

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9410	SMA IPMR ID	N/A
Project Short Title	IAS in Pacific	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000617
		Umoja WBS	M99-32GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-012551
Project Title	Strengthening national and regional capacities to reduce the impact of Invasive Alien Species on globally significant biodiversity in the Pacific		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 60
Parent Programme if child project			Age 51.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 1-Apr-24
Project Scope	Regional		Revised - Current PCA N/A
Region	Asia Pacific	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	25-Mar-19
Countries	Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	24-May-19
GEF financing amount	USD 5,658,503	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	1-May-19
Co-financing amount	USD 22,177,157	Date of First Disbursement	31-Jul-19
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	20-Oct-19
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 3,946,158	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,883,047	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	12-Oct-22
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Oct-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Oct-25

1.2 EA: Project description

The overarching project goal is enable Sustainable Land Management and biodiversity conservation by creating an enabling environment and by delivering viable pilots ready for upscaling. The project objective "to achieve land degradation neutrality and improve ecosystem services in Nauru through integrated landscape management and conservatopn and sustainable use of biodiversity" will resolve the environment problem through delivering results clustered in 4 components. Component 1: Strengthening policy and institutional capacity for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation. Component 2: Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded land to protect and reinstate ecosystem services in Nauru. Component 3: Conservation and sustainable use of nauru's remaining forests. Component 4: Scaling up towards land degradation neutrality and biodivesity conservation.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project

Ecosystems Division

Executing Agency(ies)

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme

Name of co-implementing Agency

Names of Other Project Partners

TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)

Ersin Esen

EA: Manager/Representative

David Moverley

TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)

Sangjin Lee

EA: Project Manager

Isabell Rasch

TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

Rachel Kagiri

EA: Finance Manager

Alvin Sen

TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

Peerayot Sidonrusmee

EA: Communications lead, if relevant

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Nature Action

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

SP3: Healthy and Productive
Ecosystems

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

(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; (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration; (v) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of biodiversity and ecosystem approaches

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: 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

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

15.8

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created	N/A	22,418 hectares		N/A
4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (exc	N/A	7,550 hectares		N/A
11: People benefitting from GEF-financed investmer	N/A	124,000 (62,000 female and 62 male)		N/A

Implementation Status

2023

4th PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

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

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

The GEF 6 RIP continues progressing toward delivering project activities across its four components. The funding from GEF to establish PRISMSS has been critical in securing additional projects. The fourth component has achieved remarkable results with a current active portfolio of US\$ 27 million, with additional funds of over US\$10 million to start in 2022. These results demonstrate the sustainability of PRISMSS and support to the region for invasive species management.

Since the previous reporting period, significant progress has also been achieved under project outcomes one and two due to the delivery of critical activities, including island eradication and other control strategies under the project. This is a result of travel resuming. The participating countries are building their administrative frameworks, which enable governments to manage invasive species more effectively. Activities from parallel projects have supported this work, and with further cooperation, continue to progress exercises efficiently.

The project has and continues to increase the engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries through the implementation and management of the projects. Such initiatives include the Battler Lounge sessions, engagement with participating countries and PRISMSS partners, delivery of training capacity-building activities in the country, etc.

The PMU closely monitors the project progress and manages risks related to the project as travel and activities progress with frequent contact and discussions with project stakeholders through project meetings and steering committee meetings.

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

EA: Planned Co-finance

US\$22,177,157

EA: Actual to date:

US\$14,609,062

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

The total reported co-finance up to 31 December 2022 is US\$14,609,062. This amount accounts for 66% of the total co-finance of the project, valued at US\$ 22,177,157. The PMU continues to follow up with partners behind in co-finance reports. Most partners' reports are updated up to the last reporting period, December 2022. As travel has resumed and project activities on the ground progress, we anticipate the materialization of the cofinance to meet the project cofinance amount. Additionally, the parallel projects signed up since the start of the GEF 6 RIP will contribute significantly to the project's total finance reported.

