



**TONGA: Climate Resilient Sector Project (CRSP)
SEMI-ANNUAL SAFEGUARD MONITORING REPORT No.5**

**July – December
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Prepared by

**SMEC-ITS Pacific Ltd and Environmental Safeguard Unit of the PMU Climate Resilient
Sector Project (CRSP)**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARR	Assessment Reviewed Report
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCTF	Climate Change Trust Fund
CEMP	Contractor Environment Management Plan
CRSP	Climate Resilience Sector Project
EA	Executing Agencies
EAC	Environment Assessment Committee
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ESU	Environment Social Unit
GIS	Geological Information System
IA	Implementing Agencies
IWRM	International Water Resources Management
JNAP	Join National Action Plan
MEIDECC	Ministry of Metrology Energy Information Disaster Management Environment & Climate Change
MET	Ministry of Education and training
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affair
MLSNR	Ministry of Lands Survey and Natural Resources
MOFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
NEMO	National Emergency Management Organization
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPCR	Pilot Programmed for Climate Resilience
PSC	Public Services Commission
PSC	Public Services Commission
SMA	Special Management Area

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document reports the monitoring of the Social and Environmental Safeguards of the Climate Resilience Sector Project (CRSP) for the period of July 2018 to December 2018. Outstanding Issues from the previous report are given in Table 1. During this reporting period, ESU has monitored the CRSP project activities, identifying challenges and measures to address these challenges as well as proposed activities for the next period of activities. This is summarized in Table 2.

Key outcomes highlighted in this report indicated that the project and its subprojects are largely on-track to meet the requirements of ADB Social and Environmental Safeguards. Sub-projects: Mangrove Rehabilitation; and Meteorological are on schedule compared to the last report. Gender dimensions of Climate Change activities are a crosscutting component, which is addressed under a Gender Action Plan (GAP). This key area has improved by a coordinated approach with more strategic activities that encompass efforts to build social and environmental resilience to climate change.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Tonga (GoT) under Phase II of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is implementing the CRSP. The project seeks to mainstream climate resilience into government planning and address country priorities focusing on the most vulnerable sectors and communities. The overall proposed outcome seeks to strengthen Tonga's enabling environment for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction at national and local level.

The CRSP has 5 outputs which are given below.

Output 1: Ensuring climate resilience is mainstreamed into development planning of key vulnerable areas.

Activities: Scholarships, training, legislation reviewed, community assessments, inventory of water resources.

Output 2: Monitor Tonga's climate data and information.

Activities: Hydrometeorology and coastal monitoring data dissemination system.

Output 3: Established Finance Mechanism to support community adaptive investment.

Activities: CCTF management, management and monitoring of community projects to be funded under CCTF.

Output 4: Increase ecosystem resilience and climate infrastructure investment

Activities: Established 7 Marine Special Management Areas (SMAs) under CRSP, Climate proofing of school, evacuation road, coastal protection, hospital, mangrove Inventory & mapping.

Output 5: Ensure project implemented successfully with appropriate due diligence.

This report is the fifth Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Report for CRSP Tonga. The report documents social and environmental safeguard monitoring activities from July 2018 to December 2018.

A. General Output Progress Updates

The progress for each component output is as follows :

Output 1 - Ensuring climate resilience is mainstreamed into development planning of key vulnerable sectors. This output comprises 5 initiatives:

- (i) *Climate change scholarship program* – A contract with the University of South Pacific was signed 26 October 2016. The contract will involve a total 29 scholarships. In December 2016 some 20 undergraduate degree scholarships on CCA and DRM were awarded. Postgraduate Diploma (1 year) courses and Masters level (2 year) programs will be awarded at a later date. The training manual allows for two Post Graduate Diploma Candidates and two Masters level students to be recruited directly from within government. This was attempted in 2017 with three persons recruited from within government. All found the workload difficult and dropped out. To improve the chance for success, and provide incentives to the undergraduate students, MEIDECC agreed to award half of the proposed post graduate diploma (leading to a masters) courses to the highest scoring undergraduate students that complete their undergraduate scholarships;
- (ii) *Technical Trainings on Climate Change and Adaptation* - A contract with Sustainably Pty Ltd was completed in Q3 2017 with 20 participants successfully receiving environmental management and sustainability certificates which were awarded on 9 March 2018. A total of 35 short courses are being designed by PMU, so far 31 have been successfully delivered with the remainder scheduled to roll out in Q1-Q2 2019.
- (iii) *Legal review and building codes* – the original task was to review prevailing statutory laws that are relevant to the implementation of CCA and DRR policies and provide recommendations on integrating these policies into existing statutory laws. The building code is under review by the WB so this has been dropped. The Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) was first developed and approved by Cabinet in 2010 and formed the basis for the project. The JNAP has been reviewed by MEIDECC under the Climate Change Department in the duration of the project, which has been submitted to Cabinet and approved as JNAP2 in Q2 2018;
- (iv) *Community Vulnerability Assessment Plans* - To strengthen coordination and monitoring of community vulnerability assessments and plans, the project

team has standardized the plans which are currently with the Ministry of Internal Affairs for CDPs integration and roll out.

- (v) *Water resources inventory, IWRM, and the study of water supply requirements for the island of Niuafo'ou Water Supply Design Report* has been submitted

Output 2 - Improving capacity to monitor and manage Tonga climate data and information.

The design, procurement and installation of the meteorology and coastal monitoring systems contract was signed in August 2019 and phase 1 is underway. The equipment installation is scheduled to be completed by December 2019. The meteorology and coastal system-monitoring contract has an extensive on the job-training program that covers installation, commissioning, validation, and operations. The project has funded the participation for one student in a 3-month course provided by the Bureau of Meteorology in Melbourne and 2 meteorological technicians to familiarize them with the new equipment and new system that is being supplied by the project.

Output 3 - Establishing a sustainable financing mechanism to support community based adaptive investments.

The CCTF Board held its sixth meeting on the 29th November 2018 to close off the completed works in phase 1. The Board approved commencing the second phase of CCTF in Q1 2019. The CCTF endowment investment was formally transferred from ANZ to BSB in Q2 2018 with a USD interest rate of 3.27% earning per annum.

Output 4 - Increasing eco-system resilience and climate infrastructure investments. This output comprises the following 6 initiatives:

- (i) *Establishment of 7 Special Marine Management Areas (SMAs)* - original intention was to establish 6 SMAs in Vava'u but a request from the community for one additional SMA was accepted as it was cost neutral. The 7 SMAs were officially commissioned on 5 July 2017.
- (ii) *Climate proofing of schools* - The 5 schools in Tongatapu have been completed and withstood the recent cyclone Gita that struck Tonga on February 12 2018. Hala-'o-Vave climate proof school building was used by the community as an evacuation center during cyclone GITA. Taking over certificates had been approved by MoI and. DLP is scheduled to be completed on 23 January 2019.
- (iii) *Evacuation and post-disaster access roads* - All 4 evacuation and post disaster road works have been completed on 9 November 2018 by the contractor and they are currently working to complete the listed defects. The contract is scheduled to be completed in January 2019.
- (iv) *Hahake coastal protection* – The project will enhance coastal protection from storm surge and high waves along 2kms of coastline in Hahake. Contract was signed on 18 December 2017 but following cyclone Gita the contractor requested an extension to 31 March 2019. This has been approved.

- (v) *Relocation of Ha'apai hospital* - Ha'apai Hospital contract was signed on 21 November 2017. MOI has approved the time extension at no cost extension up to 31 March 2019.
- (vi) *Mangrove assessment and rehabilitation* - The GIS based mangrove inventory digitizing process has been completed for Tongatapu and the outer islands, utilizing LIDAR and historical imageries. The mangrove cover in Tonga is around 1,200 hectares in Tongatapu and Vava'u. Due to the larger digitized number of images, 2000, more time input is required for Dr. Webb to complete the exercise.

Output 5 – Ensuring that the project is successfully managed and implemented. A Project Management Unit (PMU) was established in MEIDECC to monitor the project activities and liaise with all implementing agencies and all stakeholders. There are 5 Implementing Agencies (IAs) of whom 3 have set up their own Project Implementation Units (PIUs). These are: Ministry of Infrastructure (MOI), Ministry of Lands, Survey, and Natural Resources (MLSNR) and Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFFF). The two IAs (Ministry of Education and Training & Ministry of Health) that do not have a separate PIU are supported by PMU / MEIDECC.

B. **ADB Safeguards and CRSP Reporting**

The ADB Safeguards seek to promote sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and affected people from projects' potentially adverse impacts. The key steps that need to be included for the CRSP projects are as follows:

- **Guidance on safeguard screening** for projects where indigenous people may be impacted by a project – beneficially or adversely.
- **Determine current state of social issues** - includes consultation and participation, gender and social safeguards and other social risks.
- **Screening and Categorization:** determines the requirement and type of environmental assessment that must be undertaken.
- **Scoping:** identifies significant potential project impacts (environmental and social), providing a clear focus for the environmental assessment, and outlines the content of the assessment report and important studies usually in the form of terms of reference (ToR).
- **Analysis of Alternatives:** considers all feasible alternatives for improving project implementation and outcomes, taking account of economic, financial, technical, environmental and social factors.

These elements have been integrated into the preliminary work undertaken in preparation for subproject implementation as well as subsequent monitoring efforts. In particular, the following activities which address social and /or environmental safeguards have been considered and/or addressed:

- **Community consultations in communities impacted by project activities.** These

consultations provide several purposes including: information dissemination with regards to climate change dimensions; assess local realities and how the project can best be implemented to benefit all stakeholders; as well as nurture a necessary relationship with local communities in order to encourage local ownership of not only the outcomes but also their ongoing maintenance.

- **Compatible Land Use** - while subprojects will be located either on government or existing sites, they may still border private land. This includes the Hahake Seawall and Ha'apai hospital.
- **IEEs** were carried out for Climate Proofing Schools, Evacuation and Post Disaster Roads, Hahake Coastal Protection, and the relocation of the Ha'apai Hospital. These IEEs have all been approved by MEIDECC and ADB.
- **SEIAs** – Social Environment Impact Assessments have been undertaken for the more significant projects, which may impact neighboring communities and stakeholders in a variety of ways. This has included: the Ha'apai Hospital Relocation; Climate Proofing Evacuation Roads; and the Hahake Coastal Seawall.
- A **Hazard Assessment** and associated **Social Vulnerability Assessment** have been integrated into the SEIA for the more significant projects. These frameworks have been rolled out at MIA under the development of CDPs. It was suggested by CEO MEIDECC that this should occur on an ongoing basis as MIA assesses the level of Social Vulnerability of future activities.
- Gender dimensions have been and will continue to be integrated into program activities and outputs. Key aspects of this have included:
 - Gender Sensitization of PMU & PIUs Staff and CRSP stakeholders to give them an insight into the benefits of mainstreaming gender into all projects.
 - Updating the Gender Action Plan is on-going and it is mainstreamed into CRSP activities (see Annex I)
- Increasing employment diversity in order to build community resilience has been integrated into criteria for the CCTF community grants.
- CCTF grant funds eligibility focused towards ensuring the project assists those that are most vulnerable and involves building community resilience to climate change impacts.

C. **Grievance Redress System**

The Grievance Redress System (GRS) is critical for building trust and strengthening governance. Its effectiveness rests on all stakeholders having a good understanding of their rights and responsibilities, the project system, and the administrative processes required. The issues, along with the GRS process itself, had been explained in detail during stakeholder meetings, re-emphasized through public information tools such as community consultations and the project website register, as well as through training for PMU and JNAP staff, contractors, and community technical working groups.

