

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9410	Umoja WBS:SB-012551
SMA IPMR ID:40228	Grant ID:S1-32GFL-000617
Project Short Title: IAS in Pacific	
Project Title: Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Reduce the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Pacific	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	75
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Marshall Islands,Tonga,Tuvalu
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 6,252,489.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 22,177,157.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2019-03-27
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2019-05-23
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2019-05-23
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2019-10-20
Date of First Disbursement:	2019-07-31
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	\$ 4,447,856.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 4,362,399.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2022-10-12
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-04-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The GEF 6 Regional Invasive Species Project: Strengthening national and regional capacities to reduce the impact of Invasive Alien Species on globally significant biodiversity in the Pacific is a full-sized regional project executed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. Starting in May 2019, the project aims to reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, fresh-water, and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks. This project is composed of 4 components including 1) Strengthening institutional frameworks and capacities for IAS management; 2) Establishing national systems for prioritizing IAS management; 3) Implementing programmes for IAS risk reduction, Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR), eradication, control and restoration; and 4) Establishing a Pacific islands regional support framework for IAS management. By implementing all activities proposed, 4 key areas are expected to be delivered as project outcomes and those are 1) All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species; 2) Enhanced IAS surveillance and control strategies reduce introduction rates and contain populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries: IAS surveillance and control strategies can be relied on to reduce the risk posed by the introduction of new IAS and contain established IAS populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries; 3) Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS; and 4) Sustainable support service comprised of Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies and partners established and enabling four countries to respond to existing and potential IAS threats, and is up-scalable to at least the Pacific region.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
names of Other Project Partners	

UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Sangjin Lee
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Arshad Hussain
UNEP Support Assistants	Peerayot Sidonrusmee
Manager/Representative	Isabell Rasch, David Moverley
Project Manager	Dannicah Chan
Finance Manager	Alvin Sen
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	SP3: Healthy and Productive Ecosystems SP7: Environment under Review
PoW Indicator(s):	- Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas - Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration - Nature: (vi) Positive shift in the private sector in support of biodiversity and ecosystem approaches
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Climate Change, Disaster Resilience, and Environmental Protection – by 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened
Link to relevant SDG Goals	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

	Targets - Expected Value			
Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)		7,550	7,550	7441
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments		124,000	124,000	124000
1- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use		22389	22389	19681

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 2025	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2024	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	3rd PIR	S	S	S
FY 2021	2nd PIR	S	HS	M
FY 2020	1st PIR	S	S	M
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

The most significant progress to date since the last reporting period has been: 1. The successful eradication of rodents in the Tuvalu Islands. 2. Cabinet endorsement of the Niue NISSAP, which now makes all four NISSAPs completed, with all having cabinet endorsement, an indication of political buy-in and nationally prioritised invasive species and sites for management. Part of the development of the NISSAPs for the four participating countries included the development of templates for NISSAP review and development, which other countries can utilise when developing or updating their respective NISSAPs. These templates are available on the Battler Resource Base (brb@sprep.org) and were employed in the development of Samoa's NISSAP (in draft) and a Territory Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan for Pitcairn Islands. 4. The project also delivered the Sixth Pacific Invasive Learning Network Meeting in August 2024. This was co-funded with other projects, including the EU-funded Protege Project, and the NZ MFAT-funded MISCAPP Project. The event gathered over 70 invasive species professionals and practitioners from 18 Pacific countries and territories. The outcomes of the 6th PILN Meeting included: - Identifying Possible sustainable solutions to the challenges of invasive species in the Pacific - Facilitating peer-to-peer learning through interactive sessions and allowing time for participants to exchange knowledge, ensuring everyone feels engaged and part of a collaborative effort. - Successful discussion of cross-cutting issues such as Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), and Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Health and Safety, addressing the concerns of the 18 participating nations. 5. Delivery of a Study Tour between the three projects, the EU Protege Project, NZMFAT Funded RIR Project, which are aligned to PRISMSS, and working with other Pacific Island Countries. The study tour included several field trips that allowed participants to observe best practices in invasive species management and consider how these could be applied in their own countries and territories. The trips highlighted successful pest eradication and weed management

initiatives. The study tour brought together invasive species management professionals and practitioners from across the Pacific region to share and learn from their successes, identify possible sustainable solutions to challenges, expand their knowledge, and establish meaningful connections. 6. Resilient Ecosystems, Resilient Communities Exchange Workshop TongaThe exchange workshop facilitated interactive sessions that empowered 25 participants from various departments and ministries to enhance invasive species management and included the first Pacific Battler of the Year recipient, Miss Lisa Fonua of VEPA, local plant experts from DOE and the Department of Forestry Eua, as well as youth participants from VEPA, DOE and students from the Tupou College.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

