

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 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:	63
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Marshall Islands, Niue Island, 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:	2019-03-25
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2019-05-24
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2019-05-01
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2019-10-20
Date of First Disbursement:	2019-07-31
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 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:	2022-10-12
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2024-04-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-04-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2024-10-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2025-04-01

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)	Sang Jin Lee
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
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):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1.1- Terrestrial protected areas newly created	N/A	22,418 hectares	22,418 hectares	17,191
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	N/A	7,550 hectares	7,550 hectares	5,731
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	N/A	124,000 (62,000 female and 62 male)	124,000 (62,000 female and 62 male)	62,000 men and 62,000 female

Implementation Status 2023: 5th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

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

Summary of status

The GEF 6 RIP is making significant strides in implementing project activities across its four components. The funding from GEF to establish PRISMSS has played a pivotal role in securing additional projects. Notably, the fourth component has delivered outstanding results, boasting an active portfolio of US\$30 million. These results testify to the sustainability of PRISMSS and the region's commitment to invasive species management.

Since the previous reporting period, we have made significant strides in achieving project outcomes one and three. This progress is a testament to our collective efforts and the possibilities that open up when we work together. We have been able to deliver on-the-ground activities, including island eradication and other control strategies under the project, resulting in the successful eradication of all activities in the Republic of Marshall Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

The participating countries are making significant strides in building their administrative frameworks, which are instrumental in enhancing their ability to manage invasive species. Three of the four new NISSAPs have been endorsed by national governments. These NISSAPs, which provide a comprehensive overview of the current invasive species situation at the national level and outline the necessary processes and actions for their management at the local level, are a crucial step forward.

Activities from aligned projects have greatly supported the engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries through the invasive species mainstreaming work. With continued collaboration, the project continues to engage more stakeholders efficiently. Such activities include:

- Continued Battler Lounge Sessions -providing information through engaging webinar sessions.

- Producing a new Battler Series titled Prioritising Invasive Weeds.

- Delivering the Sixth PILN Meeting in Apia in November 2023.

In recognition of the key role of stakeholders, practitioners, and beneficiaries in conservation and invasive species management, the project continues to work with other PRISMSS projects to enable more capacity-building and information-sharing activities. Their involvement is integral to the success of the project.

At the regional level, the project has achieved a significant milestone by receiving the endorsement of the Guiding Framework for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific. This endorsement, which lists the essential components of a comprehensive and effective invasive species management programme, has been a collective effort and has been endorsed by all countries and territories in the Pacific islands region and the metropolitan countries with jurisdictional responsibilities in the Pacific via the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). This endorsement is a testament to the soundness of our approach and the confidence of our stakeholders in the project's direction, reinforcing our collective trust in the project's future.

Concerning the management of the project progress and risks, the PMU continues to closely monitor risks related to the project activities as it computes progress through project management meetings, steering committee meetings, and progress meetings with stakeholders and participating countries.

