

Tonga

Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II Partial Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 23 November 2020 to 28 January 2021

Document Date: 09/03/2021

Project No. 2000001197

Report No. 5622-TO

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AGC	Agriculture
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CADP	Community Agriculture Development Plan
CCDRM	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
CDP	Community Development Plan
CELG	Community Economic Livelihood Grants
CEPACT	Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees
CF	Community Facilitator
COO	Chief Operating Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DO	District Officer
EB	Executive Board
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field School
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GOT	Government of Tonga
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILMAS	Integrated Land and Agro Ecosystem Management System
KM	Knowledge Management
LOA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Forests
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MIS	Management Information System
MORDI TT	Mordi Tonga Trust
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid Term Review
MYOB	Mind Your Own Business
NOTUS	No Objection Tracking System
PMU	Project Management Unit
PP	Procurement Plan
PRAC	Project Review and Appraisal Committee
RFQ	Request for Quotation
SPC	Pacific Community
TC	Tropical Cyclone

TNYC	Tonga National Youth Congress
TO	Town Officer
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRIP II	Tonga Rural Innovation Project Phase II
USP	University of the South Pacific
WA	Withdrawal Application
WAGED	Women Affairs and Gender Equality Division
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WDP	Women Development Plan
YDP	Youth Development Plan

A. Project Overview

Region:	Asia and the Pacific Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Tonga	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II	Climate Risk Classification:	1 - High
Project ID:	2000001197	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Finance
Project Type:	Rural Development	Implementing Institutions:	MORDI Tonga Trust
CPM:	Tawfiq El-Zabri		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:	not available yet		

Approval Date:	19/08/2017	Last audit receipt:	12/02/2021
Signing Date:	23/02/2018	Date of Last SIS Mission:	28/01/2021
Entry into Force Date:	23/02/2018	Number of SIS Missions:	3
Available for Disbursement Date:	11/07/2018	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	23/07/2018	Effectiveness lag:	6 months
MTR Date:	not available yet		
Original Completion Date:	31/03/2023		
Current Completion Date:	31/03/2023		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$3,600,000
	IFAD	\$900,000
	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$1,497,867
	IFAD	\$1,497,867
Domestic Financing breakdown	Beneficiaries additional financing	\$3,000
	National Government (add)	\$125,000
	Beneficiaries	\$1,427,989
	National Government	\$2,729,594
Co-financing breakdown,	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$800,000
Project total financing:		\$12,581,317

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	23 November 2020 to 28 January 2021
Days in the field:	4 days
Mission composition:	Ana Bing Fonua
Field sites visited:	Vava'u island

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4.18	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4.08

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		4	Project Management		4
Effectiveness		4	Quality of Project Management		4
Targeting and Outreach		4	Knowledge Management		4
Gender equality & women's participation		4	Value for Money		
Agricultural Productivity		N/A	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation		
Nutrition		N/A	Performance of M&E System		4
Adaptation to Climate Change		5	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements		4

Sustainability and Scaling-up		4	Financial Management and Execution		4
Institutions and Policy Engagement		N/A	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		5
Partnership-building		4	Quality of Financial Management		4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment			Quality and Timeliness of Audit		4
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback			Counterparts Funds		4
Responsiveness of Service Providers			Compliance with Loan Covenants		4
Environment and Natural Resource Management			Procurement		4
Exit Strategy		4			
Potential for Scaling-up					

Relevance		5
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

The Tonga Rural Innovation Project Phase II (TRIP II) was approved by the IFAD Executive Board (EB) on 19 August 2017, and entered into force on 23 February 2018. The total financing, as originally appraised, amounts to US\$10.91 million, consisting of: an IFAD loan (no. 2000001933) of US\$1.498 million; an IFAD grant (no. 2000001932) of US\$1.498 million; a Government contribution of US\$2.730 million; and beneficiaries' contribution of US\$1.428 million. A project completion and closing extension request was received on 30th Oct 2020, and new expected completion and closing dates are respectively 31st March and 30th September 2024.

The partial supervision mission was undertaken between 13th November and 31st December 2020, with the objective to review: (i) implementation progress of agreed actions (as delineated in the July 2020 Supervision Mission report); (ii) project progress during the period April to December 2020; (iii) the revised AWP&B; (iv) disbursement progress against agreed targets; and (v) identify TRIP II success stories, to inform the development of knowledge management products.

Mission findings and recommendations are based on close consultations with the Project Management Unit (PMU), meetings with Government officials on 16th November 2020, including the CEO of Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Deputy CEO for Local Government, field visits and interactions with targeted communities in Vava'u (20-24th November 2020)^[1], and representatives from FAO, TNYC, and USP.

The mission expresses its deep gratitude to the Government of Tonga and the staff of MORDI TT for their kind hospitality and the assistance extended to the mission.

^[1] Proceedings from meetings in the field are provided in Appendix 5.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

The partial supervision mission noted that the majority of the July 2020 supervision mission's agreed actions have been completed. The PMU has taken proactive steps towards addressing staffing and human resources bottlenecks, fast tracking sub-projects' preparation and submission (thus entering in the detailed planning phase, prior to implementation), and taking measures to improve its monitoring and evaluation system. Commendable efforts have been reported on TRIP II involvement in public private partnerships to create sustainable seed systems across the project target areas.

Staffing and human resources: all PMU's staff terms of references have been revised, delineating roles and responsibilities. The Administrator and Finance Officer positions have been filled. Staff annual performance review is pending completion.

Financial management: the Finance Officer is supporting in the preparation of vouchers in MYOB, assisting the review of payments supporting documents, petty cash, assist in preparation of the AWPB/WA/SOEs, provide procurement support, training and supervision of staff expenses. The 6th Withdrawal Applications (WA) has been submitted, as well as the AWP&B, and the audit report (despite with delays).

Investments pipeline: 49 sub-projects have been prepared and a sample was submitted in Sept 2020 for IFAD's technical review. These cover Component 1 and 2 investment projects.

Continued efforts will be required in M&E, as well as in financial management. The Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan is under preparation and is expected to be submitted to IFAD by 1st Quarter 2021.

D. Overview and Project Progress

The overall project progress is rated as **moderately satisfactory** (4).

Component 1: Community development. The progress since the last mission is rated as **satisfactory** (5). As of 31 December 2020, cumulative expenditures attributed to IFAD financing amounted to US\$ 204,939 (37% of component allocation), Government financing was US\$ 8,182 (3%), and no beneficiary financing was recorded. Under Component 1.1, cumulative progress (as % of appraisal targets) up until 31st December 2020 includes: (i) 100% achievement of all training targets (District Officers, Town Officers, Community Members and Facilitators); (ii) 78% achievement in Community Development Plans (CDP) revisions and 95% in new CDP elaboration. Sub-projects envisaged under Component 1.2 are undergoing technical review based on IFAD request to include detailed costs, and are foreseen to be submitted for IFAD's final no objection by February 2021 prior to PRAC submission.

During the period under review (July to December 2020), main milestones include: (a) development and completion of 11 District Development Plans (DDPs), and (b) development of Youth and Women Development Plans in *partnership* with the

[Tonga National Youth Congress](#) (TNYC) and Women Community Sub-Committees.

Implementation status of Component 1-related agreed actions (based on the July 2020 Supervision Mission) is provided in the table below, followed by a detailed description in the paragraphs below.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
Implementable sub-projects based on CDPs (#1). <i>Prioritize and prepare a minimum of 10 high-quality subprojects using the already prepared CDPs for selected districts of Tongatapu and Eua Islands for IFAD review.</i>	PMU, Comp. 1 Coordinator	Dec 2020	Completed
Reporting on the local institutions' analysis (#2). <i>Submit to IFAD a consolidated report describing (i) local institutions, namely community committees, village councils, town councils and district council analysis undertaken by the PMU in coordination with MIA, (ii) accountability systems in place, (iii) level of readiness to manage and maintain sub-projects, (iv) outstanding issues, if any.</i>	PMU, Comp. 1 Coordinator	Dec 2020	Completed
Reporting on TOs, DOs, CFs delivery preparedness (#3). <i>Submit to IFAD a consolidated report on: (i) training outcomes, providing the status on delivery preparedness of TOs, DOs, CFs, (ii) outstanding capacity issues (if any), and (iii) remedial actions that have been or still need to be addressed by the PMU</i>	PMU, Comp. 1 Coordinator	Dec 2020	Completed
Reporting on CDPs (#4). <i>Prior to MTR, prepare and share with IFAD a consolidated report highlighting: (i) climate resilient risks that emerge from CDPs (or review CDPs if these are still not reflected); (ii) how priorities emerged from discussions with women and youth in particular will be tackled/financed through IFAD or other partners; (iii) comprehensive list of identified priorities across target areas, inclusive of partners/financiers - in addition to IFAD</i>	PMU, Comp. 1 Coordinator	Sept 2020	Completed
CDP electronic archiving (#5). <i>PMU to archive all available CDPs, and share them with IFAD</i>	PMU	Aug 2020	Completed
Community Engagement (#6) <i>(i) Based on a thorough analysis on the reported low level of community participation (about 10%), remedial action needs to be taken by the PMU to increase communities' level of representation in community engagement activities and identification of priorities (as well as elaboration of CDPs)</i> <i>(ii) A consolidated report should be shared with IFAD prior to MTR reporting on measures taken to increase community engagement, and confirming feedback mechanisms in place</i>	PMU, Comp. 1 Coordinator	Aug 2020	Completed

Implementable sub-projects based on CDPs (#1). In September 2020 the PMU prepared and submitted to IFAD 15 sample sub-projects, part of Cycle 1 interventions (49 project proposals). The list is provided in Technical background analysis - Annex 4.

The sub-projects can be clustered into 4 typologies:

1. Project for Upgrading and Maintenance of Malau Multi-Purpose Hall (#1)
2. Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening (#17)
3. Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security (#8)

- The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming (#23)

Out of the 49 sub-projects:

- #8 are related to *Component 1.2*, and 100% of these support *typology (c)*
- # 23 are related to *Component 2.2*, and support *typology (d)*
- #17 are related to *Component 2.3*, and support *typology (b)*
- #1 is related to *Component 2.4*, and supports *typology (a)*

Reporting on the local institutions’ analysis (#2). 122 community profiles have been completed, and were reviewed during the mission. These provide information related to community committees, town and district councils, as well as accountability systems in place. The current level of community readiness to manage and maintain sub-projects is evaluated at: (i) 100% for Phase 1 - Preparation; (ii) 90% for Phase 2 – Capacity building and training; (iii) 75% for Phase 3 – General planning; (iv) 45% for Phase 4 – Detailed planning; and (v) 10% for Phase 5 - Implementation. Supporting documentation is provided in Technical background analysis - Annex 4.

Reporting on TOs, DOs, CFs delivery preparedness (#3). Intensive training was delivered to TOs, DOs, CFs to enhance their skills in the fields of: i) Conflict Management; ii) Facilitation Skills; iii) Financial Literacy training; iv) Proposal Writing; v) Advocacy training; vi) Community governance/ Management; vii) Report writing, documentation skills and organizational specific record keeping; viii) Time management/ Planning; ix) Participatory Learning and Action – Participatory Impact Assessment; and x) Financial Management Training.

Skill gap analysis (among TOs and DOs) was undertaken by the PMU, identifying the following as key training areas. This analysis was used to systematically roll out a training programme on an ongoing basis, as of August 2020.

	Training Topic	Description
1.	Climate Change	§ El-Nino and La Nina § Current Forecast § Impact on Shelter § Impact on WASH § Impact on Agriculture (based on Meteorology Advisory Presentation)
2.	Crop Calendar	Facilitate the formulation of a Community Crop Calendar
3.	COVID-19 Awareness	COVID-19 Awareness Campaign
4.	Good Agriculture Practice	Basic training on guidelines and methods for sustainable and safe production of food.
5.	Climate Resilient Plants	Introduction to climate resilient material (a. Mucuna b. Taro c. Manioke d. Kumala e. Banana)
6.	Compost Training	Training on how to establish and manage compost projects that both engage and serve the communities
7.	Maintenance of Fruit Trees	Training on a) Pruning of breadfruit and sandalwood; and b) Grafting citrus
8.	Farming System	Training on mono-cropping vs intercropping
9.	Agro-Forestry Farming Systems	Training on land-use system for sustainable agriculture

10.	CCDRM Integration	Disclosure of research paper “Evaluation of Community Based Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Integration into Community Development Plans in Fiji and Tonga”. (Research led by the University of the South Pacific in partnership with MORDI TT)
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In recognition of TRIP II / MORDI TT expertise in leading community engagement processes across Tonga, the Local Government Unit currently hosted under the umbrella of the Ministry of Internal Affairs^[2], has informed the mission and the PMU of its interest to start adopting TRIP II tools and Standard Operating Procedures to ensure DOs, TOs, CFs continued delivery in the medium and long term. The discussion is still ongoing, and TRIP II is considering this request as highly relevant to the project’s exit strategy and sustainability of its current operations on the ground.

Reporting on CDPs (#4). Recent and ongoing research undertaken by the University of South Pacific, Pacific Centre for Environmental and Sustainable Development, proves that Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) is already integrated into the CDPs. CDPs address soft infrastructure and the participatory approach adopted for their formulation recognize that community level resilience is highly dependent on dealing with communities’ basic needs (social needs) in order to increase their adaptive capacity.

In April 2020, the project has established partnerships with [TNYC](#). Youth Development Plans (YDP) have been developed by extracting youth priorities in the CDPs, and are being led by TNYC. Similarly, Women Development Plans (WDP) have been extracted from the CDPs, and are being led by the existing Women Sub-Committee. The YDPs and WDPs may inform government policies in support to women and youth empowerment.

CDPs were reviewed during the mission, and verified the definition of identified priorities, partners^[3] (inclusive of stakeholders and implementation partners – e.g. for technical support, grant facilitators, private sector) and financiers (through in-kind and cash support). In an event of a funding gap during implementation, communities seek financing assistance through the pre-identified partners. Supporting documentation is provided in Technical background analysis - Annex 4.

CDP electronic archiving (#5). The CDPs were shared with IFAD in October 2020. In addition the CDPs have been uploaded for external viewing through the [Local Government](#) website (still under development) will also serve to strengthen reporting mechanisms, share innovations, and disseminate news from District and Communities. The mission was informed of government decisions to shift the Local Government portfolio from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Prime Minister’s Office.

Community Engagement (#6). Participation in community consultations were reviewed by the PMU, and verified during the mission, confirming the required level of participation for CDPs as envisaged at design (an average 77% participation rate). The analysis of participants also found that youth and women representation is high in cluster farming support extended by the project. The PMU is currently improving information management systems, and will be sharing consolidated reports with IFAD prior to MTR. Supporting analysis is provided in Technical background analysis - Annex 4.

Component 2: Sustainable economic livelihoods. The progress since the last mission is rated as **moderately satisfactory** (4). As of 31 December 2020, cumulative expenditures attributed to IFAD financing amounted to US\$ 336,047 (27% of total component allocation), Government financing was US\$ 7,586 (1%), and no beneficiary financing was recorded. Under Component 2.1, cumulative progress (as % of appraisal targets) up until 31st December 2020 includes: (i) 147% achievement of trainings of officials; (ii) 12% trainings of beneficiaries; (iii) 78% targets met on the update of Community Agriculture Development Plans (CADPs). Under Component 2.2, project support to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks has been extended to: (i) 23% of targeted groups; and (ii) 64% of targeted people. 20% targets have been met with regards to agricultural land improved management practices. Under Component 2.3, 55% of targeted youth, and 66% of targeted men and women beneficiaries have been trained in improved production practices and technologies. No progress has been recorded under Component 2.4.

Implementation status of Component 2-related agreed actions (based on the July 2020 Supervision Mission) is provided in the table below, followed by a detailed description in the paragraphs below.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
Revised / complete at least 20 CADP in strategically selected districts of Tongatapu (#7). Bring quality into the CADP in terms items included following the above discussion	MORDI TT /20 Communities	Oct 2020	Completed

Complete 10 sub-projects on the basis of revised CADP (#8). <i>Design these subprojects with quality to be introduced to the sub-project approval pipeline</i>	MORDI TT/10 Communities	Nov 2020	Completed
Conduct Demonstrations on improved land preparation, soil management, post-harvest processing (#9). <i>Explore the possibility of using FAO, MAFF and Private Sector partners (vanilla) to train the communities. Try this model in strategically selected districts in Tongatapu and Eua, or Hapaai</i>	MORDI TT and TO/DO	Dec 2020	Completed
FFS to be established (#10). <i>At least 5 FFS to be established as an extension tool with technical assistance from FAO</i>	MORDI TT /20 Communities	Dec 2020	Completed

Revised / complete at least 20 CADP in strategically selected districts of Tongatapu (#7). A total of 47 CADPs (TBU 7, Eua 15, Vava'u 19, Ha'apai 6) have been completed. The mission assesses that no revisions are required at this stage. Implementation of Vava'u CADPs are scheduled for the first quarter of 2021; 12 communities under Component 1 prioritizes agriculture.

Complete 10 sub-projects on the basis of revised CADP (#8). In September 2020 the PMU prepared and submitted to IFAD 15 sample sub-projects. The mission reviewed 34 sub-project proposals submitted under Component 2, to be submitted for Community Economic Livelihood Grants (CELG). Further details are provided above (see Agreed Action #1).

Conduct Demonstrations on improved land preparation, soil management, post-harvest processing (#9).

Demonstrations have been carried out including vanilla, taro, kumala (new) growers. These growers have participated in improved land preparation, soil management, and have been trained on post-harvest processing practices. TRIP II has been disseminating new crop varieties that are climate resilient (e.g. taro), working in close collaboration with SPC Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CEPACT), and commercial growers.

In November 2020, SPC acknowledged that Tonga ranks highest in its seedlings provision to local farmers, attributable to the *public-private partnership* between the Tongan Ministry of Agriculture, MORDI TT, SPC and the private sector. Additional information concerning (i) seedling distribution, (ii) vanilla farms is provided in Technical background analysis - Annex 4.

Field visits findings. A total of 5 demonstration and multiplication sites were visited during the mission in Tongatapu and Vava'u. Across these sites, TRIP II has provided planting materials and illustrated sustainable farming practices (e.g. mucuna) to these farmers. Farmers contribute their planting materials and seeds to TRIP II, and the project re-distributes it to other farmers in a revolving system. The project also distributed new varieties of climate resilient crops (e.g. taro varieties etc) to these 5 sites through its partnerships with SPC to multiply seedlings at a larger scale in preparation for distribution to small scale local farmers.

Additionally, access to Royal Estate/Land in Eua and Vava'u have been granted for communities to implement cluster farming and includes multiplication of new varieties of crop. The PMU plays a facilitation role between estate holders and community members. The initial demonstration plot at MORDI TT office (Demo Zero) includes composting initiatives and is made available for field visits. Demo Zero is also the training field for PMU staff who assist group leaders; the latter, in turn host similar demonstration plots and field trips for their cluster farm members to transfer knowledge and share lessons learnt. TRIP II provides seedlings such as vanilla, taro, mucuna beans, sweet potato, coffee, breadfruit, kava and citrus. Composting activities commenced in May 2020 to support soil management and is demonstrated at Demo Zero and 4 other locations in Tongatapu and Eua. On a larger scale, the 5.4 acres of Mucuna at Villa Plot has successfully been planted in May 2020 to rehabilitate and improve soil management. The existing soil quality has been affected by squash farming. The mucuna seed bank is also a priority for soil rehabilitation with the intention to ensure there are sufficient supplies for ongoing improvement of plantation plots. Three acres of coffee demonstration was planted in November 2020 and located in Tongatapu. Similarly, mulching demonstrations are made available to farmers for knowledge sharing on how to add plant biomass to the soil surface, act as a weed control, maintain soil moisture (drought control), buffer for insect pests and diseases (staking of yams) and improvement agent for soil conditions and structures.

The mission reviewed the recommendation of the last supervision mission to explore the possibility of engaging and training TOs and DOs on agriculture subjects and getting them to train the communities. With the capacity gap and increasing demand on the TOs and DOs' time, it is more appropriate and relevant that TOs and DOs remain in their role as facilitators. Progressively, agricultural trainings were conducted in partnership with MAFF to draw on the Ministry's technical expertise. It is more reasonable to adopt a Private Sector Partnership or Farmer Field School approach where knowledge sharing and capacity building is led by the agricultural experts themselves.

The mission visited Factory Zero to review the recommendations of the last two missions regarding post-harvest processing, added value and developing small commercial production units of pickles, jams, honey, processing and freezing of fruits (for smoothies) to coffee bars and restaurants. The mission observed 11 varieties of food dehydration being prepared and processed including breadfruit, swamp taro, tannia taro, giant taro, manioc, yam, sweet potato, papaya, moringa, kava and lemongrass. The mission concluded that increasing post-harvest processing for both domestic and export markets are still relevant for livelihood diversification, import substitution, health promotion, and addressing the large-scale harvest wastage as a result of food/yield abundance, in particular home garden vegetables. Alternative options, however, include opportunities to export root crops to the Tongan diaspora in Hawaii, USA, New Zealand and Australia. The mission also acknowledges the project partnership with Tokyo University of Agriculture which has provided support in nutrition content testing.

The project distributed 72kg of breadfruit and taro flour (processed in Factory Zero) to seven restaurants and one bakery in Tongatapu with the objective of flour testing and recipe creation. The project realizes the risk of producing local flour from gluten free crops to substitute imported wheat flour, and that it may not be sustainable if local communities do not know how to cook meals using breadfruit and taro flour.

COVID-19 and TC Harold disrupted the import of seedlings from overseas and became a real test for farmers, who heavily rely on imported hybrid seeds. Seed saving at the farmers' level was also not sufficient to cater for the increasing demand. The project captured these circumstances to expand its open pollinated seed multiplication and processing, which currently has interested partners who are willing to raise the open pollinated seed multiplication and processing to the next level. There is Grafting techniques for fruit trees such as citrus, mango and dragon fruit initiated in TRIP I continues in partnership with the University of Sunshine Coast, Australia.

FFS to be established (#10) FFS is integrated in Component 2.2 for cluster farming and vanilla plantations where farmers are trained on the full crop cycle from planting to harvesting. However, all cluster farms/vanilla plots/crop plots (a total of 48 CADPs) are farmer schools where demonstration of planting, maintenance and harvesting knowledge are transferred to new farmers/growers. Furthermore, awareness of market access and consumption preference, selling vs reduction in food expenses, and increase in nutritional meals from home gardens are being promoted/advocated. There is a total of 63 cluster farm plots (Tongatapu (29), Vava'u (12) and Eua (22)); 23 vanilla plots in Tongatapu; and 68 demonstration and multiplication plots (Tongatapu (41), Vava'u (3) and Eua (23)).