In the last reporting period, challenges experienced and identified by national executing agencies were the implementation deadline. To address this, PMU prepared an extension request to the implementing agency for an additional six months at no cost. This extension will allow for experienced delays in a few areas, which as of June 30th are now progressing well. Another experienced challenge from PMU is the prolonged delay of fund disbursement from the implementing agency to the executing agency. The PMU has worked around these challenges, with the executing agency granting advances to the project to ensure that the project activity implementation was unaffected.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 22,177,157
Actual to date:	32,495,561
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: The total co-finance reported since 2024 is now more than USD 32,497,561. This amount surpasses the project's co-finance total, valued at USD 22,177,157. The most successful co-financing outcomes have been the successful delivery of over five biocontrol programs in the region, as well as eradication operations on more than 10 islands (in addition to the operations delivered under the GEF 6 RIP). The substantive cofinance has come about numerous invasive species programmes and initiatives happening in the region, including the Managing Invasive Species for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific, Protégé OCT EDF 11 Project, Regional Cooperation project supporting invasive species in New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna and Pitcairn Islands and the PRISMSS Restoring Island Resilience project funding by NZ MFAT.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-06-27
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Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	At both the regional and national levels, key project stakeholders play a crucial role in governance. They are actively engaged through platforms such as Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, PRISMSS partner meetings, and Technical Advisory Group (TAG) sessions. Stakeholder participation has been effectively facilitated, particularly through PSC meetings and bilateral country engagements for activity planning. The most recent PSC meeting was held in person during the GEF-6 RIP Regional Meeting in the Cook Islands, with broad representation from participating countries. At the broader level of stakeholder engagement, the GEF 6 RIP has been working closely with PRISMSS-aligned projects on invasive species mainstreaming activities, through cofinancing from these projects. Additionally, to mainstream invasive species management, we also received endorsement of the Guiding Framework for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific from the Pacific Community Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services in May 2025. At the national level, TAGs focused on invasive species continue to operate in Tuvalu and Niue. However, TAG meetings in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and Tonga have been on hold since the last reporting period. Both countries have recommended integrating the TAGs into existing national committees comprising similar membership to streamline processes. TAGs typically include representatives from departments of Environment, Agriculture, Customs and Port Services, Local Government, Youth, Women’s Affairs, private sector organizations, and community groups. The Project Management Unit (PMU) and partners have conducted in-country visits to all four participating nations, significantly strengthening stakeholder relationships. These engagements underscore the project’s commitment to meaningful and sustained stakeholder involvement. Proactive measures have been implemented to enhance engagement, including community outreach and public awareness initiatives.
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	National agencies have led impactful outreach campaigns. Notably, Niue and Tonga have incorporated invasive species education into school curricula, while Tuvalu continues to run a successful radio program. Broader stakeholder engagement has occurred through the review, revision, and endorsement of National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans (NISSAPs), as well as the development of Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) plans across Niue, RMI, Tonga, and Tuvalu. Participants in these processes included national stakeholders, TAG members, and PRISMSS partners such as BirdLife International, the New Zealand Department of Conservation, Island Conservation, Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research, Pacific Biosecurity (Victoria University of Wellington), and the Pacific Community (SPC). At the regional level, the GEF-6 RIP supported the 6th Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN) meeting in the Cook Islands, bringing together over 70 participants from 18 Pacific Island Countries. PILN plays a vital role in strengthening the capacity of invasive species practitioners by facilitating rapid knowledge exchange, linking technical expertise, and accelerating on-the-ground action. While digital communication remains essential, face-to-face engagement remains the most effective way to build relationships and collective capacity across the region. In June 2025, the PMU conducted a regional workshop to introduce project partners to the process of the terminal evaluation, discuss priority actions to ensure maximum output delivery for the project, and most importantly, hold discussions on the knowledge sharing needs of countries as the project comes to a close to ensure outcome and impact sustainability.
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	Rather than adopting a traditional action plan, the project has developed and is implementing a gender strategy. This strategy was designed to help project partners address and overcome barriers to gender equality by actively promoting the participation of both women and men in the GEF-6 Regional Invasive Species Project (RIP) and broader biodiversity conservation efforts. Since its endorsement, the Gender Strategy has guided national coordinators in mainstreaming gender considerations into national Technical Advisory Group (TAG) memberships and ensuring the inclusion of women's groups in key project engagements, such as consultations for the development of National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans (NISSAPs) and planning for eradication activities. Gender and Inclusiveness has been a standard subject matter in project events including the PRISMSS Partners Meeting as well as the Pacific Invasive Learning Network Meeting 5 and 6. These sessions have been useful in helping countries and partners improve inclusive practices at community, national and regional programme planning. In parallel, PRISMSS established under the GEF-6 RIP has supported a research initiative titled <i>"Understanding Human and Invasive Species Relationships for Building Climate-Resilient Communities."</i> This research, conducted in collaboration with Ministries of Environment and local communities in Niue, Samoa, and Tonga, aims to explore the cultural values, perceptions, and practices influencing invasive species management across the Pacific. An important outcome of this work is the forthcoming <i>Pacific Protocols Toolkit</i>, which will present best practices for engaging Pacific Island communities in invasive species initiatives. One of the toolkit's primary goals is to strengthen the role of women in invasive species management. It is expected to be launched in the first half of 2025. The project also ensures the collection of sex-disaggregated data across its activities wherever applicable