The PMU frequently contacts and discusses project stakeholders through project meetings and steering committee meetings, reaffirming our commitment to their involvement and the project's success.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 22,177,157
Actual to date:	14,609,062
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>The total cofinance reported since 31 December 2023 is now more than USD 18 million. This amount accounts for more than 85% of the project's total co-finance, valued at US\$22,177,157.</p> <p>Most partners' reports are updated up to the last reporting period, December 2023. The PMU is working closely with partners to update the remaining reports. The increased co-finance amount is a result of the resumption of travel and significant progress of project activities on the ground and PRISMSS-aligned projects being executed by SPREP.</p> <p>One of the most successful cofinance outcomes was through the PRISMSS partner Island Conservation, which provided more than USD 400,000 cash to support the Late Island Eradication operation, the most considerable flagship project activity of the GEF 6 RIP to date.</p> <p>We are confident that at the project's completion, we will achieve the full co-finance amount of 22,177,157.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2023-11-20
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<p>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</p>	<p>At the governance level, regionally and nationally, project key stakeholders play a crucial role and are engaged effectively through the project steering committee meetings, PRISMSS meetings, and TAG Meetings. Stakeholder engagement during the Project Steering Committee, meetings between countries, and PRISMSS partners for activity planning have been successfully conducted, with the last PSC meeting held in person with most participants in Samoa during the 5th PILN Meeting. The Technical Advisory Groups (TAG) for invasive species meet biennially in Tonga, RMI, Niue, and RMI. The groups provide support and advice for implementing IAS management for biodiversity, biosecurity activities, and outputs, including those related to the GEF6 RIP in-country. The TAGs involve vital stakeholders representing the Department of Environment, Department of Agriculture, Department of Custom and Port Services, Department of Local Government, Department of Youth, Department of Women, Private Sector Organisations, and local communities.</p> <p>Since the resuming of travel, the PMU and partners have been able to visit all four participating countries. The project has delivered country visits and in-person engagements, which have been pivotal in fostering strong relationships with new and established stakeholders. These relationships are not just crucial, but they are a testament to the value we place on our stakeholders and our dedication to their engagement.</p> <p>The project has taken proactive actions to significantly increase stakeholders' engagement in the various project activities. These actions, which include awareness and outreach to different levels of society and communities, have been highly successful. For example, national agencies have effectively delivered awareness and outreach activities nationally, Niue and Tonga have successfully integrated invasive species educational materials into school curriculums, and Tuvalu has a thriving ongoing radio program.</p> <p>The main activities engaging wider stakeholder groups were during the review, revision, and endorsements of the NISSAPs for Niue, RMI, Tonga, and Tuvalu. Stakeholders engaged during these sessions include national stakeholders and members of Technical Advisory Groups from Niue, RMI, Tonga, and Tuvalu, PRISMSS Partners including Birdlife International, the New Zealand Department of Conservation, Island Conservation, Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, Pacific Biosecurity of Victoria University, Pacific Community (SPC).</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Instead of an action plan, the project has developed a gender strategy. The Gender Strategy encourages project partners to overcome challenges that prevent gender equality by promoting both men and women in GEF 6 RIP and the conservation of biodiversity. Since its endorsement, the strategy has supported national coordinators in adopting gender considerations into their national TAG membership and involving women's groups in project activities and consultations such as community consultations for the NISSAP development and community consultations for eradication activities.</p> <p>PRISMSS, established by the GEF 6 RIP, has also supported research titled "Understanding human and invasive species relationships for building climate resilient communities." PRISMSS has been working with Ministries of Environment and communities in Niue, Samoa, and Tonga as part of the work. To understand the values, perceptions, and practices affecting invasive species management in the Pacific. One of the outputs includes developing a Pacific Protocols toolkit that looks at the best practices for engaging Pacific Island communities in invasive species management work. One of the protocol's objectives is to ensure women's engagement in the invasive species management space will be available in the first half of 2025. The project continues to collect sex-desegregated data where applicable for all its project activities and is equally available to men and women. Gender considerations have been considered when recruiting project personnel at the project management level.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>

