M	M	M		M	=	This will change with new regional resource on gender through global project support.
Safeguards - project does not adapt to outcomes of the feasibility study.	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	M	M	M		M	=	
Systemic Health Risks - likelihood of staff illness is high in the Pacific (diabetes and heart disease)	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	H		H	↑	Extended sick leave of core PMU staff, and those in country focal point teams.
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M		M	↑	
Implementation schedule	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S		S	↑	No-Cost Extension Period has high risk in scheduling of activities for execution
Budget	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M		M	↑	Budget is sufficient for rescoped workplan
Reporting	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S		S	↑	Reporting still experiences delays due to PMU disruptions and stretched capacity for focus
Capacity to deliver	Outcome 1-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	H		H	↑	PMU is a modest size relative to workplan and schedule of work remaining. PMU will strategize on capacity through consultancies where needed, in addition to requesting SPREP supplementary capacity.
		M	M	M	M	H		H	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	The PMU has significantly improved its capacity with additional technical advisers, and use of temporary staff hires.	Recruitment of new staff began this FY	Temporary Staff Contracts to fill roles in a timely manner	Dependent on PSC workplan approval and scheduling of activity and country readiness	SPREP PMU
Implementation schedule	A No-Cost Extension period was granted, and ensuing MTR period has enabled the PMU to significantly reset the project workplan and budget and scheduling per the agreement and endorsement of the PSC and IA and GEF	Regular PSC meetings incl Ad Hoc meetings Regular Check-in meetings with the countries Country missions Regular monitoring meetings with the IA	Develop timely and realistic workplan, applying adaptive management strategy to bring the Project on track.	Ongoing	SPREP PMU
Reporting	PMU will continue regular engagement and update of countries, regular update and monitoring meetings with IA Task Manager, and meet usual reporting requirements.	IA has developed a new reporting system (assisting the EA with streamlined reporting templates), master tracking and monitoring tools to oversee the delivery of the project against project plans. Check in frequency meeting increased to weekly between the IA and EA.IA	Clear backlog of overdue reports	Ongoing	SPREP PMU

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		sends frequent reminders regarding reporting deadlines. IA holds working meetings to supervise EA in writing reports			
Capacity to deliver	Project management unit redesigned based on review of project activities and capacity assessment of the Executing Agency. IA has reallocated project funding to support the project without increasing PMC - technical experts(engineering and policy) to advise the project. Budget revision complete. countries consulted in PSC4 meeting. IA has met with other potential EAs in the region (BCRC China, Government of Australia DCCEW).	Recruitment of the Technical Officers and Procurement Officer have been completed.	EA and IA to continue to monitor workplan progression and continually assess capacity needs for activity delivery	Ongoing	SPREP PMU
Rising sea levels, Infrastructure damage due to increased cyclone frequency and severity , and Increase in disaster waste	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on climate-proofing landfill across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage updated weather	on going	SPREP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
due to increased cyclone frequency	or COPs to meet in-person when possible.	or COPs to meet in-person when possible. Forecast El Nino for 2026-2027 period will be monitored for increased frequency of tropical cyclones for some countries.	and climate advice, regional meetings or COPs to meet in-person when possible.		
Private sector and/or community support and behavioural change are not adequate	Other parts of EA have completed initial work on ARFD.	Continue to push for ARFD for ELV initiative to create economic incentives for private sector.	Continue to push for ARFD for ELV initiative to create economic incentives for private sector.	on going	SPREP
Executing Agency procurement processes not capable of expending project funds in a timely manner	Procurement processes at EA have improved.	Procurement officer deployed.	Procurement officer supported.	Ongoing	SPREP PMU
Some countries make little progress. due to not prioritising the project	PMU have used MTR opportunity to work with countries to prioritise activities and scheduling	Workplans, country capacity availability monitored with country focal points to ensure activity implementation readiness ahead of implementation.	Continue engagement and coordination regularly with countries.	Ongoing	SPREP PMU
Recycling systems cannot be financed sustainably	Other parts of EA have completed initial work on ARFD.	Continue to push for ARFD for ELV initiative to create economic incentives for private sector.	Continue to push for ARFD for ELV initiative to create economic incentives for private sector.	Ongoing	SPREP
Inadequate data available	Preparatory / Feasibility	Preparatory / Feasibility	Continue to conduct	Ongoing	SPREP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
to support activities	studies conducted by project	studies conducted by project	preparatory / feasibility studies by project		
Governance structure: High turnover of Country Focal Points & staff in country. leading to a lack of institutional memory. The executing agency needs to start over.	The high turnover of staff at National Focal (NF) is beyond the control of PMU. PMU continues to push ahead with the recruitment of National Project Officers to take the burden off NF's and as a mechanism to keep project history and knowledge. Onboarded NPOs for Vanuatu and Tuvalu	Recruit more National Project Officers	Recruit more National Project Officers, IA to ensure institutional memory	Ongoing	SPREP
COVID-19 lead to capacity drain in the Pacific SIDS to OECD countries. Inability to hire qualified people in the Pacific to execute work in country.	Direct sourcing with the focal points. Possibility of providing Capacity Building. Review the staffing arrangements in the Pacific & at SPREP to seek a solution. Where possible. preference and consideration will be given to local consultants or contractors. however a fair process will be maintained. Inclusion of National Technical Assistant into PSC	Wide advertising of NPO job postings regionally and nationally.	Wide advertising of NPO job postings regionally and nationally. Direct appointments.	Ongoing	SPREP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	meetings.				
Stakeholder Engagement - voices and concerns of vulnerable groups and people not heard.	Engage Stakeholder Engagement Consultant. Develop and implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan. National Coordination Committees to be formed in each country involving vulnerable people groups.	Youth engagement officer recruited and Tide Turners Contracts awarded to youth organisations.	Engage Stakeholder Engagement Consultant. Develop and implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan. National Coordination Committees to be formed in each country involving vulnerable people groups.	Ongoing	SPREP
Gender - Gender Action Plan still in draft. no progress to meeting targets of Gender Action Plan.	Currently using SPREP Gender and Social Inclusion policy by default. PMU will engage Global ISLANDS Gender Consultant to assess Gender action needs & track progress towards mainstreaming targets of the project for highlighting in next PIR.	Supported SPREP initiative on PacWICE.	Engage Global ISLANDS Gender Consultant. Complete Gender Action Plan. & track progress towards mainstreaming targets of the Gender Action Plan to be highlighted in the next PIR	Ongoing	SPREP
Safeguards - project does not adapt to outcomes of the feasibility study.	Where applicable. adapt to findings of the feasibility study on environmental and social safeguards.	No project implementation to report on.	Where applicable. adapt to findings of the feasibility study on environmental and social safeguards.	Ongoing	SPREP
Systemic Health Risks - likelihood of staff illness is high in the Pacific (diabetes and heart disease)	N/A	Expand team. Build redundancy into team with wider SPREP WMPC core support. Ensure documentation of work so	Expand team. Build redundancy into team. Ensure documentation of work so that work can be passed from one person to	Ongoing	SPREP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		that work can be passed from one person to the next.	the next.		
Infrastructure damage due to increased cyclone frequency and severity ,	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on updated weather and climate advisories to inform climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings or COPs to meet in-person when possible.	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on updated weather and climate advisories to inform climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings or COPs to meet in-person when possible.	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on updated weather and climate advisories to inform climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings or COPs to meet in-person when possible.	Ongoing	SPREP
Increase in disaster waste due to increased cyclone frequency	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings or COPs to meet in-person when possible.	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings or COPs to meet in-person when possible.	Where possible. Knowledge and information sharing on climate-proofing landfills across SIDS. & Continue to leverage regional meetings or COPs to meet in-person when possible.	Ongoing	SPREP