	and upholds equal access and participation for both women and men. Gender equity has further been integrated into staffing processes at the project management level, informing recruitment practices and leadership roles.
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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? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?
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?
Environmental and social safeguards management	The project implemented a health and safety system for all its project activities. While this system helped assist social safeguarding, it was identified as unsustainable after this project. As such, the PILN Meeting 2024, attended by Pacific invasive species practitioners, identified risks involved with the operational side of ISM, as well as gaps, and designed a fit-for-purpose system to ensure health and safety. In September 2024, the project hosted a Study Tour and training, which included risk management of agrichemicals. The course provided training for 18 participants on good agricultural practices to ensure the safety of people, food production, and the environment. The project also implements the SPREP Policy and Standard for Environmental and Social Management to avoid potential negative environmental and social impacts of all project activities, while exploring ways to maximize social and ecological benefits.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	As the project implementation progresses, the number of outputs, in the form of publications, also increases. All significant project activities have been effectively communicated through engaging stories. The most considerable knowledge management outcome of this project has been the update of the Battler Resource Base. This resource repository shares knowledge about common invasive species issues in the Pacific. On the battle resource base, practitioners can find information and case studies that help their governments to improve invasive species management. Another key learning under this component has been the development of templates, which other countries not directly part of the GEF 6 RIP. This includes the development of National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan Templates, which are accompanied by a NISSAP review template and a consultation template. Similarly, we developed Early Detection and Rapid Response Toolkit Templates that countries can use to establish EDRR plans and strengthen biosecurity.
Main learning during the period	The 5th PIR included the application for the final NCE which was a second iteration for extension from April 2025 to December 2025. This is in light of cost savings of the project. NCE 2 has allowed the project time to deliver remaining activities and maximise on opportunities to create maximum impact where possible. Such included the launch of the sixth technical programme focused on the management and prevention of marine invasive species, now called the Protect Out Marine Areas (POMA) will focus on preventing the spread of marine invasive species to priority marine areas from high-risk areas which is a response from countries. The development of POMA is a result of the pilot activities carried out under the GEF 6 RIP, including the development of the Pacific Marine Invasive Toolkit and the pilot marine invasive species survey delivered in Tuvalu September 2024.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Niue finalised its NISSAP, making all four participating countries have now achieved a cabinet-endorsed National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan. All these initiatives are now being implemented to provide a framework that enables countries to coordinate their efforts more effectively in preventing, managing, and controlling invasive species, thereby achieving native biodiversity protection, increased climate resilience, and preventing economic losses. The story about Niue's NISSAP can be found here: Niue Strengthens Invasive Species Control with NISSAP Endorsement Pacific Environment. In addition to the four new NISSAPs, the project has also developed NISSAP template documents. The templates include: Review template for carrying out review of previous NISSAP, a critical step in updating NISSAPs to high achievements and lessons learned, and capturing priority actions that need to be carried forward through action tables of updated NISSAP NISSAP templates, which are standardised and aligned to the Guiding Framework for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific. Community and stakeholder consultation template. Following the successful completion of eradication operations in three countries, Tuvalu, Tonga, and the RMI, Tuvalu has declared both islands rat-free. See story here: Nature restored: Island nation of Tuvalu boosts biodiversity, climate resilience with Nature-based Solution Pacific Environment Completion of marine invasive species survey in Funafuti, Tuvalu, and training for Tuvalu stakeholders for identifying marine non-indigenous species for future surveys. More information about the survey and training here: Tuvalu Progresses Survey and Training on Identifying Marine Non-indigenous Species (MNIS) This work was used as a pilot, with lessons learned and findings helping to develop a new technical programme called Protect Our Marine Areas aimed at addressing marine invasive species in the region, PRISMSS launches "Protect Our Marine Areas" Programme to Battle Marine Invasive Species in the Pacific The 6th Pacific Invasive Learning Network (PILN) Meeting was hosted in the Cook Islands. The event gathered over 70 invasive species professionals and practitioners from 18 Pacific countries and territories. The outcomes of the 6th PILN Meeting included Identifying Possible sustainable solutions to the challenges of invasive species in the Pacific, facilitating peer-to-peer learning through interactive sessions, and allowing time for participants to exchange knowledge, ensuring everyone feels engaged and part of a collaborative effort. A key highlight from this meeting was the discussions on GEDSI and Traditional Knowledge considerations. Pacific Invasive Species Battlers Embrace GEDSI and Traditional Knowledge
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	National activities that were communicated included The delivery of a Restoration Exchange Workshop in Tonga, involving practitioners from three of Tonga's restoration sites, including youth and students, women, NGOs, and multi-government representatives. See story here: Resilient Ecosystems, Resilient Communities Tonga Exchange Workshop Empowers Pacific Battlers. Invasive bird management training teams in the Marshall Islands are being trained on the operation of control programs for invasive birds, specifically targeting the Eurasian house sparrow, red-vented bulbul, and myna bird. See more here: Majuro Tackles Invasives: Invasive Birds Management Training to enhance Biodiversity Conservation. Inter-island biosecurity training workshop, which enabled participants to collaboratively identify potential pathways for invasive species introduction and assess associated risks to develop effective strategies and biosecurity checklists to ensure the protection of island communities. RMI Steps Up Invasive Species Battle: Majuro Atoll Inter-Island Biosecurity Training Reviving the Toloa Rainforest through Community Driven Invasive Species Strategic Management in Tonga Pacific Environment Delivery of a Study Tour between the three projects, the EU Protege Project and the NZMFAT Funded RIR Project, which are aligned with PRISMSS, and collaboration with other Pacific Island Countries. The study tour included several field trips that allowed participants to observe best practices in invasive species management and consider how these could be applied in their own countries and territories. The trips highlighted successful pest eradication and weed management initiatives. The study tour brought together invasive species management professionals and practitioners from across the Pacific region to share and learn from their successes, identify possible sustainable solutions to challenges, expand their knowledge, and establish meaningful connections. Stories from this event are below: Study Tour Field Trips Inspire Pacific Invasive Species Battlers Pacific Invasive Species Battlers Certified in Agrichemical Risk Management Outdoor First Aid Safety Certification Empowers Pacific Invasive Species Battlers Immersive Study Tour Commences on Invasive Species Management to Empower Pacific Battlers
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks	1. Area of forest and forest land restored	30 Ha	N/A	22418	19681	IS mangement intervention through restoration of forested areas ongoing in Tonga, Tuvalu and Niue. Eradication activities in Tonga, Tuvalu and RMI have restored ecosystem services in forested islets.	S
Reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks	2. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, not certified)	0 Ha	N/A	7550	7441	Restoration activities under the Resilient Ecosystem Resilient Communitites PRISMSS Programme is now operational is 5 sites. Eradication operations delivered in over 10 islets in RMI, Tuvalu and Tonga.	S
Reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing	3. Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)	0Ha	N/A	105148 ha	105197	Areas of marine habitat where improved practices are delivered. This includes the management of drupella snails in Niue, inititaves to reduce spread of invasive speceis to Funafuti conservation area and associated coastal	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks						marine arera which are benefiting from these interventions. Marine Biosecurity Toolkit, including ID guides and detection tools provided for top 25 priority species in RMI and Tuvalu, which have assisted national agencies in efforts to prevent marine invasives spreading. Eradication operations delivered in Tuvalu, Tonga and RMI.	
Reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks	4. Enhanced capacity for IAS management and biosecurity improvement using NISSAP's, TAG's, EDRR protocols etc as measured by score on GEF IAS Tracking Tool	9 out of 27 (combined score for all countries)	14 out of 27 averaged over the four participating countries	At least 20 out of 27 averaged over the four participating countries	20 out of 27	4 NISSAPs developed, cabinet endorsed and under implementation. National groups exist to coordinate IS management actions. Best practices in place for project target areas, for eradication, and restoration. EDRR protocols have been developed for countries.	S
Reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks	5. Number of Pacific countries and territories, support agencies and projects participating in and benefitting from the PRISMSS has significantly increased above the inaugural numbers at the outset of the project	Seven countries and territories, five agencies, three projects	Nine countries and territories, six agencies, five projects	Memoranda of understanding between the PRISMSS and agencies or projects. Countries attending PRISMSS sponsored activities such as training etc.	100	Agreements exist with SPREP and PRISMSS Partners under the Declaration of Intent. PRISMSS now has 6 regional technical programmes working to scale up invasive species mangement in the region which are active in 15 PICT. PRISMSS has hosted a PILN Meeting, and a training activity in Q3 2024.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks	6. Gender representation in government positions (environment sector)	12 female staff out of 25 positions in the environment sector in the 4 countries' governments	N/A	14 female and 11 male staff	100	15 female government staff from four implementing agencies are engaged in project activities. While the project has no direct influence in the hiring of government positions, it has strived to create opportunities for equal gender presentation in its engagement efforts with the national governments	HS
Reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks	7. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Zero beneficiaries have access to IAS programs, and services, and protection of traditional livelihood	N/A	62,000 men and 62,000 women in the communities where the project will be implemented will directly benefit from project activities that protect traditional livelihoods	100	Operational activities including eradication, priority weed management through containment, and biological control of widespread weeds have all commenced with some completed. Populations of RMI, Niue, Tonga, and Tuvalu have benefit from coordinated invasive species management through Government endorsed NISSAPS. IS programmes and outcomes have been made into reports, filmed and made available on the Battler Resource base. Templates for EDRR development, NISSAP development have also been shared for regional benefit.	HS
Outcome 1.1 All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative	1.1. Operational TAGs in all four countries	0	4 TAGs are established in each country	4 TAGs fully operational and are supervising IAS/biosecurity work programmes and rolling	100	TAGS have been operational during this reporting period, Requests from RMI and Tonga to find ways to mainstream this group into existing groups, as the	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species				out project deliverables		project comes near. The PMU have been working on developing updated TOR including Gender and inclusion guidance to support these requests.	
Outcome 1.1 All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species	1.2. NISSAPs under implementation in all four countries	0	1 new NISSAP for Tuvalu	4 NISSAPs under implementation	100	All four countries have received cabinet endorsement of NISSAPs which are all under implementation. In addition to this work the PMU worked with consultants to develop template documents to assist other countries in the development of their NISSAPs. The template of the NISSAPs follows the Guiding Framework on ISM in the Pacific also developed under the GEF 6 RIP. This has streamlined the work on IS including reporting and monitoring the implementation progress of the NISSAPs. The template document for the NISSAP is complemented by a template for previous NISSAP review, to allow countries to carry forward lessons learnt and actions required ongoing support. The last of the templates is the Community Consultation Template, which were crucial in collecting community priorities and input into the NISSAPs. These templates are available on the Battler Resource Base. The NISSAP documents templates were value added	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						activity which provides regional benefit to other countries which are not participating countries of the GEF 6 RIP. The templates have been used by Pitcairn Island as well as Samoa in the development of their TISSAP and NISSAP respectively.	
Outcome 2.1. Enhanced IAS surveillance and control strategies reduce introduction rates and contain populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries: IAS surveillance and control strategies can be relied on to reduce the risk posed by the introduction of new IAS and contain established IAS populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries	2.1. IAS risk protocols established in all four countries	All countries have some capacity for prevention of IAS, but none have reached standards that can be relied on for EDRR or rates of detection after incursion to minimize the threats of IAS to native biota	Baseline studies on the status of IAS in participating countries have been completedProgrammes for detecting changes in at-risk native communities designed	Detection regimes for IAS incursions in high-risk habitats are under implementationProtocols for determining priorities used to identify species and sites of highest priority for IAS / biosecurity interventions for at least the medium term	100	All 4 participating countries have identified priorities for EDRR. The EDRR plans have been developed and provided to countries for country endorsement. The project also produced EDRR templates which provides framework for other countries in the region to develop EDRR plans. The development of EDRR in the four countries utilised horizon scanning of potential IS threats to the countries. Pacific Marine Priority 25 Species List developed to assist with MIS management and prevention in the region. There were also 25 top priority species list developed for Tuvalu and RMI.	HS
Outcome 2.1. Enhanced IAS surveillance and control strategies reduce	2.2. Species & site-specific IAS management plans on	Mechanisms are not fully developed to contain	Site and species-specific management plan needs are	Plans for these sites/species written/formulated	95	Site specific managment plans have been developed for eradication operations on Niue, RMI, Tonga. Feasibility Study for	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
introduction rates and contain populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries:IAS surveillance and control strategies can be relied on to reduce the risk posed by the introduction of new IAS and contain established IAS populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries	small islands completed within each participating country	established IAS to levels which do not threaten native biota	formally identified			the removal of feral cats, pigs and rats in Niue. Management plan for restoration sites completed.	
Outcome 3.1. Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS	3.1. Stable or increased populations of key species threatened with extinction in the targeted sites	SpeciesRatak Imperial PigeonFriendly Ground Dove (VU)Tongan Whistler (NT, endemic)Boettger's Skink (EN, endemic)Saw-tailed Gecko (EN, endemic)Green and Hawksbill turtles	B/L pop. size 60Not knownNot knownNot known	Target pop. size1802 secure populations2 secure populations2 secure populations3 secure breeding beaches	85	Surveys to identify rat species on selected sites in RMI, Tonga and Tuvalu completed. Monitoring visits to assess success of operation and determine target population sites will be available Q3 2025.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 3.1. Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS	3.2. Numbers of rodents in the targeted sites	SpeciesRattus rattusR. norvegicusMus musculus	B/L pop. size Not knownNot knownNot known	Target pop. size000	100	Surveys for all eradication sites completed, including the delivery of eradication plans. Only Tuvalu has completed surveys to assess the success of eradication which was successful and the two islands are now rat free. Assessment of rat free status from successful eradication operations in RMI, and Tonga will be done by Q3 of 2025.	S
Outcome 3.1. Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS	3.3. Number of weed control programmes in operation in Tonga, Niue, RMI, including biocontrol options	Number of weed control programmes in operation in Tonga, Niue, RMI, including biocontrol options	Plan designed, resourcing identified, and all testing protocols completed	Program incorporating biocontrol options under implementationM and E systems in place documenting impactsControl programs fully integrated with restoration projects as appropriate	100	Weed biological control programmes targeting at least 1 widespread priority weed is active in all 4 participating countries.	S
Outcome 3.1. Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS	Number of weed control programmes in operation in Tuvalu, including biocontrol options	No weed control programs on protected natural areas/conservation areas including those eligible for restoration (neither using standard weed control methods or	Priority weed species in areas of ecological importance identified, and rank orderedOptions for management identified including using herbicides and/or biological control optionsTraining in	Priority weed control projects using herbicides demonstrated by staff who have received training in herbicide use and M and E for weed controlBiological control agents introduced and M and E underway for their efficacyRestoration plans	100	Personnel working on priority weed management at low incidence has received training on herbicide use and safe handling and risk management of agricultural chemicals. Three countries are currently working on containment of low incidence high priority weeds under the War on Weeds programme. Species include African Tulip Tree in Niue, Ivy Gourd in Tuvalu and Panama Rubber Tree	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		classical biological control)	herbicide use undertaken by appropriate local staffArrangements for procurement of priority known biological control agents made and possible first introductions carried out	requiring weed management and/or eradication writtenPlanning for future weed control management using herbicides and biological control complete		in Tonga. Weed managment is also taking place on restoration sites, and are part of the restoration plans for five sites.	
Outcome 3.1. Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS	3.4. Control program underway for Yellow Crazy Ant in Tuvalu	Control program underway for Yellow Crazy Ant in Tuvalu	YCA established and high risk of spreading further and compromising BD and the lifestyle of communitiesAttempts at control have not been concerted, coordinated nor benefitted from professional advice from ant control experts.	YCA delimitation surveys completed and control plan written with M & E componentsDeployment of bait startedPublicity and awareness programmes established and incorporate YCA message	100	YCA Management is ongong in Tuvalu. Control intervention delivered on Tepuka islet, which is home to the Lepidodactylus tepukapili is a species of gecko. Delimiting survey was completed YCA, and ongoing interisland biosecurity protocols are in place for the Funafuti Conservation Area, which have not had an occurance of YCA. Awareness on YCA is ongoing in Tuvalu communitites through radio programmes in Tuvalu local language.	S
Outcome 3.1. Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS	3.5. Restoration programs operational in each country	0	At least two restoration plans have been negotiated, written and approved per country and are	Restoration projects completed and assessed for their successFurther restoration sites short-listed	90	There are currently five active restoration sites in Tonga, Niue. There have been replanting carried out in Tuvalu FCA to respond to an incursion of <i>Ethmia nigroapicella</i> .	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			linked to other IAS activities as appropriate				
Outcome 4.1. Sustainable support service comprised of Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies and partners established and enabling four countries to respond to existing and potential IAS threats, and is up-scalable to at least the Pacific region	4.1. Comprehensive technical support service directly supporting the national projects and other PICTs is in place	SPREP and its partners have been acting in the role of a support service since at least 1999This role consolidated as EA for the GEF PAS IAS Pacific project which began in 2011Continuity and further development of this role is now required to bring the PICTs closer to capacity	PRISMSS is fully operational Offering services such as training to all other PICTs as requestedSignificant additional demand for PRISMSS services from PICTs additional to the four countries originally party to this project	All training modules have been successfully deliveredCustomisation process has been completed for each participating country and programmes (e.g., biocontrol, monitoring restoration etc.) have been completed or ongoing activities are mainstreamed into core businessPRISMSS has ongoing support past the term of the current projectTechnical resource base (e.g. Battlers series) has a solid track record of uptake by end-users in-country	100	All training modules have been successfully delivered.Customisation of programmes for each participating country has been completed for programmes on biological control monitoring and restoration. Key ongoing activities are being integrated into RISMSS activities, with ongoing support provided beyond the current project term. The resource base (e.g., Battlers series) has a solid track record of uptake by end-users in-countryPRISMSS is fully operational and now has activities in 15 PICTs. All training modules were successfully delivered through the PMC's PRISMSS Training Course in September 2024. Customisation of ISM actions has been made for each of the four participating countries through the biological control M&E. Ongoing activities are now being mainstreamed into The continuous expansion of our resource base, with new resources being added regularly, ensures knowledge sharing occurs beyond life of GEF 6 RIP.	HS