The GRS is guided by the principles of respect for customary dispute resolution mechanisms, confidentiality, inclusiveness, subsidiary (proximity to community), verification, transparency,

accuracy and promptness. The GRS system aims to support resolving two basic types of complaints;

- Complaints involving non-compliance with project components processes, procedures and values, and
- Complaints involving financial mismanagement.

1) *Complaints for non-compliance with the project processes may include:*

- 1) person or group prevented from participating through questionable administrative decisions
- 2) coercion of the community members to accept activities as community priorities
- 3) lack of transparency in part of the process, from project call through to project closing
- 4) exclusion of a person or group from project activities
- 5) changes or modifications to a project without community knowledge or approval
- 6) CWG not informing communities about important decisions affecting the program
- 7) community members restricted from benefiting from outcomes of the project (i.e. from using infrastructure constructed)
- 8) mismanagement by CWG/PMU/PIUs/JNAP/Government staff in supporting communities for project activities
- 9) threats of or actual damage to activities and infrastructure.

2) *Complaints / related to financial mismanagement may include;*

- 1) mismanagement of procurement or contractual non-compliance
- 2) mismanagement of account or of cash handling
- 3) non-compliance with procurement rules such as falsifying documents, favouring suppliers, contractors or inflating prices for profit
- 4) violation of a supply or service agreement by a contractor, including poor quality of materials, misappropriation of quantities, and/or poor workmanship
- 5) collusion between government officials, contractors and/or community representatives
- 6) falsifying payroll or accepting kickbacks
- 7) use of community property or materials for purposes other than approved project
- 8) unauthorised "borrowing" or "lending" of project funds or materials
- 9) using funds for purposes not approved under the procurement guidelines.

3) *Process for Complaints*

- 1) Complaints shall be made in writing to the PMU Project Director if complaint is against a staff member of the PMU, PIUs, and approved project components
- 2) Each complaint shall immediately be registered by the PIUs and the ESU and shall confirm in writing the receipt of complaint to the complainant
- 3) The ESU shall use its best efforts to contact all relevant parties and resolve the complaint within 14 calendar days. If the complaint is resolved at this stage, the complaint shall be closed
- 4) Where the ESU cannot resolve the complaint within 14 calendar days, the ESU shall respond in writing to the complainant indicating such further time (but no later than six weeks) at the ESU estimates it shall need to resolve the issue

- 5) Where a matter is unable to be resolved by the ESU within 2 months after the date of complaint, the matter shall be referred to the PSC for the establishment of a Complaints Committee (CC)
- 6) The CC shall consist of three independent members including two persons with technical expertise in the subject area complained about, and one person with legal expertise
- 7) The CC shall investigate the complaint. The CC may elect to hold an arbitration hearing if it deems this necessary. Within 1 month of being referred the matter, the CC shall provide a written decision based on their findings. A decision of the Complaints Committee shall be final
- 8) All complaints reported, actions taken and progress should be included in PMU monthly reports.

When complaints are resolved, this will be so indicated in the database and cases will be labelled as 'closed'. The report will include information about the final resolution (including funds recovered) or decision.

D. Safeguards Reporting - Update of Outstanding Issues

The outstanding issues during reporting period are largely from budget and mechanical constraints. Table 1 below outlines the mitigation actions undertaken to resolve outstanding issues.

Table 1: Outstanding Issues from 4rd ESU reporting

Output	Activities	Outstanding	Steps taken to address
Output 1: Ensuring Climate resilience is mainstreamed into development planning of key vulnerable sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Scholarship Program • Technical Trainings for professionals • Legislative review • Community vulnerability assessments and plans • Water resources inventory and study of water supply design for Niuafu'ou 	Behind on the SMBs drilling	<p>Revised program, contractor to complete the SMBS in February 2019.</p> <p>Frequent checked access dirt path to drilling sites whether conducive. Sites had been hampered by heavy and ongoing rain since December 2018</p> <p>Discussed with contractor ways to fast track work</p>
Output 2: Improve capacity to monitor and manage Tonga climate data and information	Hydro-meteorological and coastal monitoring and data dissemination systems		
Output 3: Establishing a sustainable financing mechanism to support community based adaptive investments	CCTF Management Management and Monitoring of community projects funder CCTF	Endowment investment pending for EAs approval and transfer of investment funds to short term deposit	<p>Work with MoFNP on CCTF investment fund strategies</p> <p>Transferred endowment fund to BSP on the 21st June 2018 to invest at the rate of 3.27 percent annually in US\$.</p>

<p>Output 4: Increasing eco-system resilience and climate infrastructure investments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 7 SMAs • Climate Proofing Schools • Evacuation and Post disaster access road • Hahake Coastal Protection • Inventory survey for marine landings • Relocate Ha'apai Hospital to a less vulnerable area • Mangrove assessment and rehabilitation 		<p>SMAs underway in Vava'u</p> <p>School climate resilience completed, DLP to be done on 23 January 2019.</p> <p>Evac. Roads, taking over certificates will be issued after remedying of all defects by January 29 2019</p> <p>Hahake Coastal Protection well underway with CEMP compliance scheduled to complete by March 2019</p> <p>Inventory survey for marine landings further discussed</p> <p>Relocation of Ha'apai Hospital to less vulnerable area expected completion by March 2019</p> <p>Mangrove Inventory, 2000 images collected</p> <p>IEE and EIA undertaken and approved by GoT and ADB, Safeguards underway, On Track & Compliance</p>
<p>Output 5: Ensuring that the project is successfully managed and implemented</p>	<p>Due diligence and monitoring</p>		<p>Ongoing actions to strengthen coordination with line ministries and other agencies. Ongoing discussions with IAs and Line Ministries for exit plan/rolling out of project staffs.</p> <p>Novation & Transition commenced but hard work and commitment is required from CCD and IAs</p>

Table 2: Safeguard Activities within the CRSP

CRSP Unit	Sub-Project	Reporting Period	Project Stage	Activity	Social or environmental safeguard	Changes made	Outputs	Impacts	Challenges	Mitigation efforts	Status	Next Steps
PIU - coastal protection	Hahake seawall	July 18 to December 18	Planning	Regulatory compliance - IEE or ESIA.	Social and Environment Safeguards and Compliance Monitoring Work (CEMP)	Awareness raised	Access to relevant consistent and updated information. An estimated of 2.05 km of hard revetment protection to be constructed	Perceived community safety and encouragement of economic diversity	Ongoing cyclones (Gita & Ken) had delayed progress substantially.	Monitor.		Safeguards, CEMP, Monitoring
PIU - Ha'apai hospital	Ha'apai Hospital	July 18 to December 18	Planning	Official commencement - turning the earth Design approved by MoH, MEIDECC, MoFNP, Mol, MLNR, Police and Fire, IEE, EIA, SIA, and ADB,	Social and Environment Safeguards and Compliance Monitoring Work (CEMP)	Approvals and project onset	Access to relevant consistent and updated information. A 23-bed capacity hospital, NCD, ANC, dental clinics, public health office, underground electrical cables, emergency generator, overhead water tower, 500kl water reserve, new, access road, filtration systems	Perceived community security.	Ongoing cyclones (Gita & Ken) had delayed progress substantially. Quarry in Ha'apai not operating. CCECC had been shipping quarries from Vava'u and Tongtapu	Consultations and community involvement.		Safeguards, CEMP, Monitoring
PIU - upgraded schools	Schools water tanks, gutters etc	July 18 to December 18	Construction	Climate proofing roads, schools and hospital	Social and Environment Safeguards and Compliance Monitoring Work (CEMP)	Monitoring systems established	Evidence of enhanced community resilience and/or capacity. School upgrade works completed: GPS Fanga, GPS Kolomotu'a, Lavenga Side School, GPS Hala-'o-Vave, GPS Ngele'ia.	Improved school health Turn around time of students and teachers for not returning to schools due to cyclone and flooding are significant reduced	Nil significant at this stage	Consultation with MET & PTA, Community Involvement for maintenance.		Safeguards, CEMP, Monitoring

PMU - mangrove rehabilitation	Mangrove rehabilitation	July 18 to December 18	Planning	GIS mapping	Social and Environment Safeguards	Monitoring systems established	Access to relevant consistent and updated information. Accurate baseline data of mangroves throughout Tonga	Improved information to make informed decisions	Rescoping of project	Due Diligence		Due Diligence Work & Safeguards
PMU - CCTF	Admin and management	July 18 to December 18	Planning and program initiation	Management and community projects review	Social and Environment Safeguards and Compliance Monitoring Work (CEMP)	Small project funding for communities enhancing CCR...	Self-generating funding sources for small community CC projects	Community ownership and self-sufficiency encouraged specific focus on women	No project application from Niua's in phase one	Training & great efforts were undertaken for the Niua's to work on applications and priorities		Consultations with the Niua's and to assist applicants on the 2 nd pool of CCTF application, Q1 2019
PIU –SMAs	SMAs	July 18 to December 18	Data collection	Consistent data and training	Environmental Safeguard	Monitoring systems established	Evidence of enhanced community resilience and/or capacity.	Adequate staffing with appropriate skills	Replication of SMA by the World Bank SMAs had been grown in numbers and interest throughout Tonga.	Integration of gender dimensions		Networking , Monitoring, replication of New SMAs
PMU Scholarships and training	Admin and management	July 18 to December 18	Management	Scholarships awarded; Short Term Training Contract commenced	Social Safeguard	Training carried out	Increasing local capacity -30% women targeted projects -40% women participation in the scholarship approved by the PSC. 300 people are expected to benefit from these trainings component	Adequate staffing with appropriate skills	So far on the 35 short courses alone, 31 out 35 had been conducted, 1, 192 total attended, and 560 participants were (47%) women and 632 (53%) attended were men. The	Relevant focused training carrying out by PIUs, which will be added later.		Ongoing M&E of student's performance Professional STT; Completed. 35SC ongoing Post grad and Masters 2020

PMU - admin and project management	Admin and management	July 18 to December 18	All project phases	Due diligence and oversight; M&E	Social and environmental safeguards and GRM	Monitoring systems established	Evidence of enhanced government capacity, eg policy clauses	Performance indicators met in timely manner	Considerable activities covered by small core ESU team	Improved access to reliable data; processes to working 'smarter'; strengthening links with relevant ministries		Monitor Safeguards
PIU - Meteorological data	Admin and management	July 18 to December 18	Planning	Consistent data and training	Environmental Safeguard	Monitoring systems established	Access to relevant consistent and updated information to improve capacity to monitor and manage Tonga Climate data and information deliverables	Improved information to make informed decisions Perceived community security and safety from natural disaster and adverse impacts from CC. Tonga and all sectors will access to reliable data and be more climate resilience	Input delay, based on design modifications suggested by bank	Improved access to reliable data		Implementation commenced in Q3 2018
PIU – IWRM	Admin and management	July 18 to December 18	Data collection	Consultation	Environmental Safeguard	Awareness raised	Access to relevant plans in water resources inventory, integrated water resources management plans, water supply design of Niuafo'ou	Specific emphasis on women's involvement	Specifications and arrival of equipment's on time	PMU supports MLSNR		Remain deliverable are the SMBs drilling and flow meter installation. Expected completion deliverables by March 2019

PIU - MOI	Infrastructure development	July 18 to December 18	Construction	Climate proofing roads, schools, Evac. Roads, Hahake Coastal Protection, and hospital	Social and environmental safeguards and national legislation	Approvals and project onset	Evidence of enhanced community resilience and/or capacity.	Climate proofing of schools	Rescoped	Link with relevant stakeholders strengthened		Caught up--> on track; Outer island marine landing to commence on Q2 2019
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ESU Color Key Indicators:

	On-Track
	Slightly behind schedule
	Challenges occurred during implementation

III. SAFEGUARDS REVIEW

A. Social and Environmental Safeguards

Main safeguard aspects of the CRSP project and its subprojects will be briefly discussed below.