The mission observes the opportunity to bridge and link the working relationship with key stakeholders to strengthen the extension services to growers and farmers. While there are difference perspectives of how extension services should be delivered, the project has fostered the relationship with MAFF in delivering joint trainings in data collection and exchange of planting material (new and original varieties). A shift from the traditional method of extension services (a group of technical experts leading the FFS) to the new approach of farmer-to-farmer shared knowledge (based on traditional knowledge and experiences from the field) is being promoted. The project's role as a facilitator is crucial to providing the enabling environment for this transition of implementation approach.

TRIP II has secured arrangements to deliver FFS and mucuna training in close collaboration with the ILMAS project (FAO) targeted at 4 villages (Haveluliku, Mangia, Ta'anga, Pukotala). A Letter of Agreement (LOA) between ILMAS and MORDI TT has been established to strengthen collaboration, implementation and partnerships. The FFS arranged implementation plan is outlined below: i) **Mother Trial** – These are the large plots (such as the villa plot) and are considered the main trial. The purpose is to eventually capture some scientific analysis, not just an observation but to have data to prove the improvement in agricultural practices; ii) **Replicate the Mother Trial** – 1 large FFS will partner with 10 FFS of small farmers (1 acre on average) where an analysis of 10 small FFS will be equivalent to the mother trial and participation rate can easily be quantified. Noting that the rate of adoption of interventions and technologies are higher on trial farmers; iii) **Farmer Field School** – Farmers and scientists will conduct the trials together on the field. For example, site and soil difference subject to rainfall, soil type etc which can address/influence more farmers' initiatives because the project cannot control what farmers grow but can influence through interventions of soil management. Shared responsibilities and resources are being adopted through a partnership approach. Farmers that value the partnership will invest and succeed, and vice versa. A critical part of the group formation is the selection/appointment of the leader who shall initially host the field visit, setting the standard of knowledge sharing and good practice. Each plot will capture discussions on achievements and improvement indicators (constructive impact); iv) **Station Trial** – These are site specific, where farmers' affordability to plough 2 times vs 4 times are considered. This is a bottom-up approach and knowledge transfer amongst farmers as implementers through farmer to farmer exchange of experience and lessons learnt. The scientific justifications will fill/address any knowledge gaps; v) **Budget** - The partnership emphasized that it does not discuss budget, but rather discuss activities. The budget is determined by what activities will be rolled out; and finally vi) **Timeline** – The timeline is as early as December 2020, and to implement in early 2021. ILMAS project has been extended by 4 months until end of October 2021.

Component 3: Project management. The progress since the last mission is rated as moderately satisfactory (4). As of 31 December 2020, cumulative expenditures attributed to IFAD financing was US\$ 842,609 (71% of the total component financing allocated by IFAD), Government financing was US\$ 268,555 (14%), and no beneficiary financing was captured in the financial records. The PMU addressed the human resources challenges raised in the last supervision mission by updating all staff roles and responsibilities, recruiting an Administrator, Finance Officer and appointing a Gender Focal Point. The PMU also submitted its Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2020-2021 as follows: i) AWPB 2020/2021 v1 – 8

July 2020; ii) AWPB 2020/2021 v2 – 24 July 2020; iii) AWPB 2020/2021 v3 – 28 October 2020.

Review of all staff roles and responsibilities commenced in September 2020 led by the new COO - Administrator and were completed on 18 November 2020 with all job descriptions reviewed and updated. During the review of job descriptions, there was an opportunity to clarify with staff their roles and responsibilities and update their job descriptions accordingly. Team leaders actively consulted their respective staff and mutually agreed to the revised job descriptions. The staff Annual Performance Review for 2020 has been rescheduled to December 2021 with six-monthly reviews conducted in June 2021. In terms of staff recruitment, the Chief Operations Officer – Administrator commenced on 21 September 2020 and has completed the 3-months' probation period. The Finance Officer commenced in November 2020; once the 3-months' probation period is over, the staff will be considered for the position of Senior Finance Officer based on performance.

Implementation status of Component 3-related agreed actions (based on the July 2020 Supervision Mission) is provided in the table below, followed by a detailed description in the paragraphs below.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
Adopt an attractive recruitment system to retained new staff recruited (#11). To adopt an attractive recruitment system to retained new staff recruited	PMU	Jul 2020	Completed
Staff annual review to be undertaken (#12).	PMU	Jul 2020	Pending
Conduct a unified orientation to all project staff - PMU, MIA (#13). Conduct a unified orientation to all project staff (PMU, MIA) to reflect changes in the project logframe and strategies	PMU	Jul 2020	Completed

Adopt an attractive recruitment system to retained new staff recruited (#11). Single Source recruitment through head hunting for senior positions has been adopted. This is a result of unsuccessful outcomes using the traditional recruitment processes.

Staff annual review to be undertaken (#12). Review of all staff roles and responsibilities commenced in September 2020 led by the new COO - Administrator and were completed on 18 November 2020 with all job descriptions reviewed and updated. During the review of job descriptions, there was an opportunity to clarify with staff their roles and responsibilities and update their job descriptions accordingly. Team leaders actively consulted their respective staff and mutually agreed to the revised job descriptions. The updated job descriptions will be returned to staff for their final review followed by one-on-one discussions in December 2020 before signing of all revised job descriptions by the end of the year.

Conduct a unified orientation to all project staff - PMU, MIA (#13). A unified training for MIA and PMU was conducted following the Supervision Mission in July 2020 covering the TRIP II start-up material. The second part of the training is in the field with the Deputy CEO for Local Government currently participating in the community engagement and finalizing of CDPs in the outer islands (Vava'u) to strengthen knowledge transfer.

[2] The mission and the PMU were informed that the Local Government Unit will be shifted under the authority of the Prime Minister Office as of 2nd Quarter of 2021, after the Cabinet's approval in July 2020 and law amendment in December 2020.

[3] Reference to CDPs: Partners section

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The project shows evidence that its objective is going to be met, and targets are likely to be fully achieved by project end. Cumulative targets under Component 1 have been mostly met, pending sub-projects implementation during Q1 and Q2 2021, which is expected to bring annual targets on track. Cumulative targets are mostly met under Component 2, with the exception of sub-components 2.3 and 2.4. Delays had been noted during the last supervision mission (July 2020), caused by TC Harold, COVID-19. The mission notes that the PMU has taken measures to address main identified bottlenecks.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The project has completed the training of 85 female and 111 male CFs, 106 TOs and 17 DOs. In order to deliver outputs, the project should complete all the remaining training for these officers and facilitators by the end of 2020 to enter a few sub-projects from selected districts to the approval pipeline. In addition, the project has completed the revision and formulation of 106 CDPs as reported by the PMU at the time of mission.

Capacity Building for TOs and DOs

Training undertaken to strengthen facilitation skills for key stakeholders in particular TOs and DOs include: i) Conflict Management; ii) Facilitation Skills; iii) Financial Literacy training; iv) Proposal Writing; v) Advocacy training; vi) Community governance/ Management; vii) Report writing, documentation skills and organizational specific record keeping; viii) Time management/ Planning; ix) Participatory Learning and Action – Participatory Impact Assessment; and x) Financial Management Training.

Additionally from the agricultural perspective: i) Climate Change – current forecast, impact on shelter, impact of WASH, impact on agriculture (based on Meteorology Advisory Presentation); ii) Crop Calendar – facilitate the formulation of a Community Crop Calendar; iii) COVID-19 Awareness – COVID-19 Awareness Campaign; iv) Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) – basic training on guidelines and methods for sustainable and safe production of food; v) Climate Resilience Plants – introduction to climate resilient planting material (mucuna, taro, manioke, kumala, banana); vi) Compost – training on how to establish and manage compost projects that both engage and serve the communities; vii) Maintenance of Fruit Trees – training on grafting citrus and pruning breadfruit and sandalwood; viii) Farming System – training on mono-cropping vs intercropping; ix) Agro-Forestry Farming Systems – training on land-use system for sustainable agriculture; x) CCDRM Integration – disclosure of research paper “Evaluation of Community Based Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Integration into Community Development Plans in Fiji and Tonga”. (Research led by the University of the South Pacific in partnership with MORDI TT); xi) Post Harvest Training – women initiatives for cooking recipes (dependent on harvest outcome) and private sector flour testing and recipe creation of taro and breadfruit flour.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The project continues to adopt its targeting strategy as per designed both geographically and direct targeting. Participation of women and youth are more visible with the existence of the extracted WDPs and YDPs. The mission confirms that the targeted communities have: (1) high vulnerability to the impact of climate change and natural disasters; (2) poor access to all types of services; (3) high levels of poverty; and (4) limited market outlets for rural produce. The M&E system currently captures the relevant sex and age disaggregated data.

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

GSI similar to CCDRM is already integrated into TRIP II at all levels. Women and youth are influential partners in development and key implementers in all TRIP II sub-projects. All activities provide equal opportunities for both men and women. As a demand driven project, it is at the discretion of women and youth to join. Women are instrumental in leading the fundraising initiatives to raise funds for the community contributions and are actively connected with the Tonga diaspora overseas who are key stakeholders in community development initiatives of their respective home towns. Implementation status of Gender-related agreed actions (based on the July 2020 Supervision Mission) is provided in the table below, followed by a detailed description in the paragraphs below.

Main issues

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)

Develop Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan (#14). Assess current gender related challenges identified in CDPs, CADPs and other analytic work on gender challenges in rural areas available for Tonga (e.g. from UN Women, or Government agencies dedicated to gender issues); and formulate a gender and social inclusion action plan (including trainings) with activities, indicators, responsibilities deadlines etc. to redress gender issues	PMU/consultant	Aug 2020	Partially Completed
Conduct gender training for project staff and key implementers (#15)	PMU/consultant	Sep 2020	Pending
Appoint a gender focal person among the PMU staff with clear ToRs (#16)	Project Coordinator	July 2020	Completed

Develop Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan (#14).The first draft Gender and Social Inclusion Plan has started to be elaborated in November 2020 through a consultative process, in compliance with IFAD and GOT's gender strategies and guidelines.

Conduct gender training for project staff and key implementers (#15).Gender training is scheduled to commence in the first quarter of 2021 for PMU staff and key implementers with a focus on the following: i) Gender Mainstreaming; ii) Women and Youth Empowerment; 3) Awareness Raising and Advocacy. Furthermore, arrangements are being made to deliver CARE gender training and IFAD gender training.

Appoint a gender focal person among the PMU staff with clear ToRs(#16). A Gender Focal Point was appointed in August 2020 with her corresponding TORs reviewed and updated to include her gender and social inclusion roles and responsibilities.

Agricultural Productivity	Rating: N/A	
Nutrition	Rating: N/A	
Adaptation to Climate Change	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Climate Change Adaptation is integrated into the CDPs and CADPs included as part of the risk assessment in the plan. Climatic and non-climatic disasters are discussed during the formulation and revision of the CDPs. Recent and ongoing research by the University of the South Pacific – Pacific Center for Environmental and Sustainable Development (USP-PACE) proves that CCDRM is already integrated into the CDPs. While it presents itself as an invisible hand, it addresses soft infrastructure and raises the importance of recognizing that community level resilience is dependent on first dealing with communities' basic needs (social needs) to increase their adaptive capacity. The research also identified that 60% of community priorities was to address CCDRM related needs (e.g. water, seawall, evacuation center, resilient crops etc) and 40% was poverty alleviation.

Reviewing relevant documentation on CDPs, one article identified the gap between the Tonga Strategic Development Plan and CDPs including the disconnection between community priorities in the WASH sector compared to the investment and commitment at the national level. Further to that, a research student from Auckland University – Faculty of Engineering concluded that the CDP is the key document to aligning the Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework to connect as a multi-sectoral approach to overall development in Tonga.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: N/A	
Partnership-building	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Aside from MORDI, which is providing TRIP II implementation services to Government, the key service providers that the project has used during 2019 – 2020 are the local TOs and DOs. Their role as governed by an MOU between MORDI and MIA is to support targeted communities by strengthening the community planning process. Since 40% of the TOs and DOs were elected in August 2019, it is too early to assess the responsiveness of this cohort. Overall, but especially for newly

elected personnel, TOs and DOs will require additional training to enhance their management and technical capacity. It is expected that the service provision from TOs and DOs will include active roles in supporting community formulation of subprojects, for both component 1 and 2. With respect to MAFF, the provision of technical knowledge and training, and the implementation of demonstrations to improve farm productivity including resilient practices is limited mostly to the main island, Tongatapu. MAFF depends largely on the Community Facilitators to provide extension services to the communities.

Main issues

The capacity of the TOs and DOs needs to be enhanced (beyond just community organising) if TRIP II is to rely on them as service providers. The range of knowledge of these officers, as assessed by the mission, is limited to community interaction rather than bringing in ideas for investments in component 1 and particularly component 2. Some level of technical training is therefore essential. The contents of the training should include (i) setting of overall community outcome targets (such as clean water, and resilience and sustainable economic livelihood); (ii) understanding of the list of economic / livelihood opportunities that prevail or can be initiated in each community; (iii) basic financial literacy and record keeping skills (community meeting minutes and maintaining all documents relating to community activities); and (iv) maintaining a filing facility of essential documentation regarding the community planning and implementation of CDPs and CADPs. Extension and training is expected from MAFF for component 2. However, MAFF faces limitations in technical delivery particularly since a very limited number of staff is stationed in outer islands. This further increases the need and importance of increasing the capacity of TOs and DOs by TRIP II.

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	Rating:
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Main issues

Ensuring access to infrastructure and services in a country with high population dispersion across small islands is challenging and has high transaction costs. GOT's capacity to reach out to local communities need to have a dual approach which should combine the strengthening of GOT's delivery services with the strengthening of communities' self-reliance and resilience to external shocks.

MORDI design identifies a logical sequence between the two components with investments in community infrastructures paving the way for sustainable economic livelihoods. The participatory processes followed by CDPs and CADPs enable the collective decisions in identifying development priorities. Not surprisingly, several communities have identified the need of community halls, a physical space which will strengthen even further the existing social capital and the cohesion of rural communities.

Further improvement will be achieved when the implementation of the two project components will be strengthened and better coordinated. The field assessment has shown that technical training given to communities on home gardens, agro-forestry and food processing is insufficient.

Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	Rating:
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Responsiveness of Service Providers	Rating:
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Main issues

The capacity of the TOs and DOs needs to be enhanced if TRIP II wants to use them as service providers for intended TRIP II work. The range of knowledge as assessed by the mission (in-country consultant) of these officers is limited to community interaction rather than bringing in ideas for investments in component 1 and particularly component 2. Some level of technical training is therefore essential for them. Since the TOs and DOs were elected in August 2019 and will continue until the end of TRIP II, it is worthwhile to invest in their capacity building. Further technical assistance for component 2 is expected from MAFF in terms of extension and training. MAFF also faces limitations in technical delivery and this issue is exacerbated due to the fact that MAFF has very limited staff stationed in outer islands. This further increases the need and importance of increasing the capacity of TOs and DOs by TRIP II. For this purpose, it is recommended that TRIP II should use the partners such as FAO, University of the Sunshine Coast, the private sector like Nishi Trading, who are available in the country for technical training and capacity building.

Environment and Natural Resource Management	Rating:
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Exit Strategy	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Exit from component or activity level: Ministry of Internal Affairs has initiated discussions with the PMU regarding project sustainability beyond the lifetime of the TRIP II. This includes an opportunity for: i) the design of a roadmap for rural development on the island, district and community level for a 10-year period. The roadmap is highly recommended to be undertaken on the 4th year of TRIP II led by IFAD, and undertaken in a participatory manner with key government agencies and other stakeholders including donor partners, communities, private sector and NGOs; ii) formulate a policy paper for Local Government as a guideline to assist the DOs and TOs in fulfilling their roles and responsible including a toolkit. Invest in TOs and DOs through capacity building and provision of operational resources during TRIP II. It is reasonable to adopt an embedded project to an existing integration of training/capacity building, gender, CCDRM, leadership, good practice etc And to strengthen the following links of key implementers to take ownership of the development plans:

Main issues

		<i>Person Responsible</i>
Island Level	IDP & ISDP	Island Development Committee (IDC)
District Level	DDP	District Officer
Community Level	CDP	Town Officer

Exit of project team or end of PCU:The Senior Management Team will be retained by MORDI TT. All other project staff will be released from employment. With the design of the roadmap for rural development it is envisaged that the Ministry of Internal Affairs may secure project funding for the next phase of rural development and absorb TRIP II project staff based on their experience and performance. Knowledge transfer to the communities is ongoing with the capacity building and participatory approach involving TOs, DOs, and CFs. Additionally, Local Government staff, farmers, private sector partnership will still have the existing collaboration and relationship to implement and operate rural development as business as usual. MORDI TT’s Strategic Plan provides the pathway for the next 10 years in the rural development space. The Roadmap for Rural Development will support MORDI TT’s fundraising initiatives for future rural development projects. The timing of the MTR is an opportunity for IFAD to assist AGC to review the TASP.

Potential for Scaling-up **Rating:**

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Refer to section above (Component 3: Project management).

Knowledge Management **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The revision of the KM Strategy will be led by the new COO for Monitoring and Evaluation. Three success stories including lessons learnt will be ready for publication as a knowledge management product by Q1 2021. The topics include: i) Partnerships (Malau Hall); ii) Kava Growers; and iii) Water and Sanitation. More success stories will be documented on an ongoing basis thereafter. Review of the feedback mechanism is ongoing and scheduled to be completed within Q1 2021.

Value for Money **Rating:**

Main issues

TRIP II expenditure at present is highly skewed as mentioned above on community preparedness. It can be expected that if the project is able to elaborate the CDPs with TRIP II experience and formulate sound sub-projects, and if they receive government approval, then there is value for the money spent on making the community prepare for the activities. While appreciating the community preparedness and CDP revision process, and the CDPs having the potential to be used by the government and also by several other donors, the value is visible in measurable terms only when the project partners and other donors start expending funds on implementing community plans. At present, neither the project nor any other investor including the government has approved sub-projects that are ready for implementation and could be attributed to

the investment that TRIP II has made so far. However, at the pre-wrap-up meeting of 9 July, the mission was informed that 42 sub-projects have been prepared. According to the PMU: for 'Eua, 42 sub-projects have been prepared (15 water, 26 cluster farm and 1 hall renovation projects) for total cost of T\$2.1 million (TRIP II 16%, Government 13% and community contributions 71%). For Lapaha District, 15 sub-projects (10 water and 5 cluster farm projects) will amount to an estimated T\$2.1 million (TRIP II 19%, Government 13% and 68% communities' contributions). As the mission has not been provided this information in advance, and has not received the details of these sub-projects or the sub-project proposals, it is unable to comment on these subproposals and the value that these would have generated. As such, it is imperative that TRIP II should enter these implementable sub-projects into the approval pipeline and keep them ready for implementation and also for MTR mission to observe. In addition, TRIP II also should get firm commitments from other donors for such development activities that would use community preparedness as a platform for investment.

TRIP II has implemented several training sessions for community-based officers. However, there is no information available for the mission to assess the quality and the value of such training in terms of their acquired knowledge and the capacity to work as master trainers etc. As such, the assessment of value for money invested in training cannot at present be conducted.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating:

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

As the last mission observed, the quality of the AWPB and the planning depends on the ability to plan in a collaborative manner, as realistically as possible, and foreseeing the delivery capacities of the project. Given the geographical nature of a small island state this forecasting is not always feasible and accurate. The project also required service providers uninterrupted expected support to deliver the planned budget. TRIP II experienced difficulties in these two aspects. However, the concern is that the trend has reversed in comparison to the previous mission review. The disbursement progress of the current AWPB as at April 2020, about 70% of the time laps in the financial year, varies from 78% for output 1.1 (community development plans); 0% for output 1.2 (Resilient Community Infrastructure based on CDPs); 94% for output 2.1 (Community Agriculture Development Plans); 1% for output 2.2 (Improved practices for increased climate resilience of agro-forestry systems on households' tax allotments and pilots); 0% for output 2.3 (Improved practices for increased climate resilience of homestead gardens and pilots); 11% for output 2.4 (Improved agro-forestry-based production and processing centres for handicrafts and pilots); and 18% for output 3.1 (investment cost in project management); to 43% for output 3.2 (salaries and operation cost). This indicates that the planning has not been realistic and decreased in quality in comparison to that of the previous year. It also provides evidence at least partly that budget expectation is not in line with the capacity and the effectiveness of the project delivery system, even after giving an allowance for the disasters that the project experienced. As such, it is essential that the delivery system of outputs of project activities has to be expedited.

Performance of M&E System

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The project has made some progress on the proposed actions during the last mission as follows: revision of staff TORs (including M&E), trainings started for TOs, DOs and expected to be completed in late Q1 / early Q4, and ongoing revision of M&E plan and manual.

Challenges remain on the recruitment of replacement for KM Coordinator as well as on the timeliness of reporting and quality of data. IFAD has been supporting the project since Q4 last year to address these issues through the development of MIS. The MIS Specialist contracted by IFAD was in contact with the project on the testing and updates related to the MIS structure and operationalization.

Implementation status of M&E-related agreed actions (based on the July 2020 Supervision Mission) is provided in the table below, followed by a detailed description in the paragraphs below.