2.5. Stakehc

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

21-Jun-23

EA: Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The GEF 6 Regional Invasives Project continues to make significant progress in engaging its diverse stakeholders during project management and implementation, despite the challenges of travel restrictions because of COVID-19.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

EA: Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project continues to collect sex desegregated data where applicable for all its project activities and is equally available to men and women. At the project management level, gender considerations have been considered when recruiting project personnel. In October 2020, the Project Steering Committee endorsed the GEF 6 RIP Gender Strategy. The Gender Strategy seeks 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 to adopt gender considerations into their national TAG membership. In addition, the PMU continues to work with NISCs and the PRISMSS partners to integrate gender considerations in implementing the GEF 6 Project and promoting gender equity in achieving project objectives. Such activities have included community consultations for developing Tuvalu's NISSAP and reviewing NISSAPs in Niue, RMI, and Tonga, training opportunities, and restoration activities. Moreover, a guide, checklist, and reporting form for mainstreaming gender equality developed by SPREP is also part of an introduction package for all contractors the project works with to ensure communications products and services to ensure gender equality

SSM

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

No

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

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

No

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

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

No

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

2.7. E

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

Management of environmental and social safeguards is at an early stage of consideration in the four project countries. However, the legal infrastructure is lacking. Consideration of these safeguards is not part of the cultural landscape. There is a risk that the notion of environmental and social safeguards will be rejected outright as a “colonial idea.” Despite these challenges, we have engaged and are 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, there were no significant health and safety incidents reported.

We are trying to be proactive in our engagement with youth, women, and other groups in the communities where we work. We have developed a Gender and Youth Strategy to assist in this aspect.

2.8. KM/Learning

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

The development of knowledge products and their dissemination remains critical for addressing the limited capacity for the Management of invasive species in the Pacific. The project has published 7 New Battler Series titled: Build Resilient Ecosystems and Communities by Managing Invasive Species in High Priority Sites, Manage low-incidence priority weeds to conserve Pacific biodiversity, Use natural enemies to manage widespread weeds in the Pacific, Protect our islands with biosecurity, Creating Sustainable Financing for Invasive Species Management, Manage marine biosecurity in the Pacific And the Clean Boats Clean Ports

The project is working on other publications to be added to the Pacific Invasive Battler Series, including the Prioritise widespread weeds for Management to increase climate resilience.

Further regional resources were developed, such as the Early Detection and Rapid Response Toolkit Marine Biosecurity Toolkit.

The Battler Resource Base (BRB) has been revamped since its launch. We have made improvements to provide a more user-friendly look and feel to it, and it can be accessed via any electronic device.

The BRB is a searchable knowledge portal developed and designed to support Pacific countries, particularly NISCs, Practitioners, Environment managers, and partners like the PRISMSS to assist them with their programme of work, research on priority species, or manage their invasives project independently. The BRB URL is <https://brb.sprep.org/>

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.

Additionally, dedicated web pages have been set up for the GEF6 RIP and PRISMSS, which features a dedicated webpage for each PRISMSS Programme.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

The GEF 6 Project has made significant progress since the last reporting period. This is the result of Pacific travel being opened since the COVID-19 Pandemic. However, because of the experienced delay from the pandemic, additional time is still necessary for partners and countries to work with the PMU to complete project objectives through on-the-ground work. With favourable conditions and success of the cost extension application, it is expected that the GEF 6 RIP project will be able to deliver all planned outputs and contribute to its goals and outcomes..

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

Participating countries are on their way to experience biodiversity benefits from the management of invasive species. Countries are making significant steps forward to addressing the threats of invasive species by removing rats from selected islands in RMI. In 2022 a team from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce (MNRC), with support from the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) and guidance from global nonprofit Island Conservation, undertook an operation to remove invasive rats from Irooj. In March 2023, the project was declared an overwhelming success. Tonga and Tuvalu are not far from completing their own eradication activities on selected sites, with consultations successfully completed for Tonga operations. The Kingdom of Tonga is a step closer to implementing an operation to remove rats from the uninhabited Late Island following successful community and stakeholder consultations in Vavau in June 2022. National Invasive Species Coordinator for Tonga, Mr. Viliami Hakaumotu, said the consultation was extremely important to ensure all the stakeholders were on board and reading from the same page as they move to implement the initiative. More information on Tonga Eradication operations here <https://www.sprep.org/news/community-engagement-highlighted-as-rat-removal-operation-on-late-island-in-tonga-moves-forward>

Furthermore, the Pacific's battle against invasive species has just been further supported with the launch of new resources which will help Pacific Biosecurity through the newly published Clean Ports Clean Boats Battler Guide. The Clean Boats. Clean Ports