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 Strengthening institutional frameworks and capacities for IAS management	1.1.1. National cross-sectoral and gender-balanced IAS technical advisory groups established and operational in all four participating countries	2024-04-01	100	100	Technical Advisory Groups are in place for all four countries	S
1 Strengthening institutional frameworks and capacities for IAS management	1.1.2 Expert input towards strengthened IAS legislation, regulations and policies in place in four countries	2025-04-01	90	100	Legislation reviews delivered in all four countries. The report on reviews have been provided to countries to progress.	S
1 Strengthening institutional frameworks and capacities for IAS management	1.1.3 One NISSAP written for Tuvalu; three NISSAPs reviewed and updated for the other countries	2024-04-01	100	100	All four NISSAPS developed and also received cabinet endorsement for these NISSAPs. Templates for NISSAP development, NISSAP review, NISSAP development consultations were also developed to assist other countries from region in developing their respective NISSAP's/ The mentioned templates are on the Battler Resource base	HS
1 Strengthening institutional	1.1.4 Administrative systems and processes to implement NISSAPs are in place allowing their efficient implementation in all participating countries	2025-04-01	95	100	Administrative systems are in place to implement the NISSAPs. National Invasive Species Coordinator are present in all	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
frameworks and capacities for IAS management					four countries. Three of which are now fully institutionalized into the national agencies, which include Tonga, Niue and now RMI. The TAGs are also in place which have helped progress various activities identified in the NISSAP. Annual plans and reporting is being delivered for activities listed in the NISSAP	
1 Strengthening institutional frameworks and capacities for IAS management	1.1.5 Field based operational implementation teams are trained in best practice an standard operational procedures and mobilized in four countries.	2025-04-01	95	100	Participating countries have received training on best practice and standard operating procedures during national activity implementation, in country visits, regional training events including PMC, PRISMSS Training which was delivered in 2024. The training included certified outdoor first aid training, certified safety and risk management on the use of agrichemicals, training on early detection and rapid response for priority IS, eradication methodologies for Tonga, Tuvalu and RMI, interisland biosecurity in RMI, weed management etc.	S
2 Establishing national systems for prioritizing IAS management	2.1.1. Baseline studies of the distribution and status of invasive species, and programme for detecting change, completed in four countries	2024-04-01	100	100	Baseline studies completed for site led and species led operations	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Establishing national systems for prioritizing IAS management	2.1.2. Effective protocols for assessing IAS for management developed and implemented in four countries	2025-04-01	Completed priority exercises	100	Priority tools developed to assist countries in identifying species management developed and implemented in four countries through the NISSAP development. Prioritised species for EDRR finalised. Prioritisation tools for identifying prioritised weeds, restoration sites.	S
3 Implementing programmes for IAS risk reduction, Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR), eradication, control and restoration	3.1.1. Priority risk mitigation measures are identified and necessary actions taken to reduce or eliminate risks in the four countries.	2025-04-01	100	100	Training has been delivered to improve national and inter island biosecurity. Developed Marine biosecurity toolkit including 25 priority species list for RMI and Tuvalu. IAS pathways identified in NISSAPs. Quarantine and simulation training delivered in all four countries. The project has developed the Battler guide on Protect our islands with biosecurity, which outlines biosecurity principles and practice for Pacific island countries and territories. The focus is on domestic biosecurity and it does not replace agreed best practice for international biosecurity. Further more the clean boats clean ports framework which aims to protect PICT from IS.	S
3 Implementing programmes for IAS risk	3.1.2. EDRR protocols operational in four participating countries	2024-04-01	80	100	Early Detection and rapid response have been developed for the 4 participating countries. EDRR training including simulations has also been delivered,	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
reduction, Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR), eradication, control and restoration					including training on the use of the clean boats, clean ports framework. The EDRR Toolkit has also been developed which includes EDRR checklists, templates and plans. These template documents were developed in addition to the EDRR plans of the 4 countries to ensure streamlining and assistance has regional benefits. The EDRR resources report templates, recording templates and protocol for priority species is also available	
3 Implementing programmes for IAS risk reduction, Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR), eradication, control and restoration	3.2.1. At least two sustainable IAS control programmes are established in each of at least three participating countries	2025-04-01	85	100	Five restoration projects are under implementation; each country has an active biocontrol programme for a prioritised weed which has been widespread. Training and support has been provided to Tuvalu to eradicate the <i>Coccinia grandis</i> . Pig management is ongoing in Niue, with sustainable collaborations being made with local hunters' group and commitment made by national government through recognizing pig management as a priority especially around restoration areas to ensure the impact of pigs are minimized on forest areas in Huvalu.	S
3 Implementing programmes	3.2.2. Successful eradications of priority species are completed on islands or island groups in at least two countries	2025-04-01	90	100	Successful eradication was confirmed in Tuvalu, including Tepuka and Falefatu. Eradication operations in RMI and two	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
for IAS risk reduction, Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR), eradication, control and restoration					islands in Tonga are to be confirmed successful through monitoring planned for Q3 2025. While the eradication operation for Late Island (Tonga) was successfully delivered in 2023, with a positive monitoring visit in 2023, the confirmation visit in April 2025 detected rats on the island. The project is working with the Government of Tonga and Island Conservation (PRISMSS Partner for the Predator Free Pacific Programme) on next steps, which include DNA reference sampling to determine if the invasive rats on the island are survivors of the 2023 eradication attempt or if they were subsequently reintroduced. If the sampled rats are confirmed to be survivors, the partners will conduct a post-operational review of the plans. The review will develop hypotheses that will guide revised plans and operations designed to mitigate these risks and increase success, documenting lessons learned and, through adaptive management, integrating this learning.	
3 Implementing programmes for IAS risk	3.2.3. At least two sites demonstrate measurable restoration outputs as described in restoration plans	2025-11-30	70	80	Management of multi taxa is ongoing in five restoration sites.	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
reduction, Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR), eradication, control and restoration						
4 Establishing a Pacific islands regional support framework for IAS management	4.1.1. Support service supporting the three other components for the four countries and the region, including providing advice on NISSAP development and implementation as required, is operationalized	2024-04-01	100	100	PRISMSS has supported the development of NISSAP for the four countries. Operational support through the delivery of components 1 through 3. The support service PRISMSS - has recently developed a sixth technical programme focused on protect marine areas through the prevention and management of marine IS. This was made possible through the pilot activity of marine port survey in Tuvalu through the GEF 6. PRISMSS has as activities in 15 PICT including the 4 GEF 6 RIP participating countries.	HS
4 Establishing a Pacific islands regional support framework for IAS management	4.1.2. Sustainable financing mechanisms in place to support the establishment of a long-term Regional Support Service and national IAS management programs	2024-04-01	100	100	The project supported the development of sustainable financing report and accompanying battler series. PRISMSS has also received additional funding from NZ MFAT through Restoring Island resilience which has provided assistance to seek more long-term sustainable financing support for PRISMSS longterm.	HS