1. PMU Administration and Management

a. Environment Sustainable Unit (ESU)

The Environment and Social Unit continue to monitor community complain in all 13 subprojects across Tonga. Corrective action report was prepared by PIU/PMU for future reference. There are no serious issues for further investigation. The scale of problems is minor and manageable by PIU/PMU. Recommendation is to work together with Parliament representative, District Officer, Town Officer, men and women group in the community.

b. Potential broadening of ESU integration into relevant ministries

ESU has integrated with government office and personnel's in monitoring the project. These are Environment Department officials, Climate Change Department Officials, and Ministry of Infrastructure personnel, Meteorology Officials, Fisheries Officials, Education and Training Officers, Private and NGO sectors, and MLSNR personnel. ESU recommended the involvement of a government office in the monitoring of the projects. This is important to better co-ordinate, manage and monitor efforts as well as for greater program sustainability. Also, these official(s) are trained to carry out the role, building knowledge and diversify the monitoring and evaluative skill base.

It is also encouraged that local government officials be involved and mobilized in the future to help monitor ongoing efforts in the outer islands as part of the project exit plans.

c. Due Diligence and Compliance Audit

ESU has worked to clear all permits and construction sites for the project, as there was no resettlement component of the project. All government-owned land is vested in the Crown. The Minister of Lands is the representative of the Crown in all matters concerning land in the Kingdom of Tonga. According to the Land Act of Tonga, the Minister of Lands grants leases and permits with the consent of Cabinet. Only the registered holder of a town or tax allotment may grant a lease over the whole or part of the allotment, but only if the consent of the Tongan Cabinet has been given in the manner dictated by the Land Act. All climate infrastructure investment including additional candidate sector subproject are all on government owned land. Therefore, there is no land issue.

All four evacuation and post disaster access roads¹ are climate resilient and superimposed on an existing government alignment, which are all constructed on existing government reserve. Therefore, there is no need for resettlement and no land issues occurred².

¹ Roads are Navatoka (2.25 km), Talafo'ou (2.27 km), Popua (1.26km) in the island of Tongatapu and Tufu (1.04 km) on the island of 'Eua.

² <http://www.gov.to/press-release/climate-resilience-sector-project-due-diligence-report/>

The five schools upgrade work³ is under the Ministry of Education and Training & the Tokaikolo Education Management. Upgrading works reduced the number of days that school are closed during cyclone season and enables the schools to adapt to other effects of climate change such as droughts by providing more drinking water. Climate infrastructure investment benefits are avoided income/time loss resulting from school closures; inconvenience to parents; avoided damage to schools due to flooding; piped water cost, drought and disaster alleviation reduction. All schools upgrade work is on existing Ministry of Education and Training & Maamafo'ou lands; therefore, there is no land issue.

Hahake coastal protection is building coastline⁴ protection in eastern of Tongatapu utilising rock revetment to control coastline erosion and to reduce impact of flood surges in coastal communities' households. The climate infrastructure investment expected benefits are reduction in building and road damage, household income loss, statistical value of life loss and emergency costs, as well as recreation and amenity benefits from preserving the shoreline and beaches. The rock revetment construction alignment is built on the existing government reserve; therefore, there is no land issue.

For the new Ha'apai hospital site in Lifuka there was a requirement for the land to transfer from Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Education and Training and this has been completed; therefore no land issues. The building complies with the earthquake / seismic requirements of the structural building code. Structural members are designed to withstand Cyclone / Winds Category 5. Building footprint is 2,035 square meters. The access road that connects the new hospital to the Fau Road is 254m long and required road widening of 1.2m for both sides on an existing government reserve. The Ministry of Land, Survey, and Natural Resources finalized the additional access in 31 May 2018. Therefore, there is no land issue.

2. Hahake Coastal Protection

EIA report was completed and submitted to Department of Environment 21 September 2017 and subsequently approved. The contractor is currently "in compliance" with the requirements of the EIA and the EMP. Contract was signed between Petani Quarry and Ministry of Infrastructure on 18 December 2017. At the end of December 2018 the contract elapsed time was 100%, actual progress was 74% and actual disbursement 69%. Delays occurred due to cyclone Gita, which caused severe damage to the power supply at the eastern side of Tongatapu. Electricity was not restored until April 2018. The contractor reported that they could not store materials at site due to theft and security concerns. Delay was exacerbated by another cyclone Ken followed after Gita. The contractor has applied for a time extension due to bad weather. MOI has approved the time extension to 31 March 2019 on the basis it is cost neutral. The current speed of construction is 600m per month.

³ GPS Fanga, GPS Kolomotu'a, GPS Hala'oVave, GPS Ngele'ia, and the Lavengamalie Side School

⁴ Total length of the sections is 2.05 km from over a total length of some 6.2 km of coastline.



Figure 1 HCP



Figure 2: Trees preserved at Nuku'alofa waterfront



Figure 3 Preparation to wash rocks



Figure 4 Rock washing



Figure 5 HCP geotextile work



Figure 6 HCP geotextile work phase

- The community reps. enquired whether trees would be removed on 17 July 2018. ESU rep. reported that contractor is not permitted to remove trees from site. ESU met with Navutoka town officer, Mr. Lolofanguna, community rep. PaeaheLotu Likio, and the contractor on 18 July and clarified
- A concern over residual dust being carried over into seawater was raised during a site visit by the MEIDECC JNAP Technical Working Group and was investigated by PMU. A Corrective Action Report (CAR) was prepared and submitted to MEIDECC and client. Water quality measurements were carried out and there is no evidence to suggest that the dust is causing elevated turbidity levels in the sea.
- A member of the JNAP II requested that washing of rocks at source be implemented despite that the water quality assessment does not indicate that this is necessary. A request was made to the contractor to wash the rocks before they left the quarry.
- Contractor offered to install a washing method at the quarry but requested that this be considered as an additional cost and that he be allowed to claim.

- This action is considered to be “Going Beyond Compliance” in the spirit of good neighbor policy so PMU & PIU agreed to consider his claim. The claim lies within the contingency. PMU & CEO for Mol supported the action and CEO for Mol approved a VO.

3. Ha’apai Hospital

Ha’apai hospital works included 1 main building, 1 hospital ward, 1 internal access road, high voltage electric supply with generator backup option, separate water supply with 20 x 25,000 liters ground tanks for rainwater with a 10,000-liter overhead tank. A combined total of 1,000,000 liters for emergencies will be available with 500,000 liters stored at the hospital and 500,000 liters at the Ha’apai High school. A separate wastewater management system with separate septic tanks and drain field will be installed to give “zero discharge”.



Figure 7 Ha’apai Hospital Progress (roof cladding-left and roof framing-right)

The contractor is currently “in compliance” with the requirements of the EIA and the EMP. The contractor has applied for a time extension due to bad weather at no cost. MOI has approved the time extension as no cost extension to 31 March 2019.

4. Schools Upgrade

CRSP climate proofed four existing school buildings and constructed a new building designed to withstand cyclone category 5. GPS Hala’oVave was used as evacuation center during cyclone GITA. Other benefits occurred during wet and cyclone season:

- Water logging completely removed. Rainfall of 200mm in 1 day in 2017 recorded, stagnant water was drained out from all schools within 5-6 hours during low tide. **No loss** of school days for both students and teachers. Before CRSP it usually took 5-6 days for water to drain out from the school compound. Losses of school days happened frequently during raining and cyclone season.
- During Gita category 4 cyclone on 12 February 2018, the new building constructed at GPS Hala’ovave was used as evacuation center by the communities. Many large and tall trees were broken, much damage occurred on the surrounding areas, but the new CRSP classroom building was not damaged.

Table below shows completed contracts details.

Table 3: Details of contracts under climate proofing schools of CRSP (4 lots)

Schools Contract CRSP- SHO-2016-MOI- 07-	Contractor	Contract Amount (in TOP \$)	Final Contract Price (in TOP \$)	Retention 5% (in TOP \$)	Start Date	Completion Certificate	Completion of Defect Liability Period
GPS Kolomotu'a Lot 1	TTS Construction	175,150	242,307	12,115	16 Mar 2017	23 Oct 2017	22 Oct 2018
GPS Fanga Lot 2	TTS Construction	171,006	204,696	10,234	16 Mar 2017	23 Oct 2017	22 Oct 2018
Lavengamalie Lot 3	Oregon Pacific Ltd.	219,395	197,479	9874	16 Mar 2017	23 Oct 2017	22 Oct 2018
GPS Hala'ovabe and Ngele'ia, Lot 4	A Group Consultants Ltd.	396,060	438,960	21,948	25 May 2017	15 Nov 2017	14 Nov 2018
Five school, Total (in TOP \$)		961,612	1083444	54,172			
Total in US \$		478,374	541,722	27,086			

(1.0 US\$= 2.0 TOP\$)

Taking Over Certificates was approved by MOI for 23rd January 2018 for all schools after fixing defects. Retention money will be returned to contractors after deducting cost of faulty work repaired during Defects Liability Period.

Next steps

MET and PTA to work on maintaining new facilities.

5. Evacuation Access Roads

Four lots of Evacuation Roads was signed with Contractor, Lunaeva Enterprise, on 21st July 2017. Site possession was issued to contractor on 7th August 2017.