M&E System Review

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
<p>Revisit the M&E team TORs and assign a fully dedicated staff to M&E functions (#17). Review the TORs of KM & CCDRM Coordinator, KM Advisor, and two KM Coordinators aiming at segregating M&E and KM functions, and to assign a fully dedicated staff to perform M&E functions</p>	PMU	Sept 2020	Completed

Enhance capacity of M&E team (#18). <i>Conduct training for the M&E team on data monitoring, analysis, reporting and validation</i>	PMU	Oct 2020	Completed
Enhance capacity building initiatives for DOs, TOs and CFs (#19). <i>Conduct a separate and dedicated training for DOs, TOs and CFs on data collection, recording and reporting following the prescribed formats and templates from the M&E manual</i>	PMU & MIA	Nov 2020	Completed
Revisit budget allocation for M&E activities (#20) <i>Revisit the current budget allocation for M&E activities and earmark funds for M&E team capacity building as well as the DOs, TOs, and CFs training on data collection, recording, monitoring and reporting</i>	PMU & IFAD	Oct 2020	In progress
Revision of M&E plan (#21). <i>Revise the M&E plan to include the monitoring approach for all indicators at output and outcome level including the related budget for implementing the activities</i>	M&E team to be led by KM & CCDRM Coordinator, PMU	Dec 2020	In progress
Consolidation and analysis of reports and studies (#22). <i>Complete the consolidation and analysis of field work reports, BTOs and studies, and document the lessons learned and best practices that emerged that could potentially guide and inform project decision-making</i>	M&E team to be led by KM & CCDRM Coordinator and/or fully dedicated M&E staff, PMU	Dec 2020	In progress
Review the M&E manual (#23). <i>Revisit the templates in the M&E manual and simplify as needed to facilitate data processing</i>	M&E team to be led by KM & CCDRM Coordinator, PMU	Dec 2020	Pending

Revisit the M&E team TORs and assign a fully dedicated staff to M&E functions (#17). M&E roles and responsibilities have been integrated into all staff Terms of Reference to support implementation progress. A refresher M&E training is scheduled for early 2021. The PMU collects primary and secondary data on an ongoing and continuous basis. Translating the data into performance outcomes requires additional strengthening.

Enhance capacity of M&E team (#18). The KM Coordinator was repatriated to New Zealand in April 2020 and still unable to resume duty due to travel restriction. It was agreed that by September 2020 a replacement will be sought if the KM Coordinator cannot travel to Tonga to resume work. Interim arrangements are in place with the Project Director leading the M&E/KM team with his extended experience and strong expertise in M&E. PMU is currently seeking/recruiting a new replacement for the position of COO - M&E (revised KM Coordinator title). Ongoing Kobo Training is conducted depending on survey/data collection activity, other M&E trainings include Digital Crop Survey Training facilitated by MAFF (ACIAR project) on 25-30 September 2020, PRIME Training completed in December 2020 and TRIP II LogFrame Training.

Enhance capacity building initiatives for DOs, TOs and CFs (#19). A follow up training on monthly reporting was facilitated on the district level in close collaboration with Ministry of Internal Affairs/Local Government. The ongoing training currently in the field (Tongatapu, Vava'u, Eua) are linked to proposal writing and refresher trainings on the PLA Tools. The PMU is exploring alternative approaches to create a user friendly and simplified reporting system for TOs, DOs, and CFs. This includes reporting via email, linking the project website to village/district social media pages, and WhatsApp.

The project in collaboration with MIA should continue to invest in building the capacity of DOs, TOs and CFs through dedicated training on data collection, recording, monitoring and reporting, and on systematically following the formats and templates from the M&E manual.

Revisit budget allocation for M&E activities (#20), Revision of M&E plan (#21), Consolidation and analysis of reports and studies (#22). The revision of the M&E Plan, budget allocation for M&E activities and consolidation and analysis of reports and studies are currently ongoing and earmarked to be completed by the end of the first quarter 2021.

From observations, the training component for Component 3 includes administration, procurement, finance, gender and M&E. Splitting the training budget within Component 3 will limit the flexibility of M&E trainings/capacity building to link with other integrated components of the project. It is not reasonable to address M&E capacity building activities in silo.

Review the M&E manual (#23). Timeliness of reporting and quality of data from all trainings (TOs, DOs, and CFs) and reports submitted to the project remains a challenge. The M&E team together with the component coordinators should also revisit the formats and templates in the M&E manual and simplify if needed to facilitate data processing.

Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

TRIP II has a gender, child protection and code of conduct policy in place. Trainings are delivered to staff, and refresher courses are undertaken twice a year. A safeguards focal point has been appointed within the PMU. At community level, TRIP II collaborates with agencies such as Women and Children Crisis Centre, Centre for Women and Children (UN Women partners), Talita and Tonga Family Health, as well as Ministry of Police and counselling centres, as part of the field-level referral system, and for beneficiaries' specialised case management in case of need (e.g. in case of gender-based violence).

MORDI TT is also an active member of the Social Protection, Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH and Shelter cluster groups, and synergies on the ground are optimized especially as part of rapid emergency responses or initial damage assessments (e.g. TC Harold, COVID-19).

As part of TRIP II's mitigation measures vis-à-vis climate risks, the project promotes drought resistant planting material, intercropping, fruit trees seedling production and distribution, high value timber trees dissemination.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 5.0

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

Main issues

Timely submission of WA (#24). The project has completed the submission of 6 withdrawal applications up to 30 November 2020. The project has completed its 2nd year of implementation. IFAD has disbursed US\$ 2.06 million a disbursement rate of 69% of IFAD financing. This includes the initial advance of SDR 0.48 million (US\$ 675,000).

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
Timely submission of WA (#24). Regular submission of WA within 90 days of the last advance date or 30% of the advance balance.	MORDI TT/MFNP	On-going	Completed

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Regular submission of WA within 90 days of the last advance date or 30% of the advance balance Regular submission of WA within 90 days of the last advance date or 30% of the advance balance	MORDI/PMU	

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Finance officer recruited, financial transaction timely entered to software, IFS submitted to IFAD, pending internal audit issue.

Main issues

Monitoring of expenditure/disbursement (#25). The Finance Officer is supporting in the preparation of vouchers in

MYOB, assisting the review of payments supporting documents, petty cash, assist in preparation of the AWPB/WA/SOEs, provide procurement support, training and supervision of staff expenses. The MYOB system is now routinely used on a daily basis, including for budget monitoring. Processing of payment vouchers has migrated from excel to MYOB and vouchers are now being generated and issued from the MYOB system.

Currently the MYOB system lacks the functionality to auto-generate financial reports that fulfil IFAD requirements. While this is being resolved, financial reports are exported into an excel spreadsheet and customized to comply with IFAD reporting expectations.

PMU Finance and Administration Staff (#26). The Chief Operations Officer – Administrator commenced on 21 September 2020 and has completed the 3-months' probation period. The Finance Officer commenced in November 2020; once the 3-months' probation period is over, the staff will be considered for the position of Senior Finance Officer based on performance.

Accounting report (#27). On 25 January, the PMU sent the IFRs up to Dec 2020. The next semi-annual financial report (January-June 2021) is due in 15 August 2021.

Internal audit (#28). Seeking an internal auditor has been a challenge as a result of the limited expertise in sector in Tonga. The PMU is seeking further IFAD advice on the scope of works/terms of reference for the internal auditor.

AWPB (#29). AWPB and PP for 2020 and 2021 was submitted on 8 July 2020; ii) AWPB 2020/2021 v2 – 24 July 2020; and iii) AWPB 2020/2021 v3 – 28 October 2020.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
Monitoring of expenditure/disbursement (#25). <i>Monitoring of expenditure / disbursement against AWPB and category of expenditure in MYOB.</i>	PMU	On-going	Completed
PMU Finance and Administration Staff (#26). <i>Complete the appointment of permanent Administrator and Senior Finance Officer</i>	MORDI TT	Sep 2020	Completed
Accounting report (#27). <i>Submit interim semi-annual financial report regularly 45 days after end of the period.</i>	MORDI TT	15 Aug 2020 and semi-annually thereafter	Completed with delay for Jan-Jun 2020, on time for Jul-Dec 2020
Internal audit (#28). <i>Recruit internal auditor to conduct periodic assessment and review of internal control system, procedures and documentation; submit internal audit report to IFAD</i>	MORDI TT	Sep 2020	Efforts continuing
AWPB (#29). <i>Submit July 2020-June 2021 AWPB and PP to IFAD</i>	MORDI TT/PMU	Jul 2020	Completed

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Recruit internal auditor to conduct periodic assessment and review of internal control system, procedures and documentation; submit internal audit report to IFAD Recruit internal auditor to conduct periodic assessment and review of internal control system, procedures and documentation; submit internal audit report to IFAD	MORDI TT	09/2020
Internal audit (#28) Recruit internal auditor to conduct periodic assessment and review of internal control system, procedures and documentation; submit internal audit report to IFAD	MORDI TT	09/2020
Monitoring of expenditure/disbursement against AWPB and category of expenditure in MYOB system Monitoring of expenditure/disbursement against AWPB and category of expenditure in MYOB system	PMU	

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Audit submission was delayed for 1 month and 12 days. The audited FS is comprehensive and complied with IFAD auditing requirement.

Main issues

Audit submission was delayed for 1 month and 12 days. The audited FS is comprehensive and complied with IFAD auditing requirement. Management Letter was complete with no finding, There was not issue from previous year. Given the issues were found in IFAD's SM, it is recommended to intensively focus on Internal control and management aspects in next year audit.

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Tax has been refunded for 2019, 2020 tax refund is pending. Government contribution through staff salary, report issued every 6 months.

Main issues

Tax Refund (#31). Tax refund claims for Q2, 2020 and Q3, 2020 were submitted to Government on 15 October 2020 and 5 November 2020 respectfully. The next claim is scheduled for January 2021.

Government Staff Salaries and Beneficiary Contributions (#32). Since June 2020, Ministry of Internal Affairs has provided monthly reports on Government Contribution through staff salaries at local and national level. This includes staff costs since 2018. Due to the administrative demands of submitting the report on a monthly basis, it is recommended that reports be submitted on a six-monthly basis instead, in accordance with the semi-annual financial report timelines. Beneficiary contributions will come into effect once the sub-projects are implemented.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
Tax Refund (#31). Request Government at least quarterly for refund of taxes paid by Project funds	MORDI TT	July 2020 and quarterly thereafter	Completed

<p>Government Staff Salaries and Beneficiary Contributions (#32). <i>Enter into agreement with Government for percentage of staff costs at the local and national level for staff involvement with the Project. Monitor and include in the financial reports the Government staff costs as sources and expenditure, as well as the beneficiaries' contributions</i></p>	MORDI TT/ PMU	July 2020 and On-going	Completed
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Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>The Project has to request the Government at least quarterly for the refund of taxes paid from the Project funds.</p> <p>The Project has to request the Government at least quarterly for the refund of taxes paid from the Project funds.</p>	MORDI TT	09/2020
<p>Government Staff Salaries and Beneficiary Contributions</p> <p>Enter into agreement with Government for percentage of staff costs at the local and national level for staff involvement with the Project. Monitor and include in the financial reports the Government staff costs as sources and expenditure, as well as the beneficiary contributions</p>	MORDI TT/ PMU	12/2020

Compliance with Loan Covenants **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

n/a

Procurement

Procurement **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Procurement Plan (#33). The revised procurement plan was submitted to IFAD for no objection together with the AWPB. The Project still needs to demonstrate improvement in preparation of invitations for quotations, in evaluation method, in record retention system, and expedite delayed procurement packages. Procurement is expected to accelerate with the implementation of activities in Component 1 and Component 2. The delayed equipment and machinery are not available in stock locally and is being ordered from overseas. Suppliers have informed the PMU of shipment delays from their general supplies and supply orders disrupted as a result of COVID-19 restrictions especially directly and indirectly from abroad. The new 3-day quarantine requirements and border restrictions also contribute to shipment delays.

Procurement Review

Expedite Delayed Procurement. Request for Quotations (RFQ) were issued to local suppliers in November 2020 and closed in December 2020. Contract award and payment arrangements will be made accordingly. The following assessment has been made regarding the recommended equipment and machinery:

	List of Equipment to Procure	Status
1.	Planters and harvesters	RFQ issued to suppliers with quotations due on the first week of December
2.	Compost machines	RFQ issued to suppliers with quotations due on the first week of December
3.	Mobile briquette machines	The PMU does not agree this equipment is relevant to the project

4.	Fencing material for acre mangrove mud crab fettering pen and vertical RAS for on land fettering unit	The PMU does not agree this equipment is relevant to the project
5.	Earthway seeder & harvester (Kumala & Manioke)	Recommend replacing item no. 4 with this item no. 5 for tax allotment
6.	Rotary Hoe	Recommend replacing item no. 4 with this item no. 6 for home/backyard garden

Filing systems (#34). All procurement documents are currently filed together with the finance payment files. The recommendation of the supervision mission is to separate the finance files from the procurement files. However, it is recommended that the filing system remain as is, until NOTUS (scheduled to launch in December 2020) is activated and the electronic filing will have the capacity to capture all relevant procurement documents and filing compliance.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status (Dec 2021)
Procurement Plan (#33). <i>Submit a revised updated Procurement Plan to IFAD for No Objection</i>	Procurement Officer, Administration and Finance Coordinator	30 August 2020	Completed
Filing systems (#34). <i>Store all procurement documents, including advertisements of invitations, bidding documents, RFQs, bids, quotations, bid/quotation evaluation reports, contracts, liquidations, handover documents, and related files, records, and exchange correspondences for each procurement (goods, works and consultancies) from start to end</i>	Procurement Officer and Administrator	Immediately	Completed

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 4.18	Previous rating: 4.18
Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 4.08	Previous rating: 4.08

F. Relevance

Relevance	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

n/a

G. Lessons Learned

As indicated during a joint reflection with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, project counterparts acknowledge that changing people and communities' mind-sets is a long-term process and requires continuous dialogue with the communities.

Developing an effective training strategy.

In recognition of the challenging delivery mechanisms in place across 122 communities, and substantial project efforts to

strengthen local institutions' capacities, a key message that has emerged from the joint review with government counterparts has been the necessity to identify innovative ways to train communities, sustain knowledge, and ensure more regular updates of CDPs in the future.

Marine Aquaculture

Introduction of marine aquaculture is very important particularly of outer islands. Generally, aquaculture has great potential for generation of foreign exchange for the country. Presently only sea cucumber production is in the process of being developed by a Chinese private company. Beside this initiative, there is no marine aquaculture in Tonga, neither in the sea nor land base RAS despite the huge potential.

Agriculture productivity

Land preparation in conjunction with change of fallow system from grass to legumes are key to increased productivity. The present system is very expensive and limiting crop production to subsistence for the majority of farmers.

Eligibility Support

It is difficult for communities to demand for services if awareness is not present of which activities are eligible for supported by the project. Without a positive list of activities, it appears that activities are similar across the project area and even across years.

Modification to the CDP Process

The CDP process has used the same approach as TRIP I. In order to expand the opportunities for livelihood activities, the project should modify the consultation approach and the scope along with the recommendation.

H. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
<p>Recruit internal auditor to conduct periodic assessment and review of internal control system, procedures and documentation; submit internal audit report to IFAD</p> <p>Recruit internal auditor to conduct periodic assessment and review of internal control system, procedures and documentation; submit internal audit report to IFAD</p>	MORDI TT	09/2020
<p>The Project has to request the Government at least quarterly for the refund of taxes paid from the Project funds.</p> <p>The Project has to request the Government at least quarterly for the refund of taxes paid from the Project funds.</p>	MORDI TT	09/2020
<p>Internal audit (#28)</p> <p>Recruit internal auditor to conduct periodic assessment and review of internal control system, procedures and documentation; submit internal audit report to IFAD</p>	MORDI TT	09/2020
<p>Government Staff Salaries and Beneficiary Contributions</p> <p>Enter into agreement with Government for percentage of staff costs at the local and national level for staff involvement with the Project. Monitor and include in the financial reports the Government staff costs as sources and expenditure, as well as the beneficiary contributions</p>	MORDI TT/ PMU	12/2020
<p>Monitoring of expenditure/disbursement against AWPB and category of expenditure in MYOB system</p> <p>Monitoring of expenditure/disbursement against AWPB and category of expenditure in MYOB system</p>	PMU	
<p>Regular submission of WA within 90 days of the last advance date or 30% of the advance balance</p> <p>Regular submission of WA within 90 days of the last advance date or 30% of the advance balance</p>	MORDI/PMU	

Tonga

Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II Partial Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 23 November 2020 to 28 January 2021
Document Date: 09/03/2021
Project No. 2000001197
Report No. 5622-TO

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							Progress Report	Annual	Project	
	Women-headed households	1 450	725	1 320	0	0	0				
	Non-women-headed households	23 398			0	0					
	Households	6 384		4 152	0	4 671	112.5				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							Progress Reports	Annual	Project	
	Females	8 646	4 323	8 646	0	8 580	99.2				
	Males	7 965	3 983	7 965	0	8 996	112.9				
	Young	6 684	3 342	6 781	0	6 198	91.4				
	Total number of persons receiving services	16 611	8 306	16 611	0	17 576	105.8				
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							Progress Reports	Annual	Project	
Household members				0	17 576						
Project Goal Contribute to improved and resilient livelihoods for Tonga's rural population	Improvement in household assets ownership index							RIMS impact surveys, 2016 HIES, EOP surveys, Focused group discussions (FGDs), Case studies	Beginning and End of Project (EOP)	Project Mgmt. Unit (PMU), Government of Tonga (Government)	No major changes in Government of Tonga's Strategic Development Framework (2015 - 2025).
	Households	0	80	80							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Increased ability of people to manage environmental and climate-related risks							RIMS impact surveys, 2016 HIES, EOP surveys, Focused group discussions (FGDs), Case studies	Beginning and End of Project (EOP)	Project Mgmt. Unit (PMU), Government of Tonga (Government)	
	Males	19 398									
	Females	19 378									
	Households	6 384		4 152							
Development Objective Communities are enabled to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities (including addressing food security and nutrition)	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices							Progress Reports	EOP	PMU	Communities are willing to participate in innovative forms of planning and support, and to contribute to their development - infrastructure and livelihoods. MAFFF is prepared to cooperate with TRIP II at central, district and village levels.
	Households	0	80	80							
	Households	6 384		5 079							
	1.2.1 Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes							Construction supervision and inspection reports, mid-term and EOP surveys, FGDs, case studies, FFS Project Reports	EOP	PMU	
	Households reporting improved access to land	0	80	80							
	Households reporting improved access to forests	0	80	80							
	Households reporting improved access to water										
	Total no. of households reporting improved access to land	2 365	4 152	4 152							
	Total no. of households reporting improved access to forests	2 365	4 152	4 152							
	Total no. of households reporting improved access to water	0	4 152	4 152							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome Increased community capacity to manage resilient infrastructure built to required standards	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities							Mid-Term and EOP surveys, FGDs (gender disaggregated), case studies, gender studies on community planning, study on youth inclusion	Annual and Mid-term and EOP	PMU	MIA and MAFF officials and technical staff willing to support plan preparation. Communities prepared to participate in planning. Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for development of economic infrastructure. Communities willing to maintain economic infrastructure. Communities willing to participate in self-monitoring and reporting activities.
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets	0	80	80							
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities	0	80	80							
	Households reporting improved physical access to storage facilities	0	80	80							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 1.1 Community Development Plans (CDP)	Number people trained in community management topics (RIMS) - Town and District Officers (TOs, DOs), Committee Members (CM), and Community Facilitators (CF)							Project/training records, gender study to track women's participation, survey on youth inclusion	Biannual	PMU	MIA and MAFF officials and technical staff willing to support plan preparation. Communities prepared to participate in planning. Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for development of economic infrastructure. Communities willing to maintain economic infrastructure. Communities willing to participate in self-monitoring and reporting activities.
	DOs	0	19	19	0	20	105.263				
	TOs	0	122	122	0	135	110.656				
	CMs	0	14 954	18 693	0	17 576	94.025				
	CFs	0	62	122	0	196	160.656				
	Number of CDPs formulated and revised							Project Records, published CDPs	Biannual	PMU	
	Revised CDPs	0	60	60	0	59	98.3				
New CDPs	0	62	62	0	47	75.8					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
Output 1.2 Resilient community infrastructure based on CDPs	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							Mid-Term and EOP surveys, CDPs, detailed grant applications, construction supervision and inspection reports, assessments as required by MoI	Biannual	PMU	MIA and MAFF officials and technical staff willing to support plan preparation. Communities prepared to participate in planning. Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for development of economic infrastructure. Communities willing to maintain economic infrastructure. Communities willing to participate in self-monitoring and reporting activities.
	Total number of facilities				0	0					
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	30	62	0	0	0				
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	30	62	0	0	0				
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	30	62	0	0	0				
	Number of community infrastructure management committees trained							Mid-Term, EOP Reports, detailed grant applications, construction supervision and inspection reports	Annual and Mid-term and EOP	PMU	
	Committee members	11 120	5 560	11 120	0	0	0				
	Committees	0	30	62	0	0	0				
	Women committee members	5 560	2 780	5 560	0	0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome Increased resilience of economic livelihoods based on climate smart and nutrition-sensitive agricultural production systems	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices							Mid-Term and EOP surveys, projects Records (FFS Coordinator Reports)	Annual and Mid-term and EOP	PMU	(A) MIA and MAFFF officials and technical staff are willing to support CADP preparation. (A) Communities prepared to participate in planning. (A) Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for the development of economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to maintain their investments in economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to participate in in self-monitoring and reporting activities. (A) Farmers willing to attend and participate in structured FFS activities. (A) MAFFF significantly increases travel allowances beyond current levels. (R) MAFFF has further reductions in operational funding.
	Households	0	80	80	0	0	0				
	Households	4 152	4 152	4 152	0	0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2.1 Community Agricultural Development Plans (CADPs) - reflecting climate resilient agricultural systems	Number of people trained in climate change risks and responses for increased resilience in agricultural systems							Annual Project Reports, mid-Term and EOP surveys, projects Records (Training Records)	Biannual, periodic	PMU	(A) MIA and MAFFF officials and technical staff are willing to support CADP preparation. (A) Communities prepared to participate in planning. (A) Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for the development of economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to maintain their investments in economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to participate in in self-monitoring and reporting activities. (A) Farmers willing to attend and participate in structured FFS activities. (A) MAFFF significantly increases travel allowances beyond current levels. (R) MAFFF has further reductions in operational funding.
	Officials	0	200	200	50	294	147				
	FFS			1 200	138	193	16.083				
	Number of revised/updated village maps including data from village surveys, and included in CADPs							Projects Records, physical count of maps	Biannual	PMU	
Village Maps		60	60	26	47	78.3					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2.2 Improved practices for increased climate resilience of agroforestry systems on households' tax allotments	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks							Projects/training records Focused group discussions, case studies, participatory end of FFS cycle evaluations disaggregated by gender	Biannual, periodic	PMU	(A) MIA and MAFFF officials and technical staff are willing to support CADP preparation. (A) Communities prepared to participate in planning. (A) Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for the development of economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to maintain their investments in economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to participate in self-monitoring and reporting activities. (A) Farmers willing to attend and participate in structured FFS activities. (A) MAFFF significantly increases travel allowances beyond current levels. (R) MAFFF has further reductions in operational funding.
	Groups supported	0	55	120	22	27	22.5				
	Total size of groups	0	550	1 200	220	768	64				
	3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices							Project records (village maps), mid-Term and EOP surveys	Biannual	PMU	
Hectares of land	0	900	2 000	976	1 012	50.6					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2.3 Improved practices for increased climate resilience of homestead gardens	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Projects/training records	Biannual	PMU	(A) MIA and MAFFF officials and technical staff are willing to support CADP preparation. (A) Communities prepared to participate in planning. (A) Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for the development of economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to maintain their investments in economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to participate in self-monitoring and reporting activities. (A) Farmers willing to attend and participate in structured FFS activities. (A) MAFFF significantly increases travel allowances beyond current levels. (R) MAFFF has further reductions in operational funding.
	Total number of attendances to training sessions				590	590					
	Men trained in crop		205	450	295	295	65.556				
	Women trained in crop		200	450	295	295	65.556				
	Young people trained in crop		300	540	0	0	0				
	Total persons trained in crop	0	405	900	590	590	65.556				
	Agricultural production facilities with increased water availability (rainwater tanks for 60 FFS model gardens)							Project records (village maps, procurement records), mid-Term and EOP surveys	Biannual	PMU	
	Rainwater Tanks	0	27	60	0	0	0				
	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition							Project records (village maps, procurement records), mid-Term and EOP surveys	Biannual	PMU	
	Households	0	936	2 080	0	0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2.4 Improved agro-forestry-based production and processing centres (weaving sheds) for handicrafts	Number of processing facilities constructed or rehabilitated for cyclone proof weaving sheds							Project records (village maps, procurement records), mid-Term and EOP surveys	Biannual	PMU	(A) MIA and MAFFF officials and technical staff are willing to support CADP preparation. (A) Communities prepared to participate in planning. (A) Communities willing to make in-kind and/or cash contributions for the development of economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to maintain their investments in economic livelihoods. (A) Communities willing to participate in self-monitoring and reporting activities. (A) Farmers willing to attend and participate in structured FFS activities. (A) MAFFF significantly increases travel allowances beyond current levels. (R) MAFFF has further reductions in operational funding.
	Facilities	0	20	60	0	0	0				
	Number of women benefiting from cyclone-proof weaving sheds							Mid-Term and EOP surveys, FGDs	Biannual	PMU	
	Females	0	400	900	0	0	0				

