

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10267
Project Name:	ISLANDS - Pacific Child Project
Countr(ies):	Regional, Asia/Pacific
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

ISLANDS - Pacific Child Project

Country

Regional, Asia/Pacific

GEF ID

10267

Implementing Agency

UNEP

Executing Entity

SPREP

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/11/2026

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2026 , 5th PIR

Objective

To prevent the build-up of POPs and mercury materials and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and wastes across Pacific SIDS

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Moderately Unsatisfactory

Development Objective

Unsatisfactory

Overall risk

High Risk

Project Financing

21,800,000.00

Cumulative Disbursement

2,942,000.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

5/15/2021

Agency Approval

5/28/2021

Implementation Start

7/23/2021

First Disbursement

8/23/2021

Expected MTR 6/30/2025	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 6/30/2028	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

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

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

The project also strengthened its implementation capacity during the year. Additional policy and technical expertise was brought into the PMU, including an Infrastructure Technical Officer, while new National Project Officers were recruited for Solomon Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. Appointments in Tonga and Tuvalu were also renewed. Together, these changes have improved coordination with countries and provided additional capacity to manage the increasing volume of legislative, procurement and infrastructure work now moving through the project.

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

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

the Marshall Islands, integrated waste strategies for Nauru and Tonga, end-of-life vehicle financing arrangements in Tuvalu, and chemicals legislation in Palau.

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

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

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

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

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

Component 4 – Coordination, Communication and Knowledge Management

Implementation under Component 4 remained steady, supporting the wider project through regional coordination, knowledge exchange and communications activities. During the reporting period, the PMU hosted a regional used-oil webinar in collaboration with the Federated States of Micronesia and supported the community consultation and training programme in Fiji. Communities of Practice also continued to provide spaces for countries and technical partners to exchange experience across e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, used oil, healthcare waste, chemicals and POPs. The Mercury Free Pacific Action Plan was completed in Q3 2025, providing an important regional framework for the project's mercury-related work. Preparations progressed

for the September 2026 Mercury Free Pacific Campaign, including a planned global webinar and a dedicated mercury session at the Pacific Islands Conference for Nature Conservation. A wider programme of activities is also being prepared for the next reporting period, including webinars on the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies, MIA-related training, communications materials, awareness campaigns and additional knowledge products.

Overall outlook

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

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

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

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

Key Challenges and Corrective Actions Taken:

Compressed Implementation Period and High Delivery Concentration

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

Procurement Complexity and Limited Market Response

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

had to be rescoped. The PMU has strengthened procurement capacity and is reviewing scopes and procurement approaches where market response is weak.

Technical and Infrastructure Delivery Capacity

The project is now carrying a substantially larger engineering and infrastructure workload than during earlier reporting periods, including landfill rehabilitation, waste storage and transfer facilities, healthcare waste treatment equipment and recycling infrastructure. These activities require detailed technical design, safeguards, site assessments, construction supervision and coordination with national agencies. Recruitment of an Infrastructure Technical Officer has strengthened PMU capacity in this area, but the scale and geographic dispersion of the programme continue to create delivery and supervision challenges.

Project Design, Compliance and Activity Realignment

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

Country-Level Coordination and Agreements

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

Recruitment and Retention of Specialist Capacity

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

Low Expenditure Against Infrastructure Components

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

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

C. Stakeholder Engagement

The Fourth Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held in Nadi, Fiji on 5–6 March 2026. The meeting became a critical governance and stakeholder-engagement milestone for the project, bringing together participating countries, SPREP, UNEP, GEF and programme partners to assess progress, consider the Mid-Term Review findings and determine a realistic way forward for the remaining project period. The meeting focused particularly on the need to refine the project scope, prioritise activities and ensure that remaining work could be delivered within the proposed No-Cost Extension period.

The meeting was characterised by active country participation and frank discussion of project performance. GEF and UNEP emphasised that the project had reached a critical stage and that decisions on future implementation needed to be realistic, actionable and strongly owned by participating countries. SPREP similarly stressed that stronger collaboration between the PMU and countries would be essential to improve delivery.

A major engagement outcome was the decision to move away from treating the existing workplan as fixed and instead allow countries to re-examine their national priorities. PSC members raised concerns that the project scope was overly ambitious relative to the remaining timeframe, and the Committee agreed that each country should distinguish between activities that were urgent and achievable and those that could potentially be deferred to future programming, including GEF-9. This represented an important shift from consultation around predefined activities toward shared prioritisation and joint decision-making on the remaining project portfolio.

The Mid-Term Review provided an additional and significant stakeholder-engagement mechanism. The evaluation drew on consultations with participating countries and the PMU and found that, while implementation performance had been unsatisfactory, the project remained highly relevant and recoverable. Country representatives strongly opposed cancellation of the project and emphasised that many activities reflected important national priorities developed through earlier local consultations. The PSC consequently shifted its discussion from removing activities to prioritising and restructuring them, with unanimous support for continuing the project through an accelerated and more realistic delivery approach.