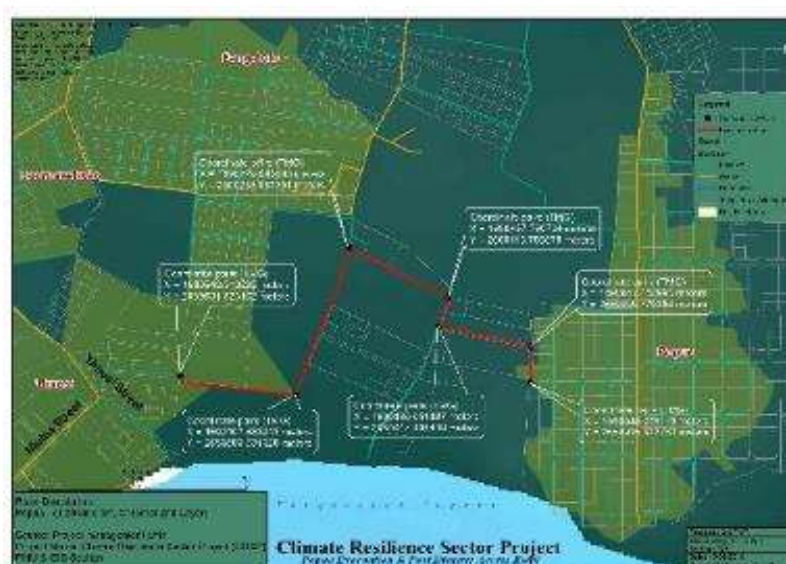


Figure 8: Popua Evacuation and Post Disaster Road, Tongatapu

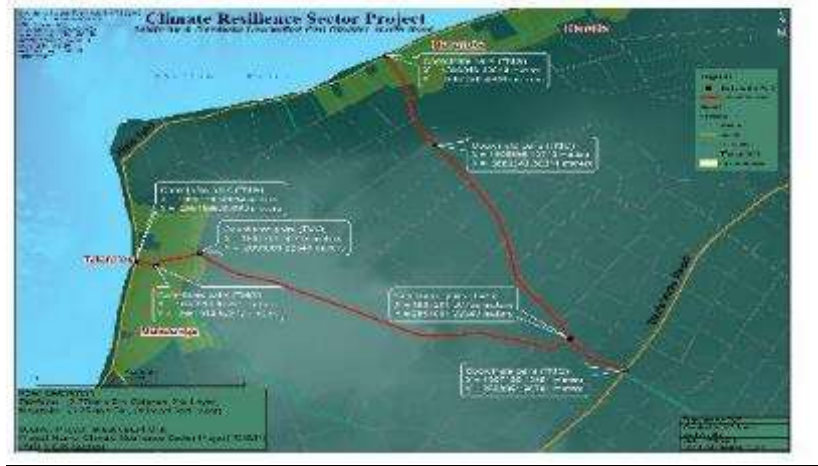


Figure 9: Talafo'ou & Navutoka Evacuation and Post Disaster Road, Tongatapu

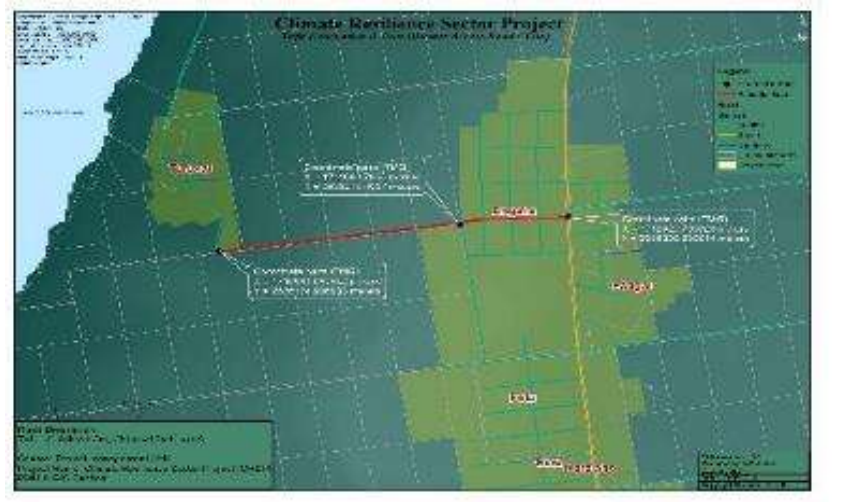


Figure 10: Tufuvai Evacuation and Post Disaster Road, 'Eua

Table 4: Evacuation Roads Safeguards Work

Evacuation Roads (CRSP-NCB-2016-MOI-04)	Awarded Contract Price TOP\$	Final Contract price TOP\$	Savings amount TOP\$	Disbursement at the date of completion including retention	Retention TOP\$ (10%)	Remaining amount for last claim including retention TOP\$
Lot 1:Talafo'ou	842,173.20	579,946.0	262,227.2	569,696.0	56,969.6	10,250.0
Lot 2: Navutoka	821,073.0	616,653.0	204,420.0	590,308.0	59,030.8	26,345.0
Lot 3: Popua	662,269.8	503846.4	158,423.4	480,457.0	48,045.7	23,389.4
Lot 4: Tufuvai	767,223.8	683,755.0	83,468.8	670,560.0	67,056.0	13,195.0
Total	3,092,739.8	2,384,200.4	708,539.4	2,311,021.0	231,102.1	73,179.4

For all lots, remaining works are only supplying road furniture. The contractor completed remaining works of all lots on 9th November 2018. MOI-PIU completed final inspection on the work and come up with final contract price and final list of defects. Eight weeks are given to contractor to complete all listed defects for all lots.

Luna 'Eva contractor submitted request for time extension for two months. Request was addressed to CEO, MOI on 20 July 2018 at no-cost extension due to working day loss caused by Cyclone Gita, Hurricane Keni and continuous heavy rainfall. Direction from client on 8 October 2018 was that they could only allow a maximum of 24 working days of extension based on the information available from contractor's work diary. Calculating 24 working days from 7 August 2018, the contractor's revised completion date was 10 September 2018. Contractor could not complete the work within the extended period allowed by client. Mol and PIU completed the final inspection and prepared the list of remaining works and list of defects for all lots based on the standard and quality of work set on the specification and contract document.



Figure 11: Popua Evac. Road 15 Oct. (left) bleed caused by heavy machineries. Repaired 2nd Nov. 2018 (right).



Figure 12: Popua Evac. Road 15 Oct. (left) bleed caused by heavy machineries. Repaired 2nd Nov. 2018 (right).



Figure 13: Popua Evac. Road 15 Oct. (left) bleed caused by heavy machineries. Repaired 2nd Nov. 2018 (right).



Figure 14: Director Lu'isa T. Malolo, CC Staff, and community rep. discussed Popua evac. Rd.
Community beneficiary Mrs. Fonua is very delighted with the new road

The contractor is currently “in compliance” with the requirements of the EIA and the EMP.

Next steps

Taking over certificate will issue after defects are remedied by 29th January 2019.

6. Mangroves

Analysis has shown significant mangrove areas occur on Tongatapu and Vavau. The following is the best guidance at this time for total contemporary national mangrove coverage;

- Tongatapu coverage is 814Ha
- Vavau totals 399 Ha
- National total estimate for contemporary coverage is 1,213Ha

Detailed examination of high-resolution imagery covered all islands in the national jurisdiction. More time input is required to sort out images.

Next steps

Due diligence work for total coverage of SPREP and findings is required, a QGIS Platform later to be established and mosaic.

7. METEO

- Inception reported was submitted.
- All initial group for stations (2 x Met, 1 x sea level) for Nuias has been constructed at NIWA's Christchurch instrument group and shipped to Tonga for deployment.
- Niuatoputapu permanent sea level station was installed at Falehau Wharf (Sept 2018).
- 1 x AWS station was installed at TMS office in Niuatoputapu, and 1 x AWS and manual evaporation pan was installed at Niuafou airport (Sept 2018).
- 8 x Spooondrift temporary wave buoys were deployed at the targeted sites offshore of Niuatoputapu, Niuafou, Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and Tongatapu.
- 14 x RBR temporary sea level sensors were installed at the targeted sites in the above island groups, including installation of associated tide boards.
- Continued assembling anchor weight moorings for temporary water level recorders and wave buoys.
- Data from all the installed stations to date have been ingested and can be viewed in NEON. User credentials have been provided to TMS and to PMU staff. Others will be created as requested by TMS.
- All remaining equipment and tools from phase 1 are stored in a container at new TMS building site in Tongatapu.
- Equipment for the remaining meteorological and permanent sea level stations have been acquired with buildings nearing completion.
- Technical training for 2 x TMS technicians covering all instrumentation has been provided at NIWA (Christchurch) from 26 Nov – 8 Dec.
- Phase 2 meteorological installation planning is progressing and a draft schedule available:

- Target date for shipment of equipment is 14 Dec 2018 (or next available sailing). 2 containers
- Indicative timing and sequencing of meteorological installations in Mar 2019;
- Site logistics and resources requirements including shipment to outer islands and land access;
- Verification of location for PSL site on Vava'u (note: Otea site found to be unsuitable during phase 1);
- Draft subcontract for Puloka Ltd in preparation.
- Phase 2 coastal instruments mid-term data retrieval and maintenance visit planning underway:
 - Planning, timing and logistics
 - Seeking confirmation of the use of a HMAF Navy vessel for transportation
- Preliminary wave forecast model in development.
- Planning and logistics associated with data integration in progress. Server equipment to be consolidated with shipment of Phase 2 equipment.

Technical training is programmed in New Zealand involving two meteorological technicians from the Tonga Meteorological and Coast Radio Services (TMS). Primary focus for the training conducted is to familiarize TMS technical staff with the equipment and related systems that are being supplied through the project. The training was based at Christchurch campus from 26 November to 7 December 2018. Training contents included the following,

a) Laboratory calibration of sensors b) Climate and Hydrological sensor configuration and testing c) Station assembly d) Sensor repair, maintenance and calibration e) Neon logger configurations f) Starlog data logger programming g) Troubleshooting techniques h) Metadata and station document control. Participants spent time with environmental information group to look at :

- a) Neon Telemetry operations
- b) Basic Tideda time series manager operations
- c) Basic CliDE timeseries manager operations
- d) Hydro-meteorological data management guidelines
- e) Overview of field practices
- f) Data quality assurance procedures & techniques
- g) System troubleshooting techniques

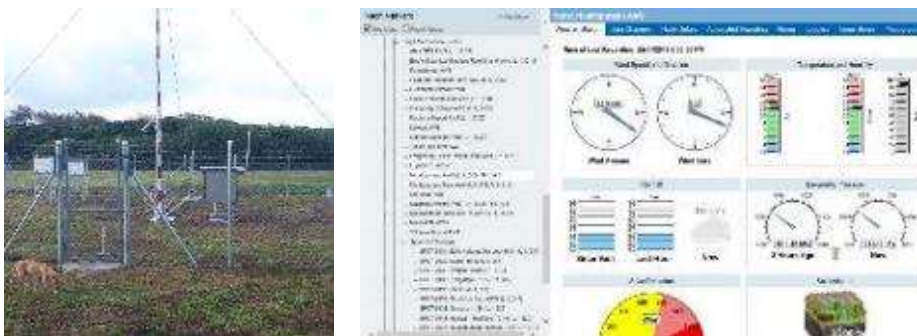


Figure 17: NFO - AWS and NEON DATA BASE progressing



Figure 18: METEO Buoys Deployment site

Complication occurred during phase 1 but were resolved in a timely manner. NTT & Vava'u spoodrift temporary wave buoys got snagged by ships and boats passing through on 16 November. Director Meteo 'Ofa Fa'anunu and TMS staffs recovered those on 19 November and undertook redeploying.

Next steps

- Finalization of all remaining meteorological equipment assembly and loading/shipping of 2 x containers to Tonga.
- Updated draft of Phase 2 implementation plan including local and overseas partner responsibilities.
- Finalization TCC towers and PSL site on Vava'u.
- Finalization of coastal mid-term deployment timing and logistics with HMAF Navy.
- Confirmation of Puloka staff involved in Phase 2 installations for each island group.
- Updated wave forecast model available to test sensitivity of model.
- Receipt of container with all remaining meteorological equipment in Tongatapu, customs clearance, and transport to TMS new office compound.
- Sorting/unloading of and local shipment of equipment destined for Vava'u, Ha'apai and Eua.
- Acquisition of locally sourced materials by local counterparts (e.g. fencing materials, etc).

8. Climate Change Trust Fund

a. Implementation of the 33 CCTF projects

- 26 CTF water-harvesting projects in Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, and 'Eua
- 15 water harvesting completed,
 - 4 water harvesting projects in Vavau completed
 - 4 water-harvesting projects for Haapai completed
 - 3 water harvesting projects from Eua completed.
 - The Board closed all water harvesting projects on 28 November 2018.

CCTF Works

- Fatumu concrete water tank stand completed.
- Lapaha evacuation hall completed.
- Ngeleia evacuation hall completed.
- Pelehake evacuation centre completed.
- CCTF Board closed Fatumu, Lapaha, Ngele’ia and Pelehake works on 28 November 2018.
- GPS Folaha retaining wall is expected to complete in Q1 2019
- Kolomotua evacuation road, CCTF Board canceled the Kolomotu’a evacuation road on 29th Nov. 2018 as work did not meet CCTF objectives.
- Holeva Evacuation Center Vavau, the renovation of this evacuation center completed and Board had closed this work.

