



# Soundbites



December 2018

*The electronic newsletter of the Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN) – reporting on Invasives news from PILN teams and the Pacific region. Past issues are available online: <http://www.sprep.org/piln>*

Season's Greetings Invasive Species Battlers,

It is with great pleasure that I send out the Soundbites for the year of 2018. For most of us this time of the year is a mix of trying to get everything completed at work on time and planning what we are doing with our families over the up-coming festive season. Unfortunately reflecting back on the year we have had often gets missed in all the frenzied action. I recommend taking the foot off the accelerator prior to the last day of work and spend some time remembering what you have all achieved over the past year. Not only will it force you to slow down so when you get to your holiday you are already relaxed, but you can go on holiday happy that your year of work was successful.

To celebrate the Battlers in 2018, this issue announces the Pacific region's 2<sup>nd</sup> "Pacific Invasive Species Battler of the Year". We have stories from New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, Hawaii and New Zealand, an update on multi-country projects and an introduction to several new initiatives for 2019, as well as the regional results from the Regional Guidelines Reporting Database.

Exciting news is that we will be having a PILN Meeting again in 2020 and 2022, a chance to hang out, share laughs and experiences and learn a thing or two while we are at it.

Please take some time to relax with your families and friends over the Christmas and New Year break, those people who are close to us whom often compete for our time during the busy year. It is these people that ultimately keep us going in our never ending pursuit.

Thank you all again for a fantastic year, now let's raise our glass and celebrate.

Manuia le Kerisimasi

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Moverley'.

David Moverley  
SPREP Invasive Species Adviser and PILN Coordinator



*Invasive Species Programme  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231*

---

## 2018 “PACIFIC INVASIVE SPECIES BATTLER OF THE YEAR”

---

In the Pacific we are lucky to have so many dedicated Invasive Species Battler’s. Those that work hard and achieve real outcomes for the benefit of their community, country, territory or state and the Pacific region as a whole. The “Pacific Invasive Species Battler of the Year Award” aims to recognise these outstanding people and the contribution they make. This year is the second time this award is presented.

### TAVITA TOGIA

#### 2018 PACIFIC INVASIVE SPECIES BATTLER OF THE YEAR

National Park of American Samoa, American Samoa.



Tavita Togia is a Battler on a mission. For over a decade Tavita has been working on managing Tamaligi, *Falcataria moluccana*, an aggressive invasive tree on Tutuila Island, American Samoa. Over the years he has improved the method of control to increase the efficiency of treating the large and spreading population. He has built a great team culture who not only work together but also paddle together....they even have a forest dance they do for their visitors.

Tavita’s workflow is simple. Kill the trees, restore the site through planting natives to keep the sunlight off the forest floor and reduce germination of further Tamaligi seeds and follow up control before three years to get any saplings before they set seed.

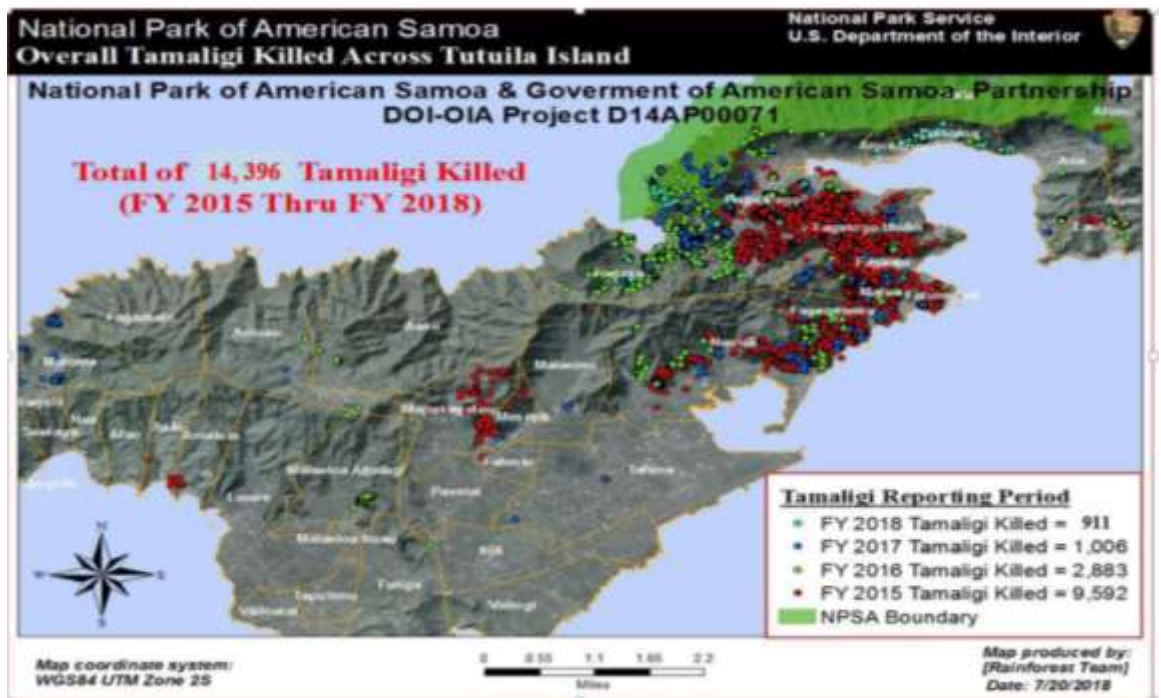
A critical part of the project is collecting the control information in a database. This allows infested sites to be followed up easily and provides the critical success story which allows donors to have confidence that the funds they have provided is a worthwhile and demonstrable investment.