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	
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	30Ha	No midterm target	22418H	70	Operational project activities to manage invasive species have commenced in all four countries.	S
	2. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, not certified)	0Ha	No midterm target	7550Ha	70	Operational project activities to manage invasive species have commenced in all four countries	S
	3. Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)	0Ha	No midterm target	105148 ha	70	Eradications completed in RMI and underway in Tonga and Tuvalu. The outcomes of this work will result in benefits to biodiversity. Furthermore, a Marine Biosecurity Toolkit was developed under the project including 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. Marine invasive species management have commenced in Niue. The mentioned resource now assisting countries manage and protect marine environment.	S
	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	60	NISSAP development for all four countries have been completed. All countries have now established TAGs. Project activities to develop EDRR protocols have started and are in endorsement stages for two remaining countries. RERC and WOW active in Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu, eradications in RMI completed. Biocontrol programmes underway in all four countries.	S

	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 SPREP Invasives Team has leveraged the GEF6 RIP to develop multiple projects across the Pacific. Ten countries and territories, more than six technical agencies and six projects	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	No midterm target	14 female and 11 male staff	60	While the project has no direct impact on this indicator, gender law and policy have been assessed in each country and found to be compliant with SDGs and UNDAF. Women hold high positions in three of the countries, with balance gender representation across environment sector and project partners.	S	
	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	No midterm target	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	80	Operational project activities have commenced in all 4 countries, some completed including community consultations for NISSAP development, eradication of rats in RMI, with remaining in Tuvalu and Tonga now underway. This is in addition to invasive species programmes and services made available through PRISMSS such as Battler Lounge sessions, resources on the battler lounge. These actions have broad benefits for the community.	S	
Outcome 1								
	1.1 All participating countries have a comprehensive and effective administrative framework established and countries are enabled to manage invasive alien species	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 out project deliverables	100	4 TAGs are operational.	HS
		1.2. NISSAPs under implementation in all four countries	0	1 new NISSAP for Tuvalu 3 revised NISSAPs for Tonga, Niue, RMI	4 NISSAPs under implementation	90	All four NISSAPs are completed. Tuvalu now has a new NISSAP with revised NISSAPs for Tonga, Niue and RMI. Tonga has endorsed its NISSAP with remaining three to be endorsed in 2023.	S
Outcome 2								

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 Programmes 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	PRISMSS partner Wellington Univerntures has an agreement with SPREP for the delivery of these project activities. The review of priorities for EDRR has completed. A Pacific Marine Biosecurity Toolkit now available.	S
	2.2. Species & site-specific IAS management plans on small islands completed within each participating country	Mechanisms are not fully developed to contain established IAS to levels which do not threaten native biota	Site and species-specific management plan needs are formally identified	Plans for these sites/species written/formulated	60	Species have been prioritized and the planning has been endorsed by 2 of the 4 countries to date. The remaining countries are expected to endorse any day now. Species specific management needs have been identified and plans will be developed over the next phase	S

Outcome 3

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 60 Not known Not known Not known Not known	Target pop. size 180 2 secure populations 2 secure populations 2 secure populations 2 secure populations 3 secure breeding beaches	60	Surveys to identify rodent species on selected islands are complete. This is an important step towards eradication of predators for the protection of these species. Two islands in the Majuro Atoll were found to have no rats. An operation was delivered to eradicate rodents from selected sites in RMI, eradication in Tonga and Tuvalu now underway. A Pacific Marine Biosecurity Toolkit was developed and launched at an online event	S
	3.2. Numbers of rodents in the targeted sites	Species Rattus rattus R. norvegicus Mus musculus	B/L pop. size Not known Not known Not known	Target pop. size 0 0 0	100	Surveys to identify rodent species on selected islands are complete in all three countries.	S

<p>3.3. Number of weed control programmes in operation in Tonga, Niue, RMI, including biocontrol options</p>	<p>Number of weed control programmes in operation in Tonga, Niue, RMI, including biocontrol options</p>	<p>Plan designed, resourcing identified, and all testing protocols completed</p>	<p>Program incorporating biocontrol options under implementation M and E systems in place documenting impacts Control programs fully integrated with restoration projects as appropriate</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>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 will be released in September. Biocontrol for Niue, and RMI is being developed. Weed prioritisation exercised delivered in all four countries.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Number of weed control programmes in operation in Tuvalu, including biocontrol options</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Priority weed species in areas of ecological importance identified, and rank ordered Options for management identified including using herbicides and/or biological control options Training in herbicide use undertaken by appropriate local staff Arrangements for procurement of priority known biological control agents made and possible first introductions carried out</p>	<p>Priority weed control projects using herbicides demonstrated by staff who have received training in herbicide use and M and E for weed control Biological control agents introduced and M and E underway for their efficacy Restoration plans requiring weed management and/or eradication written Planning for future weed control management using herbicides and biological control complete</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>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 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</p> <p>The basic training for safe use of agrichemicals can not be delivered remotely so the War on Weeds programme has suffered resulting delays</p>	<p>5</p>