The CCTF Board held the six board meeting on the 29th of November 2018 and terminated one project, which did not meet objectives and closed off 31 completed projects,. Board called on to start the second call for CCTF projects at the beginning of Q1 2019

b. Operational account

Opening balance of the operational account is TOP \$2,156,935.28

Disbursement from operational account

● Rotomould Co	T\$144,217.37
● Rotomould Co	T\$133,434.18
● M&J Co Ltd	T\$128,549.72
● M&J Co Ltd	T\$88,831.96

Disbursement from operational account

● Rotomould Co Ltd	\$84,808.73
● Pacific Timber Ltd	\$36,015.99
● Pacific Timber Ltd	\$17,368.97
● Pacific Timber Ltd	\$21,818.12
● Pacific Timber Ltd	\$19,666.23
● Jones Industries Ltd	\$42,354.35

Total disbursement from operational account \$681,066.64

c. Beneficiaries from 31 CCTF Works

Table 5: Beneficiaries from 31 CCTF Works

	Communities / development Groups	Male	Female	Population
1	Fatumu (concrete Water tank stand)	200	213	413
2	Lapaha (Renovation Evacuation center)	156	350	506
3	GPS Pelehake (Renovation Evacuation Center)	270	300	570
4	Folaha GPS (Retaining wall)	43	60	103 (primary school & teachers)
5	Ngele'ia – Fakatouato Hall (Renovation Evacuation Center)	150	150	300
6	Kolomotu'a (evacuation Road)	Cancelled		
7	Holeva (Renovation Evacuation Center)	67	67	144
8	Ha'asini (water tank)	500+	500+	1000+
9	Sia'atoutai –leotisia (water tank)	352	400	833
10	TB3 – pili, ngele'ia, pahu 30 household (water tank)	177	217	394
11	Tefisi (water tank)	308	280	577
12	Makave (water tank)	202	241	443
13	Panagaimotu (water tank)	304	332	636
14	Feletoa (water tank)	202	191	393
15	Utulau (water tank)	336	344	680
16	Halaleva & Mataika (water tank)	818	815	1633
17	Talasiu (water tank)	195	130	325
18	Ma'ufanga (water tank)	481	720	1201
19	Ma'ufanga Catholic Women League (water tank)	1200	1800+	3000+
20	Houma Zone A (water tank)	26	36	135
21	Longoteme (water tank)	150	300	450
22	Vaini (water tank)	1675	1560	3235
23	Tofoa (water tank)	400+	600+	1000+
24	Ha'avakatolo (water tank)	129	130	259
25	Veitongo (water tank)	278	389	667
26	Fanga 'o Pilolevu (water tank)	517	495	1012
27	Fangale'ounga (water tank)	89	85	174
28	Ha'ano (water tank)	116	89	205
29	'Uiha (water tank)	228	187	415
30	Pangai HP (water tank)	251	470	721
31	Houma Eua (water tank)	60	60	120
32	'Ohonua (water tank)	500	500+	1000+
33	Petani (water tank)	256	227	483
	TOTAL	10,636	12,238	22,507

CCTF endowment investment had been transferred from ANZ to BSB, which was formalized in Q2 2018 with an USD 3.27% interest rate earning per annum.

d. Communication Plan for CCTF program

PMU had launched good communication and work relationship with government. As a result, the government had shown their support and commitment by contributing TOP 200,000 to CCTF operational from the recurrent budget to assist implementation as of now.

Next steps

- consultation and informing public on the month of January 2019.
- conduct training for completing of the application form and its requirement.
- allow 2 months to lodging the applications (Feb and March) and close at the end of March 2019

- enable 2 months for JNAP to assess and ranking phase 2 projects and recommending to the Board for funding
- start implementation immediately after Board's approval of projects to funding.
- financial resources available for CCTF phase 2 project call is around T\$900,000.00.

9. SMAs

The Climate Resilience Sector Project (CRSP), PIU Fisheries, completed the establishment of the 7 locally managed Special Management Areas (SMAs) in Vava'u (Figure 19) in June 2017 which was launched by the King in July 2017. Since then PIU Fisheries team has continued with the monitoring and implementation of the activities in the Management Plan of the 7 coastal communities. The SMA undertook some of the training necessary to support the operation of SMA and implementation of their Management Plan.

The SMA have established 7 pilot SMAs in the Vava'u group to introduce sustainable fishing and management of coral reefs which is expected to benefit 1,000 persons in the outer islands. A key component for the effectiveness of SMAs is to establish comprehensive baselines for biodiversity, fisheries target stocks, ecological health, socio-economic status, good governance and arrangements in a national SMA network, which was completed in 2017. Communities have confirmed their willingness to establish a SMA in their coastal area and understand the process it takes in planning and conducting monthly monitoring meetings and working towards completing the tasks that their Coastal Community Management Plan (CCMP) requires for management. The project will support national workshops and trainings to share monitoring information, community approaches and methodologies and to identify and share lessons learned to continuously improve sustainability of utilization of their coastal fisheries resources. Activities during reporting period are:

- SMA Awareness
- Regular monitoring meeting with SMA committees, follow the progress on operation and the challenges
- 12 more new SMAs in Vava'u (4 SMAs) and Ha'apai (8 SMAs) following the success of CRSP SMA implementation
- Committee monitoring completed/fishers registration 5 completed 2 ongoing
- Green Climate Fund and JNAP 2 Awareness consultation in Ha'apai and Vava'u successfully promote and improve awareness and knowledge about SMA and how it works.

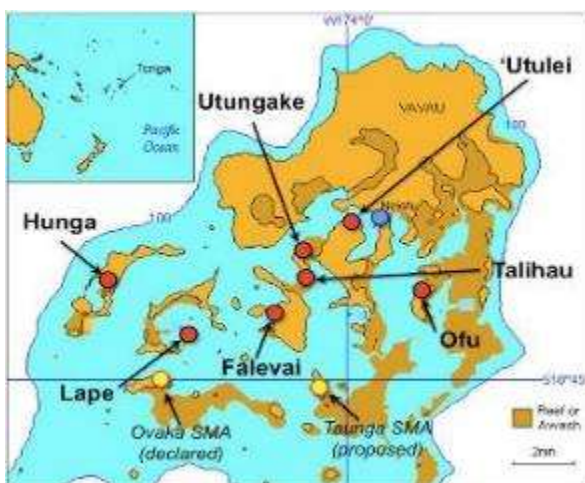


Figure 19: Map Location of 7 SMAs Vava'u



Figure 20: (Oct-Nov 2018-Ofu long line training) (Dec 2018 Hunga)



Figure 21: Training with FAO consultants to collate information about SMA process and compiling SMA Manual.

Next steps

- Keep exploring opportunities to establish alternative income programmes for SMA villages.
- Support ongoing training for SMA communities in aspects of marine resource management, performance monitoring, surveillance and compliance.

10. MLNR

The main activity has been installation of flow meters and salinity monitoring boreholes.



Figure 22: Flow meter installation



Figure 23: SMBs

The IWRM deliverables are given in the table below.

Table 6: IWRM Deliverables

Sub-component No	Output (Deliverable)	Status	Completion Time (Quarter & Year)
4(a)	(i) National Water Resources Policy & Implementation Plan	Policy: Submitted Plan Submitted	Q4 2018
	(ii) Water Resources Monitoring Plan & SOPs	Plan and SOPs: Submitted	Q4 2017
4(b)	National Water Resources Database & GIS	Complete	Q3 2018
4(c)	National Water Resources Report	Report: Submitted end of September 2018	Q3 2018
4(d)	IWRM Plans	(i) Niuafu'ou IWRM Plan: Submitted draft September 2018. Final to be submitted by end of November (ii) Koloa IWRM plan submitted (iii) Holeva IWRM plan (iv) Nomuka IWRM plan submitted at the end of September	Q3 2018
4(e)	Niuafu'ou Water Supply Design Report	Report: Draft report submitted end of September	Q3 2018

Next steps:

- Complete remain 25 flow meter in Q1 2019
- Complete remain SMBs in Q1 2019

11. Environmental Category

Environmental and Social safeguard activities have focused on complying with the Contract Environment Management Plan (CEMP) and obtaining approvals. The project is classified as category B for Environment and category C for Involuntary resettlement and Indigenous persons. The project has no involuntary resettlement impacts and is classified as a **minor** development under the *EIA Act 2003* and *Regulation 2010*.

B. Training

1. Scholarships

One student is on maternity leave. No extra tutorial need arose from the active 19 students. The USP liaison officer has been asked many times to provide results of the 2nd semester and summer semester. She reported that she is expecting it soon according to information from USP Main Campus.

2. Short Term Training (STT)

This program was completed and reported last year and Certifications for participants were awarded earlier this year and have been reported in the First Quarter 2018 Report.

3. Short Courses (35SC)

CRSP will deliver 35 short courses to government staff, private sector and NGOs. A total of 300 people are expected to benefit from these training courses. So far 31 courses have been delivered and 1,192 people have attended. (Table 7) The courses are given by a combination of CRSP staff, other government officers and invited speakers. Participants were 560 (47%) women and 632 (53%) men. The courses will be ongoing in Q1 2019.

Table 7: List of Short Courses Completed as of December 31, 2018

						Updated: January 15, 2019					
No.	Title of Course	Location	Date	Presented by :	Number of attendees	Number female	% female	Attendance sheet attached Yes / No	Budget Estimated (TOP)	Budget spent (TOP)	Trip Report on File Yes / No
1 *	CCTF Public Consultation and Guidelines Tongatapu	Nuku'alofa Civil Society Office & CC Conf. Rm 3 rd Floor	27/1/2017	Feleti Fa'otusia, Taniela Hamala	15	8	53	Yes	200	0	Yes
2	CCTF Training for Members of Parliament	Nuku'alofa Parliament House	2/2/2017	Feleti Fa'otusia , Lu'isa T. Malolo, Sione T. Fulivai	40	4	10	No	1200	1200	Yes
3	Contractor Environment Management Plan	Nuku'alofa MOI Office	20/2/2017	Dr. David Lees	6	1	17	Yes	0	0	Yes
4	CCTF Training Launch	Nuku'alofa FWC Molitoni Hall	24/2/2017	Feleti Fa'otusia, Siaosi Sovaleni, Lupe Matoto	47	4	9	Estimate from a Photo taken after Launch NB: There is an attendance sheet but with less number of signatures (only 29)	1426	1426	Yes
5	CCTF Training on Application Form Tongatapu	Nuku'alofa CC Conf. Rm 3 rd Floor	8/3/2017	Feleti Fa'otusia/ Paula Taufa	26	14	46	Yes	200	200	Yes
6	Gender Dimension Building CC Resilience Tongatapu	Nuku'alofa CC Conf. Rm 3 rd Floor	21/3/2017	S. Tukia Lepa	8	2	25	Yes	100	0	Yes

7**	Review Workshop on Environment Impact Assessment Act	Nuku'alofa Conf. Rm 2 nd Floor	10/10/2017	S. Tukia Lepa	48	28	58	Yes	1680	1680	Yes
8	Tongatapu CCTF CWG manage / monitor project and ensure women's involvement	Nuku'alofa MEIDECC Conf. Rms 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th Floor	18/1/2018	Feleti Fa'otusia, 'Ese Fulivai, S. Tukia Lepa, Kolo Palelei, S. Laukau Maue, Helu	34	15	44	Yes	3000	3000	Yes
9	'Eua CCTF CWG manage / monitor project and ensure women's involvement	Angaha Town Hall, 'Eua	9/2/2018	'Ese Fulivai, S. Tukia Lepa, Kolo Palelei, S. Laukau Maue, Helu	22	8	36	Yes	3000	3000	Yes
10	Sustainably Pty Ltd _TAFE STT Certificate Award	Nuku'alofa MEIDECC Conf. Rm 2 nd Floor	9/3/2018	Poasi Tei, Paula Ma'u, Lu'isa Tu'i'afitu Malolo, David Faye, Taniela Faletau, Helu	24	15	63	No	1000	2000	Yes
11** *	Vava'u CCTF CWG manage / monitor Project	Governor's Office Neiafu, Vava'u	3/4/2018	Feleti Fa'otusia, Kolo Palelei	14	6	43	Yes	3445	3445	Yes
12	Ha'apai CCTF CWG manage / monitor Project	NEMO Pangai, Ha'apai	20/4/2018	Feleti Fa'otusia, Kolo Palelei	14	5	36	Yes	2400	2700	Yes
13	Ha'apai Report on Gender Dimension Building Resilience in CC	Maamafo'ou Hall, Pangai, Ha'apai	24/4/2018	S. Tukia Lepa, Laukau Maue	30	14	50	Yes	940	940	Yes
14	Sixth National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility	Melbourne, Australia	7-10/5/2018	S. Langitoto Helu	52	31	60	Counted	5086.20	5086.20	Yes