environmental impacts	<p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>No complaints or grievances have been received related to social and environmental impacts.</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The project is implementing a Health and Safety system for all project activities. This system is called Thinksafe and was designed in the Pacific by a New Zealander working in PNG. We remain hopeful that we can positively impact the health and safety of those participating in project activities by using the Thinksafe system. During the reporting period, no significant health and safety incidents were reported. The PRISMSS Meeting in February 2024 included social safeguards management. It was agreed from this meeting to engage wider Pacific practitioners for social safeguards particularly on health and safety measures and how to build on existing policies at the national level. This will be delivered at the 6 PILN Meeting in August 2024. In September 2024, the project is hosting a regional study tour in Auckland New Zealand, which will ensure practitioners working to progress IS work in the participating countries undergo certified emergency response and first aid in outdoor settings as well as risk management training in the weed management space these training opportunities address the management of environmental and social safeguards.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>The "Invasive Species Battler" series guide, which consists of a number of valuable resources produced in association with various technical partners, aims to share knowledge about common invasive species issues in the Pacific by providing information and case studies to help government agencies improve invasive species management. Since the last reporting period the project has developed a new battler series which focuses on understanding the negative impacts of weeds in Pacific island contexts and supports the prioritisation of established, widespread weeds for management and is part of a collection of Battler guides on managing weeds in the Pacific region. The new battler series is the eight guide targeting addressing the limited capacity for the Management of invasive species in the Pacific.</p> <p>The battler series are available on the Battler Resource Base, which is an online resource platform hosted on the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) website and managed by the SPREP Invasive Species Team. The BRB is designed to assist Pacific Island invasive species practitioners in their battle against invasive species. It is a searchable knowledge resource to support invasive species management and provides a central base for all invasive species stakeholder information needs. The BRB URL is https://brb.sprep.org/</p>
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	<p>The project has also launched a video on the GEF 6 Regional Project, which was released for the commemoration of the World Biodiversity Day 22 May 2024. The link to the video is www.youtube.com/watch?v=dbp5fxNUuw&t=15s</p> <p>A PRISMSS YouTube Channel featuring resources on courses for the PRISMSS programmes, including Predator Free Pacific, Protect our Islands, Natural Enemies Natural Solutions, Resilient Ecosystems Resilient Communities and Tools, is also established and populated. Since the last reporting period, additional resources developed under GEF 6 RIP and parallel projects have been populated to the channel.</p> <p>Additionally, dedicated web pages have been set up for the GEF6 RIP and PRISMSS, which features a dedicated webpage for each PRISMSS Programme.</p>
Main learning during the period	<p>The GEF 6 Project has achieved significant progress since the last reporting period, notably the successful completion of eradication operations in the Marshall Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu, including the Late Island Eradication. This milestone, which involved sourcing co-finance of over USD 600,000 through our project PRISMSS partner Island Conservation, is a testament to our collective efforts. The reopening of borders and the return to normal travel following the COVID-19 pandemic further underscore our resilience. The remaining activities for the eradication are now focused on monitoring and the subsequent announcement of rat-free status for these islands.</p> <p>In November 2023, the project delivered the 5th PILN Meeting in Apia Samoa. The last PILN Meeting was held in 2016, and scheduled for 2020, as a result of COVID 19, the meeting was unable to convene. PILN connects Pacific professionals and practitioners known as the Pacific Invasive Species Battlers, to share knowledge expertise, tools and ideas that are crucial to managing invasive species effectively. The 6th PILN Meeting provided an opportunity for the Pacific Invasive Species Battlers to reconnect and reinvigorate the network by celebrating the successes, sharing experiences, and finding out how to scale up the on-the-ground management action in the country through Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Services (PRISMSS) established by the GEF 6 RIP. The meeting was attended by 51 participants from 19 Pacific Island Nations and experts from the 5 PRISMSS programmes. The project also achieved a significant milestone by securing co-financing assistance from the NZMFAT Funded Managing Invasive Species for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific (MISCCAP), the EU-funded Protege Project, and funding from the Government of France through the FONDS Pacifique Grant, which supports regional cooperation. This achievement reassures us of our financial stability and the confidence of our partners in our project.</p> <p>For the fourth component, the project has succeeded in achieving regional cooperation; PRISMSS now has a portfolio of over USD 30</p>