Tonga

Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II

Partial Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 23 November 2020 to 28 January 2021

Document Date: 09/03/2021

Project No. 2000001197

Report No. 5622-TO

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Component / Sub-component	Indicators	Unit	PY-1 Jul 2018 – Jun 2019		PY-2 Jul 2019 – Jun 2020		PY-3 Jul 2020 – Jun 2021		Cumulative		
			AWPB	Actual	AWPB	Actual	AWPB	Actual	Appraisal	Actual	%
Component 1: Community Development											
1.1 Community Development Plans											
	People trained in community management topics specified for Town and District Officers (TOs, DOs), Committee Members (CM), and Community Facilitators (CF)	DOs	11	4	15	16	2	0	19	20	105%
		TOs - Male	45	38	84	92	16	0	122	130	111%
		TOs - Female		0		5		0		5	
		CF's men	45	35	18	76	32	0	62	111	316%
		CF's women		9		76		0		85	
		CM men	450	4,431	9,277	4,011	642	0	18,693	8,442	94%
		CM women		4,985		4,149		0		9,134	
	No. of CDPs Formulated	New CDPs	30	30	32	29	3	0	62	59	95%
		Revised CDPs	15	7	53	40	13	0	60	47	78%
1.2 Resilient community infrastructure based on CDPs											
	Number of market, processing or storage facilities constructed / rehabilitated	number	10	0	31	0	17	0	62	0	0%
	No. of community infrastructure management committees trained	number	45	0	31	0	17	0	62	0	0%

Component / Sub-component	Indicators	Unit	PY-1		PY-2		PY-3		Cumulative		
			Jul 2018 – Jun 2019		Jul 2019 – Jun 2020		Jul 2020 – Jun 2021		Appraisal	Actual	%
			AWPB	Actual	AWPB	Actual	AWPB	Actual			
	Total CMs		0	9,296	0	9,856	0	11,120	0	0%	
	No. of direct beneficiaries of community infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated	Women CMs	0	4,646	0	4,965	0	5,560	0	0%	
Component 2: Sustainable economic livelihood											
2.1 Community Agriculture Development Plans (CADPs) - reflecting understanding of climate change and resilient agricultural systems.											
	Number of people trained in climate change risks and responses for increased resilience in agricultural systems Officials	men	0	142	25	167	200	127	147%		
		women	0	102	25	127					
	Number of people trained in climate change risks and responses for increased resilience in agricultural systems FFS	men	270	0	250	0	220	71	600	71	12%
		women	270	0	250	0	220	67	600	67	11%
	No. of revised/updated village maps including data from village surveys, and included in the CADP's	number	27	0	35	21	39	26	60	47	78%
2.2 Improved and climate resilience agroforestry systems on households' tax allotments											
	Number of persons/ groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks	groups	54	0	50	5	40	22	120	27	23%
		men	540	0	500	266	400	110	1,200	376	64%
		women		0		282		110		392	
	Area of land under improved management practices	Model Farm Acre	113	0	128	0	83	257	250	257	103%
		Cluster Farm Acre	2,115	0	2,496	36	1,567	701	4,700	737	16%
		Total Acre	2,228	0	2,624	36	1,650	958	4,950	994	20%

Component / Sub-component	Indicators	Unit	PY-1 Jul 2018 – Jun 2019		PY-2 Jul 2019 – Jun 2020		PY-3 Jul 2020 – Jun 2021		Cumulative		
			AWPB	Actual	AWPB	Actual	AWPB	Actual	Appraisal	Actual	%
<i>2.3 Improved and climate resilience home gardens</i>	Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies	men		0	200	75	150	220	450	295	66%
		women	405	0	200	75	150	220	450	295	66%
		youth		0	240	75	150	220	540	295	55%
<i>2.3 Improved and climate resilience home gardens</i>	Agricultural production facilities in vulnerable areas with increased water availability specified for rainwater tanks for 60 FFS model garden	number	27	0	32	0	20	0	60	0	0%
	Increased dietary diversity score at HH level	number	0	0					4	0	0
<i>2.4 Improved agro-forestry-based production and processing centres (weaving sheds) for handicrafts</i>	No. of processing facilities constructed or rehabilitated specified for cyclone proof weaving sheds.	number	27	0	32	0	20	0	60	0	0%
	Number of women benefiting from the improved cyclone-proof weaving sheds	women	405	0	400	0	300	0	900	0	0%

Tonga

Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II Partial Supervision Report

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: 23 November 2020 to 28 January 2021
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Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Annex 1: Implementable sub-projects based on the CDPs and CADPs

Table 1: List of Subprojects for Round 1 Component 1: “The Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Community Drinking Water Supply system to ensure water security”

	Community	Sector	Year	Name	Related Output
	Tongatapu				
	Lapaha				
1	Hoi	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2
2	Nukuleka	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2
3	Makaunga	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2
4	Talafo'ou	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2
5	Manuka	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2
6	Navutoka	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2
7	Kolonga	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2
8	Afa	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
9	Niutoua	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security	1.2

Table 2: List of Subprojects for Round 1 Component 2: “The Project to improve practice and increase climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming for the Community.”

	Community	Sector	Year	Name	Related Output
	'Eua Island				
	'Eua Fo'ou				
1	Angaha	Infrastructure	2020	Project for Upgrading and Maintenance of Malau Multi-Purpose Hall	2.4
2	'Ohonua	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
3	Tufuvai	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
4	Pangai	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
5	Houma	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3

	Community	Sector	Year	Name	Related Output
6	Ha'atu'a	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
7	Ta'anga	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
8	Angaha	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
9	Futu	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
10	'Esia	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
11	Sapa'ata	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
12	Fata'ulua	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
13	Mu'a	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
14	Tongamama'o	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
15	Petani	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
16	Mata'aho	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
	'Eua Motu'a				
17	'Ohonua	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
18	Tufuvai	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
19	Pangai	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
20	Houma	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
21	Ta'anga	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
	'Eua Fo'ou				
22	Angaha	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
23	'Esia	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
24	Sapa'ata	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
25	Fata'ulua	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
26	Mu'a	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
27	Tongamama'o	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
28	Petani	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
29	Mata'aho	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
	Tongatapu Lapaha				
30	Talasiu	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
38	Afa	Water	2020	Project for Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System to Ensure Water Security and support Home-Gardening	2.3
41	Talasiu	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
42	Afa	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
43	Makaunga	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
44	Navutoka	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2

	Community	Sector	Year	Name	Related Output
45	Niutoua	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
40	Tatakamotonga Nakolo	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
46	Nukunuku Nukunuku	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
47	Matahau	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
48	Kolovai Ha'avakatolo	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2
49	Ha'atafu	Agriculture	2020	The project to improved practise and increased climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming	2.2

Annex 2: Local institutions' analysis

Table 1: List of communities profiles

	District Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Community Profile
	Tongatapu						
	Tatakamotonga						
1	Holonga	93	306	276	582	1	Yes
2	Pelehake/'Alaki	132	403	433	836	1	Yes
3	Nakolo	73	231	232	463	2	Yes
4	Ha'asini/Hamula	147	405	438	843	1	Yes
5	Lavengatonga	70	197	204	401	1	Yes
6	Haveluliku	28	96	78	174	2	Yes
7	Fatumu	67	219	230	449	1	Yes
	Lapaha						
8	Talasiu	44	133	154	287	2	Yes
9	Hoi	80	231	219	450	1	Yes
10	Nukuleka	51	127	139	266	1	Yes
11	Makaunga	70	197	193	390	1	Yes
12	Talafo'ou	75	194	192	386	1	Yes

District Community		HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Community Profile
13	Manuka	47	181	157	338	1	Yes
14	Navutoka	129	379	410	789	1	Yes
15	Kolonga	230	580	588	1,168	1	Yes
16	Afa	70	208	193	401	2	Yes
17	Niutoua	119	385	355	740	1	Yes
18	'Eueiki	15	41	46	87	2	Yes
Nukunuku							
19	Matafonua	36	85	86	171	2	Yes
20	Fatai	61	151	161	312	1	Yes
21	Lakepa	53	178	187	365	1	Yes
22	Vaotu'u	84	229	224	453	1	Yes
23	Utulau	113	344	336	680	1	Yes
24	Ha'alalo	84	235	237	472	1	Yes
25	Ha'akame	118	384	351	735	1	Yes
26	Houma	350	1,048	1,088	2,136	1	Yes
Kolovai							
27	Kolovai	121	284	323	607	1	Yes
28	Te'ekiu	100	295	257	552	1	Yes
29	Masilamea	39	122	121	243	1	Yes
30	Fahefa	62	221	194	415	1	Yes
31	Ha'utu	29	84	103	187	1	Yes
32	Kala'au	20	57	65	122	2	Yes
33	Fo'ui	93	292	280	572	1	Yes
34	Ha'avakatolo	44	129	130	259	1	Yes
35	'Ahau	62	199	196	395	1	Yes
36	Kanokupolu	55	149	164	313	1	Yes
37	Ha'atafu	42	107	115	222	1	Yes
38	'Atataa	41	98	91	189	1	Yes
Neiafu							
39	Utui	55	150	150	300	1	Yes
40	Ofu	27	86	75	161	2	Yes

District Community		HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Community Profile
41	Okoa	48	136	125	261	1	Yes
42	Olo'ua	22	67	73	140	2	Yes
Pangaimotu							
43	Pangaimotu	125	342	319	661	2	Yes
44	'Utulei	26	71	61	132	1	Yes
45	Nga'unoho	34	109	109	218	1	Yes
46	'Utungake	57	151	160	311	1	Yes
Hahake							
47	Ha'alaufuli	82	201	211	412	1	Yes
48	Ha'akio	28	65	74	139	1	Yes
49	Houma	25	69	67	136	1	Yes
50	Mangia	19	49	55	104	1	Yes
51	Ta'anea	121	348	358	706	1	Yes
52	Tu'anekeviale	86	257	230	487	1	Yes
53	Koloa	37	103	94	197	2	Yes
54	Holeva	20	62	54	116	2	Yes
Leimatu'a							
55	Leimatu'a	218	555	550	1,105	1	Yes
56	Holonga	81	267	186	453	2	Yes
57	Feletoa	65	179	209	388	1	Yes
58	Mataika	102	251	239	490	1	Yes
Hihifo							
59	Longomapu	121	312	301	613	2	Yes
60	Taoa	89	236	260	496	2	Yes
61	Tefisi	113	308	280	588	2	Yes
62	Vaimalo	20	49	46	95	2	Yes
63	Tu'anuku	62	174	139	313	2	Yes
Motu							
64	Kapa	14	34	35	69	2	Yes
65	Falevai	23	55	58	113	2	Yes
66	'Otea	29	64	61	125	2	Yes

District Community		HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Community Profile
67	Lape	6	13	11	24	2	Yes
68	Matamaka	29	75	72	147	2	Yes
69	Nuapapu	24	66	69	135	2	Yes
70	Ovaka	21	42	43	85	2	Yes
71	Taunga	9	20	19	39	2	Yes
72	Hunga	52	125	104	229	2	Yes
Foa							
73	Fangale'ounga	30	89	85	174	1	Yes
74	Fotua	36	113	113	226	1	Yes
75	Lotofoa	67	213	197	410	1	Yes
76	Faleloa	61	163	179	342	1	Yes
77	Ha'afakahenga	18	52	50	102	1	Yes
78	Ha'ateiho Si'i	19	54	51	105	1	Yes
Lulunga							
79	Ha'afeva	47	141	120	261	2	Yes
80	Tungua	43	121	111	232	2	Yes
81	Fotuha'a	27	69	62	131	2	Yes
82	'O'ua Island	28	83	61	144	2	Yes
83	Matuku	23	56	53	109	2	Yes
84	Kotu	36	91	87	178	2	Yes
Nomuka							
85	Nomuka	86	242	235	477	1	Yes
86	Mango	10	31	19	50	1	Yes
87	Fonoifua	15	43	39	82	1	Yes
Ha'ano							
88	Fakakai	33	93	83	176	1	Yes
89	Pukotala	17	42	49	91	1	Yes
90	Ha'ano	27	61	54	115	1	Yes
91	Muitoa	9	17	20	37	1	Yes
92	Mo'unga'one	20	37	55	92	1	Yes

District Community		HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Community Profile
'Uiha							
93	'Uiha	78	228	187	415	1	Yes
94	Felemea	34	74	63	137	1	Yes
95	Lofanga	33	59	61	120	1	Yes
'Eua Motu'a							
96	'Ohonua	266	768	760	1,528	2	Yes
97	Tufuvai	37	114	117	231	2	Yes
98	Pangai	59	59	156	215	2	Yes
99	Houma	58	58	129	187	2	Yes
100	Ha'atu'a	91	91	244	335	2	Yes
101	Ta'anga	36	106	84	190	2	Yes
'Eua Fo'ou							
102	Angaha	72	199	202	401	2	Yes
103	Futu	43	126	136	262	2	Yes
104	'Esia	32	99	113	212	2	Yes
105	Sapa'ata	23	75	75	150	2	Yes
106	Fata'ulua	34	122	103	225	2	Yes
107	Mu'a	29	89	85	174	2	Yes
108	Tongamama'o	26	76	82	158	2	Yes
109	Petani	52	148	165	313	2	Yes
110	Mata'aho	48	134	135	269	2	Yes
Niuatoputapu							
111	Hihifo	67	154	130	284	2	Yes
112	Vaipoa	42	101	100	201	2	Yes
113	Falehau	46	112	119	231	2	Yes
114	Tafari	13	23	20	43	2	Yes
Niuafu'ou							
115	'Esia	29	73	64	137	2	Yes
116	Kolofu'ou	13	36	23	59	2	Yes
117	Sapa'ata	24	55	51	106	2	Yes
118	Fata'ulua	12	27	29	56	2	Yes

District Community		HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Community Profile
119	Mata'aho	5	10	13	23	2	Yes
120	Mu'a	7	10	15	25	2	Yes
121	Tongamama'o	9	31	18	49	2	Yes
122	Petani	15	35	33	68	2	Yes

Table 2: Readiness level

	Island	District	CODE	Communities	C-1	C-2	CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING PHASE					GENERAL PLANNING PHASE				DETAIL PLANNING PHASE					IMPLEMNTATION PHASE					100%			
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	
							Induction - D	Induction - C	Recruitment - F	Baseline-S	Training [D O, TO, CF]	Community Mapping	Community Planning	Community re-organise	Sub-committ ee T	Sub-committ ee P	Sub-pr oject ID ID	Sub-pr oject CN	Dis trict Dev Pla n	Sub -proj ect Proposal	Propo sal Evaluati on	Isl and Dev P lan	Sub -proj ect dis burse	Isl and Strategi c Dev P	Sub-pr oject OP M		Sub-proj ect F Insp ecti on	Moni toring & Evaluati on	
							3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	8%	4%	3%	3%	3%		
1	Tong atapu	Tatakamotonga	25	Holonga	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%							72%
2	Tong atapu	Tatakamotonga	26A	Pelehake / Álakifonua	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%							72%
3	Tong atapu	Tatakamotonga	28	Nakolo		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%							76%
4	Tong atapu	Tatakamotonga	29	Ha'asini/Hamula	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%							76%
5	Tong atapu	Tatakamotonga	30	Lavengatonga	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%							76%
6	Tong atapu	Tatakamotonga	31	Haveluliku		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%							72%
7	Tong atapu	Tatakamotonga	32	Fatumu	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%							76%
8	Tong atapu	Lapaha	34	Talasiu		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%							76%
9	Tong atapu	Lapaha	35	Hoi	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%							76%
10	Tong atapu	Lapaha	36	Nukuleka	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%							76%

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11	Tongatapu	Lapaha	37	Makaunga	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
12	Tongatapu	Lapaha	38	Talafo'ou	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
13	Tongatapu	Lapaha	39	Manuka	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
14	Tongatapu	Lapaha	40	Navutoka	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
15	Tongatapu	Lapaha	41	Kolonga	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
16	Tongatapu	Lapaha	42	Afa		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
17	Tongatapu	Lapaha	43	Niutoua	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
18	Tongatapu	Lapaha	44	'Eueiki		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
19	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	48	Matafonua		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%																		72%
20	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	49	Fatai	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%																	76%
21	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	50	Lakepa	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%																		72%
22	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	51	Vaotu'u	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%																		72%
23	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	52	Utulau	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%																		72%
24	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	53	Ha'alalo	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%																		72%
25	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	54	Ha'akame	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%																		72%

26	Tongatapu	Nukunuku	55	Houma	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%										72%
27	Tongatapu	Kolovai	56	Kolovai	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%										4%										33%
28	Tongatapu	Kolovai	57	Te'ekiu	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%										76%
29	Tongatapu	Kolovai	58	Masilamea	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%										76%
30	Tongatapu	Kolovai	59	Fahefa	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%										72%
31	Tongatapu	Kolovai	60	Ha'utu	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%										76%
32	Tongatapu	Kolovai	61	Kala'au		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%										72%
33	Tongatapu	Kolovai	62	Fo'ui	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%										72%
34	Tongatapu	Kolovai	63	Ha'avakato	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%										76%
35	Tongatapu	Kolovai	64	Ahau	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%										72%
36	Tongatapu	Kolovai	65	Kanokupolu	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%										76%
37	Tongatapu	Kolovai	66	Ha'atafu	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%			4%										72%
38	Tongatapu	Kolovai	67	Atataa Island	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%				4%			4%										57%
39	Vava'u	Neiafu	04	Utui	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%										76%
40	Vava'u	Neiafu	05	Ofu		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%										45%

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41	Vava'u	Neiafu	06	Okoa	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								76%
42	Vava'u	Neiafu	07	Olo'ua Island		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									45%
43	Vava'u	Pangaimotu	08	Pangaimotu		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								76%
44	Vava'u	Pangaimotu	09	Utulei	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	3%	3%		4%									63%
45	Vava'u	Pangaimotu	10	Nga'uno ho	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%									71%
46	Vava'u	Pangaimotu	11	Utungake	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%		3%	3%	4%									63%
47	Vava'u	Hahake	13	Ha'alaufuli	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%									71%
48	Vava'u	Hahake	14	Ha'akio	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%									71%
49	Vava'u	Hahake	15	Houma	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%									71%
50	Vava'u	Hahake	16	Mangia	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%									71%
51	Vava'u	Hahake	17	Ta'anea	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%									71%
52	Vava'u	Hahake	18	Tu'anekivale	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								76%
53	Vava'u	Hahake	19	Koloa		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								76%
54	Vava'u	Hahake	20	Holeva		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%									71%
55	Vava'u	Leimatua	21	Leimatu'a	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%																33%

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56	Vava'u	Leimatua	22	Holonga		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%			4%						71%
57	Vava'u	Leimatua	23	Feletoa	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	4%			4%						71%
58	Vava'u	Leimatua	24	Mataika	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%						76%
59	Vava'u	Hihifo	25	Longomapu		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%			3%		4%			4%						52%
60	Vava'u	Hihifo	26	Taoa		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%					3%					4%						36%
61	Vava'u	Hihifo	27	Tefisi		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%		3%	3%	4%			4%						63%
62	Vava'u	Hihifo	28	Vaimalo		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%						76%
63	Vava'u	Hihifo	29	Tu'anuku		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%		4%						76%
64	Vava'u	Motu	30	Kapa		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%						45%
65	Vava'u	Motu	31	Falevai		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%						45%
66	Vava'u	Motu	32	Otea		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%						45%
67	Vava'u	Motu	33	Lape		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%						45%
68	Vava'u	Motu	34	Matamaka		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%						45%
69	Vava'u	Motu	35	Nuapapu		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%						45%
70	Vava'u	Motu	36	Ovaka		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%			4%						45%