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
4 Establishing a Pacific islands regional support framework for IAS management	4.1.3. Capacity developed in to systematically measure the success of IAS management objectives as described in national, regional and international instruments	2024-04-01	100	100	The Pacific Invasive Species Indicator was made to be online through the GEF 6 RIP. This is now on the PRISMSS Navigator, which is a user friendly online platform helping to streamline country information, streamline requests and provide better coordination and access of IS. The PISI indicators are updated by National Invasive Species Coordinators on an annual basis.	HS
4 Establishing a Pacific islands regional support framework for IAS management	4.1.4. Regionally capable information system in place delivering case studies, guidelines, standard operating procedures and tools generated by components one to three	2024-04-01	100	100	Battler resource base is used to store and disseminate case studies, resources, reports, plans, standard operating procedures, webinars and awareness materials. the battler resource base now has over 1200 resources.	HS
4 Establishing a Pacific islands regional support framework for IAS management	4.1.5. Based on project outputs, new version of the "Guidelines" for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific (Guidelines) is produced and formally approved.	2024-04-01	100	100	The Guiding Framework for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific was developed and formally endorsed by SPREP member countries and territories and the Pacific Community (SPC) members. Through these two key endorsements this document is now the guiding framework for all invasive species management in the region.	HS

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: Extreme weather events may severely disrupt operational plans and hence project delivery	Enhanced IAS surveillance and control strategies reduce introduction rates and contain populations below thresholds	M	M	M	M	M	M	L		The remaining project plans are outside of regions cyclone season.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries: IAS surveillance and control strategies can be relied on to reduce the risk posed by the introduction of new IAS and contain established IAS populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries									
Risk 2: Changes in internal conditions such as movement of staff; shifting national local implementing partner to another Ministry. Movement of staff due to promotions etc. may lead to the delays in some components.	All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species	M	M	M	M	M	M	L		Drastic changes including Government restructures, and personnel shifts are not foretasted for the remainder of the project
Risk 3: Unsustainable Financing (non-materialization of co-finance because project partners or Governments do not honour MOU's and/or insufficient project funds due to unexpected changes in economies. availability of external technical support professionals)	Enhanced IAS surveillance and control strategies reduce introduction rates and contain populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries: IAS surveillance and control strategies can be relied on to reduce the risk posed by the introduction of new IAS and	M	L	L	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
	contain established IAS populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries									
Risk 4: Climate change related habitat shifts. and destruction create conditions for spread of Invasive Species	Enhanced IAS surveillance and control strategies reduce introduction rates and contain populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries: IAS surveillance and control strategies can be relied on to reduce the risk posed by the introduction of new IAS and contain established IAS populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries		L	L	L	L	L	L		
Risk 5: Limited buy in from national community	All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species and Biosecurity risks are reduced for the highest risk pathways and IAS		M	M	M	M	M	L		National community buyin has been secured and provided throughout the project and for remaining activities of the GEF 6 RIP