	<p>million, receiving the latest support from NZ MFAT for a new project titled PRISMSS Restoring Island Resilience, SPREP has developed PRISMSS Navigator, a user-friendly online platform designed to streamline requests from countries for invasive species issues, store country information including invasive species indicators, capability development and supported other initiatives to support regional collaboration such as the Ecosystem Resilience Learning Network for local conservation practitioners outside of government organisations led by the Fiji BIRDLIFE, a PRISMSS Partner.</p> <p>By securing the 12-month extension, we aim to complete the planned goals. The project has learned about the overwhelming activities happening in the participating countries from other projects, initiatives, regional meetings, and country milestone celebrations that have been on hold since the COVID lockdown. This makes it challenging to progress all project activities with competing commitments in the participating countries.</p>
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2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>Due to the completion of all eradication operations in RMI, Tonga and Tuvalu and aligned project activities progressing, the project’s participating countries are on their way to experience biodiversity benefits from the management of invasive species. In March 2023, the project was declared an overwhelming success with monitoring of remaining islands for RMI, Tonga and Tuvalu underway with Monitoring. The expected declaration of success is planned for 2025 for Late and Tonga islands and RMI and Tuvalu islands for September 2024. Perhaps the most successful story that has been widely featured in the Predator Free Pacific activities (eradications) is the work done on Late Island. Stories related to this activity can be found here. Tonga's Late Island Shows Promising Results with surge in Seabird Populations After Rat Eradication Initiative Pacific Environment (sprep.org) Island Conservation Dawn of New Era: Kingdom of Tonga Undertakes Historic Conservation Milestone - Island Conservation</p> <p>Additionally, countries have finalized their National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plans at the National level, with Tonga, Tuvalu, and RMI receiving cabinet endorsement. The efforts to manage invasive species have taken a massive leap forward by receiving high-level support. Tonga launches National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan Pacific Environment (sprep.org) Tuvalu Launches National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (einpresswire.com)</p> <p>The GEF 6 RIP Video is another communication asset developed and shared; this was launched to commemorate World Biodiversity Day. Featured highlights in the video include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the first National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) to ensure invasive species management is coordinated and
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	<p>implemented across the different sectors involved in Tuvalu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Successful rat eradication in Eooj, Republic of Marshall Islands• Restoring Mt Talau, a priority ecological area in Vavaú Tonga, and protecting key endemic species, including Tongan Whistler or Hengahenga• Management of feral pigs and key priority weed species in Niue• Establishment of the Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (PRISMSS), a coordinating mechanism designed to facilitate the scaling up of operational management of invasive species in the Pacific. The link to the video is “Be part of the Plan” - HAPPY WORLD BIODIVERSITY DAY (youtube.com)
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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	17,191	Restoration activities and weed management actions to restore area of forest and forest land in Mt Talau, Mt Toloa, Eua Restoration, Tuvalu Funafuti Conservation Area, RMI Conservation Area Majuro, Late Island.	S
	2. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, not certified)	0 Ha	N/A	7550	5731	Operational project activities to manage invasive species have commenced in all four countries. Some achievements include completion of eradication operations in RMI, Tuvalu and Tonga, the pig management in Huvalu Forest and RERC operations for Tonga.	S
	3. Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)	0Ha	N/A	105148 ha	79070	Rat eradication operations have been completed in RMI, Tuvalu, and Tonga. This work's outcomes have resulted in biodiversity benefits, as already seen in monitoring trips to Tonga in June 2024. We anticipate the results will mirror RMI and Tuvalu, who have yet to roll out the visit to measure operation success and declare the rat-free status of these islands. For Marine	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
						invasive species management specifically, SPREP is preparing for the port survey and assessment of nonindigenous marine species in Tuvalu port. The marine survey will assess the impacts of detected MNIS and develop management actions and further monitoring to reduce these species' spread to critical Tuvalu marine ecosystems. The Marine Biosecurity Toolkit developed under the project, including the Battler Guide, 25 ID Guides for the Pacific region, 25 ID Guides for RMI, and 25 ID Guides for Tuvalu, Ballast water Assessments, biofouling assessment, sampling guidance, and management strategies, has been utilised to monitor Marine invasive species management. Additionally, in Niue, the management of the Drupella snail continues.	
	4. Enhanced capacity for IAS management and biosecurity improvement using NISSAP's, TAG's, EDRR protocols etc as measured by score on	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	60	NISSAP development for all four countries have been completed. All countries have now established TAGs which meet regularly. Project activities to develop EDRR protocols have started and are in endorsement stages for two remaining countries. RERC and WOW active	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
	GEF IAS Tracking Tool					in Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu, eradications in RMI completed. Biocontrol programmes and priority weed management activities are underway in all four countries.	
	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	The number of countries participating and using the PRISMSS has more than doubled from the inaugural numbers. The SPREP Invasives Team has leveraged the GEF6 RIP to develop multiple projects across the Pacific which utilises PRISMSS. over 18 countries and territories has benefit from PRISMSS, including the training events, established systems for invasive species management and country information, resource and information distribution with eleven countries and territories having ongoing activities utilising PRISMSS. The PRISMSS now has a portfolio of projects and activities of more than US 30 million.	HS
	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	15 female and 10 male staff	15 female hold positions in the environment sector in the four project participating countries. Females hold highest ranking positions in three of the four participating countries, with balance gender representation across environment sector and project partners.	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
						Of the key stakeholders in Governments that the Project works in, the project engages key country stakeholders, comprising of over 60% female.	