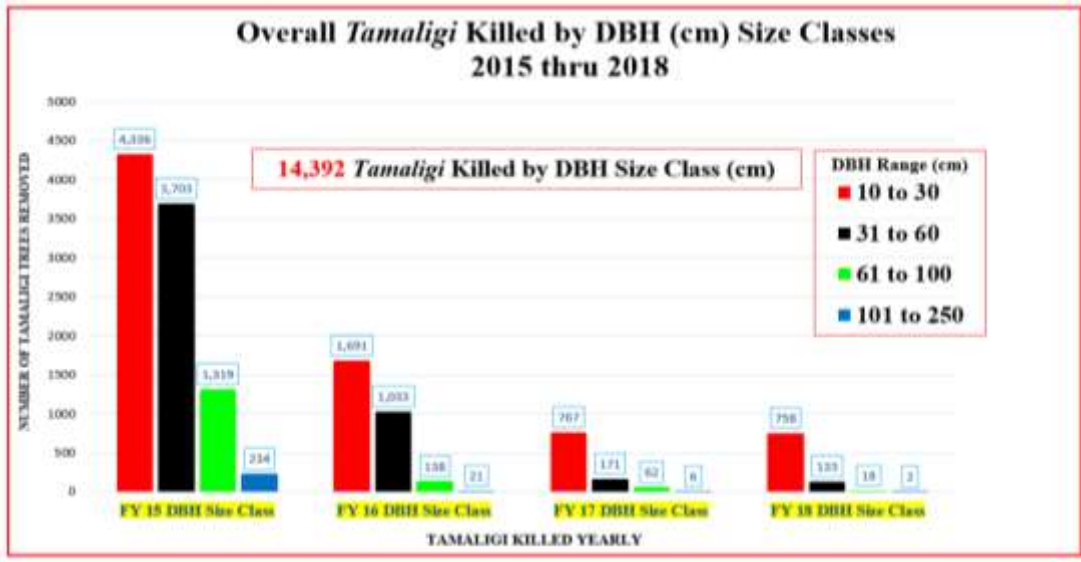
*Invasive Species Programme*  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

This has been the case with Tavita’s Tamaligi project. Following demonstrable success in the earlier years a US\$ 300,000 grant was secured. Being able to show the success of this investment which was implemented from 2015 to 2018 helped in securing a further grant in 2018 from the United States Department of the Interior of US\$ 459,274 for the project “Recovering Endangered Tuameo and Tutuila Tree Snails from Feral Animals and Restoring Nuu’uli Wetland, Watershed and Streams and Clearing Tamaligi Seed Banks”.

Well done Tavita and his team in assisting their territory to address the impacts of Tamaligi in their forests, coastal environment and communities.



The location of Tamaligi trees controlled from 2015 to 2018 on Tutuila, American Samoa (above) and the size classes (below).



*Saving American Samoa’s biodiversity one day at a time.  
 Love your work Tavita.*



Invasive Species Programme  
 PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
 Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

---

## GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FACILITY PACIFIC REGIONAL AND NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATA MOBILIZATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE PACIFIC PROJECT

---

Recently the SPREP/GBIF project concluded its Implementation Phase. GBIF is the Global Biodiversity Information Facility - an open-data research tool funded by the world's governments and aimed at providing anyone, anywhere access to biodiversity data.

Since mid-2017, the SPREP Invasives Team has been executing a project to build capacity across 14 PICTs for improved IAS data sharing, security and usage. SPREP is now an Associate Participant of GBIF and a functioning Integrated Publishing Toolkit is now established in the heart of the Pacific.

SPREP has a MoU with GBIF to ensure that the infrastructure is maintained into the future. Ainsop is the Node Manager. There are now 22 new Publishing Agencies and the project is responsible for 52 datasets containing 20585 new records. This is in addition to the other resources hosted on the SPREP IPT (Another 51 datasets containing 150,946 records). Capacity has been developed for mobilizing Pacific data and using data for decision making.