Day 2 of the PSC translated this engagement into an operational prioritisation process. SPREP and the PMU mapped all project activities into three categories: work in progress, activities under tender, and activities not yet started. Countries were invited to review each activity against relevance, feasibility and remaining implementation time. This process included detailed discussion of country-specific priorities, including landfill rehabilitation, e-waste facilities, product stewardship, used oil management, hazardous waste strategies, mercury activities and end-of-life vehicle management.

The PSC agreed that further bilateral consultations between the PMU and every participating country would be required before the revised workplan and budget could be finalised. This was particularly important because Kiribati and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were not present at PSC-4 and needed to be consulted separately. Countries were also given time to consult internally with their respective ministries and national stakeholders before confirming revised priorities. The PMU committed to more active and regular country engagement, including bilateral workplan reviews and improved follow-up communication after PSC meetings.

The meeting also highlighted the need to strengthen engagement between project activities and national focal points. Concerns were raised regarding the Tide Turners programme, where some activities had been implemented through partner organisations without sufficient visibility or involvement of national ISLANDS focal points. The PSC emphasised that stronger coordination and regular information sharing were required so national focal points could remain informed and appropriately engaged in activities occurring in their countries.

Stakeholder engagement also increasingly extended beyond environment ministries. Discussions on used oil management in FSM involved field visits, stakeholder interviews and assessment of state-level systems and facilities. The hazardous waste strategy work similarly highlighted the need to involve health, labour, environment and other agencies because responsibility for hazardous waste is distributed across government. The PSC also recognised the importance of community engagement, communication and local capacity building in supporting used-oil collection, hazardous waste management and other operational activities.

Engagement with regional and global partners also expanded. CCKM presented opportunities for strengthened knowledge sharing, communications, youth engagement, regional webinars and SIDS-to-SIDS learning. The PSC encouraged closer integration between the Pacific project and CCKM mechanisms, including the use of quarterly webinars, communications tools, stakeholder feedback mechanisms and shared knowledge products.

Overall, stakeholder engagement during the reporting period evolved from activity consultation toward shared governance of the project's recovery and implementation strategy. The March 2026 PSC demonstrated strong country ownership, with participating governments directly influencing activity prioritisation, delivery modalities, timelines and future workplanning. The agreed follow-up of bilateral country consultations, regular communication and continued PSC oversight provides a stronger basis for maintaining national ownership and accountability during the No-Cost Extension period.

D. Gender Equality

The original project PMU did not produce a project-level Gender Action Plan however the current PMU will utilize and apply the recently formalised SPREP Equity, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Policy (2025), by integrating gender and social inclusion throughout implementation and monitoring of its national and regional sets of activities.

In line with the policy's project-cycle guidance, the PMU will track sex-disaggregated participation and results, and analyse gaps to adapt delivery (e.g., scheduling, invitations, access). This approach follows SPREP's requirement that all people-focused indicators be disaggregated by sex and that monitoring explicitly examine women's and men's outcomes. Current activities initiated in this PIR period have had the PMU engaged with the SPREP GESI Adviser and with consultants to discuss the SPRE GEDSI policy and make explicit requests on its use in consultations with country representatives, stakeholders, and partners. The PMU has provided guidance on special social groups that have evolved around waste management that should be considered for focused consultation.

Additionally, the PMU initiated in 2025 the development of a Pacific network of women professionals and practitioners in waste management and community of practice, as an established and recognized platform to highlight the role of women in waste management with the objective to provide a supportive network for professional development, empowerment, and learning exchange for women and girls. The PMU will help champion the development of this initiative within the SPREP WMPC programme, and in alignment with similar other networks within SPREP and the Pacific region. This initiative was recently endorsed at the PWP Expo in May, 2025, and is now formally named as the Pacific Women in Circular Economy (PacWICE) and aligns closely with the project's recommendation to work through women's coalitions and to strengthen the participation, voice and safety of women and girls in decision-making.

As the project begins implementation of regional and national level activities, the PMU will use the SPREP GEDSI Policy, and the SPREP Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) manual to guide its management and direction of its project activities design and implementation as the basis for monitoring and reporting. Consultants undertaking national consultations and strategy development were screened for their

experience with incorporating and applying GESI requirements and practice in their work, including inclusive consultation approaches and collection of sex-disaggregated participation data. This is particularly relevant to the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies, sustainable-financing and legislative activities, and community waste-management initiatives, where stakeholder consultation is an integral part of delivery.

In Fiji, the community waste-management work provided an opportunity for the project for a gender-responsive application, with consultations and training reaching 920 community members during the reporting period. The project will use participation records from this and subsequent community activities to track women's involvement against the project's 50% participation objective and to identify any groups requiring more targeted engagement.

Gender considerations are also being incorporated into upcoming technical training and capacity-building activities. The workplan includes a regional e-waste dismantling training for representatives from Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Nauru and Vanuatu, a regional chemicals and waste MEAs training, and continuing Tide Turners youth engagement. Consistent with the CEO-endorsed gender measures, the PMU will seek balanced participation in these activities and track participation by sex, including the proportion of girls participating through Tide Turners.