	7. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Zero beneficiaries have access to IAS programs, 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	62,000 men and 62,000 women	Rodent operations completed in RMI, Tuvalu and Tonga. Pig management, marine invasives ongoing in Niue. Communities in Tonga, Tuvalu, and RMI benefit from the new strategy endorsed by the cabinet for invasive species management, as well as the direct and indirect benefits of control and management actions delivered with the rat eradication activities, restoration, and management of weeds. According to population estimates, we surpass the end of the project target. Additionally, invasive species programmes and services made available through PRISMSS, such as Battler Lounge sessions, Battler resource base, PILN Meetings, etc., have added IAS knowledge that these communities, as well as wider Pacific Battlers, have broadly benefited from.	HS
Outcome 1.1 All participating countries have a comprehensive and	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	100	4 TAGs are operational in Niue, RMI, Tonga and Tuvalu. These national groups provide advisory support to the national	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
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	90	efforts of invasive species management. All four NISSAPs are completed. Tonga, Tuvalu and RMI have received Cabinet endorsement and are implementing updated NISSAP. Niue continues implementation of NISSAP actions and await endorsement of revised NISSAP	S
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 completed. Programs for detecting changes in at-risk native communities designed	Detection regimes for IAS incursions in high-risk habitats are under implementation. Protocols for determining priorities used to identify species and sites of highest priority for IAS / biosecurity interventions for at least the medium term	60	The review of priorities for EDRR has completed. Only Tuvalu endorsed the development of the EDRR Plan. To address this, we have developed the Early Detection Rapid Response Toolkit, which provides an EDRR checklist based on a review of regional and international EDRR plans. Also part of this checklist are EDRR templates and EDRR protocols for rodents, ants, and cane toads. Additionally, a Pacific Marine Biosecurity Toolkit was developed under the GEF 6 RIP to manage marine invasive species. The Clean Boats clean Ports framework was also developed to protect Pacific island countries from invasive species	S
	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	70	Site and species specific IAS management has been identified through the NISSAP Development. Site plans 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
	small islands completed within each participating country	established IAS to levels which do not threaten native biota	formally identified			Tonga, Niue, Tuvalu have been developed. Species plans also conducted as part of the eradication operations. Niue's feasibility plan for removing rats, cats, feral pigs and dogs has been developed.	
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	Species Ratak Imperial Pigeon Friendly 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 known Not known Not known	Target pop. size1802 secure populations2 secure populations2 secure populations3 secure breeding beaches	80	Surveys to identify rodent species on selected islands are complete. This was followed by the delivery of eradication operations on islands in Tonga, RMI and Tuvalu. The increased populations of key species threatened with extension now follows, and will be validated from monitoring visits to these sites.	S
	3.2. Numbers of rodents in the targeted sites	Species Rattus rattusR. norvegicusMus musculus	B/L pop. size Not known Not known Not known	Target pop. size000	100	Surveys to identify rodent species on selected islands are complete in all three countries.	S
	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	Plan designed, resourcing identified, and all testing protocols completed	Program incorporating biocontrol options under implementation and E systems in place documenting impactsC control programs fully	80	Weed control programmes underway in Tuvalu, Niue, Tonga and RMI. The biocontrol facilities were upgraded in Tonga, and is currently being used for mass rearing of the biocontrol agent for African Tulip Tree which was released in	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		biocontrol options		integrated with restoration projects as appropriate		September. Biocontrol for RMI and Tuvalu was also directly released. Weed prioritisation exercised delivered in all four countries. Under the war on weeds, the project is addressing key priority species, in Tonga, Tuvalu and Niue.	
	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 classical biological control)	Priority weed species in areas of ecological importance identified, and rank orderedOptions for management identified including using herbicides and/or biological control optionsTraining in herbicide use undertaken by appropriate local staffArrangements for procurement of priority known biological control agents made and possible first introductions carried out	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 requiring weed management and/or eradication writtenPlanning for future weed control management using herbicides and biological control complete	60	A survey for the distribution of Singapore daisy and African tulip tree in Tonga completed. The results were recorded and analysed in GIS by personnel in Tonga who were being coached using remote technology. An eradication programme for these species is underway with basic training is delivered in August 2023 and February. Training and supplies of herbicides have been delivered in Tonga and Niue, and RMI. Weed prioritisation exercise was delivered in the four countries	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
	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 communities Attempts 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 components Deployment of bait started Publicity and awareness programmes established and incorporate YCA message	80	YCA management is underway in Tuvalu. Training delivered in Tuvalu for YCA management. Ant bait was also delivered for management and control in 2024.	S
	3.5. Restoration programs operational in each country	0	At least two restoration plans have been negotiated, written and approved per country and are linked to other IAS activities as appropriate	Restoration projects completed and assessed for their success Further restoration sites short-listed	70	Restoration sites have been identified in the 4 countries. Restoration underway 3 in Tonga, and on the Tuvalu Conservation Islets. Restoration plans have been developed for Niue and are working closely with landowners for access. Benefits of restoration sites have been communicated to the Niue community. We have also delivered site prioritisation exercises for Tonga and Tuvalu and RMI. Whereby stakeholders have identified sites for restoration or eradication activities. This requires project development to assist with funding.	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 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 1999. This role consolidated as EA for the GEF PAS IAS Pacific project which began in 2011. Continuity 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 requested. Significant additional demand for PRISMSS services from PICTs additional to the four countries originally party to this project	All training modules have been successfully delivered. Customisation 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 business. PRISMSS has ongoing support past the term of the current project. Technical resource base (e.g. Battlers series) has a solid track record of uptake by end-users in-country	100	The PRISMSS Project Management Training went for 4 weeks in Oct/Nov 2019. PRISMSS is up and running, operating in over ten countries and territories. Developed also other systems to support countries. The PILN and Study Tour are other training activities that will provide countries with technical support.	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