Looking ahead, we are very well positioned to integrate these new standards of data management into our newly commenced projects and we are also well positioned for future GBIF funding rounds. Despite the project finishing we are maintaining the infrastructure and will coordinate technical support for GBIF activities into the future.

There is a new Battler Series publication designed to support GBIF activities – Share Pacific Invasive Species Data to GBIF – available in French and English from the Battler Resource Base on the SPREP website:

<https://www.sprep.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/battlers-share-pacific-gbif-fre.pdf>

<https://www.sprep.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/battlers-sharing-data.pdf>



*Invasive Species Programme*  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

---

## ADULT RETICULATED PYTHON ENCOUNTERED AND ERADICATED IN NEW CALEDONIA

---

An alert tribal hunter in the Northwest side of the main island sighted and shot down a reticulated python on June 2018 that was then submitted to CEN for necropsy. This was the first record of such a species in New Caledonia. The specimen was 4 meters long, 15 cm in diameter and weighted 26 kg. A necropsy was performed on the same day:

- No PIT tag
- The specimen is a mature male
- Fatty (white fat mass: 3,82kg / total body mass: 26kg; fat mass %: 14, 7%)
- Empty stomach, and some very small plant, fish and insect remains
- No parasite found
- Scales on the head correspond to subspecie A : *P. reticulatus reticulatus* regarding Auliya et al 2002 (Review of the reticulated python)

More information by clicking on the three links below:

[Discovery](#)

[Necropsy](#)

[Alert Sheet](#)

Story submitted by: Patrick BARRIERE, Coordinateur du pôle espèces envahissantes



---

## UPDATE ON RAPID OHI'A DEATH IN HAWAII & MYRTLE RUST IN NEW ZEALAND

---

Quarantine measures have been enacted within both countries where these rust fungi are causing mortality. Unfortunately both fungal diseases have spread over the past year. Another important lesson of the importance of preventing introduced pathogens and early detection and rapid response action plans.

An alien rust is killing the endemic tree, 'Ōhi'a (*Metrosideros polymorpha*, family *Myrtaceae*) first detected on Hawai'i Island and recently in May 2018 was detected on Kaua'i Island in the state of Hawai'i, USA. The fungal pathogen *Ceratocystis fimbriata* was identified as the cause of the disease in 2014. The disease earned the name "Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death" - ROD because trees died so quickly. The fungus kills trees by growing into the water-conducting vessels and impeding water flow from the roots to the crown. Recent findings indicate that ambrosia beetle, *Xyleborus ferrugineus* are involved in the spread of ROD. For more information and for outreach materials, visit [www.rapidohiadeath.org](http://www.rapidohiadeath.org) and our Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/RapidOhiaDeath/>

Alien Myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*) has been found on 547 properties across 9 regions: Northland (4 properties), Auckland (82), Waikato (61), Bay of Plenty & Te Puke (123), and Taranaki (233), Manawatu (3), Wellington (34), Tasman (2). The fungus attacks plants belonging to the Myrtaceae family, also known as the myrtle family. It is found in many parts of the world including New Caledonia and all along Australia's eastern seaboard.

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) and the Department of Conservation (DOC), with the help of local iwi, the nursery industry, and local authorities have determined the need for a new approach. The windborne nature of the disease means that containment has not proven possible. There are now over 547 infected sites across the North Island and now the top of the South Island. There are expected to be many more infected sites yet to be identified. The rapid spread of this disease has caused a shift to manage the disease over the long term with the focus on a science programme to increase understanding of the disease, treating the disease, resistance and susceptibility to the disease, and to improve seed bank collection of vulnerable species. The second key focus is to work closely with communities across New Zealand to support regional efforts to combat myrtle rust. This could include regional surveillance programmes, identification and protection strategies, and provision of advice to landowners, seed banking and broad community engagement. More information on Myrtle Rust in New Zealand can be found on the website:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/protection-and-response/responding/alerts/myrtle-rust/>

---

## NEW CALEDONIA'S STRATEGY FOR IAS – SUMMARY 2019

---

On behalf of all the members of the Conservatoire d'espaces naturels of New Caledonia (CEN\*), the Invasive Species Unit is pleased to share with you the [summary of New Caledonia's strategy for Invasive Alien Species](#), and the [illustrated poster of the 70 IAS classified as a priority](#).

This summary was produced to raise awareness amongst New Caledonians and visitors of the priority actions that have been developed at the territory level and the urgent need for cooperative action to address this major threat to the country.

We thank you for contributing to the wide circulation of these documents primarily in the Pacific region.