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71	Vava'u	Motu	37	Taunga	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															45%
72	Vava'u	Motu	38	Hunga	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															45%
73	Ha'apai	Foa	05	Fangale'ounga	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
74	Ha'apai	Foa	06	Fotua	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
75	Ha'apai	Foa	07	Lotofoa	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
76	Ha'apai	Foa	08	Faleloa	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%																							29%
77	Ha'apai	Foa	09	Ha'afakahenga	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
78	Ha'apai	Foa	10	Ha'ateihosi'i	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
79	Ha'apai	Lulunga	11	Ha'afeva	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
80	Ha'apai	Lulunga	12	Tungua	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
81	Ha'apai	Lulunga	13	Fotuha'a	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
82	Ha'apai	Lulunga	14	O'ua	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
83	Ha'apai	Lulunga	15	Matuku	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
84	Ha'apai	Lulunga	16	Kotu	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%
85	Ha'apai	Mu'omua	17	Nomuka	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%							4%															41%

86	Ha'apai	Mu'omua	18	Mango	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
87	Ha'apai	Mu'omua	19	Fonoifua	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
88	Ha'apai	Ha'ano	21	Fakakai	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
89	Ha'apai	Ha'ano	22	Pukotala	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
90	Ha'apai	Ha'ano	23	Ha'ano	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
91	Ha'apai	Ha'ano	24	Muitoa	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
92	Ha'apai	Ha'ano	25	Mo'unga'one	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
93	Ha'apai	'Uiha	26	Uiha	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
94	Ha'apai	'Uiha	27	Felema	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
95	Ha'apai	'Uiha	28	Lofanga	1		3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%						4%									41%
96	'Eua	'Eua Motu'a	01	Ohonua		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
97	'Eua	'Eua Motu'a	02	Tufuvai		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
98	'Eua	'Eua Motu'a	03	Pangai		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
99	'Eua	'Eua Motu'a	04	Houma		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
100	'Eua	'Eua Motu'a	05	Ha'atu'a /Kolomaile		1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%

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101	'Eua	'Eua Motu'a	06	Ta'anga	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
102	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	07	Angaha	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
103	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	08	Futu	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
104	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	09	Esia	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
105	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	10	Sapa'ata	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
106	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	11	Fata'ulu	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
107	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	12	Mu'a	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
108	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	13	Tongamama'o	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
109	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	14	Petani	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
110	'Eua	'Eua Fo'ou	15	Mata'aho	1	3%	3%	3%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	8%	8%	3%	4%	4%	4%								72%
111	Niuatoputapu	Niuatoputapu	01	Hihifo	1																						0%
112	Niuatoputapu	Niuatoputapu	02	Vaipoa	1																						0%
113	Niuatoputapu	Niuatoputapu	03	Falehau	1																						0%
114	Niuatoputapu	Niuatoputapu	04	Tafari	1																						0%
115	Niuafou	Niuafou	01	'Esia	1																						0%

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116	Niuafo'ou	Niuafo'ou	02	Kolof'ou	1																		0%
117	Niuafo'ou	Niuafo'ou	03	Sapaata	1																		0%
118	Niuafo'ou	Niuafo'ou	04	Fata'ulu	1																		0%
119	Niuafo'ou	Niuafo'ou	05	Mata'aho	1																		0%
120	Niuafo'ou	Niuafo'ou	06	Mu'a	1																		0%
121	Niuafo'ou	Niuafo'ou	07	Tongama'ou	1																		0%
122	Niuafo'ou	Niuafo'ou	08	Petani	1																		0%
					62	60																	

Table 3: Stages and steps of TRIP II implementation

Planning and Operation Steps	Key Points		
1. PREPARATION PHASE			
1. Sign MOU between MORDT II and MFNP	▪ As for TRIP I		
2. Sign MOU between MORDT II and MIA	▪ As for TRIP I		
3. Sign MOU between MORDT II and MAFFF	▪ See design for suggested areas of cooperation		
4. Recruit Project staff	▪ Need new specialist staff for C2, plus M&E and KM, and other support and administration skills		
5. Train Project staff on TRIP II	▪ Induction training for existing and new staff, with focus on new design, especially Component 2. Need to include simple BCA and VCA as these topics are new to TRIP II		
2. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PHASE			
6. Run induction programme for District and Town Officers (DOs and TOs)	▪ Same for both Components		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce TRIP II design, including need to mainstream Climate Resilience (CR) into all Sub-Projects designs - C1 and C2 ▪ Describe how C2 is different from C1 - with its focus on sustainable livelihoods ▪ Important to use this induction process to build understanding of new design, and of the need for different plans for C1 and C2
7. Design and test M&E framework	▪ Same for both Components		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build on CCDP's experience from Indonesia ▪ Address M&E short-comings in TRIP I
8. Run RIMS and baseline surveys	▪ RIMS is adequate for basic C1 and C2 data	▪ Need additional data for C2 - village baselines and estate maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard IFAD requirement - adjusted for Tongan situation ▪ Add non-RIMS questions to cover specific C2.1 info and data required by ASAP - current agricultural situation, food security and climate risk ▪ Consider use of TRIP I and TRIP II baselines as "with" and "without Project" situations
9. Recruit Community Facilitators (CFs)	▪ Same for both Components - but need different mix of skills for C1 and C2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will be required to assist TOs with C1 and C2 plan preparation and implementation ▪ TOs must be involved in this step as CFs will come from target communities, and could graduate to TOs, once experienced
10. Run induction and promotion campaigns for target communities	▪ Same for both Components		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities learn about what TRIP can offer, how the Project will operate, and gain clarity on expected community contributions ▪ Need promotional materials and posters about TRIP II - videos would be useful
11. Train DOs, TOs and CFs	▪ Specific for planning C1	▪ Specific for planning C2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C1 and C2 require different planning skills, therefore specific training will be required for C1 and C2 ▪ TRIP II has numerous Sub-Project options which need to be factored in the CDPs and the CADPs - DOs, TOs and CFs will need to understand these options ▪ Staff will need to be aware of the new farming systems technologies expected to be included in C2 plans ▪ Also include simple BCA and VCA in training curricula
3. GENERAL PLANNING PHASE			
12. Train Village Sub-Committees in	▪ Same as TRIP I, but with	▪ More complicated - need	▪ This is preparing the Sub-Committees for Steps 16, 17, 18 and 20; and importantly the

Planning and Operation Steps		Key Points	
sectoral planning for C1 and C2.	more explicit focus on CR, with specific section in CDPs	to comply with IFAD's guidelines on Climate Risk Assessment	development and implementation of climate resilience guidelines and indicators, so that resilience to the impact of climate variability and change is built into the agricultural planning, design and implementation of livelihood systems (Sub-Component 2.1 activities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs a specific CR capacity building package, plus basic CBA
13. Prepare village maps as basis for CR assessment and Risk Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required, interventions are one-off and do not cover whole village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needed to plan and monitor village development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is what TRIP I refers to as risk mapping - the FAO TCP on 'Eua is piloting risk mapping Use digitized maps from Ministry of Lands which show tax allotment boundaries and house allotments
14. Formulate Group Development Plans (GDPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need plans for community infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need plans for sustainable livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first planning step - women, men and youth prepare their own plans
15. Formulate Community Development Plans (CDPs). LF Output 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must include general plans for C1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must include general plans for C2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first general plan which is an amalgamation of the Step 14 plans. The CDPs are then further broken down into sector plans (Sub-Committee Development Plans) for health, education, agriculture, etc. - see Step 17
16. Reorganize communities, Sub-Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate committee for C1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate committee for C2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are organized into Sub-committees which reflect the Sub-Committee Development Plans to be prepared under Step 17
4. DETAILED PLANNING PHASE			
17. Formulate Sub-Committee Development Plans (SCDPs) for all sectors - CADP covers agriculture. LF Output 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate plan for C1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate plan for C2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are the more detailed sector plans which are developed from the CDPs There is one plan for each sector, including the Community Agriculture Development Plan (CADP) The CADP is based on activities in Sub-Component 2.1 - the development and implementation of CR guidelines and indicators
18. Identify Sub-Projects for C1 and C2. Note: Sub-Projects are the support packages offered under C1 and C2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate list of Sub-Projects for C1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate list of Sub-Projects for C2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is where communities select development options for inclusion in the component plans. Options for C1 cover economic infrastructure; and for C2, sustainable livelihoods Important to update village maps at this stage and complete baseline soil sampling
19. Prepare Sub-Project Concept Notes (SPCNs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate SPCN for C1, and include simple BCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate SPCN for C2, and include simple BCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPCNs are the basis for CEIG and CELG applications which are presented to the PRAC
20. Formulate District Development Plans (DDPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C1 and C2 are included in the DDPs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate plan amalgamation step which results in CDPs and CADPs being fed into MIA's hierarchical system which ends at the TSDF level
21. Prepare Sub-Project Detailed Plans (SPDPs) and submit to PRAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate SPDPs for C1, and include simple BCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate SPDP for C2, and include simple BCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPDPs for C1 cover economic infrastructure and for C2, sustainable livelihoods The CADP developed under Step 17 is broken down into resourced and costed SPDPs for C2 SPDPs will be required to comply with IFAD's requirements for CR PRAC needs to be more rigorous in screening out un-economic Sub-Projects SPDPs will be subjected to basic Financial and Economic Analyses, and VCA if appropriate
22. Cross-check against CR guidelines and indicators, and risk map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate for C1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate for C2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An important step to comply with IFAD's Climate Risk Assessment requirements
5. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE			
23. Formulate Island Development Plans (IDPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C1 and C2 are included in the IDPs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate plan amalgamation step which results in CDPs and CADPs being fed into MIA's hierarchical system which ends at the TSDF level
24. Procure and disburse for C1 and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate for C1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate for C2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is implementation of the economic infrastructure plans under C1, and the

Planning and Operation Steps		Key Points	
C2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable livelihood CADPs under C2 Both Components will be supported by the PMU's Procurement Officer The SPDPs for C2 will also be supported by the PMU's technical staff assigned to C2
25. Formulate Island Strategic Development Plans (ISDPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C1 and C2 are included in the IDPs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate plan amalgamation step which results in CDPs and CADPs being fed into MIA's hierarchical system which ends at the TSDF level Includes topics not covered by TRIP II - for example transport and infrastructure
26. Operate and maintain SPDPs. LF Outputs 1.2; and 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the plans for C1, and maintain infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the plans for C2 (over more than one year) train women, men and youth in new technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For infrastructure for C1 For C2, a wider range of activities - depending on the selection of Sub-Projects from fishing, handicrafts, home gardens and tax allotment packages C2 will also need ongoing support in the form of farmer training through use of FFSs
27. Final inspection and completion of Sub-Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing support will be required for C2 - training and mentoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For infrastructure for C1 For C2, a wider range of activities - depending on the selection of Sub-Projects from fishing, handicrafts, home gardens and tax allotment packages
28. Monitoring and Evaluation of Sub-Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For infrastructure - periodic for two years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will be ongoing for C2 as agriculture production levels change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing for C1 and C2, noting that benefits from some C2 activities (e.g. perennial tree planting) will take time to materialize Include use of checklist to monitor implementation of CR agriculture activities

Annex 3: Women and youth priorities (CDPs)

Table 1: List of communities with Women Development Plans (WDP)

District	Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	WDP
Tongatapu Island							
Tatakamotonga							
1	Holonga	93	306	276	582	1	Yes
2	Pelehake/'Alaki	132	403	433	836	1	Yes
3	Nakolo	73	231	232	463	2	Yes
4	Ha'asini/Hamula	147	405	438	843	1	Yes
5	Lavengatonga	70	197	204	401	1	Yes
6	Haveluliku	28	96	78	174	2	Yes
7	Fatumu	67	219	230	449	1	Yes
Lapaha							
8	Talasiu	44	133	154	287	2	Yes
9	Hoi	80	231	219	450	1	Yes
10	Nukuleka	51	127	139	266	1	Yes
11	Makaunga	70	197	193	390	1	Yes
12	Talafo'ou	75	194	192	386	1	Yes
13	Manuka	47	181	157	338	1	Yes
14	Navutoka	129	379	410	789	1	Yes
15	Kolonga	230	580	588	1,168	1	Yes
16	Afa	70	208	193	401	2	Yes
17	Niutoua	119	385	355	740	1	Yes
18	'Eueiki	15	41	46	87	2	Yes
Nukunuku							
19	Matafonua	36	85	86	171	2	Yes
20	Fatai	61	151	161	312	1	Yes
21	Lakepa	53	178	187	365	1	Yes
22	Vaotu'u	84	229	224	453	1	Yes
23	Utulau	113	344	336	680	1	Yes
24	Ha'alalo	84	235	237	472	1	Yes
25	Ha'akame	118	384	351	735	1	Yes
26	Houma	350	1,048	1,088	2,136	1	Yes
Kolovai							
27	Kolovai	121	284	323	607	1	Yes
28	Te'ekiu	100	295	257	552	1	Yes
29	Masilamea	39	122	121	243	1	Yes
30	Fahefa	62	221	194	415	1	Yes
31	Ha'utu	29	84	103	187	1	Yes
32	Kala'au	20	57	65	122	2	Yes
33	Fo'ui	93	292	280	572	1	Yes
34	Ha'avakatolo	44	129	130	259	1	Yes
35	'Ahau	62	199	196	395	1	Yes
36	Kanokupolu	55	149	164	313	1	Yes
37	Ha'atafu	42	107	115	222	1	Yes
38	'Atataa	41	98	91	189	1	Yes
Vava'u Island							
Neiafu							
39	Utui	55	150	150	300	1	Yes

District Community		HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	WDP
40	Ofu	27	86	75	161	2	Yes
41	Okoa	48	136	125	261	1	Yes
42	Olo'ua	22	67	73	140	2	Yes
Pangaimotu							
43	Pangaimotu	125	342	319	661	2	Yes
44	'Utulei	26	71	61	132	1	Yes
45	Nga'unoho	34	109	109	218	1	Yes
46	'Utungake	57	151	160	311	1	Yes
Hahake							
47	Ha'alaufuli	82	201	211	412	1	Yes
48	Ha'akio	28	65	74	139	1	Yes
49	Houma	25	69	67	136	1	Yes
50	Mangia	19	49	55	104	1	Yes
51	Ta'anea	121	348	358	706	1	Yes
52	Tu'anekeviale	86	257	230	487	1	Yes
53	Koloa	37	103	94	197	2	Yes
54	Holeva	20	62	54	116	2	Yes
Leimatu'a							
55	Leimatu'a	218	555	550	1,105	1	Yes
56	Holonga	81	267	186	453	2	Yes
57	Feletoa	65	179	209	388	1	Yes
58	Mataika	102	251	239	490	1	Yes
Hihifo							
59	Longomapu	121	312	301	613	2	Yes
60	Taoa	89	236	260	496	2	Yes
61	Tefisi	113	308	280	588	2	Yes
62	Vaimalo	20	49	46	95	2	Yes
63	Tu'anuku	62	174	139	313	2	Yes
Motu							
64	Kapa	14	34	35	69	2	Yes
65	Falevai	23	55	58	113	2	Yes
66	'Otea	29	64	61	125	2	Yes
67	Lape	6	13	11	24	2	Yes
68	Matamaka	29	75	72	147	2	Yes
69	Nuapapu	24	66	69	135	2	Yes
70	Ovaka	21	42	43	85	2	Yes
71	Taunga	9	20	19	39	2	Yes
72	Hunga	52	125	104	229	2	Yes
Ha'apai Island							
Foa							
73	Fangale'ounga	30	89	85	174	1	Yes
74	Fotua	36	113	113	226	1	Yes
75	Lotofoa	67	213	197	410	1	Yes
76	Faleloa	61	163	179	342	1	Yes
77	Ha'afakahenga	18	52	50	102	1	Yes
78	Ha'ateiho Si'i	19	54	51	105	1	Yes
Lulunga							
79	Ha'afeva	47	141	120	261	2	Yes
80	Tungua	43	121	111	232	2	Yes
81	Fotuha'a	27	69	62	131	2	Yes

	District Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	WDP
82	'O'ua Island	28	83	61	144	2	Yes
83	Matuku	23	56	53	109	2	Yes
84	Kotu	36	91	87	178	2	Yes
Nomuka							
85	Nomuka	86	242	235	477	1	Yes
86	Mango	10	31	19	50	1	Yes
87	Fonoifua	15	43	39	82	1	Yes
Ha'ano							
88	Fakakai	33	93	83	176	1	Yes
89	Pukotala	17	42	49	91	1	Yes
90	Ha'ano	27	61	54	115	1	Yes
91	Muitoa	9	17	20	37	1	Yes
92	Mo'unga'one	20	37	55	92	1	Yes
'Uiha							
93	'Uiha	78	228	187	415	1	Yes
94	Felemea	34	74	63	137	1	Yes
95	Lofanga	33	59	61	120	1	Yes
'Eua Island							
'Eua Motu'a							
96	'Ohonua	266	768	760	1,528	2	Yes
97	Tufuvai	37	114	117	231	2	Yes
98	Pangai	59	59	156	215	2	Yes
99	Houma	58	58	129	187	2	Yes
100	Ha'atu'a	91	91	244	335	2	Yes
101	Ta'anga	36	106	84	190	2	Yes
'Eua Fo'ou							
102	Angaha	72	199	202	401	2	Yes
103	Futu	43	126	136	262	2	Yes
104	'Esia	32	99	113	212	2	Yes
105	Sapa'ata	23	75	75	150	2	Yes
106	Fata'ulua	34	122	103	225	2	Yes
107	Mu'a	29	89	85	174	2	Yes
108	Tongamama'o	26	76	82	158	2	Yes
109	Petani	52	148	165	313	2	Yes
110	Mata'aho	48	134	135	269	2	Yes
Niuatoputapu							
111	Hihifo	67	154	130	284	2	Yes
112	Vaipoa	42	101	100	201	2	Yes
113	Falehau	46	112	119	231	2	Yes
114	Tafari	13	23	20	43	2	Yes
Niuafu'ou							
115	'Esia	29	73	64	137	2	Yes
116	Kolofu'ou	13	36	23	59	2	Yes
117	Sapa'ata	24	55	51	106	2	Yes
118	Fata'ulua	12	27	29	56	2	Yes
119	Mata'aho	5	10	13	23	2	Yes
120	Mu'a	7	10	15	25	2	Yes
121	Tongamama'o	9	31	18	49	2	Yes
122	Petani	15	35	33	68	2	Yes

Table 2: List of communities with Youth Development Plans (YDP)

	District Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	YDP
	Tongatapu Island						
	Tatakamotonga						
1	Holonga	93	306	276	582	1	Yes
2	Pelehake/'Alaki	132	403	433	836	1	Yes
3	Nakolo	73	231	232	463	2	Yes
4	Ha'asini/Hamula	147	405	438	843	1	Yes
5	Lavengatonga	70	197	204	401	1	Yes
6	Haveluliku	28	96	78	174	2	Yes
7	Fatumu	67	219	230	449	1	Yes
	Lapaha						
8	Talasiu	44	133	154	287	2	Yes
9	Hoi	80	231	219	450	1	Yes
10	Nukuleka	51	127	139	266	1	Yes
11	Makaunga	70	197	193	390	1	Yes
12	Talafo'ou	75	194	192	386	1	Yes
13	Manuka	47	181	157	338	1	Yes
14	Navutoka	129	379	410	789	1	Yes
15	Kolonga	230	580	588	1,168	1	Yes
16	Afa	70	208	193	401	2	Yes
17	Niutoua	119	385	355	740	1	Yes
18	'Eueiki	15	41	46	87	2	Yes
	Nukunuku						
19	Matafonua	36	85	86	171	2	Yes
20	Fatai	61	151	161	312	1	Yes
21	Lakepa	53	178	187	365	1	Yes
22	Vaotu'u	84	229	224	453	1	Yes
23	Utulau	113	344	336	680	1	Yes
24	Ha'alalo	84	235	237	472	1	Yes
25	Ha'akame	118	384	351	735	1	Yes
26	Houma	350	1,048	1,088	2,136	1	Yes
	Kolovai						
27	Kolovai	121	284	323	607	1	Yes
28	Te'ekiu	100	295	257	552	1	Yes
29	Masilamea	39	122	121	243	1	Yes
30	Fahefa	62	221	194	415	1	Yes
31	Ha'utu	29	84	103	187	1	Yes
32	Kala'au	20	57	65	122	2	Yes
33	Fo'ui	93	292	280	572	1	Yes
34	Ha'avakatolo	44	129	130	259	1	Yes
35	'Ahau	62	199	196	395	1	Yes
36	Kanokupolu	55	149	164	313	1	Yes
37	Ha'atafu	42	107	115	222	1	Yes
38	'Atataa	41	98	91	189	1	Yes
	Vava'u Island						
	Neiafu						
39	Utui	55	150	150	300	1	Yes
40	Ofu	27	86	75	161	2	Yes
41	Okoa	48	136	125	261	1	Yes
42	Olo'ua	22	67	73	140	2	Yes

	District Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	YDP
	Pangaimotu						
43	Pangaimotu	125	342	319	661	2	Yes
44	'Utulei	26	71	61	132	1	Yes
45	Nga'unoho	34	109	109	218	1	Yes
46	'Utungake	57	151	160	311	1	Yes
	Hahake						
47	Ha'alaufuli	82	201	211	412	1	Yes
48	Ha'akio	28	65	74	139	1	Yes
49	Houma	25	69	67	136	1	Yes
50	Mangia	19	49	55	104	1	Yes
51	Ta'anea	121	348	358	706	1	Yes
52	Tu'anekeviale	86	257	230	487	1	Yes
53	Koloa	37	103	94	197	2	Yes
54	Holeva	20	62	54	116	2	Yes
	Leimatu'a						
55	Leimatu'a	218	555	550	1,105	1	Yes
56	Holonga	81	267	186	453	2	Yes
57	Feletoa	65	179	209	388	1	Yes
58	Mataika	102	251	239	490	1	Yes
	Hihifo						
59	Longomapu	121	312	301	613	2	Yes
60	Taoa	89	236	260	496	2	Yes
61	Tefisi	113	308	280	588	2	Yes
62	Vaimalo	20	49	46	95	2	Yes
63	Tu'anuku	62	174	139	313	2	Yes
	Motu						
64	Kapa	14	34	35	69	2	Yes
65	Falevai	23	55	58	113	2	Yes
66	'Otea	29	64	61	125	2	Yes
67	Lape	6	13	11	24	2	Yes
68	Matamaka	29	75	72	147	2	Yes
69	Nuapapu	24	66	69	135	2	Yes
70	Ovaka	21	42	43	85	2	Yes
71	Taunga	9	20	19	39	2	Yes
72	Hunga	52	125	104	229	2	Yes
	Ha'apai Island						
	Foa						
73	Fangale'ounga	30	89	85	174	1	Yes
74	Fotua	36	113	113	226	1	Yes
75	Lotofoa	67	213	197	410	1	Yes
76	Faleloa	61	163	179	342	1	Yes
77	Ha'afakahenga	18	52	50	102	1	Yes
78	Ha'ateiho Si'i	19	54	51	105	1	Yes
	Lulunga						
79	Ha'afeva	47	141	120	261	2	Yes
80	Tungua	43	121	111	232	2	Yes
81	Fotuha'a	27	69	62	131	2	Yes
82	'O'ua Island	28	83	61	144	2	Yes
83	Matuku	23	56	53	109	2	Yes
84	Kotu	36	91	87	178	2	Yes