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	All four countries have established Technical Advisory Groups and regularly carry out TAG meetings.	S
	1.1.2 Expert input towards strengthened IAS legislation, regulations and policies in place in four countries	2025-04-01	80	90	PRISMSS Partner Wellington Univenture's has completed the review of the IAS legislation and regulations for biosecurity in the four countries.	S
	1.1.3 One NISSAP written for Tuvalu; three NISSAPs reviewed and updated for the other countries	2024-04-01	80	100	All four NISSAPs have been developed. Tonga, RMI and Tuvalu have received cabinet endorsements for the NISSAPs. Niue NISSAP has been submitted for Cabinet Endorsement. Securing these country endorsements ensures that we receive country and political support to progress invasive species.	HS
	1.1.4 Administrative systems and processes to implement NISSAPs are in place allowing their efficient implementation in all participating countries	2025-04-01	90	95	National Invasive Species Coordinators and support staff are in place in the three participating countries. For RMI, the former NISC has moved on, however, the staff of the executing Agency MoNRC have been working closely with SPREP PMU and North Pacific Office to support project activities. The SPREP Staff in Majuro SPREP Office have provided significant support in progressing GEF 6 RIP and PRISMSS activities, particularly for the rat eradication operations, biological control of weeds initiatives and others. The four TAGs are also in place to progress invasive species	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
					actions in the NISSAP.	
	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	95	Countries have received training on best practice and stand operational procedures during country visits. The project has also organised for a regional study tour in September 2024 for practitioners to receive certified outdoor first aid training and certified safety and risk management training in New Zealand.	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	80	100	Baseline studies completed for site led and species led operations.	S
	2.1.2. Effective protocols for assessing IAS for management developed and implemented in four countries	2025-04-01	100	Completed priority exercises	A Priority Site Determination Tool has been developed for the removal of introduced mammalian predators from islands as well as priority area ecological restoration. The tool allows for key national stakeholders to identify islands and sites where eradication and restoration projects to occur, identify outcomes that the project could generate and then evaluate provisional project feasibility to eliminate unsuitable projects. The tool takes into consideration biodiversity, resilience, social weel being, economic, health, cultural and capacity and capability desired outcomes that the mentioned projects could provide. The	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
					tool has been used in Tonga, Tuvalu, RMI and in Niue as well as in other Pacific Island countries where PRISMSS is working in. For Weeds, PRISMSS Technical lead of Natural Enemies Natural solutions - Manaaki Whenua, has also delivered workshops to determine priorities for further action such as the development of new natural enemies for high priority widespread weeds.	
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	90	100	Focus groups have worked together with SPREP and Wellington Univenture to identify priority species. The species were chosen on the basis of known impacts to biodiversity and environment as well as their current distributions. Furthermore, priority exercises were delivered for the development of resources to assist with management of high risk marine invasives as a result there is now a Pacific Marine Biosecurity Toolkit which identified 97 species based on the probability of introduction, survival, and establishment to form self-sustaining populations and the potential for each MNIS to cause significant impacts to environmental, social/cultural, economic, and human health core values. Based on these risk assessments, the top	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
					25 MNIS were chosen for the Pacific, and were used to develop risk assessments, management actions and ID guides.	
	3.1.2. EDRR protocols operational in four participating countries	2024-04-01	80	80	Priority lists developed. Following work with focus groups to identify key species, the project sought approval from countries to develop EDRR plans. Unfortunately, only two endorsements were provided - Tonga and Tuvalu. Tuvalu EDRR plan has been developed; however, a plan for Tonga could not be developed due to a shift in priority from the Department of Biosecurity, which is housed under the Ministry of Agriculture. As we have not had support to develop the plans, despite requests for government approval, to address any gaps from this, we have instead developed the EDRR toolkit, which provides a checklist based on regional and international EDRR plans. The toolkit comprises the EDRR template, which meets the requirements of an emergency response plan according to the Biosecurity Model Law developed for the Pacific in 2007. Accompanying the template are the EDRR resources, report template, recording template, and EDRR protocol and resources for priority species, including Ants, Canetoads, and	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
					Rodents.	
	3.2.1. At least two sustainable IAS control programmes are established in each of at least three participating countries	2025-04-01	80	85	Tonga has three ongoing restoration projects under implantation, and Tuvalu has two restoration sites. Priority weeds are also managed in Tonga, Niue, and Tuvalu. Pig management in Niue is also active, and there is good collaboration with the Niue Hunters group.	S
	3.2.2. Successful eradications of priority species are completed on islands or island groups in at least two countries	2025-04-01	70	90	Eradication operations have been delivered in RMI, Tonga and Tuvalu. One was assessed succesful in RMI, with the rest of the operations to be measured and declared successful in second half of 2024 and 2025.	HS
	3.2.3. At least two sites demonstrate measurable restoration outputs as described in restoration plans	2025-04-01	60	70	Significant progress has been made in Tonga, where the Mt Talau restoration shows significant improvement. They have also added another restoration site from Eua National Park, where rat and weed management have commenced. In Niue, the team is working with traditional land to secure access to the Huvalu forest to begin restoration projects; as a backup, we have also secured a backup location for restoration in Alofi, Niue. Restoration activities on the Tuvalu conservation sites include replanting, rat monitoring, and yellow crazy ant	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
					management. The project plans to deliver a monitoring survey in Tonga next year, including bird surveys.	
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 operational supporting participating countries of GEF 6 RIP	S
	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	Project released a Sustainable Financing report and battler series. PRISMSS has also gained additional support from the NZ MFAT until 2026. Part of this project includes provisions to develop more sustainable financing and support of PRISMSS for long term.	HS
	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 is now on the PRISMSS Navigator, a user-friendly online platform designed to streamline requests, store country and PRISMSS information. Countries and partners are able to measure the change of over 40 invasive species indicators, which can highlight successes and challenges that can be useful for project development. The indicators are updated annually by the Pacific Invasive Species Battlers or country coordinators.	HS
	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	Not only is the Battler Resource Base up and running, but the project also continues to develop publications, and	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
					information to be made available on the BRB. The most recent addition to the BRB is the prioritizing widespread weeds to target with natural enemies. The total number of resources available is now 1130.	
	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 is now endorsed by the SPREP Members during the 31 SPREP Members meeting in September 2023. Further more the members committed to utilizing PRISMSS to assist with invasive species management in country .	S