	Conference on Climate Adaptation										
15	(a)CRSP Education Branch: Update of 3 Components	MEIDECC Conf, Rm. 3 rd Floor	6/6/2018	S. Langitoto Helu	20	11	55	Yes	400	400	Yes
	(b)Information shared using CRSP Website and Facebook			Dennis Tatila							Yes
16	(a)CCTF Awareness	MEIDECC Conf. Rm 3 rd Floor	8/6/2018	Feleti Fa'otusia	22	10	45	Yes	460	460	Yes
	(b)Fundamentals of GIS and some of its applications relevant to Climate Resilience			Richard Kautoke							Yes
17	Gender Dimension	MEIDECC Conf. Rm 3 rd Floor	12/6/2018	Mr. Tukia Lepa	20	9	45	Yes	400	400	Yes
	Climate Change & Gender's Perspective			Ms. Sisi Maue							
18	Gender Dimension Building Resilience in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management	Petani Hall, Neiafu, Vava'u	14/6/2018	S. Tukia Lepa, Laukau Maue	38	7	18	Yes	400	400	Yes
19	Gender Dimension Building Resilience in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management	Petani Hall, Neiafu, Vava'u	15/6/2018	S. Tukia Lepa, Laukau Maue	24	11	46	Yes	400	400	Yes
20	Report on Gender Dimension Building Resilience in Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Management of SMA	Ofu, Vava'u	18/6/2018	S. Tukia Lepa, Laukau Maue	21	10	38	Yes	400	400	Yes
21	Climate Resilience Sector Project Training of Trainers for the Niuas	Dr. Moulton's Memorial Hall, FWCT, Vaha'akolo Rd, Nuku'alofa	21/6/2018	S.L.Helu, S.T.Lepa, Winston Halapua, Vaha'akolo	33	13	39	Yes	1200	1200	Yes

				Palelei, Feleti Fa'otusia								
22	Climate Resilience Sector Project Training of FWCT 2018 National Conference	FWCT Pangai, Haápai	2/7/2018	S.L.Helu, Dr. Netatua Prescott	62	26	42	Yes (62 signatures) Estimate > 1000	6000	0	Yes	
23	Climate Resilience Sector Project Training for the Niuan Committee Working Group	Ancient Tonga Resort, Fangaloto	7/7/2018	S.L.Helu, S.T.Lepa, Winston Halapua, Feleti Fa'otusia	27	9	33	Yes(24 signatures) Photo(27)	800	800	Yes	
24	Fangaúta Bridge Consultation	MEIDECC Conf. Rm 3 rd Floor	13/7/2018	Tukua Tonga, Maka Kauúlfonua, Ána Bing Fonua, Viliami Tupou	48	25	52	Yes	1350	1350	Yes	
25	The Power of Perseverance	MEIDECC Conf. Rm 3 rd Floor	18/7/2018	Pita Taufatofua (Jr)	21	12	57	Yes	3000	3000	Yes	
26	CCTF Vavaú	Holeva, Vavaú	22/8/2018	Feleti Fa'otusia, Laumanu Palu	18	10	56	Yes	2346	2346	Yes	
27	Climate Change Week Exhibition	Queen Salote Memorial Hall	24/8/2018	Luísa Tuíáfitu Malolo	46	28	60	Yes	1500	1500	Yes	
28	Climate Resilience Sector Project Awareness	Siaátoutai Theological College	28/9/2018	Luísa Tuíáfitu Malolo, Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti Taufatofua, Feleti Fa'otusia, S.T.Lepa, S.L.Helu	300	168	56	Estimated from group pictures	6000	6000	Yes	
29	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction through Women's Community Governance Structures	Tungi Colonnade	11/10/2018	Dr. Rosemary Faletoese, Feleti Fa'otusia, Ane Mailangi, Tupou Fakakovikaeta	32	24	75	Estimated from Group Picture	5781	5781	Yes	

				u, Samuela Pohiva, Saane 'Ake							
30	Climate Change Donor Round Table	National Reserve Bank	18/10/2018	CC Department and CRSP PMU	50	15	30	Estimated	3250	3250	Yes
31	CCTF Review of Project Eligible Application in Vavaú	CC Neiafu	31/10/2018	Feleti Faótusia, Tevita Lavemai, Siuta Tofu, Tino Taukolo, Vai Uaisele	30	17	57	Yes	1355	1355	Yes

Footnote:

*This training was later identified to be the first in the series of CCTF training offered

**This training was recovered later

***The dates were corrected and thus this training moved up in chronological order

C. Safeguards Cross Cutting Issues

1. Gender Action Plan & Gender Mainstreaming

A gender sensitization-training program was developed in January 2017 to carry out training of relevant government officials, contractors and other relevant stakeholders. Ongoing gender mainstreaming and training are conducted to all components of the project by Dr. Rosemary Faletoese in September 2019. A focus of the ESU during this period was to promote gender sensitization aspects within the project outputs through the IAs and 35SC. CRSP Gender Sensitisation workshops were carried out with the PMU and the PIU staff to deliver gender sensitization training and encourage the integration of gender dimensions into their activities at every level. Trainings were also focused on gender and climate change awareness amongst Government staff. The target audience included: Government Ministries, namely MOFNP, PIUs, PMU, Department of Climate Change and MEIDECC. Further workshops will be carried out. Workshop was held at Nuku'alofa Tungi Colonnade at the request of Dr. Rosemary Faletoese and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There were over 30 participants attended the workshop, estimated of 75% women and 25 % men attended. The Workshop was organized, delivered, and facilitated by Dr. Rosemary Faletoese, PMU, and with the assistance by MIA Team Officials in Nuku'alofa.

The workshop covers key areas of gender equality through climate change management, closing the gap between policy and implementation, help implement DCPs effectively, and strengthening community resilience to climate change through women's committees.

Gender, climate change and adaptive capacity are intricately linked as individuals, households and communities are impacted in different ways. A changing climate can require women and men to take on different roles and responsibilities; and adaptation interventions can do the same.

The purpose of this workshop seeks to:

Understand differences in gender related access to information, control over resources and ability to innovate in response to climate challenges, identify appropriate women's committees, and other structures that can build resilience and develop climate adaptive norms in communities.

Discussion included:

1. Consider the community structure for decision-making
 - Understand different women's structures in villages
 - How do these structures influence community governance?
2. What are the different mechanisms to address climate change in villages, how effective are they?
3. Best medium for dissemination of key messages
 - Which mechanisms most effective to strengthen women's role in managing responses to climate change
 - Discuss the role of women's groups in effective dissemination of climate change material
4. Key messages important included in the training material

The workshop provided an excellent platform in strengthening community resilience to climate change and DRR through women's community governance structure. Training was very successful given the short notice and was also a good opportunity to meet and discuss face to face with women community Leaders and Women Community Working Group. Participants

expressed a high-level of interests throughout the workshop. There were positive and constructive feedbacks from participants

Training was successful to bring knowledge to drive practical approaches in strengthening community resilience to climate change and DRR through women's community governance structures. Also it was excellent to hear the great practical approaches, the successes and even Gaps that women faced in the field. Together, as a team the building of Community resilience to climate change and natural disasters will be strengthened exponentially after the workshop.



Figure 24: CEO MEIDECC, NGO Reps, Private Sectors, MIA



Figure 25: GAP & Gender Mainstreaming

Table 8: International and Regional commitments which link to Social and Gender Dimensions

	International Agreement and/or Commitments ascribed to by Tonga	Tonga Actions to date	Social and Gender Dimensions/Clauses
1	Paris Agreement on Climate Change 2016	Tonga ratified the Paris Agreement 2016 –committed to reduce reliance on imported fossil fuel for power generation by 50% by 2020, and 70% by 2030. The Tonga Government has also made a commitment to double marine protected areas by 2030, and increase efforts in reforestation, as these are carbon mitigation measure for climate change.	Significantly, the Paris Agreement also includes Language in its preamble on gender equality (and other human rights)–a first for Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
2	UNMDGs (Millennium Development Goal)	<p>Tonga become a party to eradicate poverty and strengthen Gender equity and equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POVERTY hardship and poverty neither widespread nor significant in Tonga, but are now becoming daily concerns especially for migrant families. The overall unemployment rate in Tonga-36%, with 31% Males and 42% females (2006 Census). • SOCIAL INTERVENTION-traditional social safety net system is weakening due to the economic impacts □□ impact response to addressing shocks that affect entire communities such as CC and natural disaster. Many families cannot afford to take in extra or additional family members and this is particularly true of lower socioeconomic families. • EDUCATION-Tonga's education levels are high by international and Pacific standards-however, concerns on quality of education. The MoE has set up a Quality and Assurance Control Office-monitors improvements in Education through Minimum Service Standards. 	<p>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and Secondary education. Tonga is strongly committed of education until class 6, and to a compulsory education until age 14, regardless of gender. This political will is the cornerstone of Tonga's success in gender equality in education</p> <p>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.</p> <p>Retirement age for civil servants is 60 years old. Established retirement benefit scheme for elderly people. Private sector employers have the discretion to set their own policies in regards to retirement age.</p>
	International Agreement and/or Commitments ascribed to by Tonga	Tonga Actions to date	Social and Gender Dimensions/Clauses
3	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Tonga a party to UNFCCC since 11 Dec 1997. Tonga Climate Change policy, A resilience Tonga by 2035	Decision 23/CP.18. Promoting gender balance and Improving participation of women in negotiations

4	Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	Legal binding document-signed 1998 to reduce emission of GHG into the atmosphere by at least 5% below 1990 levels.	Seeking at least 70% of Tonga to use renewable Energy by 2030
5	Convention on Protection of Biological Diversity	Tonga signed June 1992. Promote conservation of biodiversity on terrestrial and marine environment. Stock taking of biodiversity in Tonga.	Mainstreaming Tonga Strategic Development Framework2 (TSDF2) outcome a <i>more inclusive, sustainable and empowering human development with gender equality</i> . Social Institutions Pillar to improve education, health, community and social development.
6	Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety	Tonga signed May 2000. Established technical working group to advise Government for Decision making on LMO/GMO production, import and trans-boundary movement	Increase Community awareness on social and health effects of LMO/GMO in Tonga
7	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Tonga signed Mar 1985. Increase community awareness on health effect of UV radiation on environment and human health, school's awareness and education programmed on illegal trade of ODS	Social and financial hardship with increase cost of Transition from old to new energy supply. Changes in lifestyles- spend more on: transportation, refrigeration and air conditioners.
8	Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete Ozone Layer	Signed September 1987- Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer a landmark agreement that has successfully reduced the global production, consumption, and emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs).ODSs are green house gases that contribute to climate change.	Raise awareness at community level for men and women about Ozone Depleting Substances causing skin cancer.
9	Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit sharing of Genetic Resources	Signature 29 Oct 2010.Community gain benefit from sharing Financial resources from the environment such as offshore mining	Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources by the community.
10	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	Accession in 1994, UNCCD is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the dry lands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found. Ten-Year Strategy of the UNCCD	Droughtaffectscommunitydevelopmentandlivelihoodincludesfarmersandagriculturesector. Water security can be an issue in remote islands.
11	Convention to Ban the Importation into FICs of Hazardous and Radioactive Waste and to Control the transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Waste within the South Pacific Region.	Signed:May2002 Community awareness (men and women)on hazardous waste materials registered HW movement from Tonga overseas for disposal.	Men, women and youth awareness programmed on health issues and impact on humans and environment.