	District Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	YDP
	Nomuka						
85	Nomuka	86	242	235	477	1	Yes
86	Mango	10	31	19	50	1	Yes
87	Fonoifua	15	43	39	82	1	Yes
	Ha'ano						
88	Fakakai	33	93	83	176	1	Yes
89	Pukotala	17	42	49	91	1	Yes
90	Ha'ano	27	61	54	115	1	Yes
91	Muitoa	9	17	20	37	1	Yes
92	Mo'unga'one	20	37	55	92	1	Yes
	'Uiha						
93	'Uiha	78	228	187	415	1	Yes
94	Felemea	34	74	63	137	1	Yes
95	Lofanga	33	59	61	120	1	Yes
	'Eua Island						
	'Eua Motu'a						
96	'Ohonua	266	768	760	1,528	2	Yes
97	Tufuvai	37	114	117	231	2	Yes
98	Pangai	59	59	156	215	2	Yes
99	Houma	58	58	129	187	2	Yes
100	Ha'atu'a	91	91	244	335	2	Yes
101	Ta'anga	36	106	84	190	2	Yes
	'Eua Fo'ou						
102	Angaha	72	199	202	401	2	Yes
103	Futu	43	126	136	262	2	Yes
104	'Esia	32	99	113	212	2	Yes
105	Sapa'ata	23	75	75	150	2	Yes
106	Fata'ulua	34	122	103	225	2	Yes
107	Mu'a	29	89	85	174	2	Yes
108	Tongamama'o	26	76	82	158	2	Yes
109	Petani	52	148	165	313	2	Yes
110	Mata'aho	48	134	135	269	2	Yes
	Niuatoputapu						
111	Hihifo	67	154	130	284	2	Yes
112	Vaipoa	42	101	100	201	2	Yes
113	Falehau	46	112	119	231	2	Yes
114	Tafari	13	23	20	43	2	Yes
	Niuafu'ou						
115	'Esia	29	73	64	137	2	Yes
116	Kolofo'ou	13	36	23	59	2	Yes
117	Sapa'ata	24	55	51	106	2	Yes
118	Fata'ulua	12	27	29	56	2	Yes
119	Mata'aho	5	10	13	23	2	Yes
120	Mu'a	7	10	15	25	2	Yes
121	Tongamama'o	9	31	18	49	2	Yes
122	Petani	15	35	33	68	2	Yes

Annex 4: Community engagement

Table 1: Community participation (CDPs and CADPs)

Target Communities by Population								CDP Target (15+)			CDP Target 80% (15+)			Actual Community Planning Participation					
Island Group	District	Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Women	Youth F	Youth M	Men	Total	%
Tongatapu	Tatakamotonga	1. Holonga	89	239	249	488	1	150	153	303	120	122	242	91	45	57	76	269	89%
		2. Pelehake	150	388	408	796	1	232	241	473	186	193	379	151	69	84	152	456	96%
		3. Nakolo	65	204	202	406	2	137	130	267	110	104	214	58	24	67	73	222	83%
		4. Ha'asini/Hamula	158	424	459	883	1	252	294	546	202	235	437	186	74	44	138	442	81%
		5. Lavengatonga	65	175	184	359	1	108	116	224	86	93	179	55	45	38	48	186	83%
		6. Haveluliku	26	85	90	175	2	58	53	111	46	42	88	24	7	15	22	68	61%
		7. Fatumu	63	190	206	396	1	127	135	262	102	108	210	85	32	42	63	222	85%
	Lapaha	8. Talasiu	58	175	188	363	2	89	114	203	71	91	162	58	50	22	49	179	88%
		9. Hoi	75	215	210	425	1	139	143	282	111	114	225	78	37	63	81	259	92%
		10. Nukuleka	45	130	120	250	1	76	73	149	61	58	119	44	21	25	40	130	87%
		11. Makaunga	58	195	184	379	1	103	117	220	82	94	176	59	38	33	66	196	89%
		12. Talafo'ou	74	197	171	368	1	131	119	250	105	95	200	90	32	45	51	218	87%
		13. Manuka	46	144	128	272	1	90	83	173	72	66	138	55	38	30	33	156	90%
		14. Navutoka	118	328	384	712	1	193	229	422	154	183	337	110	68	41	123	342	81%
		15. Kolonga	216	546	599	1,145	1	327	392	719	262	314	576	221	105	115	160	601	84%
		16. Afa	71	237	237	474	2	142	140	282	114	112	226	77	49	66	55	247	88%
		17. Niutoua	130	341	330	671	1	224	226	450	179	181	360	179	52	62	93	386	86%
		18. 'Eueiki	12	32	45	77	2	19	23	42	15	18	33	9	0	5	8	22	52%
	Nukunuku	19. Matafonua	45	122	111	233	2	73	77	150	58	62	120	43	19	17	40	119	79%
		20. Fatai	60	154	160	314	1	92	95	187	74	76	150	43	46	36	52	177	95%
		21. Lakepa	54	158	155	313	1	86	100	186	69	80	149	53	26	31	41	151	81%
		22. Vaotu'u	81	245	248	493	1	150	168	318	120	134	254	79	63	64	62	268	84%
		23. Utulau	98	284	330	614	1	169	219	388	135	175	310	102	63	55	96	316	81%

Target Communities by Population								CDP Target (15+)			CDP Target 80% (15+)			Actual Community Planning Participation					
Island Group	District	Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Women	Youth F	Youth M	Men	Total	%
Vava'u		24. Ha'alalo	103	307	303	610	1	178	182	360	142	146	288	97	31	73	98	299	83%
		25. Ha'akame	116	395	352	747	1	216	230	446	173	184	357	114	66	57	126	363	81%
		26. Houma	366	1057	1029	2,086	1	628	676	1,304	502	541	1,043	324	178	136	292	930	71%
	Kolovai	27. Kolovai	118	306	312	618	1	196	219	415	157	175	332					0	0%
		28. Te'ekiu	104	293	277	570	1	184	196	380	147	157	304	142	50	35	96	323	85%
		29. Masilamea	34	128	93	221	1	72	63	135	58	50	108	46	25	25	39	135	100%
		30. Fahefa	72	204	211	415	1	123	133	256	98	106	204	66	45	47	83	241	94%
		31. Ha'utu	39	113	155	268	1	68	92	160	54	74	128	55	41	17	52	165	103%
		32. Kala'au	26	76	76	152	2	42	46	88	34	37	71	27	11	11	16	65	74%
		33. Fo'ui	106	344	313	657	1	204	189	393	163	151	314	149	57	52	127	385	98%
		34. Ha'avakatolo	40	91	104	195	1	66	79	145	53	63	116	35	29	16	45	125	86%
		35. 'Ahau	61	183	210	393	1	106	140	246	85	112	197	100	37	23	62	222	90%
		36. Kanokupolu	68	157	175	332	1	103	115	218	82	92	174	32	100	67	111	310	142%
		37. Ha'atafu	47	140	129	269	1	76	88	164	61	70	131	40	21	34	46	141	86%
38. 'Atataa	31	90	87	177	1	59	57	116	47	46	93	19	3	12	16	50	43%		
Vava'u	Neiafu	39. Utui	55	150	150	300	1	84	99	183	67	79	146	40	40	22	37	139	76%
		40. Ofu	26	62	58	120	2	35	41	76	28	33	61	11	4	0	12	27	36%
		41. Okoa	48	136	125	261	1	79	82	161	63	66	129	35	24	32	25	116	72%
		42. Olo'ua	14	36	41	77	2	17	25	42	14	20	34	8	0	4	7	19	45%
	Pangaimotu	43. Pangaimotu	125	311	346	657	2	185	209	394	148	167	315	115	22	81	77	295	75%
		44. 'Utulei	24	56	60	116	1	31	43	74	25	34	59	22	5	6	20	53	72%
		45. Nga'unoho	28	87	94	181	1	51	55	106	41	44	85	33	19	22	36	110	104%
	46. 'Utungake	57	141	144	285	1	90	91	181	72	73	145	52	27	31	45	155	86%	
	47. Ha'alaufuli	84	186	186	372	1	122	123	245	98	98	196	71	50	29	47	197	80%	

Target Communities by Population								CDP Target (15+)			CDP Target 80% (15+)			Actual Community Planning Participation					
Island Group	District	Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Women	Youth F	Youth M	Men	Total	%
		48. Ha'akio	23	57	68	125	1	40	39	79	32	31	63	26	8	9	24	67	85%
		49. Houma	17	52	51	103	1	36	31	67	29	25	54	27	6	12	24	69	103%
		50. Mangia	17	52	50	102	1	32	35	67	26	28	54	18	20	22	23	83	124%
		51. Ta'anea	128	310	334	644	1	170	213	383	136	170	306	114	55	56	107	332	87%
		52. Tu'anekeviale	82	214	189	403	1	116	123	239	93	98	191	64	39	76	60	239	100%
		53. Koloa	31	78	64	142	2	48	47	95	38	38	76	25	9	16	18	68	72%
		54. Holeva	21	62	68	130	2	31	46	77	25	37	62	13	12	8	12	45	58%
	Leimatu'a	55. Leimatu'a	235	594	621	1,215	1	332	358	690	266	286	552	187	39	29	114	369	53%
		56. Holonga	83	223	164	387	2	117	118	235	94	94	188	71	21	25	61	178	76%
		57. Feletoa	58	179	184	363	1	98	102	200	78	82	160	64	32	37	78	211	106%
		58. Mataika	106	261	263	524	1	147	159	306	118	127	245	74	58	60	84	276	90%
	Hihifo	59. Longomapu	110	286	262	548	2	176	172	348	141	138	279	81	20	63	95	259	74%
		60. Taoa	98	256	281	537	2	169	176	345	135	141	276					0	0%
		61. Tefisi	102	282	250	532	2	170	169	339	136	135	271	75	55	51	73	254	75%
		62. Vaimalo	23	54	58	112	2	33	36	69	26	29	55	19	9	10	19	57	83%
		63. Tu'anuku	53	133	128	261	2	89	82	171	71	66	137	45	8	40	45	138	81%
	Motu	64. Kapa	10	20	22	42	2	16	14	30	13	11	24	4	0	0	6	10	33%
65. Falevai		20	34	45	79	2	20	29	49	16	23	39	3	0	0	3	6	12%	
66. 'Otea		24	50	47	97	2	29	32	61	23	26	49	13	0	0	6	19	31%	
67. Lape		5	13	11	24	2	6	6	12	5	5	10	1	0	0	4	5	42%	

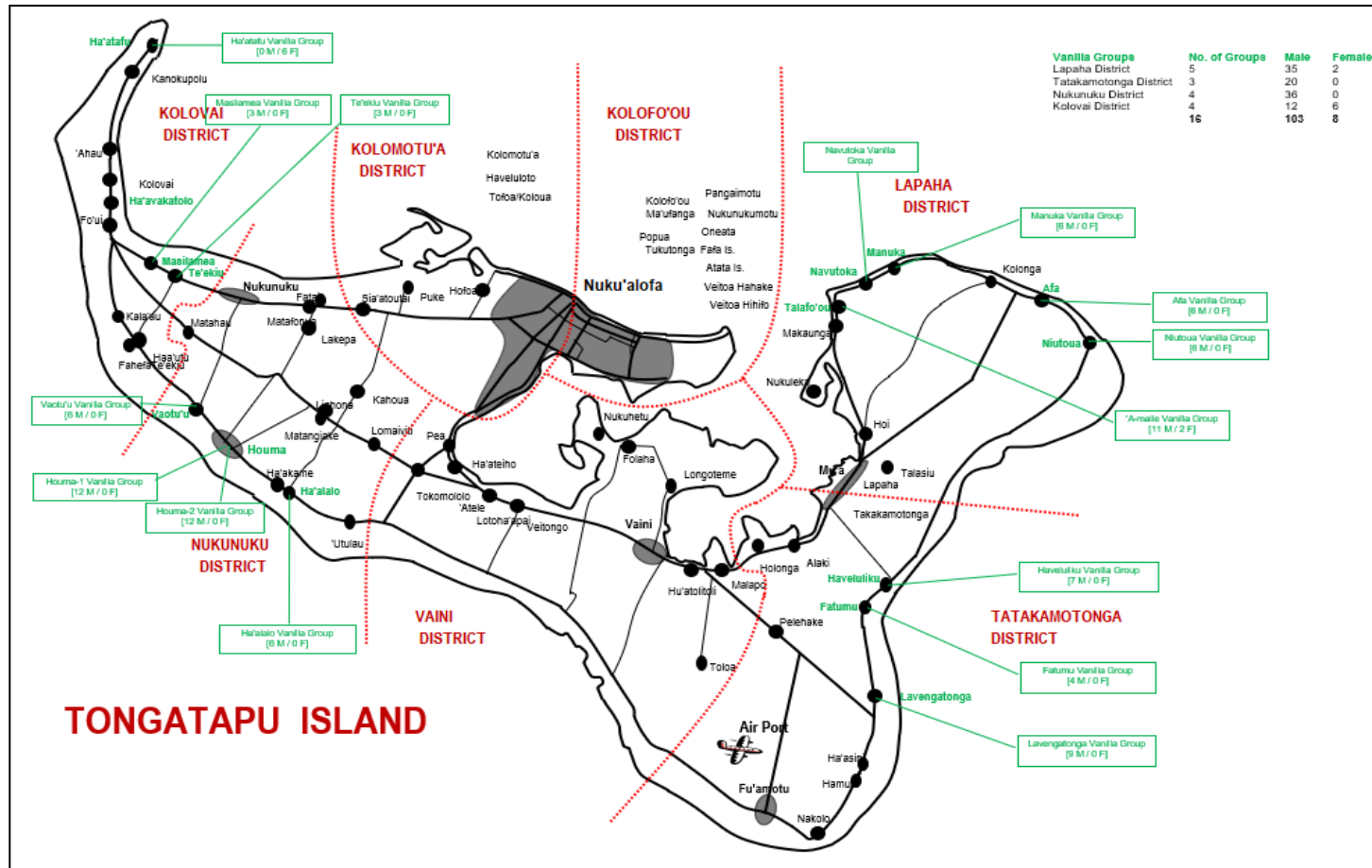
Target Communities by Population								CDP Target (15+)			CDP Target 80% (15+)			Actual Community Planning Participation					
Island Group	District	Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Women	Youth F	Youth M	Men	Total	%
		68. Matamaka	23	40	39	79	2	28	25	53	22	20	42	12	0	0	0	12	23%
		69. Nuapapu	23	46	52	98	2	29	32	61	23	26	49	13	0	0	5	18	30%
		70. Ovaka	20	44	53	97	2	30	36	66	24	29	53	9	0	0	6	15	23%
		71. Taunga	9	15	13	28	2	9	9	18	7	7	14	7	2	3	5	17	94%
		72. Hunga	39	91	87	178	2	59	58	117	47	46	93	22	14	25	19	80	68%
Ha'apai	Foa	73. Fangale'ounga	24	70	70	140	1	42	47	89	34	38	72	23	10	13	8	54	61%
		74. Fotua	42	132	127	259	1	76	73	149	61	58	119	31	22	22	12	87	58%
		75. Lotofoa	70	209	204	413	1	139	130	269	111	104	215	76	21	53	62	212	79%
		76. Faleloa	66	187	193	380	1	113	113	226	90	90	180	45	34	29		108	48%
		77. Ha'afakahenga	17	41	49	90	1	20	30	50	16	24	40	23	13	6	6	48	96%
		78. Ha'ateiho Si'i	19	55	55	110	1	31	31	62	25	25	50	18	11	11	8	48	77%
	Lulunga	79. Ha'afeva	57	153	144	297	2	88	83	171	70	66	136	46	12	22	15	95	56%
		80. Tungua	37	94	93	187	2	57	53	110	46	42	88	28	8	11	17	64	58%
		81. Fotuha'a	19	54	51	105	2	35	31	66	28	25	53	15	11	17	17	60	91%
		82. 'O'ua Island	25	69	47	116	2	46	28	74	37	22	59	13	0	3	10	26	35%
		83. Matuku	16	48	41	89	2	26	27	53	21	22	43	7	0	0	9	16	30%
		84. Kotu	30	65	64	129	2	41	38	79	33	30	63	19	5	16	40	80	101%
	Nomuka	85. Nomuka	81	183	186	369	1	101	115	216	81	92	173	61	21	37	55	174	81%
		86. Mango	8	21	10	31	1	14	4	18	11	3	14	5	2	5	5	17	94%
87. Fonoifua		10	15	17	32	1	6	13	19	5	10	15	8	0	0	4	12	63%	
Ha'a No	88. Fakakai	25	76	74	150	1	47	46	93	38	37	75	15	11	15	14	55	59%	
	89. Pukotala	18	41	48	89	1	25	30	55	20	24	44	19	3	7	7	36	65%	

Target Communities by Population								CDP Target (15+)			CDP Target 80% (15+)			Actual Community Planning Participation						
Island Group	District	Community	HH	Male	Female	Total	Comp	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Women	Youth F	Youth M	Men	Total	%	
		90. Ha'ano	24	71	52	123	1	40	39	79	32	31	63	20	4	1	13	38	48%	
		91. Muitoa	7	22	31	53	1	12	18	30	10	14	24	12	2	9	3	26	87%	
		92. Mo'unga'one	15	31	32	63	1	19	20	39	15	16	31	9	5	0	7	21	54%	
	'Uiha	93. 'Uiha	76	208	170	378	1	122	114	236	98	91	189	52	8	29	47	136	58%	
		94. Felemea	31	81	99	180	1	53	67	120	42	54	96	32	11	8	16	67	56%	
		95. Lofanga	32	74	63	137	1	55	41	96	44	33	77	18	0	0	12	30	31%	
'Eua	'Eua Motu'a	96. 'Ohonua	222	632	616	1,248	2	390	379	769	312	303	615	257	61	90	213	621	81%	
		97. Tufuvai	41	110	121	231	2	61	77	138	49	62	111	44	18	17	43	122	88%	
		98. Pangai	59	176	150	326	2	109	95	204	87	76	163	48	45	40	47	180	88%	
		99. Houma	55	130	148	278	2	82	79	161	66	63	129	41	39	35	51	166	103%	
		100. Ha'atu'a	97	265	257	522	2	153	149	302	122	119	241	70	49	60	74	253	84%	
			101. Ta'anga	36	106	84	190	2	61	51	112	49	41	90	29	22	22	25	98	88%
	'Eua F'ou	102. Angaha	65	185	202	387	2	106	124	230	85	99	184	60	12	61	83	216	94%	
		103. Futu	51	122	142	264	2	86	96	182	69	77	146	48	39	45	24	156	86%	
		104. 'Esia	37	103	122	225	2	64	76	140	51	61	112	46	15	16	36	113	81%	
		105. Sapa'ata	24	90	81	171	2	51	47	98	41	38	79	31	13	13	28	85	87%	
106. Fata'ulua		36	121	106	227	2	72	65	137	58	52	110	34	17	23	33	107	78%		
		107. Mu'a	28	76	79	155	2	48	53	101	38	42	80	22	24	20	22	88	87%	
		108. Tongamama'o	29	81	98	179	2	57	62	119	46	50	96	35	15	9	47	106	89%	
		109. Petani	58	149	128	277	2	89	80	169	71	64	135	40	36	33	45	154	91%	
		110. Mata'aho	51	140	125	265	2	81	77	158	65	62	127	37	28	27	38	130	82%	
TOTAL			6,647	18,189	18,211	36,400		10,930	11,561	22,491	8,747	9,246	17,993	6,007	2,942	3,256	5,224	17,429	77%	

Annex 5: Demonstrations on improved land preparation, soil management, post-harvest processing

1. Seedling Distribution

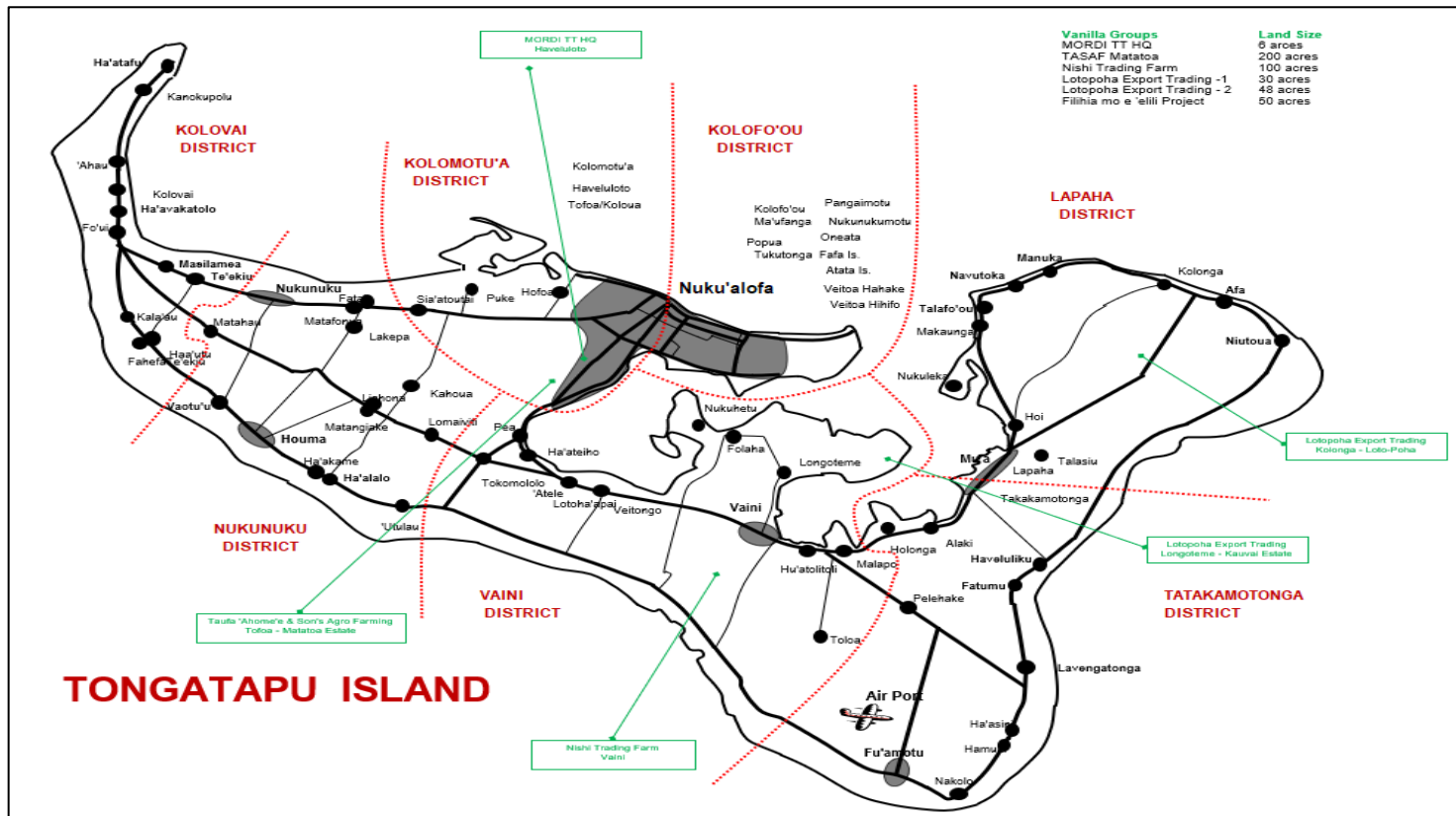
Map 1: “The Project to improve practice and increase climate resilience on tax allotment through cluster farming for the Community.”