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

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

Minor amendments

Minor amendments are from the reset and adjustments of the project work programme undertaken during the MTR period and opportunity. The adjustments are mostly in correction of the workplan and budget allocations against the workplan and actions adjusted from the MTR, and do not change the programme at the output nor outcome levels significantly.

Due to adjustments in correcting the workplan and activities, there are subsequent minor adjustments necessary to the budget correspondingly.

Overall, these minor adjustments lead to a more correct and compliant programme and workplan and budget.

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument (SPREP)	Amendment & Extension	2021-06-16	2021-11-07	2026-03-31	
Original Legal Instrument (UNEP Youth, Education and Advocacy Unit)	Amendment & Extension	2021-07-13	2021-07-14	2026-03-31	
Extended Legal Instrument (SPREP)	Extension	2025-11-28	2025-12-05	2028-06-30	The Project Cooperation Agreement has been extended to 30 June 2028.

GEO Location Information:

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Avarua. Cook Islands	-21.2070	-159.7710		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Suva. Fiji	-18.1333	178.4333		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Palikir. FSM	6.9178	158.1850		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
South Tarawa. Kiribati	1.3333	172.9667		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Majuro. Marshall Islands	7.08971	171.38027		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Alofi. Niue	-19.0560	-169.9210		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Yaren. Nauru	-0.5477	166.9208		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Ngerulmud. Palau	7.5006	134.6242		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Port Moresby. PNG	-9.4789	147.1494		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Honiara. Solomon Islands	-9.43333	159.95		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					point to the country where activities are planned.
Nuku'alofa. Tonga	-21.1347	-175.2083		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Funafuti. Tuvalu	-8.52425	179.19417		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Port Vila. Vanuatu	-17.7333	168.3167		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.
Apia. Samoa	-13.8333	-171.8333		Capital City	Please note. coordinates are not project sites. they only point to the country where activities are planned.

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
GESI_Policy_January_2026.docx (2).pdf	Executing Agency	2026-08-10 04:13:41	Download
Environmental_Social_Management_System_Policy_Vol2.pdf	Executing Agency	2026-08-10 04:12:48	Download