\* Composition of the CEN :

- Governing Board : France, the French Biodiversity Agency, Government of New Caledonia, the three Provinces, the Customary Senate, the two associations of mayors, Conservation International, WWF and the local association EPLP.
- Scientific Council : IAC, UNC, IRD, Ifremer



Invasive Species Programme  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

---

## WALLIS AND FUTUNA - FOREST RESTORATION AND THE FIGHT AGAINST INVASIVE VINE *MERREMIA PELTATA*

---



FIGURE 1. DENSE RAIN FOREST AROUND LALOLALO LAKE

From March 2017 to August 2018, the Direction of the Services of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Wallis and Futuna has led the BEST 2.0 funded project “Sustainable forest management” on Wallis Island. This has included conducting a forest inventory, creating a forest policy using a participatory approach and forest restoration with the local community. Three pilot sites were identified, the invasive weed *Merremia peltata* was managed and native plants were planted to restore the native forest.

Consultations were completed in three districts of Wallis (Hihifo, Hahake and Mua) with the local chiefs deciding on the sites for restoration and the plant nurseries. The choice of restoration sites was made according to:

- 1) **The ecological Value of the site:** presence of indigenous or endemic species in the undergrowth around the plot, invasive species, activity and dynamics of biodiversity evolution, accessibility, plot history and especially land control.
- 2) **The type of property:** in Wallis, most of the land has been distributed by the chiefdom to private individuals, which makes reforestation actions more difficult since there are almost no more plots common to villages or districts.

Historically, the three sites are community plots belonging to the villages and were covered by native forest. The forests have since been partly cut down for food crops, the area once left fallow gave way to several invasive species, including the vine *Merremia peltata*.

The main objective of the ecological rehabilitation is the removal of the *Merremia peltata* vine in canopy and on the ground in order to allow the short-term restoration of plant dynamics and the long-term return of dense rain forest. The maintenance and monitoring of forest regeneration will make it possible to rehabilitate the sites while at the same time combating invasive species.

Two nurseries have been built in the villages, producing seedlings from natives’ seeds or harvested from the dense forest. Three forest sites have been chosen for seedling harvesting to ensure genetic variability and a wide range of species.



*Invasive Species Programme*  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

The three sites were cleared and cleaned of the *Merremia peltata* vine by village chiefs and several villagers using mainly machetes and sometimes the chainsaw for the largest roots. The vines were pulled or cut to minimize their impact on the young plants. The young plants of native species already present have been preserved. Some Fau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) have also been cut to allow enough light for young seedlings.



FIGURE 2. VILLAGER WORKING AT THE HIHIFO DISTRICT NURSERY



FIGURE 3. SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN SAGATO LUI, PILOTE SITE OF HIHIFO

A total of 4 hectares have been restored. One hectare has been planted with 1600 seedlings of 28 different native species; the three other hectares will be monitored and planted if necessary in 2019. The plants were planted with moistened soil to encourage root growth, with stakes to support the plants and signal their presence. Sites are followed by the villagers, who regularly visit it to check the condition of the seedlings and remove growing vines.

These actions have been a great opportunity for the village trusts and the population to show their involvement in invasive species. In the coming year, the Direction of the services of agriculture, forestry and fisheries of Wallis and Futuna will keep monitoring these three pilot sites and following the villages' actions on the field to ensure the restoration of the forest.



FIGURE 5. LAKE LANUMAHA AFTER THE REMOVAL OF *MERREMIA* VINE



FIGURE 4. VILLAGERS REMOVING *MERREMIA PELTATA* FROM THE FOREST AROUND LAKE LALOLO

Article submitted by **Marie Monrolin**, forest engineer at the Direction of the services of agriculture, forestry and fisheries of Wallis and Futuna islands [marie.monrolin@agripeche.wf](mailto:marie.monrolin@agripeche.wf)



---

## GEF 6 UPDATE “STRENGTHENING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CAPACITIES TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ON GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT BIODIVERSITY IN THE PACIFIC”

---

In 2018 work on the Project Document for the multi-country GEF6 Invasive Species project continued. Following National Dialogue workshops in Niue and Tonga in 2017, workshops were also held in the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu in January and February. With the Regional Guidelines Reporting Database being used to define gaps in country invasive species programmes and the local stakeholders to assist in the designing of the in-country projects the substantial project began to take shape. All country projects had common themes which will assist in the team effort once the project is being executed.



Some of the participants at the Tuvalu National Dialogue Consultations.

The regional component was worked through with regional experts and took into account the lessons learned from the mid-term and final evaluations of the earlier GEF-PAS project. The focus of the regional component (which is funded from GEF Global Set-Aside Funds) is to establish a Pacific islands regional support framework for IAS management. A major component is the formation of the Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (PRISMSS) which will result in higher levels of capacity building, technical support and outcomes on the ground. The PRISMSS is covered in more detail in its own section of Soundbites. Other activities within the regional component include a revision of the “Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific”, improvements to the Battler Resource Base and the Regional Guidelines Reporting Database and support for sustainable financing mechanisms.