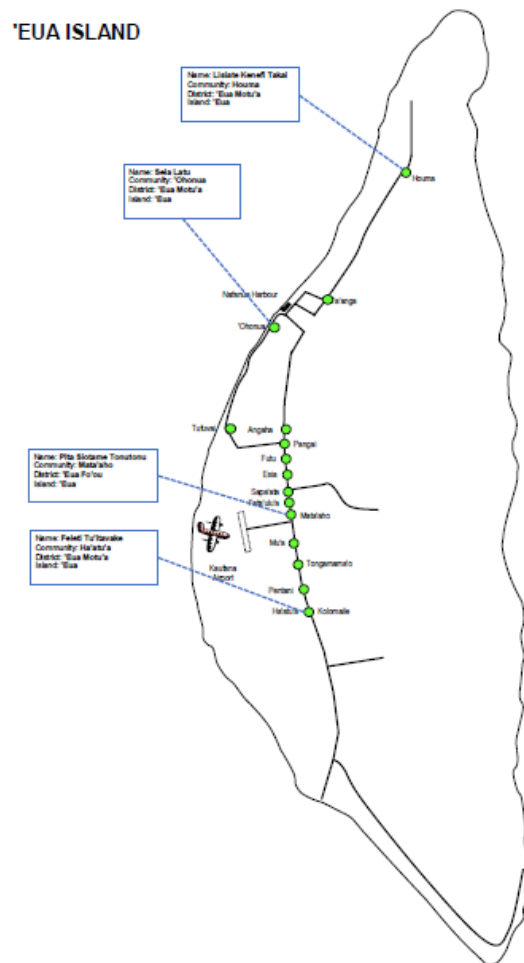
(Vanilla replanting) – In the Island of Tongatapu

2. Vanilla farms

Map 2: “The Project to improve practice and increase climate resilience on home garden for the Community.” (Seedling distribution) – In the Island of Tongatapu and ‘Eua



Map 3: Vanilla Plots in Eua



Tonga

Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II

Partial Supervision Report

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met

Mission Dates: 23 November 2020 to 28 January 2021

Document Date: 09/03/2021

Project No. 2000001197

Report No. 5622-TO

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 5: Proceedings from meetings in the field

TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY	
Date:	Monday, 23 November 2020 at 0700hrs
Stakeholder and Location:	Mr. Fotu Fisi'iahi, CEO for Internal Affairs, MIA Potauaine
Key Issues Discussed:	
Status of Local Government support. TRIP II support to Local Government remains relevant as the limited capacity within MIA to police and monitor district officers and town officers has room for improvement. District offices have been established and phone credit are provided, as well as toner for office photocopier machines.	
Legislation Review. A review of the legislation will clearly outline District and Town Officers' job description to reflect their actual roles and responsibilities and trigger a remuneration review to match their compensation with the amount of work they fulfil. It will also provide a mechanism to better monitor and enforce their performance.	
Community Grants. Community development grants has a primary focus on COVID19 related assistance such food security initiatives (piggery, chicken coup, home gardens etc) and income generation projects such as sewing and tapa making. Records show that grantees are male dominant. There are plans to give a percentage of the community grants to Women Affairs Division. Sports Grants now go directly to youth groups and has been successful with the strengthening of youth groups and church committees. All grant applications must include a letter of support from DO and TO. Financial acquittals remain a risk and needs strengthening on the community level.	
Challenges. Some of the recurring challenges includes empowering and gaining the commitment of TOs and DOs poses challenges in communication, reporting and community grant acquittals. A trial to use technology as a tool to improve communication and reporting failed and is not sustainable because DO and TO did not know how to use it and refused to use it. They preferred the traditional ways of communicating – face to face or by phone.	
Move of Local Government Division. Parliament has passed the amendments which brings into effect Local Government Division moving from Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) to Prime Minister's Office (PMO) effective March 2021. The political opinion of some TOs and DOs against the current government presents its challenges.	

TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY	
Date:	Monday, 23 November 2020 at 1000hrs
Stakeholder and Location:	Ms. Sepi Piukala, Chairlady - Village Women Group Pangaimotu, Vava'u
Key Issues Discussed:	
Livelihood. Main livelihood for the community is handicraft, weaving, fishing, baking, selling vegetables and seafood at the market.	
Community Priorities. Previously the priority was sanitation, specifically pig fencing and the	

village water supply. The new priorities include food security (chicken coup) however the supply of chicks is limited and shipped by boat from Tongatapu. For women, they would like to plant more pandanus and start planting mulberry tree (and learn the skills of tapa making).

Women and Youth Participation. The population of Pangaimotu is 657. There is 5 persons with disability and not many elderly. The village is divided into 6 blocks. Village meetings have more women attendees than men and the contribution of the youth is critical. Without youth participation many community projects and initiatives would not succeed. They are active in the beautification activities and mow the homes and build fences to keep away the pigs. The physical working strength of the village is found within the youth. They join the labour mobility scheme as fruit pickers and contribute to family and community obligations.

**TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II
 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY**

Date: Monday, 23 November 2020 at 1100hrs

Stakeholder and Location: Ms. Kafo’atu Ono, Ms. Kalolaine Loketi, Ms. Lehauku Tu’alau, Ms. Sefa Tolu – FWC Weaving Group Pangaimotu, Vava’u

Key Issues Discussed:

COVID19. The Women’s Group received \$200 COVID19 assistance from Ministry of Internal Affairs. Their annual exchange event with buyers from overseas is affected by COVID19 and has been deferred until further notice. Some mats are still sold via family connections in Tongatapu where funds are transferred to the weavers and the mats sent to a relative in Tongatapu who sends it abroad. Weaving waist mats (taovala) sells fast as well so the group weaves small mats.



**TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II
 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY**

Date: Monday, 23 November 2020 at 1130hrs

Stakeholders and Location: Ms. Kalesita Vaitahi, Ms. Malia Halaifonua, Ms. Heleni Tupe, Ms. Kaloni Tau, Ms. Ane Uili, Ms. Vika Heni, Ms. Fane Finangalu, Ms. Keasi Fetokai, Ms. Ofeina Havea, Ms. Tupou Lolohea, Ms. Ungatea Lolohea, Ms. Maluhola Malimali, Ms. Lolohea Vatikani,

Ms. Kato Mafi, Ms. Malia Vatikani, Ms. Lisa Lolohea, Ms. Silia Tau'atina, Ms. 'Ala Halaifonua, Ms. 'Emalata Mafi, Ms. 'Ana Filivai Vatikani – Petani Women's Group
Houma, Vava'u

Key Issues Discussed:

The Petani Women's Group consist of 20 members which are divided into 2 groups and weave in two different halls because they cannot fit in one hall. Their priority needs included water, sanitation (roaming pigs and pit toilets) and a market for their handicraft. The village received 5 water tanks from Village Council for the village supply, 26 tanks for homes, and 1 tank for the school. Road works is also a priority, to allow the villagers to easily access the ocean which is their key livelihood.

Handicraft. The women's main income source is their fine woven mats. These mats are thick pandanus and is not required to be soaked in sea water. It is used for traditional events including burial proceedings. Despite COVID19, the women's group are still able to sell and send their mats to New Zealand, Australia and USA via shipping services. The women's group is not familiar with tapa making but are interested in learning the skills of tapa making. Only one woman in the village know how to make tapa and she is from Tongatapu. The youth help prepare the pandanus for weaving and the girls help weaving as well when they have spare time and during the holidays too.

Special Managed Area (SMA). The community is blessed with abundance from the ocean and are skilled in various fishing methods both shallow and deep fishing. Fishing pays for school fees and household expenses. The community did not agree to establishing a SMA in their zone and the villagers fish wisely and patrol/monitor their waters too. The nearby village of Koloa has established their SMA and have fishing restrictions in their zone, now they fish from the neighbouring villages of Okoa and Houma.

Youth Participation. In addition to their role in the weaving process and fishing, the youth provides the manpower for community activities such as cleaning up campaign, labour and physical work.





TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY

Date:	Monday, 23 November 2020 at 1200hrs
Stakeholder and Location:	Loisi Halaliku, Village Women’s Committee & Member of the Vava’u Vanilla Growers Association Longomapu, Vava’u
Key Issues Discussed:	<p>The population of Longomapu is 548. Ms. Halaliku has been working for Digicel for six years but has decided that she would like to pursue her entrepreneurial dream to establish a local produce and livestock business. She stood as a candidate for District Officer in the Local Government elections and came second. Members of the community have encouraged her to run in the next elections. Ms. Halaliku is a female grower of vanilla and it a member of the Vava’u Vanilla Growers Association. With her brother living in Tongatapu, she has been granted permission to farm on his land.</p> <p>Handicraft Work. Despite COVID19, exchange of mats with partners in the Tongan diaspora is still ongoing with one mat due next month and two mats due in April. The mats are sent to the family in Tongatapu who then sends it overseas. There are possible financial risks. Social media marketing is a helpful tool for selling mats and handicraft online. The value of the mats are as follows; i) 40ft - T\$4,000 ii) 50ft - T\$5,000 iii) 20ft - T\$1,200 iv) 15ft - T\$1,500.</p> <p>Women Priorities. Sanitation and hygiene were the priority for the community especially with roaming pigs. The funding assistance previously received was for pig fencing where members of the community provide the fence poles and paid a contribution of \$150 per pig fence. Ms. Halaliku has 5 fences, another member of the community had 23 pig pens. Since her temporary relocation to Neiafu to be closer to work, they have since sold their pigs for T\$200 each. Women actively participate in village meetings (fono) and comfortably express their views and opinions on development and community related matters.</p> <p>Pathway for Youth. One of the gaps identified was the pathway for youth to link further to education. Families cannot afford further education and lack the network and access to opportunities.</p> <p>Partnerships. The following organizations work in partnership with the Longomapu community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Longomapu Diaspora – fixed agricultural road ii) TRIP I – Village Water Supply iii) LDS Humanitarian Services – provided plough hours

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY	
Date:	Monday, 23 November 2020 at 1400hrs
Stakeholder and Location:	Ms. Pasimata Vaisima, Town Officer Ovaka Island, Vava'u
Key Issues Discussed:	
<p>The town officer is one of the few female town officers in Tonga. Ovaka has a total population of 105 with 22 homes. There is 3 people over 80yrs old, 3 over 70yrs old, 1 who is 70yrs. There are 7 persons with disability of which 2 are paralyzed, 3 partial handicap and 2 fully handicap.</p> <p>Disaster Preparedness and Management. The landfall of TC Tino damaged the wharf of Ovaka, with damaging tides reaching the school. The community hall and school location which is the assigned evacuation centre is too exposed and close to the sea and is not safe especially when the tidal waves can reach the school buildings.</p> <p>Youth Initiatives. The youth is the physical strength in the community. They have a oil press established under the Tonga National Youth Congress project but has declined recently due to the declining demand. There 5 seasonal workers currently overseas with one that has recently returned. The youth are the largest contributors to the annual church donations/tithe. Seasonal workers invest in home improvement and vehicles. The community police consist mostly of youth who also monitors the SMA. The Island of Lape sought Cabinet approval for Ovaka to patrol their SMA too.</p> <p>Most of the community work are led by the women and youth. On the other hand, men are heavily involved in preparing pandanus for weaving.</p> <p>Community Development. Ovaka's goal by December 2020 is to all have flush toilets on the island and improved kitchens. The community is earmarking the constituency funds. Other priorities include i) plantation fencing to keep away wild boars ii) wharf dredging iii) WASH facilities and kitchens iv) village boundary fence; and v) piped water supply.</p> <p>Fisheries. Income from sea cucumber diving generated good money for the community. Men, youth and women on the island all participated but the activity has now been prohibited by the Department of Fisheries. Ovaka is well known for their successful SMA. There are 3 commercial fisherman then the rest are subsistence fishermen.</p> <p>Handicraft and Weaving. Affected by COVID19 so there is no market nor tourist to buy their products.</p> <p>Boat Transportation. The boat travels twice a week (Sunday and Friday) to Neiafu (the Capital). There were three boats, however the church's boat sunk. The other boat is a fishing boat that belongs to the town officer and is docked in the deep. The SMA boat then transfers to shore.</p> <p>Access to Land. Ovaka community has an allocated town allotment in Neiafu for students and their parents to reside, and a tax allotment to grow kava.</p> <p>Health Clinic. Visits every quarter.</p>	

TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY	
Date:	Monday, 23 November 2020 at 1500hrs
Stakeholder and Location:	Mr. Paea Uasike, District Officer Leimatu'a District, Vava'u
Key Issues Discussed:	
<p>The District Officer is one of the project champions who have assisted the PMU rolling out training in other communities in Vava'u and Tongatapu. The priorities for the Leimatu'a District includes i) A community hall for Feletoa ii) water supply for Mataika; and iii) cluster farming and hall for Holonga. Youth activities are focused on sports development and computer labs with provision of</p>	

land for a sports field in Mataika. A sports competition is scheduled for December 2020.

TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY

Date: Monday, 23 November 2020 at 1800hrs

Stakeholders and Location: District and Town Officers of Hihifo District
 Tefisi, Vava'u

Key Issues Discussed:

District Development Plan – Prioritization of sectors and projects for the Hihifo District were completed by the district and town officer.



TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY

Date: Tuesday, 24 November 2020 at 1000hrs

Stakeholder and Location: Ms. 'Akanesi Fotu, Women's Representative
 Koloa, Vava'u

Key Issues Discussed:

Ms. Fotu is an active member of the village committee who brings together the women and mobilize the youth to participate in community activities. There are two women groups with assigned roles and responsibilities such as organizing the waste collection shelves, chicken coup, home gardens or beautification activities. A Masani (beautification) inspection is scheduled for the 1 December 2020.

Handicraft. Exchange of fine mats with the diaspora has been postponed until further notice due to COVID19. The women residing overseas (USA) still wish to travel to Vava'u. There are 5 pairs of weavers.

Water Supply. The salinity of the village water supply makes it unfit for drinking.



**TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING SUMMARY**

Date: Tuesday, 24 November 2021 at 1600hrs

Stakeholder and Location: Uele Moala, Town Officer
Holeva, Vava'u

Key Issues Discussed:

Water Supply. The new water tank for the village supply was damaged by the existing steel tower which has rusted, resulting in the water tank leak. There is no charge for the water, the community receives it free of charge and as a consequence there are no funds for repair and maintenance the water supply. There are 130 residents in the village and all homes have a water tank each as part of TRIP I.

Seasonal Workers. Seasonal workers are lockdown in Australia until June 2021, and have been relocated to Tasmania where there is a demand for workers.

Special Management Area (SMA). The community participated in a Fisheries Workshop for mokohunu (sea cucumber) and monitoring of giant clams.

Access to Land. The small village has limited access to land in close proximity despite their willingness to participate in cluster farming and agricultural activities.



Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met.

Full Name:	Ana Bing Fonua
Specialization:	Project management and social inclusion
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	21 October 2020
Expected End Date of Assignment:	31 December 2020
Total number of days of service (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	35 days retainer
Division/Department:	APR / PMD
Location:	Tonga
Reports to (name and title):	Tawfiq El Zabri, Country Director
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED	
<p>1. Partial Supervision Mission for TRIP II</p> <p><i>Background.</i> The Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II (TRIP II) was approved by IFAD's Executive Board in August 2017, and entered into force in February 2018. Its completion and financial closure are scheduled for March and September 2023. The project builds on the success and lessons learned of Phase I, with an underlying theory of change that enhanced community capacity for sustainable infrastructure planning and development, linked with investment in resilient agriculture production systems, will contribute to improved and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable households. The project is implemented by the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations Tongan Trust (MORDI TT).</p> <p><i>Project goal:</i> Improved and resilient livelihoods for Tonga's rural population.</p> <p><i>Development objective:</i> Communities are enabled to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities.</p> <p><i>Components:</i> Community Development, Sustainable Economic Livelihoods; and Project Management. TRIP II will cover 122 eligible rural communities in Tonga's five main island groups. The 60 TRIP I communities will be assisted to review their CDPs with the objective of preparing CADPs as the basis for support for sustainable economic livelihoods. In addition, 62 new communities will be assisted to complete their first round of community infrastructure planning under Component 1.</p> <p>TRIP II focuses on isolated and marginalized rural communities which are characterized by: (i) increasing vulnerability to the impact of climate change and natural disasters; (ii) poor access to services; (iii) higher levels of poverty (compared with Tongatapu); and (iv) limited market outlets for rural produce.</p> <p>The most recent Supervision was undertaken from 10 June to 16 July 2020, resulting in a number of agreed actions requiring follow-up.</p> <p><i>Expected Activity.</i> The expert will lead the Partial Supervision Mission, in close coordination with the TRIP II Project Management Unit (PMU) to lead the review of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of agreed actions (included in the last Supervision Mission Report); - Project progress during the period April-Nov 2020; - Revised AWP&B; - Disbursement progress against agreed targets; - TRIP II success stories (for the development of dedicated knowledge management products). <p>2. Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan for Tonga Rural Innovation Project Phase II (TRIP II) in Tonga</p> <p><i>Background.</i> The recent Supervision Mission highlighted the need to develop a Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan. It also emphasized that a consultative process would be required to involve key implementers. A guiding template was provided as a basis. The Plan would delineate activities, indicators, responsibilities, and deadlines among others.</p> <p><i>Expected Activity.</i> In close consultation with the PMU, the expert will lead the elaboration of the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan.</p> <p>3. Assist with other tasks being undertaken by the IFAD Country Team regarding: (a) Private sector engagement; (b) Knowledge management products; and (c) Country Strategy Completion Review.</p>	
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:

1. Partial Supervision Mission for TRIP II	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial Supervision Mission Report and Aide Memoire AWP&B review 	25 Nov 2020
2. Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan for Tonga Rural Innovation Project Phase II (TRIP II) in Tonga	25 Nov 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan 	31 Dec 2020

Detailed Mission Schedule

Week	Date	Content
9 – 13 November 2020	Wednesday 11 Nov 2020	Teleconference Meeting with Tamara
	Friday 13 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit tentative workplan to Tamara Inception Meeting with Soane Draft questionnaires Distribute gender self-evaluation checklist to PMU
	Saturday 14 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desktop Review on Gender Policy
16 – 20 November 2020	Monday 16 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with PMU Consultation with Ministry of Internal Affairs (Gender Division) Distribute questionnaires
	Tuesday 17 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief situation analysis on gender in TRIP II Consultations (TBU)
	Wednesday 18 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations (TBU) Analysis of questionnaire results
	Thursday 19 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review gender self-evaluation checklist Prepare consultation summary for TBU
	Friday 20 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and review of field programme for Vava'u
20 – 24 November 2020	Saturday 21 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to outer island (Vava'u) Site visit in Vava'u (Hihifo, Neiafu, Leimatu'a, Hahake, Pangaimotu) Meeting with PMU and attend daily de-briefing
	Monday 23 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with CEO for Internal Affairs Meeting with Women Representative of Pangaimotu Meeting with SUTT Women's Group Meeting with Houma Women's Group Meeting with Women Representative of Longomapu Meeting with Town Officer of Ovaka Meeting with District Officer of Leimatu'a Attend District Development Plan consultation for Hihifo District (Longomapu, Tefisi, Taoa, Vaimalo, Tu'anuku) Daily de-briefing with PMU team
	Tuesday 24 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Women Representative of Koloa Meeting with Town Officer of Holeva Meeting with Town Officer of Motu District and Women Representative of Hunga Is. Meeting with Tonga National Youth Congress Daily de-briefing with PMU team
	Wednesday 25 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-briefing with Deputy CEO for Local Government Travel to back to Tongatapu Field visit de-briefing with PMU
25 – 27 November 2020	Thursday 26 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visit report write up
	Friday 27 Nov 2020	
30 November –	Monday 30 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Productivity Human and Social Capital and Empowerment

4 December 2020	Tuesday 1 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsiveness to Service Providers
	Wednesday 2 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coherence between AWPB and implementation ▪ Teleconference update with Tamara
	Thursday 3 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performance of M&E System
	Friday 4 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of Finance Management ▪ Procurement
7 – 11 December 2020	Monday 7 Dec 2020	Submit 1st draft of Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with USP CCDRM Research Program ▪ Meeting with FAO ILMAS Project
	Tuesday 8 Dec 2020	
	Wednesday 9 Dec 2020	Submit 1st Draft Narrative Report
11 – 15 January 2021	Wednesday 13 Jan 2021	Wrap up meeting
18 – 22 January 2021	Monday 18 Jan 2021	IFAD Peer Review

List of people met

	Name	Organization
1.	Mr. Fotu Fisi'iahi Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Internal Affairs
2.	Mr. Manase Foukimoana Deputy Chief Executive Officer	Local Government Ministry of Internal Affairs
3.	Ms. Sepi Piukala, Chairlady	Village Women's Committee, Pangaimotu (Vava'u)
4.	Ms. Kafo'atu Ono	Free Wesleyan Church Weaving Group, Pangaimotu (Vava'u)
5.	Ms. Kalolaine Loketi	
6.	Ms. Lehauku Tu'alau	
7.	Ms. Nita Talasinga	
8.	Ms. Sefa Tolu	
9.	Ms. Kalesita Vaitahi, Chairlady	Petani Women's Group, Houma (Vava'u)
12.	Ms. Malia Halaifonua, Deputy Chairlady	
13.	Ms. Heleni Tupe, Secretary	
14.	Ms. Kaloni Tau, Treasury	
15.	Ms. Ane Uili	
16.	Ms. Vika Heni	
17.	Ms. Fane Finangalu	
18.	Ms. Keasi Fetokai	
19.	Ms. Ofeina Havea	
20.	Ms. Tupou Lolohea	
21.	Ms. Ungatea Lolohea	
22.	Ms. Maluhola Malimali	
23.	Ms. Lolohea Vatikani	
24.	Ms. Kato Mafi	
25.	Ms. Malia Vatikani	
26.	Ms. Lisa Lolohea	
27.	Ms. Silia Tau'atina	
28.	Ms. 'Ala Halaifonua	
29.	Ms. Emalata Mafi	
30.	Ms. Ana Filivai Vatikani	
31.	Ms. Loisi Halaliku	Village Women's Committee, Longomapu (Vava'u) & Member of Vava'u Vanilla Growers Association
32.	Ms. Pasimata Vaisima, Town Officer	Ovaka Island (Vava'u)
33.	Mr. Paea Uasike, District Officer	Leimatu'a District (Vava'u)
34.	Ms. 'Akanesi Fotu, Women Community Leader	Village Women's Committee, Koloa (Vava'u)
35.	Mr. Uele Moala, Town Officer	Holeva (Vava'u)

36.	Ms. Launoa Mahe, Women Representative	Hunga Island (Vava'u)
37.	Mr. Napa'a Halatanu, District Officer	Motu District (Vava'u)
38.	Mr. Mause Halahala, Environment and Disaster Coordinator	Tonga National Youth Congress
39.	Mr. Viliamu Iese, Research Fellow	Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development University of the South Pacific
40.	Mr. Taniela Hoponoa, Project Manager	Integrated Land & Agro-Ecosystem Management Systems FAO

Appendix 5b: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met.