12	Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Signed: Nov1972 •Promote cooperation at all level in identifying, protection, conservationandpresentationandtransmissiontofutureregeneration ofculturalandnaturalheritage •Established Tonga National Center at Tofoa -handicraft, tapa making, dance and weaving	Social protection of natural resources at community level, such as drinking water and historical pools along coastline for swimming. Used of Medicine plants for healing.
13	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Signed: May2001. Stocktaking POP's, train men and women on POP.	Protect human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP).
14	Basel Convention on the Control of Tran-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Signed: March1989 Regulate trans-boundary movement of HW and Disposal. Increase public awareness, registered of HW. Shipment waste oil from Tonga to oversee for disposal.	Community awareness of the social and health impact of HW
15	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Signed: September 1998 Promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts in the International trade of certain hazardous chemicals-to protect human health and the environment from potential harm of HC and Pesticide.	Increase community awareness on health and social implication of HC and Pesticides used
16	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Signed: December1982 Regulate the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and management of marine natural resources.	Need for social impact consideration of potential Deep Sea Mining

2. Gender Mainstreaming

Discussions with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Women's Division within MIA highlight the potential to collaborate especially in areas that seek to empower women on CRSP and other stakeholders. This includes gender mainstreaming to all components of the project. Gender Action Plan (GAP) and awareness work is updated as the project components progress forward. Updated GAP is shown in Appendix 1. National Safeguard Specialist conducted a random social household consultation in Ha'apai, Lifuka shown in table below.

Table 9: National Safeguard Specialist conducted GENDER SOCIAL HOUSEHOLD CONSULTATION in HA'APAI randomly

PANGAI

NAME	MEN	WOMEN	KEY FINDINGS
ROGER WILLIS (TOURIST)	M		Confident with Tonga medical staff is reliable health services. No hesitation of using hospital services in Haapai only concerned with medical resource may run out soon with tourists
'AISEA VEA	M		Feel safer with new location is close for emergency. Usually walk to the hospital but rainy day used taxi.
NEOMAI PALETU'A		F	Family feel safe with new location at higher ground away from ocean. No public bus available in Haapai to go to Hospital.
VIKA KATOIKA		F	Safe with new location at higher ground. Walk 10 minutes to Hospital. Need emergency road
MOALA MOLI		F	Hospital safe location and close for emergency. Traffic speed and noise need controlled day and night.
TUIPULOTU VI SATUI FOLAU	M	F	Safe new location. Need second road with Foa District for emergency services. Safe new location in higher ground. Walk 10 minutes. Need electricity at night time
TUPOU PALETU'A	M		Safe location in high ground. Ask neighbor for lift to Hospital. Depend on Tongatapu for supply of petrol
VILIAMI MAILE	M		Concerned with school health and safety in the event of disease out- break like dengue fever will affect school
AUNOFO		F	Close to new location. Family feel safe with new location on high ground far from ocean and storm surge.

HOLOPEKA

NAME	MALE	FEMALE	KEY ISSUES
SIUPELI TONGA		F	Center location for east and western site of the island. Safe inland from storm surge and inundation.
FOSIPI PULU		F	Old location is better with fresh air. No vehicle. Ask neighbor or family for lift to Hospital
MELE HU'AVI		F	Safe location away from storm surge inundation, safe evacuation and emergency. Drive own vehicle to Hospital
PENI KIOLE	M		Family feel safe with new location at highest point in Ha'apai. Walk and sometime used vehicle to hospital
INOKE FONO	M		Central location for Foa district and Western district community. Walk and sometime used car
ELAISAANE VI		F	Good location safe in high ground. Look forward for the new hospital and staff services
SALESI FINEPOLO	M		Safe location in high ground. Family feel safe now with the new location away from the beaches and storm surge
		F	Safe location from flooded and erosion. Emergency road priority in Ha'apai

PULE PAONGO**FANE MANU**

F Safe location away from coastal erosion and storm surge

IAN TAPU

M Close and safe for emergency services. Need street light at night time.

KOULO

Name	Male	Female	Key Findings
Penisini Ma'u Taufu	M		Safe location in higher ground. Haapai experiences coastal erosion for long time affected lands and building.
Hulita Sitaleki		F	Safe location in higher ground. Need good road and street light for night time
Utu Taufu'i	M		Good location at higher ground. Feel safe to go to hospital. Need street light at night
Vaka Pahulu	M		Safe location in higher ground. No public transport available for hospital.
Mele Tonga		F	Close and new location is safer in higher ground. No public transport to Hospital
Emeli Afu		F	New location is safer for community health services. No public transport available in Haapai
Moala Kaivai		F	Feel safe now with new location away from storm surge and erosion. No vehicle.
Unaloto Moala		F	Safe location but ocean on opposite site trigger storm surge
Vake Aloua	M		Safe location high ground away from storm surge and erosion
Lesini Tapu		F	Close and safe location for family and community. No vehicle

HA'ATO'U

Vikaleti Mo'unga	F		New location is safe for family to evacuate to high ground for hurricane warning. No public transport available to Hospital
Mele Tapueluelu	F		No public transport to access hospital every day, petrol is expensive to used owned transport, emergency road needed
Nafetalai Latu		M	We escape to higher ground during hurricane Ian 2014. New location is safe for family, no public transport, street lights
Puluno Falevai		M	New location is safe during cyclone. Lesson learn follow Ian 2014 building destroyed and flooded
Ilaisaane Fa'u'hiva	F		New location is safe in high ground. Safe evacuation point for Tsunami and storm surge. No public transport
Lose Kaitapu	F		New location is safe for family. Ian 2014 house damage, roof blown away we live close to the beaches. No vehicles
Sulieti Mahe	F		Family feel safe with new location and access twenty four hours with health services
'Ana Taufu	F		Family feel safe with new location in high ground. Safe point for evacuation in Tsunami and storm surge

HIHIFO

Tevita Lauti	M		Safe location at highest point of the island. Too far to walk to new hospital and petrol supply depend on boat and stock in Tongatapu
Tiulipe Fe'ao		F	Family live far from the new Hospital. It's safer for evacuation and emergency
'Aisea Ma'ukola	M		Safe location with high ground, fresh air and more space for parking. Street lights at night
Talia Hoch		F	Feel safe with new location at higher ground. Taxi fare is expensive with new location is too far from Hihifo.
Mele Unga		F	Safe location at high ground. Close town and food market, shopping and Restraunt
Fetu'u Moala		F	Safe location at high ground. Too far we go by taxi five or seven paanga to hospital.
Fipe 'Atu		F	Central location for all district in Hp. Safe evacuation point and emergency for family.

Loa Koulaofakineiafu	M		Central location for all district. Safe location away from beaches and storm surge.
Luisa Taunga		F	Safe location for Tsunami and Evacuation for Haapai People. Need street light
Mosiana Suli		F	New location is better because its far away from beaches, storm surge and coastal erosion

3. Social Impact and Social Vulnerability Assessment Guidelines

A Social Environment Impact Assessment and Social Vulnerability Framework (SVP) had been submitted to JNAP secretariat and MIA to roll out and be adopted. SVF provides MIA and JNAP clear baselines and tools to assess social vulnerability for people and communities in Tonga in relation to the impacts of climate change. This supports the efforts to focus resources on those most socially vulnerable to climate change addressed in the CDPs. MIA integrates SVF tool to CDPs and Regional Plans for assessment on CCA & DRM. MIA is updating Vava'u development plan and the SVF tool will be used for assessment priorities. Other regional development plans will follow once current planning time frame is due. There still a need for the International Community Development Specialist to continue working with JNAP II, CCD Vulnerability Division personnel's, and MIA to build capacity and monitor progress.

IV. Appendix 1: GENDER ACTION PLAN

Table 10: July – December Updated 2018

Output	Activity/Strategy (Designed during the PPTA)	Performance/Target Indicators	Timeframe Responsibility	Current Status as of December 2018
A. Project Implementation Overall				
1.1. Increasing Project Awareness	1.2. Development of a community consultation and participation plan at the beginning of the project 1.3. Organize separate consultations with women prior to and during project implementation to ensure that they receive sufficient information about the project and create opportunities for them to voice their views, needs and preferences with regard to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed community and participation plan at the beginning of the project A representation of at least 40% women on consultation forums Number of women's groups and representatives consulted during project implementation 	2013- November 2019 PPTA followed by PMU – national M&E gender and communications specialist.	<p>On Track – Public awareness through T.V, Radio, Websites and program on MEIDECC, CCD-CRSP, MAFFF, MLNR, MET, MOI, and local newspaper adverts are ongoing as needed.</p> <p>Climate Change Awareness Print education materials (<i>fact sheets and b</i>) Quarterly ongoing</p> <p>CRSP PMU, sub-projects development, and community feed backs are underway.</p> <p>Awareness program is channeled through PMU and all sub-projects outlets, relevant key implementing ministries/agencies and PMU.</p> <p>Climate Resilient Sector Project Facebook outlet has been developed primary for awareness purposes and feedback for public 24hrs to voice their views, preferences, greiviances, and need with regards to the project.</p> <p>Public feedbacks and complaints are encouraged to all CRSP subprojects and to register on website and Facebook outlets including email contact (crsptonga@gmail.com). Complaint is avail 24hrs service to public via email phone call, or visit directly to PMU/PIUs office</p>

1.2. Ensuring Gender inclusion in project implementation

1.2.1 Ensure appropriate social inclusion in decision making
 1.2.2. As needed provide training on gender equality to government staff engaged with the project to improve their understanding of gender concerns and increase their capacity to implement the projects gender action plan

1. Target 20% women representation in all decision-making forums
2. Conduct one staff training and one training for implementing agencies and contractors with at least 20% women participated.

PMU – national M&E, gender and communication specialist

On Track 35SC are now running workshops undertaken –PMU Staff, PIUs, and invited guest speakers – approximately 47% women, 1192 total attended.
 SMA has conducted ongoing consultations and emphasized gender. Inclusions, equal opportunity, and awareness.
 26% of women involved in developing coastal management plans and may increase as ongoing revisions and fine-tuning are currently underway.

Women and youth are encouraged to involve and make good learn about the social, ecological, and economical impacts of SMAs establishment.

And with the 7 SMAs Coastal Community plans, there are female, youth, and senior representative members presented across the SMAs Board.

With MLNR components there are six women in the survey team and also they are the leading figures in conducting survey and analysis for the water resource management plan and policy, water resources inventory, integrated water resources management plans and the water supply design for Niuafu'ou

There is also a well representation of women in decision and evaluation role for the project. PSC – five women; Procurement – two women; JNAP - seven women, CCTF Board - two women; Project Management - 6 women; Safeguards – 3 women for now but has increased to 5

The Contractor Environment Management Plan (CEMP) has developed for compliance and gender awareness and equal opportunity for women and men trainings to build capacity are encouraged to all contractors through kick off meeting for civil works.

Encouraging women participation on the technical and labor components should available. There are a few women representations on management level appeared in the civil work contractors that safeguard is working to encourage.

GAP Training is available and on call. Further integration is emphasized prior to works commencing and during implementation period as well.

On track

Continue to undertake GAP awareness and roll out Gender Sensitization for local contractors, training, mangrove assessment, and other sub projects.