	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	50	YCA management is underway in Tuvalu. PRISMSS Partner Wellington Universtures is scheduled to travel to Tuvalu in September 2023 for inperson training.	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 plans for 3 countries are underway.	S
Outcome 4							

<p>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</p>	<p>4.1. Comprehensive technical support service directly supporting the national projects and other PICTs is in place</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>The PRISMSS Project Management Training went for 4 weeks in Oct/Nov 2019. NENS, POI, PFP visits and programmes have commenced in all four countries. WOW and RER programmes have commenced in Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu. PRISMSS has secured funding beyond the life of GEF 6 RIP making technical resources and support available long term</p>	<p>HS</p>
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For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
1.1.1. National cross-sectoral and gender-balanced IAS technical advisory groups established and operational in all four participating countries	1-Apr-24	100	100	All four countries have established Technical Advisory Groups and regularly carry out TAG meetings.	HS
1.1.2 Expert input towards strengthened IAS legislation, regulations and policies in place in four countries	1-Apr-24	80	80	PRISMSS partner Wellington Univentures has aggregated the documents from the 4 countries and completed a legislative review	S
1.1.3 One NISSAP written for Tuvalu; three NISSAPs reviewed and up-dated for the other countries	1-Mar-22	80	100	All four NISSAPs have been developed. Tonga has endorsed its NISSAP with Niue, Tuvalu and RMI NISSAPs edited and designs. National agencies have submitted their respective NISSAPs for Cabinet endorsement	HS

1.1.4 Administrative systems and processes to implement NISSAPs are in place allowing their efficient implementation in all participating countries	1-Apr-24	80	90	National Invasive Species Coordinators and support staff are in place in the four participating countries. 1 of 4 NISSAPs Cabinet endorsed with three more to follow	S
1.1.5 Field based operational implementation teams are trained in nest practice an standard operational procedures and mobilized in four countries.	1-Dec-22	80	95	Successful delivery of the PRISMSS Project Management Course in 2019. Implementation teams have been established in the 4 countries. Some in country training has been delivered for Tuvalu, Niue and Tonga for War on Weeds and Resilience Ecosystems Resilient Communities Programmes. Protect our Islands, Natural Enemies Natural Solutions and Predator Free Pacific Programmes have delivered training in RMI Niue and Tonga to field based operational teams.	S
			0		
Under Comp 2					
2.1.1. Baseline studies of the distribution and status of invasive species, and programme for detecting change, completed in four countries	1-Nov-21	50	80	Most baseline studies others have been completed. A Ph.D. study has been commissioned to develop community-based monitoring tools.	HS
2.1.2. Effective protocols for assessing IAS for management developed and implemented in four countries	1-Apr-24	80	90	PRISMSS partner Wellington Univentures has aggregated the documents from the 4 countries and completed a review of priorities for EDRR. Weeds prioritisation tool and a tool for site species management tool also developed. Prioritisation exercises for weeds have been delivered all four countries. Predator Free Pacific and Resilience Ecosystem Resilience prioritisation exercises delivered in all 4 countries. A Pacific Marine Biosecurity Toolkit was developed and launched at an online event	HS
Under Comp 3					
3.1.1. Priority risk mitigation measures are identified and necessary actions taken to reduce or eliminate risks in the four countries.	1-Apr-24	80	90	PRISMSS partner Wellington Univentures has an agreement with SPREP for the delivery of these project activities. The review of priorities for EDRR has been completed. The clean boats clean ports framework to protect pacific islan countries from territories from invasive species has also been designed and published to support the reduction of risks in the four countries and wider Pacific countries and territories	S
3.1.2. EDRR protocols operational in four participating countries	1-Apr-24	60	80	Species have been prioritized, and the planning has been endorsed by two of the four countries to date. While the remaining two countries are yet to provide an endorsement, species-specific management needs have been identified, and plans have been developed for rodents and ants, including the yellow crazy ant, red imported fire ant, and little fire ant. PRISMSS Partner Wellington Univentures has developed the Early Detection and Rapid Response Toolkit, a collection of resources to support EDRR for priority invasive species, primarily of environmental concern in the Pacific. The EDRR template is designed to provide a framework to develop an EDRR programme for countries while meeting the requirements of an emergency response plan according to the Biosecurity Model Law developed in 2007. The Pacific countries have used the Model Law as the basis for their respective biosecurity Acts.	S