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
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		M	M	M	M	M		M	=	
Risk 2: Changes in internal conditions such		M	M	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
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.										
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)		M	L	L	L	L		L	=	
Risk 4: Climate change related habitat shifts. and destruction create conditions for spread of Invasive Species			L	L	L	L		L	=	
Risk 5: Limited buy in from national community			M	M	M	M		M	=	
Risk 6: Changing government priorities through change in governments or ministers in charge			L	L	L	L		L	=	
Risk 7: NISSAP TAG effectiveness – TAG's are empowered to act effectively in their role implementing the national projects			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.								L		
Risk 9: The introduction of environmental and social safeguards are interpreted as			M	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
colonial concepts and are met with resistance or apathy										
		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
Risk 1: 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	Countries and partners
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.	Institute a project communication strategy that allows for documentation and systematic filing system of all decisions and actions taken to permit quick resumption of activities by any new staff.	We have been discussing ideas around succession planning in our partner institutions. In some cases. this has been very successful. We are working hard to reduce this risk	Further developing a culture of succession planning	Through the next reporting period	PMU
Risk 5: Limited buy in from national community	To mitigate this risk. the project will take advantage of its communication	We have developed and implement a simple but robust communications	Utilize the tools that we have developed ie Communications Strategy.	Through the next reporting period	MISCAP Team. PMU. National Invasive Species Coordinators