The Draft Project Document was completed and reviewed by project partners in May. Ongoing communications and adjustments continued between the SPREP and UN Environment until acceptance by the UN Environment Project Review Committee. The Project Document package was provided to the GEF Secretariat on the 23 November for final approval.



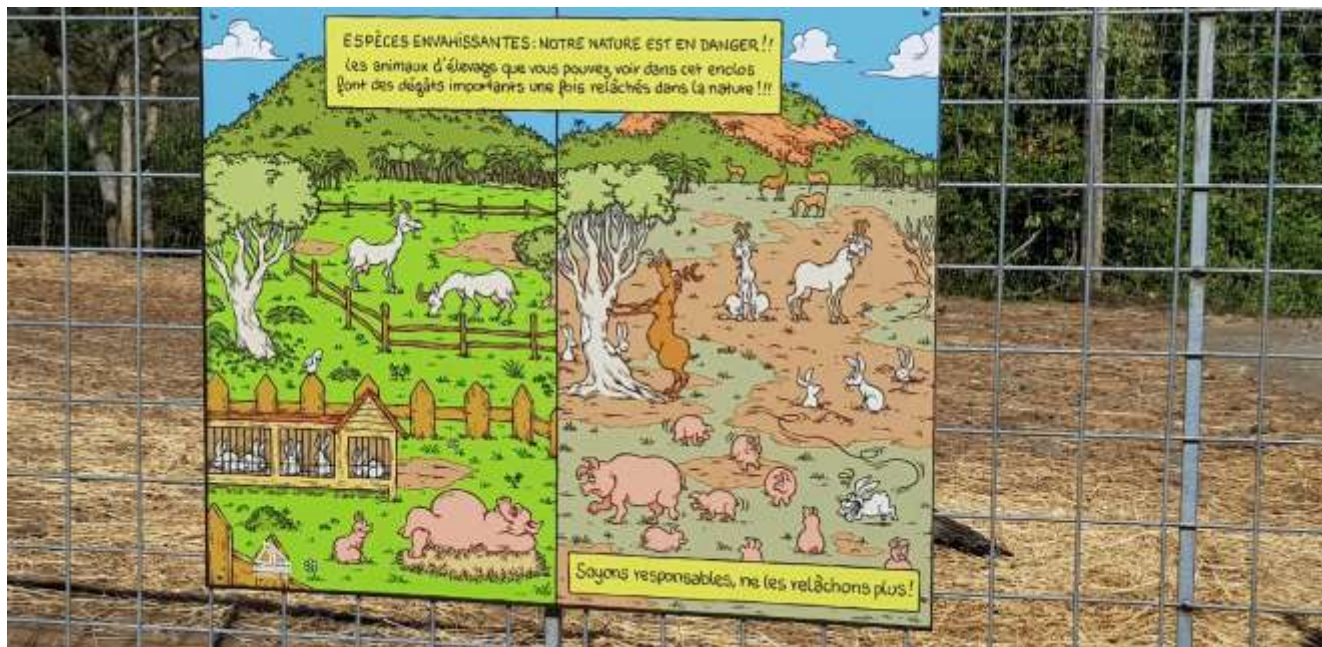
*Invasive Species Programme*  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

---

## EDF11 UPDATE “PROTEGE” PROJECT

---

The European Development Fund (EDF) 11 “PROTEGE” project (French for “protect”) was signed in 2018. The project has a significant invasive species component which will be managed by SPREP under a co-delegation agreement with SPC. The project component will be coordinated by a new position within the SPREP Invasive Species Team. The four year project will be executed in a parallel time line to the GEF 6 project and also draw on the services of the PRISMSS.



Raising awareness of the impacts of invasive species in New Caledonia at the Parc Zoologique & Forestier, South Province, New Caledonia.

Currently the project team is being assembled to execute the project in French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Pitcairn Island and Wallis and Futuna.

---

## GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY GLOFOULING PARTNERSHIPS PROJECT

---

In 2019 the two Pacific countries of Fiji and Tonga will join countries from six other regions around the world in a five year project to reduce the spread of invasive species which are spread on boat hulls and equipment ranging from shipping, oil and gas extraction facilities, marine debris, aquaculture and fisheries equipment, ocean energy and instruments and recreational boating. SPREP will be assisting the two countries to implement the 2011 “Guidelines for the control and management of ships’ biofouling to minimise the transfer of invasive aquatic species” and the “Guidance for minimizing the transfer of invasive aquatic species as biofouling for recreational craft”.