3.2.1. At least two sustainable IAS control programmes are established in each of at least three participating countries	1-Apr-24	30	80	Operation for rodent eradications in RMI are now complete while operations in Tonga, have begun. A weed survey was completed in Tonga and the resulting eradication programme for two species. Tonga has also approved the release of a biocontrol agent for the African Tulip tree, mass rearing is underway. The pig management programme and weed management is underway in Niue. RMI and Niue have completed assessments for the protect our islands programme	S
3.2.2. Successful eradications of priority species are completed on islands or island groups in at least two countries	1-Apr-24	20	70	Rodent eradications have completed in RMI, one delivered with remote technical support in 2022 has been announced successful and rat free. Rat eradication operations for Tonga are underway, with Tuvalu planning and consultation near completion. Pre	S
3.2.3. At least two sites demonstrate measurable restoration outputs as described in restoration plans	1-Apr-24	20	60	Restoration sites have been identified in Niue, and three in Tonga and sites in Tuvalu. Equipment and initial visits and training have been conducted to Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu. Sites in Tuvalu and Tonga and Niue have been identified for restoration and activities have commenced. The assessment and completion of these projects and outcomes are delayed to COVID -19 restrictions	S
Under Comp 4					
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	1-Nov-21	90	100	PRISMSS is operational delivering project activities to the 4 countries and others. Support was also rendered to the development of the four NISSAPs. Moreover, PRISMSS is providing support to four other Pacific island countries and territories substantively which include French Polynesia, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna and Samoa. Several other countries have one or two programmes active under PRISMSS.	HS
4.1.2. Sustainable financing mechanisms in place to support the establishment of a long-term Regional Support Service and national IAS management programs	1-Apr-24	80	90	The Sustainable Finance study was completed. A new Battler Series publication was published and launched during an online capacity building event. PRISMSS has also received additional funds to support the establishment of PRISMSS long term and thus enabling national IAS management programmes.	HS
4.1.3. Capacity developed in to systematically measure the success of IAS management objectives as described in national, regional and international instruments	1-Apr-24	100	100	The Regional Guidelines Reporting database was redesigned and has shifted online	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	1-Apr-24	90	95	The Battler Resource Base has been developed significantly, with a major upgrade. The new BRB was launched at an online event last week. Further customisations including the translation of the site into French are being considered	HS
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.	1-Apr-24	60	95	The review and update of the Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific is complete. The final version is now ready for submission to the SPREP Meeting in September for country member endorsement. This activity was brought forward into the work plan so that we are ready to capitalize on meetings and events planned through the life of the project.	HS

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

4th PIR

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

Risk	Risk affecting:								Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: Extreme weather events may severely disrupt operational plans and hence project delivery		M	M	M	M	M			=	Moderate: due to geographical characteristics of Pacific country, extreme weather could affect
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.		M	M	M	M	M			=	Moderate: Staff turnover could affect the project delivery, but not occurred yet

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 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.	We have developed and implement a simple but robust communications 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	Utilize the tools that we have developed ie Communications 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	Through the next reporting period	MISCAP Team, PMU, National Invasive Species Coordinators
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 environmental and social safeguards are interpreted as colonial concepts and are met with resistance or apathy		Safeguard actions are 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.	Gender Strategy and Youth Strategy to help build consensus and sustainability for invasive species management. The	Through the next reporting period	MISCAP Team PMU National Invasive Species Coordinators

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	No
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP
Original Legal Instrument		
Amendment 1	Revision	
Extension 1	Extension	

Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or [GeoNames](http://www.geonames.org/) (<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name <small>Required field</small>	Latitude <small>Required field</small>	Longitude <small>Required field</small>	Geo Name ID <small>Required field if the location is not an exact site</small>	Location Description <small>Optional text field</small>	Activity Description <small>Optional text field</small>
Toloa Reserve	-21.2322	-175.1594	https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=16/-21.2322/-175.1594		Site led restoration activities Tonga
Eua	-21.38445	174.91177	https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=19/-21.38445/-174.91177		Site led restoration activities Tonga
Mt Talau	-18.64797	-173.99967	https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=19/-18.64797/-173.99967		Site led restoration activities Tonga
Fualopa	-8.5004	179.077	https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=13/-8.5004/179.0770		Site led restoration activities Tuvalu

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

Map of Eradication sites included as an annex.

[Annex any linked geospatial file]