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Risk 6: Changing government priorities through change in governments or ministers in charge	All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species		L	L	L	L	L	L		
Risk 7: NISSAP TAG effectiveness – TAG's are empowered to act effectively in their role implementing the national projects	All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species		L	L	L	L	L	L		
Risk 8: Lack of regional Buy-in – countries and territories apart from the four participating countries do not take advantage of the PRISMSS. training courses etc.	Sustainable support service comprised of Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies and partners established and enabling four countries to respond to existing and potential IAS threats, and is up-scalable to at least the Pacific region						L	L		
Risk 9: The introduction of environmental and social safeguards are interpreted as colonial concepts and are met with resistance or apathy	Enhanced IAS surveillance and control strategies reduce introduction rates and contain populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries: IAS surveillance and control		M	M	M	M	M	L		Activities to mainstream safeguards into activities and promote ownership with national counterparts.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	strategies can be relied on to reduce the risk posed by the introduction of new IAS and contain established IAS populations below thresholds that endanger threatened and endemic species and their habitats in 4 countries									
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
		N/A	M	M	M	L			↓	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Extreme weather events may severely disrupt operational plans and hence project delivery	Early warning systems. contingency planning. PRISMSS support to change plans to accommodate new circumstances.	Timing activities to avoid cyclone season	Timing activities to avoid cyclone season	Cyclone season is November to March	National executing agencies (participating countries), partners, PMU
Changes in internal conditions such as movement of staff; shifting national local implementing partner to another Ministry. Movement of staff due to	Implementing the project communication strategy that allows for documentation and systematic filing system of all decisions and actions	Despite no drastic changes in staff shifting, the project has ensured maintaining networks in countries, having more than one key contact in countries.			