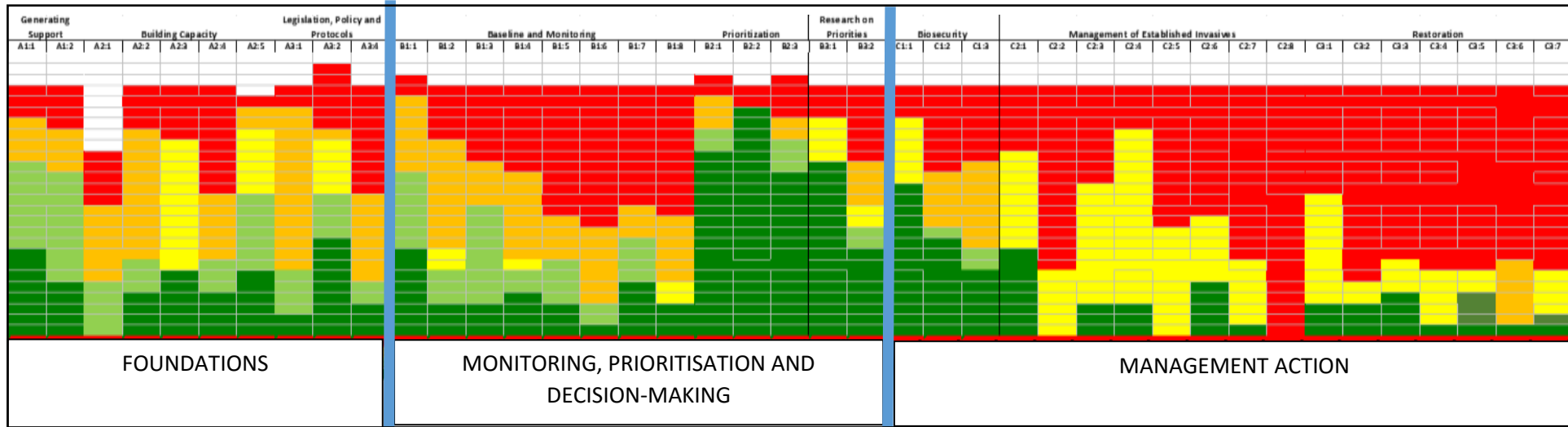
Project activities will be determined at consultation workshops in June 2019. It is hoped that these two pilot projects will assist in providing case studies and protocols for which the rest of the region can utilise.



*Invasive Species Programme*  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

## HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE WE IN IMPLEMENTING THE “GUIDELINES FOR INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC”?

Endorsed by all Members of both SPREP and SPC, the “Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific” provides the framework for which we as a region organise our work and measure our success. We began measuring success both as a region and individual PICTs back in 2015 as we designed and tested the “Guidelines Reporting Database”. To coincide with the new SPREP Strategic Plan 2017-2026, the baseline was set at 2017. Thank you all for responding to the questionnaire. I encourage you to please respond to David Sakoda in response to the 2018 Questionnaire he has sent out recently. The results of your input guide us to determine where we can assist and the 2017 results have formed the basis of several projects and initiatives for the next 5 years.



**EXPLANATION:** The 2017 Gap analysis guides where assistance is needed on a PICT and regional level. In the chart above, red is poor or non-existent ranging through to dark green which is highly successful. The rows represent the number of PICTs, FSM occupies four cells (one for each state) and Kiribati three cells (one for each island chain). Each cell represents the state of an indicator at the end of 2017. The indicators are a measure of how a PICT has successfully implemented the thematic objectives from within the “Guidelines” which together represent a comprehensive invasive species country programme. In this instance the cells are stacked independently of PICTs for each indicator providing a regional indicator or trend rather than a distinguishable individual PICT indicator. The first area of the analysis is representative of the foundations needed to enable invasive species management to occur and consists of indicators for generating support for invasive species management, building capacity and having legislation, policy and procedures in place. The second area of the analysis is representative of PICTS indicators for monitoring baselines and change, prioritisation and decision-making. The third area of the analysis consists of indicators for management action being biosecurity, management of established invasives and restoration of high value sites. The indicators are collected on an annual basis using the PILN Network members, followed by



*Invasive Species Programme*  
 PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
 Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

SPREP assistance and utilising existing global databases where possible to monitor progress of the region. To gain a greater understanding you can match the corresponding column heading codes with those of the survey questionnaire.

**ANALYSIS:** The Pacific in general has made significant progress in raising awareness of invasive species in country. Some PICTs have good capacity with a national invasive species coordinator and a national workforce. Legislation is good across much of the Pacific and there are operating procedures for some invasive species management activities. Baseline monitoring has been good in some PICTs with terrestrial surveys more common than marine surveys. Most PICTs do not have comprehensive surveys of all islands or areas. Prioritisation and of pathways and species is comprehensive and almost all PICTs have captured this within a National or Territorial Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan. Most PICTs also know where to seek assistance regionally. The majority of PICTs have some ongoing management of priority terrestrial plants and animals with a few priority species having been eradicated. There is a small amount of marine invasive species management going on being primarily on crown of thorns starfish in sensitive areas. There is a small proportion of PICTs managing multiple invasive species to protect or restore valuable sites.