Going forward as the PMU launches into its full implementation mode, it will more systematically link gender monitoring to activity reporting by requiring sex-disaggregated attendance data, documenting participation and engagement outcomes of women's organisations and other under-represented groups, and will record how consultation findings influence activity design in this specific work area. Regarding the original results framework indicators for the project on gender, progress during the next reporting period will be aligned with the gender-sensitive indicators, and which include the number of supported policies and legislative instruments that incorporate gender considerations, with an end-of-project target of six references to gender; participation of women in consultations on sustainable-financing measures, with an original target of at least 45% women; women's participation in community waste-management education; 50% participation of girls in Tide Turners; and 50% participation of women among trainees in e-waste dismantling activities.

E. Knowledge Management

Progress on knowledge management strengthened during the reporting period, particularly through greater use of webinars, Communities of Practice, training, communications activities and collaboration with the global ISLANDS Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management (CCKM) project.

Regional Communities of Practice continued to support exchange between Pacific practitioners working on e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, used oil, healthcare waste, chemicals management and POPs. These provide an increasingly useful platform for countries to share practical experience, identify common challenges and connect national officers with regional technical expertise.

The project also increased its use of webinars and regional learning activities. A regional Used Oil Management Webinar was delivered in partnership with the Federated States of Micronesia, while additional webinars on hazardous waste management and implementation of the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies were being prepared. Knowledge and training products are also being developed alongside technical activities, including a digital training guide linked to the National Hazardous Waste Management Strategies and Codes of Practice. This helps ensure that technical outputs developed under the project can be used beyond the immediate consultancy or country activity.

The Mercury Free Pacific initiative remains an important knowledge and awareness platform. Following completion of the regional Mercury Action Plan, preparations advanced for the next phase of the campaign,

including a global webinar and a dedicated mercury session at the Pacific Islands Conference for Nature Conservation. National and regional awareness campaigns, project communication materials and further knowledge products are also included in the forward work programme.

Knowledge sharing is also becoming more closely linked with implementation. The project established a partnership with BCRC China to support regional e-waste dismantling and safe-handling training, while community training and consultations in Fiji reached 920 people. Lessons arising from activities such as FSM used oil management, e-waste systems, hazardous waste strategies and infrastructure development provide an expanding body of practical experience that can be captured and shared across participating countries.

Collaboration with the global CCKM project was strengthened during the year. At PSC-4, CCKM presented its knowledge platforms, Learn Library, thematic exchanges, communications tools and plans for greater SIDS-to-SIDS learning. The PSC encouraged closer links between the Pacific project and these mechanisms, including greater use of webinars and joint development and dissemination of knowledge products. The project results framework also provides for case studies, fact sheets and national communication products to be shared through CCKM and among Pacific SIDS.

The Mid-Term Review nevertheless identified that the project's wider knowledge-management system was not yet functioning as the fully integrated learning system envisaged at project design. While communications, youth engagement and CCKM coordination had progressed, systematic capture, organisation and dissemination of implementation lessons remained comparatively weak. This finding is being addressed through the project reset, including stronger alignment between knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, clearer identification of knowledge products within the revised workplan, and planned strengthening of dedicated MEL/KM capacity.

Overall, the project has moved from relatively fragmented communications activities towards a more practical knowledge-sharing approach linked to country implementation. The priority during the No-Cost Extension period will be to systematically capture lessons from national activities, convert these into useful and accessible knowledge products, and ensure that they are shared through SPREP, CCKM, Communities of Practice and other regional platforms so that experience generated in one country can benefit the wider Pacific programme.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	Minor amendments are from the reset and adjustments of the project work programme undertaken during the MTR period and opportunity. The adjustments are mostly in correction of the workplan and budget allocations against the workplan and actions adjusted from the MTR, and do not change the programme at the output nor outcome levels significantly. Due to adjustments in correcting the workplan and activities, there are subsequent minor adjustments necessary to the budget correspondingly. Overall, these minor adjustments lead to a more correct and compliant programme and workplan and budget.
Components and Cost	Minor amendments are from the reset and adjustments of the project work programme undertaken during the MTR period and opportunity.

	The adjustments are mostly in correction of the workplan and budget allocations against the workplan and actions adjusted from the MTR, and do not change the programme at the output nor outcome levels significantly. Due to adjustments in correcting the workplan and activities, there are subsequent minor adjustments necessary to the budget correspondingly. Overall, these minor adjustments lead to a more correct and compliant programme and workplan and budget.
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Avarua	-21.2075	-159.77545	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Suva	-18.13683	178.42531	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Palikir	6.92477	158.16109	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
South Tarawa	1.3278	172.97696	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Majuro	7.08971	171.38027	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Alofi	-19.05294	-169.91957	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Yaren District	-0.5508499999999995	166.925200000000004	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Ngerulmud	7.50077	134.6238	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Port Moresby	-9.4789	147.1494	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Honiara	-9.43333	159.95	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nuku'alofa	-21.13683	-175.20114	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Funafuti	-8.52425	179.19417	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Port Vila	-17.7333	168.3167	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Apia	-13.83333	-171.76666	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	10267_ISLANDS Pacific_PIR 5_2026