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	strategy which targets key stakeholders and will use the right media to reach them. The project will work closely with local partners and Governmental institutions will be participating in the roll out of the project and therefore will feel ownership and thus less likely to withhold support.	strategy. Key personnel were trained in its implementation during the PRISMSS Project Management Course and are continuing support in this area on a one on one basis with our key personnel. In addition. we are working hard on gender mainstreaming and implement our Youth Engagement Strategy	Gender Strategy and Youth Strategy to help build consensus for invasive species management. The MISCAP Project is developing an Invasive Species Mainstreaming Strategy that will benefit the 4 project countries		
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.	To mitigate this risk. the project will take advantage of its communication strategy which targets key stakeholders and will use the right media to reach them. In addition. the project will not be working in isolation; it will work closely with regional partners and institutions to secure their support. Key partners will also be invited to project meetings	Continued support for the PRISMSS demonstrate that momentum for increased focus on invasive species management and biosecurity is building generally. The project will continue to work together with broader initiatives to tackle invasive alien species. including a robust communications strategy.	GEF6 RIP has provided leverage for the development of 2 adjacent projects that are working on invasive species in different countries in the Pacific. This provides funds to enable the PRISMSS to establish working relationships across the region	Through the next reporting period	PMU along with the SPREP Invasives Team
Risk 9: The introduction of		Safeguard actions are	Gender Strategy and Youth	Through the next reporting	MISCAP TeamPMUNational

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
environmental and social safeguards are interpreted as colonial concepts and are met with resistance or apathy		integrated with project activities and streamlined to minimise the burden on project management. The benefits are clearly explained to justify the necessary safeguard measures and increase buy-in.	Strategy to help build consensus and sustainability for invasive species management. The MISCAP Project is developing an Invasive Species Mainstreaming Strategy that will benefit the 4 project	period	Invasive Species Coordinators
Risk 10: Implementation schedule of the project		Consultation with participating countries regarding a project extension. Following this, it was agreed for PMU to prepare relevant documentation and submission of the 1st NCE to UNEP due of the delays to the project implementation schedule caused by COVID. The application for NCE was approved in November 2023.	PMU meets regularly with the participating countries and PRISMSS partners to track the progress of the GEF 6 RIP	Bimonthly	PMU

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



5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	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

No amendments made. The extension of the project date was accepted on 11 October 2023, to recover the disruption to the initial schedule caused by the COVID 19 Pandemic

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.

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 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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					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]