Full Name:	Ana Bing Fonua
Specialization:	Project management and social inclusion
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	21 October 2020
Expected End Date of Assignment:	31 December 2020
Total number of days of service (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	35 days retainer
Division/Department:	APR / PMD
Location:	Tonga
Reports to (name and title):	Tawfiq El Zabri, Country Director
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED	
<p>1. Partial Supervision Mission for TRIP II</p> <p><i>Background.</i> The Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II (TRIP II) was approved by IFAD's Executive Board in August 2017, and entered into force in February 2018. Its completion and financial closure are scheduled for March and September 2023. The project builds on the success and lessons learned of Phase I, with an underlying theory of change that enhanced community capacity for sustainable infrastructure planning and development, linked with investment in resilient agriculture production systems, will contribute to improved and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable households. The project is implemented by the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations Tongan Trust (MORDI TT).</p> <p>Project goal: Improved and resilient livelihoods for Tonga's rural population.</p> <p>Development objective: Communities are enabled to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities.</p> <p>Components: Community Development, Sustainable Economic Livelihoods; and Project Management. TRIP II will cover 122 eligible rural communities in Tonga's five main island groups. The 60 TRIP I communities will be assisted to review their CDPs with the objective of preparing CADPs as the basis for support for sustainable economic livelihoods. In addition, 62 new communities will be assisted to complete their first round of community infrastructure planning under Component 1.</p> <p>TRIP II focuses on isolated and marginalized rural communities which are characterized by: (i) increasing vulnerability to the impact of climate change and natural disasters; (ii) poor access to services; (iii) higher levels of poverty (compared with Tongatapu); and (iv) limited market outlets for rural produce.</p> <p>The most recent Supervision was undertaken from 10 June to 16 July 2020, resulting in a number of agreed actions requiring follow-up.</p> <p><i>Expected Activity.</i> The expert will lead the Partial Supervision Mission, in close coordination with the TRIP II Project Management Unit (PMU) to lead the review of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of agreed actions (included in the last Supervision Mission Report); - Project progress during the period April-Nov 2020; - Revised AWP&B; - Disbursement progress against agreed targets; - TRIP II success stories (for the development of dedicated knowledge management products). <p>2. Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan for Tonga Rural Innovation Project Phase II (TRIP II) in Tonga</p> <p><i>Background.</i> The recent Supervision Mission highlighted the need to develop a Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan. It also emphasized that a consultative process would be required to involve key implementers. A guiding template was provided as a basis. The Plan would delineate activities, indicators, responsibilities, and deadlines among others.</p> <p><i>Expected Activity.</i> In close consultation with the PMU, the expert will lead the elaboration of the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan.</p> <p>3. Assist with other tasks being undertaken by the IFAD Country Team regarding: (a) Private sector engagement; (b) Knowledge management products; and (c) Country Strategy Completion Review.</p>	
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:

1. Partial Supervision Mission for TRIP II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial Supervision Mission Report and Aide Memoire AWP&B review 	25 Nov 2020
2. Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan for Tonga Rural Innovation Project Phase II (TRIP II) in Tonga <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan 	25 Nov 2020
	31 Dec 2020

Detailed Mission Schedule

Week	Date	Content
9 – 13 November 2020	Wednesday 11 Nov 2020	Teleconference Meeting with Tamara
	Friday 13 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit tentative workplan to Tamara Inception Meeting with Soane Draft questionnaires Distribute gender self-evaluation checklist to PMU
	Saturday 14 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desktop Review on Gender Policy
16 – 20 November 2020	Monday 16 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with PMU Consultation with Ministry of Internal Affairs (Gender Division) Distribute questionnaires
	Tuesday 17 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief situation analysis on gender in TRIP II Consultations (TBU)
	Wednesday 18 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations (TBU) Analysis of questionnaire results
	Thursday 19 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review gender self-evaluation checklist Prepare consultation summary for TBU
	Friday 20 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and review of field programme for Vava'u
20 – 24 November 2020	Saturday 21 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to outer island (Vava'u) Site visit in Vava'u (Hihifo, Neiafu, Leimatu'a, Hahake, Pangaimotu) Meeting with PMU and attend daily de-briefing
	Monday 23 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with CEO for Internal Affairs Meeting with Women Representative of Pangaimotu Meeting with SUTT Women's Group Meeting with Houma Women's Group Meeting with Women Representative of Longomapu Meeting with Town Officer of Ovaka Meeting with District Officer of Leimatu'a Attend District Development Plan consultation for Hihifo District (Longomapu, Tefisi, Taoa, Vaimalo, Tu'anuku) Daily de-briefing with PMU team
	Tuesday 24 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Women Representative of Koloa Meeting with Town Officer of Holeva Meeting with Town Officer of Motu District and Women Representative of Hunga Is. Meeting with Tonga National Youth Congress Daily de-briefing with PMU team
	Wednesday 25 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-briefing with Deputy CEO for Local Government Travel to back to Tongatapu Field visit de-briefing with PMU
25 – 27 November 2020	Thursday 26 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visit report write up
	Friday 27 Nov 2020	
30 November – 4 December 2020	Monday 30 Nov 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Productivity Human and Social Capital and Empowerment
	Tuesday 1 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsiveness to Service Providers
	Wednesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coherence between AWPB and implementation

	2 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teleconference update with Tamara
	Thursday 3 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performance of M&E System
	Friday 4 Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of Finance Management ▪ Procurement
7 – 11 December 2020	Monday 7 Dec 2020	Submit 1st draft of Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with USP CCDRM Research Program ▪ Meeting with FAO ILMAS Project
	Tuesday 8 Dec 2020	
	Wednesday 9 Dec 2020	Submit 1st Draft Narrative Report
11 – 15 January 2021	Wednesday 13 Jan 2021	Wrap up meeting
18 – 22 January 2021	Monday 18 Jan 2021	IFAD Peer Review

List of people met

	Name	Organization
1.	Mr. Fotu Fisi'iahi Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Internal Affairs
2.	Mr. Manase Foukimoana Deputy Chief Executive Officer	Local Government Ministry of Internal Affairs
3.	Ms. Sepi Piukala, Chairlady	Village Women's Committee, Pangaimotu (Vava'u)
4.	Ms. Kafo'atu Ono	Free Wesleyan Church Weaving Group, Pangaimotu (Vava'u)
5.	Ms. Kalolaine Loketi	
6.	Ms. Lehauku Tu'alau	
7.	Ms. Nita Talasinga	
8.	Ms. Sefa Tolu	
9.	Ms. Kalesita Vaitahi, Chairlady	
12.	Ms. Malia Halaifonua, Deputy Chairlady	
13.	Ms. Heleni Tupe, Secretary	
14.	Ms. Kaloni Tau, Treasury	
15.	Ms. Ane Uili	
16.	Ms. Vika Heni	
17.	Ms. Fane Finangalu	
18.	Ms. Keasi Fetokai	
19.	Ms. Ofeina Havea	
20.	Ms. Tupou Lolohea	
21.	Ms. Ungatea Lolohea	
22.	Ms. Maluhola Malimali	
23.	Ms. Lolohea Vatikani	
24.	Ms. Kato Mafi	
25.	Ms. Malia Vatikani	
26.	Ms. Lisa Lolohea	
27.	Ms. Silia Tau'atina	
28.	Ms. 'Ala Halaifonua	
29.	Ms. Emalata Mafi	
30.	Ms. Ana Filivai Vatikani	
31.	Ms. Loisi Halaliku	Village Women's Committee, Longomapu (Vava'u) & Member of Vava'u Vanilla Growers Association
32.	Ms. Pasimata Vaisima, Town Officer	Ovaka Island (Vava'u)
33.	Mr. Paea Uasike, District Officer	Leimatu'a District (Vava'u)
34.	Ms. 'Akanesi Fotu, Women Community Leader	Village Women's Committee, Koloa (Vava'u)
35.	Mr. Uele Moala, Town Officer	Holeva (Vava'u)
36.	Ms. Launoa Mahe, Women Representative	Hunga Island (Vava'u)
37.	Mr. Napa'a Halatanu, District Officer	Motu District (Vava'u)

38.	Mr. Mause Halahala, Environment and Disaster Coordinator	Tonga National Youth Congress
39.	Mr. Viliamu Iese, Research Fellow	Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development University of the South Pacific
40.	Mr. Taniela Hoponoa, Project Manager	Integrated Land & Agro-Ecosystem Management Systems FAO

Tonga

Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II

Partial Supervision Report

Appendix 7: Integrated Project Risk Matrix (IPRM)

Mission Dates: 23 November 2020 to 28 January 2021

Document Date: 09/03/2021

Project No. 2000001197

Report No. 5622-TO

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Overall Summary

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
Country Context	Substantial	Moderate
<i>Political Commitment</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Macroeconomic</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Fragility and Security</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Policy alignment</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Policy Development and Implementation</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Environment and Climate Context	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Project Scope	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Project Relevance</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Technical Soundness</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Substantial
<i>Implementation Arrangements</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
Project Financial Management	Substantial	Moderate
<i>Project Organization and Staffing</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Budgeting</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Project Internal Controls</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project External Audit</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
Project Procurement	Moderate	Low
<i>Legal and Regulatory Framework</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Accountability and Transparency</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Capability in Public Procurement</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Public Procurement Processes</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Low	Low
<i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
<i>Indigenous People</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Labour and Working Conditions</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Community Health and Safety</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Physical and Economic Resettlement</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
Stakeholders	Low	Low
<i>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Stakeholder Grievances</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
Overall	Moderate	Moderate

Country Context	Substantial	Moderate
Political Commitment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Constant change in government remain a risk that may affect project delivery and implementation.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: The Board and management of MORDI Tonga Trust, have a very good and excellent relationship with the Government. They will continue to promote and intensify engagement with the government.		
Governance	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: Community-based planning and implementation is a key feature of (TRIP). This participatory learning and action methodology results can be a source of risk. It results in Community Development Plans (CDPs), which then drive further activities and financing at the community level.	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) outcomes (or objectives) in social and economic sectors pertaining to a community to be identified at the beginning of the planning process;</p> <p>(ii) existing priority problems and solutions per each outcome to be then identified that are preventing a particular outcome from being achieved;</p> <p>(iii) potential new ideas should also be identified to contribute to the outcomes; and</p> <p>(iv) community contributions to implement the CDP or CADP activities should also be elicited.</p>		
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Over the last decade, Tonga's real GDP averaged around 1.3 percent growth per annum. This figure, which is well below the regional average, has been further reduced by the impact of the global economic crisis particularly with the onset of the corona virus.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) Fundamental change in the governance structures for rural communities and outer islands beginning a process that will empower communities and build more self-reliance at all levels to address community development needs.</p> <p>(ii) Further, this strategy will assist the communities to gain a clear understanding of the development process and the possible sources of development assistance that will support their development needs and priorities'.</p>		
Fragility and Security	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There are currently no COVID-19 cases in Tonga, and international airport is currently closed. Tonga has limited capabilities to handle an outbreak; however it is receiving significant support from New Zealand to address this risk.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Community trained in the formulation of Community Disaster Preparedness Plan so that they can better adapt to natural disasters.</p>		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Low	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Non-conducive land tenure systems under which land and tax allotments are allocated to elder male heirs and are often abandoned and unproductive.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Identification, preparation and implementation of income generating activities, which favours employment opportunities for the poor, and for women.</p>		

Policy Development and Implementation	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Government policies and strategies particularly those relating to poverty reduction and agriculture are responsive to the needs of rural people. However, there is a risk in the implementation of these strategies with more emphasis on supply driven and production oriented approach.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Project emphasis on a more bottom up approach, with investments to ensure that farmers have the technical skills to be better linked to identified agricultural value chains.</p>		
Environment and Climate Context	Moderate	Moderate
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Tonga is highly vulnerable to cyclones.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Community trained in the formulation of Community Disaster Preparedness Plan so that they can better adapt to natural disasters</p>		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Climate change impact, including extreme weather events such as cyclones and rising sea levels poses significant risks to project investments such as community economic infrastructure (Cpt. 1) and agriculture investment activities (Cpt.2).</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) Provide training to communities, e.g. disaster risk management training provided under MORDI Programme. (ii) Cooperation with development partners who place emphasis on aligning Tonga's aid flows with fund environment interventions in the area of climate change and related fields. (iii) Implement climate resilient infrastructure and climate resilient agriculture activities.</p>		
Project Scope	Moderate	Moderate
Project Relevance	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The project targets isolated rural communities and including to women and youth whose economic opportunities are limited and where there is comparatively lower efficacy in Government support. The risks outlined elsewhere, such as cyclones or natural disasters, may however require recalibration of work plans from time to time to ensure short-term recovery needs are in place for communities.</p>	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The project will collaborate with Disaster Response Authority and internalise natural disaster risks in its strategy, including planning for additional resource/staffing mobilisation for recovery efforts.</p>		
<p>Technical Soundness</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>(i) Remoteness, transport and communication obstacles which could result to under achievement of Project objectives, outcomes and outputs (ii) Lack of community financial contributions for community economic infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Phased implementation approach to access remote areas.</p>		
<p>Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Implementation Arrangements</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>(i) MORDI TT staff retention. (ii) Inability of MAFFF to fulfil its role of providing extension officers for farmer field schools and related extension activities.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Strengthened project management and collaboration with relevant government agencies, reviews during IFAD supervision to ensure corrective actions.</p>		
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) Strengthen M&E systems. (ii) Enhance capacity of staff.</p>		
<p>Project Financial Management</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Project Organization and Staffing</p>	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PMU will re-hire qualified and experience Administrator and Procurement Officer. • MORDI II to specify in the employment contract that the Chief Operating Officer Administration and Finance is also the Finance and Administrative Manager (FAM) of TRIPII and the Chief Executive Officer is the Project Manager (PM) 	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Appointment of Administrator and Senior Finance Officer, and rigid training of Finance Officer to cover her tasks in the TOR</p>		
<p>Project Budgeting</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Incorporate budget monitoring in all payment and procurement requests and input in the computerized accounting system.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Inputs at entry level to MYOB system of budgets and actual expenditure, auto production of vouchers and reports</p>		
<p>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>WA2 and SOEs have to be submitted by April 2019 and thereafter within 90 days from the last WA or 30% of advance against imprest fund. Refund for VAT initially paid by IFAD.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Timely submission of WA and SOE Refund of taxes paid from the IFAD funds (lodged as receivable) has to be requested from the Government. The Government counterpart funds have to be monitored and reported in the financial statements.</p>		
<p>Project Internal Controls</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Administrator, Procurement Officer are recruited and trained well together with the Finance Officer. • Procurement Committee has to be created with PM, FAM, FO, PO and Administrator as members. • Ensure that supporting documents attachment to vouchers are complete such as RFQs, Quotation, Evaluation Report, Contract, budget proposal, travel authorization, receiving report for goods, certification of services completed and all documents stamped "PAID" once checks are issued. • MORDI TT has to appoint an independent auditor to assess the internal control system, process and documentation in the Project. 	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Recruitment of Permanent Administrator Adequate supporting documents for attachment to voucher Appointment of internal auditor and submission of regular periodic audit report</p>		
Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict adherence to PIM and finance manuals; update of MYOB accounting software to produce reports automatically from the system and input of budgets. All vouchers are to be prepared and processed through the system. • Fixed Asset register is updated and produced in the system. • Ensure finance staff full understand of IFAD reporting requirements. • Semi-annual Interim and annual Financial Statements have to be submitted to IFAD timely 45 days at the of the period for interim and 4 months for the annual FS. The 1st semi-annual financial statements due in February 2019, has to be submitted. 	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Fully utilization of MYOB system with inputs at the entry level Automatic production of financial reports Timely submission of financial reports</p>		
Project External Audit	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The first audit 2018/2019 conducted and report has been provided to IFAD two months delayed</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>On time submission of audit report for 2019/2020</p>		
Project Procurement	Moderate	Low
Legal and Regulatory Framework	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The risk that the Borrower's regulatory and institutional capacity and practices (including compliance with the laws) are inadequate to conduct the procurement in a manner that optimizes value for money with integrity.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Review periodically the application procurement in accordance with the Project Procurement Manual. 2). Review and clear project procurement plan (consolidated) encouraging the use of competitive procurement methods 3). Provide consolidated procurement information on project website (opportunities and awards) 		
Accountability and Transparency	Moderate	Low

<p>Risk:</p> <p>The risk that accountability, transparency and oversight arrangements (including the handling of complaints regarding, for example, SH/SEA and fraud and corruption) are inadequate to safeguard the integrity of project procurement and contract execution, leading to the unintended use of funds, misprocurement, SH/SEA, and/or execution of project procurements outside of the required time, cost and quality requirements.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>1). Provide confidential report of complains received, under investigation and resolved. 2). Establish appropriate level of procurement reviews post and prior based on risk 3). Identify and report on risk flags during procurement supervision 4). Use IFAD standard bidding documents which include provisions for prohibitive practises and safeguards</p>		
Capability in Public Procurement	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The risk that the implementing agency does not have sound processes, procedures, systems and personnel in place for the administration, supervision and management of contracts resulting in adverse impacts to the development outcomes of the project.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>1). Retain procurement professional to support intermittently 2). Periodic training and support to be provided to various implementing agencies teams.</p>		
Public Procurement Processes	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The risk that procurement processes and market structures (methods, planning, bidding, contract award and contract management) are inefficient and/or anti-competitive, resulting in the misuse of project funds or sub-optimal implementation of the project and achievement of its objectives.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>1). To be updated during 2020 supervision mission</p>		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Low	Low
Biodiversity Conservation		No risk envisaged - not applicable
<p>The programme invests in small scale community infrastructure and more sustainable agricultural practices on existing farm land.</p>		
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention		No risk envisaged - not applicable

The programme invests in sustainable agriculture and small scale community infrastructure.		
Cultural Heritage		No risk envisaged - not applicable
The programme supports community halls for handicraft production. Participatory and inclusive community planning anchors activity planning and supports cultural heritage.		
Indigenous People		No risk envisaged - not applicable
Indigenous assets and livelihoods are supported by the project, no encroachment.		
Labour and Working Conditions		No risk envisaged - not applicable
No impact on formal nor informal labour. Cooperation with ILO is planned towards recognising and enhancing conditions in the informal economy.		
Community Health and Safety		No risk envisaged - not applicable
Small scale infrastructure such as improved water harvesting and water supply will improve health and safety.		
Physical and Economic Resettlement		No risk envisaged - not applicable
No resettlement involved. Investments will strengthen local communities.		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		No risk envisaged - not applicable
Sustainable land management supported by the community development and agriculture component will improve carbon capture.		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Low	Low
Risk: Climate change risks, including extreme weather events threaten community economic infrastructure and agriculture investment activities.	Low	Low

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) Provide training to communities, e.g. disaster risk management training provided under MORDI Programme.</p> <p>(ii) Cooperation with development partners who place emphasis on aligning Tonga's aid flows with fund environment interventions in the area of climate change and related fields.</p> <p>(iii) Implement climate resilient infrastructure and climate resilient agriculture activities.</p>		
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>MAFFF is unable to fulfil its role in terms of providing extension officers for FFS and ongoing extension activities. TRIP II will have to depend entirely on FFS facilitators (lead farmers) selected from target communities; and not rely on public sector services.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>TRIP II will train 10 Master FFS Trainers from MAFFF and 10 from the private sector, and/or lead farmers - as an "insurance" policy against this possible risk.</p>		
<p>Stakeholder Grievances</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The inclusive and participatory CDP approach ensures that public investments respond to priorities established by a broad range of households and not only to the leadership/elite. Channels for expressing grievances exist but the country is small and stakeholders may be concerned of retribution risks.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>MORDI, the lead implementing partner, is re-visiting its delivery mechanisms and IFAD will support in ensuring that safe grievance channels are part of its approach.</p>		