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
promotions etc. may lead to the delays in some components.	taken to permit quick resumption of activities by any new staff.				
Limited buy in from national community	The project implement the communication strategy which targets key stakeholders and will use the right media to reach them. Engaging closely with local partners and Governmental institutions who are actively participating in the implementation of project and deliver ownership and thus less likely to withhold support.	Key project personnel are being trained on inclusive communication. Project and PRISMSS aligned projects have created spaces for practitioners to build capacity and network with PRISMSS, and other country counterparts through Study Tours, PILN Meetings etc.			
Lack of regional Buy-in – countries and territories apart from the four participating countries do not take advantage of the PRISMSS. training courses etc.	Use PRISMSS Communication Strategy. Working in collaboration with regional partners, aligned projects.	Continued support for the PRISMSS through coorganised events that demonstrated momentum for increased focus on invasive species management and biosecurity is building generally. The PRISMSS RIR funding development of new projects, including			

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		support to GEF 8 and now developing projects under Adaptation Fund. PRISMSS is now providing support to 15 PICT through GEF 6 RIP and other PRISMSS aligned projects.			

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	Yes
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 on finance (budget plan) were made in consultation with EA when no cost extension (NCE) was applied.

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
	Revision				
No Cost Extension 1	Extension	2023-11-10	2023-11-23	2026-04-30	No major changes made. but extension made to recover disruption to the initial schedule caused by Covid-19.
No Cost Extension 2	Extension	2025-01-30	2025-02-12	2026-12-31	No major changes made but extension made to complete project.

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
Toloa Reserve	-21.2322	-175.1594	..16-21.2322-175.1594		Site led restoration activities Tonga
Eua	-21.38445	174.91177	..19-21.38445-174.91177		Site led restoration activities Tonga
Mt Talau	-18.64797	-173.99967	..19-18.64797-173.99967		Site led restoration activities Tonga
Fualopa	-8.5004	179.077	..13-8.5004179.0770		Site led restoration activities Tuvalu
Late Island	-18.8080	-174.6383	15-18.8032-174.6491		Late Island Rat Eradication
Mu'omu'a	-18.79308	-174.11048	18-18.79308-174.11048		Muomua Island Rat

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					Eradication
Fua'amotu	-18.79426	-174.00608	18-18.79426-174.00608		Fua'amotu Rat Eradication
Falefatu	-8.58003	179.11636	17-8.58003179.11636		Falefatu Island Rat Eradication
Tepuka	-8.46372	179.07988	18-8.46372179.07988		Tepuka Island Rat Eradication

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]