**STRATEGY MOVING FORWARD:** Continue to support PICTs requiring assistance to be successful in the first two thematic areas. Significantly scale up management action in all PICTs that have been successful in the first two thematic areas, have successfully completed pilot activities and where human resource requirements match availability. Focus on activities which utilise the community such as site-led restoration or activities where outside resources can be utilised through the PRISMSS to significantly step up action leaving the PICTs to maintain the outcomes (e.g. eradications and weed biological control). Ensure all activities and procedures are well documented and shared via the Battler Resource Base and PILN Meetings.



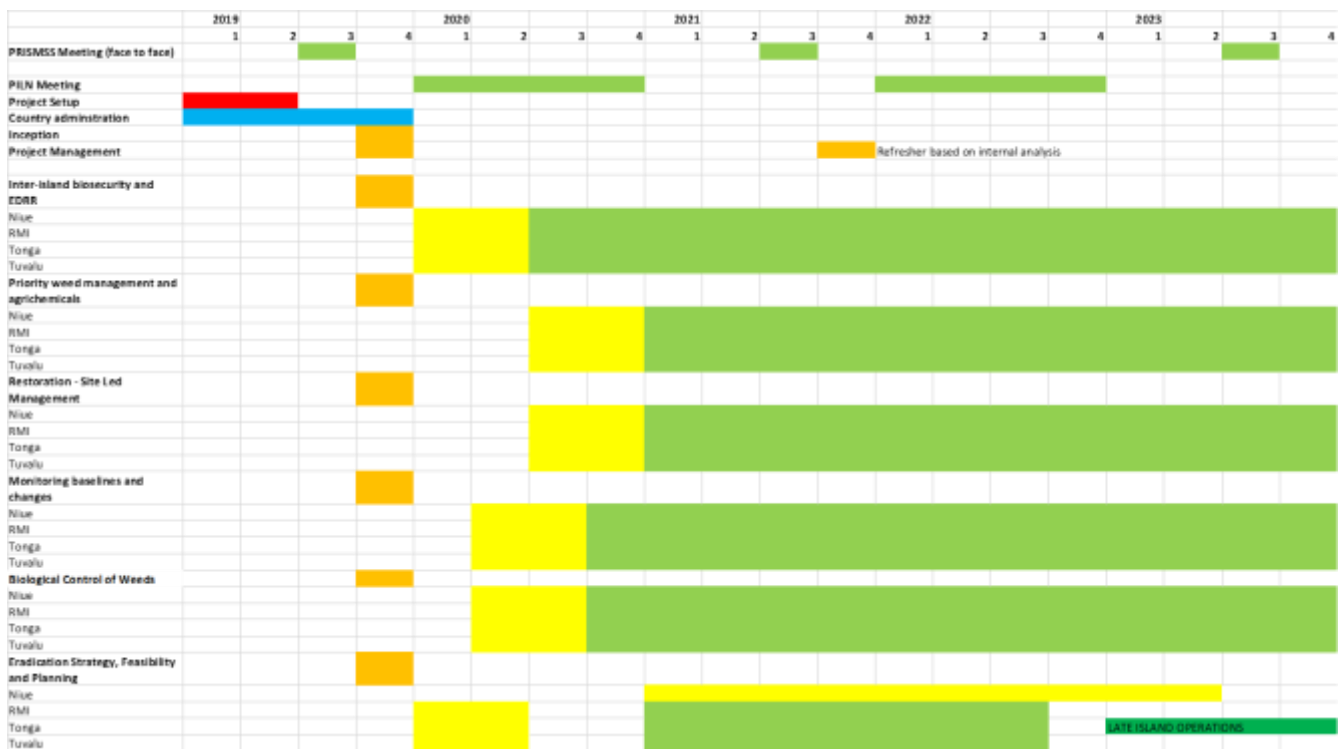
*Invasive Species Programme  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231*

## THE PACIFIC REGIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE (PRISMSS)

Scaling up of invasive species interventions requires low risk best practice to be implemented both effectively and efficiently. The Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (or PRISMSS) will officially be launched in 2019 with initial support from the Global Environment Facility through the GEF 6 funded project. The PRISMSS is a comprehensive, seamless mechanism for scaling up invasive species support for on the ground action in the Pacific which includes component programmes attractive to investment.

The PRISMSS is a formal partnership of leading organisations for key on-the-ground management actions. Assisting PICTs with advice, planning, training, mentoring and implementation. The PRISMSS will initially focus on eradications of rodents and predators on islands, eradication of priority weeds, biological control of widespread weeds, restoration of high value sites through multi-taxa invasive species control and revegetation, biosecurity and early detection/ rapid response and monitoring. These are common gaps throughout the Pacific that have been identified from the Pacific Guidelines Reporting Database and in-country project development consultations.

2019 will be a very busy year for the PRISMSS including developing the Charter by which the PRISMSS will operate, developing the training modules and guidelines for the core subject areas where they don't already exist, and training in the form of a recognised "block course" (Building Strategic Capacity for Pacific Invasive Species Management) in the last quarter of 2019, prior to activity execution in 2010.



With the initial focus on the GEF 6 project the PRISMSS will initiate assistance during the "Building Strategic Capacity for Pacific Invasive Species Management" block course (marked in orange above), this will be followed by in-country support for training local stakeholders (yellow), followed by ongoing support during activity implementation.

Confirmed PRISMSS partners to date include:  
Island Conservation, Landcare New Zealand, Pacific Biosecurity, SPREP and SPC.

There will be more news on the PRIMSS in 2019.



*Invasive Species Programme*  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

---

## BUILDING STRATEGIC CAPACITY FOR PACIFIC INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

---

An extended workshop is planned for the last quarter of 2019 as part of the GEF 6 project. The workshop aims at preparing National Invasive Species Coordinators strategically for managing invasive species activities within their countries. Participants will be fully armed to go home and prepare for the implementation of project activities. The workshop will extend either over eight weeks or be split into two blocks of four weeks. It will also be a great opportunity to learn and share ideas together and get to know other coordinators and PRISMSS partners from around the Pacific.

Topic	Likely duration
Inception/ Reporting for GEF	1 week – GEF 6 Coordinators only
Project Management	1 week
Baseline monitoring and change	1 week
Inter-island Biosecurity and Early Detection Rapid Response	1 week
Priority Weed and Agrichemical Management	1 week
Eradication of predators	1 week
Restoration- Site Led Management	1 week
Biological Control of Weeds	1 week

If you would like to register your interest please email me [davidm@sprep.org](mailto:davidm@sprep.org)

---

### DO NON-NATIVE SPECIES COUNT AS BIODIVERSITY?

---

Daniel Simberloff, Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of Tennessee, submitted an interesting article on 12 December 2018 that raises the practice of counting non-native species within biodiversity and ecosystem assessments as positively contributing to biodiversity. He explains why this approach is misguided and would hinder our ability to achieve international conservation and development goals. By considering only native species, biodiversity assessments would more closely match the measure of biodiversity with IUCN's mission to "influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable."

Full article can be accessed on the website link:

<https://www.iucn.org/crossroads-blog/201812/do-non-native-species-count-biodiversity>



*Invasive Species Programme*  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231

## INVASIVE OPPORTUNITIES

### Vacancy Announcements:

#### SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme)

SPREP has a number of vacancies and tender opportunities available. Please check out SPREP's [Job Vacancies page](#) for further information.

#### SPC (Secretariat of the Pacific Community)

SPC has vacancies and consultancy opportunities. Please check out the SPC's website for further information (<http://careers.spc.int/all-jobs>) or contact SPC ([SPC](#)).

**Have a job listing or course option? [E-mail it in](#) and use PILN to reach out.**

## UPCOMING EVENTS

2019	Event	Participating Partner
11-15 March	Pacific Invasive Partnership Annual Meeting, Brisbane, Australia	PIP members
Eight weeks during the last quarter 2018 (dates to be confirmed)	Building Strategic Capacity for Pacific Invasive Species Management (Samoa)	National Invasive Species Coordinators, PRISMSS partners
20-24 <sup>th</sup> April, 2020	10 <sup>th</sup> Pacific Islands Nature Conference	Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation (PIRT) including the Pacific Invasives Partnership
2020	Pacific Invasive Learning Network Meeting	PILN Teams, PRISMSS partners, PIP members
2022	Pacific Invasive Learning Network Meeting	PILN Teams, PRISMSS partners, PIP members

## WHO IS PILN?

There are currently 22 teams from 19 Pacific island countries and territories:

- American Samoa
- Northern Marianas
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Hawai'i
- Gilbert Islands, Kiribati
- Line Islands, Kiribati
- Kosrae State, Federated States of Micronesia
- Marshall Islands
- New Caledonia
- Niue
- Palau
- Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu
- Wallis & Futuna
- Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia

*Disclaimer: Articles contained within this or other PILN Soundbites do not necessarily reflect the views of PILN teams, SPREP or the Pacific Invasives Partnership. [Contact the PILN Coordinator](#) for further information*



Invasive Species Programme  
PO Box 240, Apia Samoa  
Tel. +685 21929. Fax. +685 20231