1.3. Skills Development

Skills

1.3.1. Equal pay will be provided to men and women for work of equal type in accordance with national laws and international treaty obligations, and safe working conditions for both men and women workers will be provided.
 1.3.2. The PMU will be responsible for monitoring and review of the above set targets for women annually.

- Number of women and men involved in project activities
- The PMU will be staffed by at least 40% are females.

PMU – national M&E gender and communications specialist and procurement specialist
 Contractors

On Track

based on skills rather than gender – for CRSP project only

Screening, Evaluation, Project Management, and Building Capacity is underway for JNAP, IAs, and for project management position

COMPONENT 1: Strengthen the capacity of vulnerable communities and relevant sectors to support transformation to a climate resilience development path

1.1 Training of trainer's program and roll out training

1.1.1 Establish a gender network with Women's Division, Langafonua, CSFT, WCC, WC, MFF, MAFFF and other related organizations

1.1.2 Network established

1.1.3 Professional trainer to design and develop gender sensitive training modules on training areas identified

1.1.4 Conduct training of trainers with participated women and men from all island groups.

1.1.1 and 1.1.2 Establish a network and gender focal points in all relevant organizations –

1.1.3 Produce training packages for all trainers

1.1.4 Train equal numbers of men and women (50:50)

On Track

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Training underway. 13 women participants and 8 men.

Train of trainer underway with other components such as MLNR, MAFFF, MET, and MEIDECC-CC & MET

On track

Gender sensitization training develop further to include Town officer and community leader under CCTF.

Funding proposals continued for the second intake giving priority for the 2 Niuaas.

CCTF Trainings were also conducted to trainers at the outer islands to assist communities in the CCTF proposal writing.

Training was conducted to the members of parliament at the parliament house for the CCTF guidelines and proposal. One member of parliament house was a female who attended the CCTF training.

Meetings held with some Women's networking groups has progressed such as Caritas, Civil Society, and Tonga Trust. More training to follow in Q3 & Q4 parallel to the design phase in encouraging women awareness.

CRSP database has been developed and required to be updated regularly to be parallel to physical progress and recent outputs orientations/designed as approved

MIA professional training on gender sensitization focus on health statistic 40% women, 60% men.

PMU in house professional training on report writing skills and sharing information

MAFFF gender sensitization training women on organic farming, healthy diet, cooking and practical used of water resources for community livelihood.

Ridge to Reef community subproject mangroves rehabilitation programmed at Talasiu, Alaki, Vaini, Tatakamotonga,

Train of Trainer youth and women group western and eastern Tongatapu on mangroves replanting, seed harvesting and nursery

EIA Certificate training on policy and legislation. TOT continue with waste management and pollution controlled, 40% women and 60% men attendance.

CRSP SMA, MAFFF, MLSNR, MEIDECC have also undertake train of trainer other sub-projects to follow as well given the design is still underway.

1.1.3 Train of Trainer (TOT)

Training package can be extended to be specific across disciplines once professional trainings are completed – 61% of women participation for the TOT for professional short-term training.

1.2 On Track - 22 Scholarship awarded, 9 women and 11 men for undergrad.

1.2. Provision of scholarships and professional training	1.2.1 Fund provided for post graduate scholarships available	1.2.1 Number of scholarships granted at least 30% for women
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for government civil servants and NGO staff.

Professional Short Term Training has completed 13 female and 8 male on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction program ongoing

Certificate award - Short term training complete, 40% women, 60% men

Degree programmed 3 years until 2019 complete

Post graduated Diploma after 2019

1.3 Review existing building codes to incorporate CC and DRM and provide training

1.3.1 Consultation with stakeholders using communication strategies Appropriate communication strategies such as meetings, focus group discussions, radio talk back, TV and radio programme used.

1.3.1 Use communication strategies to consult all stakeholders with at least 40% women participation

1.2 **On Track**
WB and Mol (undertake building code).

MLNR and other sub-projects have ongoing programs under GIS and road, coastal and evacuation hall at PIU MOI.

Web site up and going and Facebook page being designed currently – updating regularly – one dedicated officer

1.4 Establishing a Program Management Unit (PMU) to manage the SPCR activities

1.4.1 Fund provided to establish PMU office with recruitment process of international and national staff as indicated in the PPTA

1.4.1 Recruitment of PMU international and national consultants with at least 40% are female

1.4.1 **On Track**
Recruitment of national and international consultant with at least 40% female

1.5 Support with relation to strengthening the vulnerability assessment mechanism for communities

1.5.1 Compile and refer to community plans by National Council of Churches, MORDI and others identified as acceptable

1.5.1 Data base on all project sites compiled, review and updated

1.5.2 In collaboration with NGOs, develop strategy to proactively identify and address concerns of vulnerable people targeting women in the communities.

1.5.2 Strategy developed to address concerns of vulnerable people and women

1.5.1 and 1.5.2 **On Track**

Social Vulnerability Framework, Vulnerability Assessment of selected vulnerable communities and Guideline for Social Vulnerability Assessment ongoing review and consultations work is rolled out by MIA supported by PMU and JNAP II.

COMPONENT 2: Operation of the Climate Change Trust Fund

2.1 Operation of the Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF)

2.1.1 Establish a sub-committee from NECCC as project Steering Committee

2.1.1 By Q1 2029 Phase 2 Community Projects go through Board (MEIDECC, MoF; MOI; MIA and two independent community NGO reps; ADB Rep) stipulated under the operational manual.

2.1.1 – On Track

Updated committee to process applications for community projects, review, evaluation. JNAP conducted the evaluation of the application guided by CCTF Coordinator, PMU, and the CCTF Board. Women representations at JNAP.

2.1.2 Utilise the expertise of the JNAP/TWG to screen and process applications

Project Steering Committee members assist to vet issues and find resolutions for CCTF.

CCTF Board consists of two female representatives (CEO for Finance and Director of CC, MEIDECC). The remainder are male (8) and Minister.

2.1.3 The CCTF will provide community grants (mostly small but some medium grants according to available funds) to implement community climate change risk management measures. Priorities be given to proposal that address women’s needs or are developed by women’s groups in the communities.

2.1.2 At least 30% women represented in the JNAP/TWG

2.1.2 -On Track – JNAP managed by female Secretary of CC The composition of JNAP varies according to the objectives of the meeting. Expertise utilized as required and can be co-opted.

- this can be broken down further into practical versus strategic projects – ie numbers of strategic projects that enhance the capacity of men and women to increase their resilience to CC – such as diversifying income opportunities

2.1.3 At least 30% of the grants be awarded to women’s groups.

ie number of community projects that meet practical versus strategic resilience to CC – for example: Water tanks (Practical) versus area to conduct business to diversify employment

2.1.3 On Track – 213 applications small community grants shortlisted with 30% for women’s projects – no project from Niua’s – will target Niua’s next tranche

The breakdown targeting strategic needs of women needs to be built into CCTF manual to encourage greater projects sustainability and community resilience – Operational manual to be reviewed

2.1.4. On track

Site visit and meeting with community group with regard to site preparation Before construction work.

2.1.5. On track

CCTF training for successful applicant for Tongatapu schedule for 18 Dec

2.1.6. Preparation for outer island training and awareness

Component 3: Climate Proofing infrastructure, monitoring systems and eco-system resilience

3.1 Evacuation roads

3.1.1 Women, children and elderly benefiting from construction of evacuation roads

3.1.1 Numbers of beneficiaries including women, children and elderly benefiting from

3.1.1 – On Track –

identified by Ministry of Infrastructure.

these roads as stated in the 2011 Census. – Too old to measure against Census 2011 and not particularly accurate → suggest that indicators more specific - measure different project cycle involvements by men and women and vulnerable groups for example:

Phase 1: planning - number of men / women / disabled involved in IEE consultations and EIA form 1 screening application

Phase 2 – construction - number of men and or women involved in construction

Phase 3 – M&E – cleaning and clearing roads edge during weather events/maintaining roads edge – e.g. mowing

Overall – Estimated number of residents based on 2016 Census or other assessments – eg Clinic data, Tonga Power Data – all more recent

4 evacuation roads at Popua, Fangaloto (935 female / 1880), Navutoka (384 female / 712) Manuka (128 female / 272) , Talafo'ou (197 female / 368) Total of 3,232 people , and Kolonga 1,145 people (546 female / 1,145), 'Eua for 1479 people have good access to evacuate (121 female /231 in Tufuvai; 616 female/1,248 in 'Ohonua) .

IEE undertaken with consultation of proximate communities – 13 women (32%) and 27 men attended consultations

Document ADB 2013 indicates 5,093 people from proximate communities will benefit from the evacuation roads – this is a rough overall assessment in times of extreme weather events – many people will also benefit from shorter term road construction and road access for livelihood purposes in 'Eua particularly.

EIA approve as minor development with condition apply

Gender mainstreaming with tender document advertise on local newspaper and radio

Evaluate by the evaluation committee

Evacuation road contract award.

Construction work 80-90 % completed

On Track– Most of the 5 school upgrades underway - (Kolomotu'a, Fanga, Lavenga, Ngele'ia, and Hala-o-Vave) children and teachers already benefiting.

3.2 Climate proofing of schools

3.2.1 PTAs both women and men have equal participation and involvement in engagement and monitoring process of the climate proofing of schools identified by

3.2.1 PTA should have at least 30% women involved in decision making and monitoring of the activities

3.2.2 Numbers of females in PTAs and

Ministry of Education and Training	students that will benefit from the activities as stated in the school's yearly rolls.	Ongoing monitor and supervision of construction work and report by PIU/PMU Construction work was completed
		Retention period of 1 years before issued certificate of completion
3.3 Hahake Coastal Protection	3.3.1 Both women and men benefit equally and have equal participation and involvement.	3.3.1 At least 30% women represented in general meetings and decision making.
		On Track – IEE approved by ADB
		EIA report approved by the EAC committee, Department of Environment with condition, 40% women and 60% men and NGO
		SEIA had undertaken – community consultations involved 62 men and 49 (44%) women from proximate communities.
		Preparation of bid document and evaluation for the contract by the evaluation committee
		Coastal protection contract award
		Works expected to complete by March 2019
3.4 Climate Proofing existing outer islands marine landings	3.4.1 Improving building structures, road access, drainage, reduce number of days school closed during cyclone and adapt to droughts	3.4.2 At least 30% women represented in general meetings and decision making.
3.5 Relocation of Ha'apai Hospital	3.5.1 Both women and men benefit equally and have equal participation and involvement.	3.5.2 At least 30% women represented in general meetings and decision making.
		Partially on tract Quarter 2, 2019
		On Track — community consultations involved from proximate communities such as Ha'apai high PTA, Pangai Ha'apai Community, Hospital, Ha'apai/ Tonga Water Board, Governor of Ha'apai, Ha'apai high Principal. Ha'apai doctor and nurses, patience. Land demarcation and hand over has been officialized and recognized by Cabinet. Cadastral map of site had been issued by the MLSNR,

				IEE Endorsed by ADB with men, women, youth and public were represent at the consultation
				EIA report endorsement by EAC committee, Department of Environment.
				Preparation of bid document and evaluation
				Ha'apai Hospital Contract award
3.6 Establishment of new Specific Management Areas	3.6.1 Design and deliver programs with technical assistance from Fisheries Department	3.6.2. Facilitate the equal participation of women and men in consultation meetings and training		On Track Integration of gender dimensions in SMA management committees—aiming for greater gender equity – women are very involved but also encouraging men's involvement.
	3.6.3 Women's groups and community associations are consulted and encouraged to participate in decision making, design and deliver of programs.	3.6. 4. Gender inclusive media and support materials are developed in conjunction with women and men.		Ongoing training of SMA Community on good practices and livelihood
		3.6.5. train equal number of men and women to monitor and report		Women representation in the SMA decision, committee,
				On tract Also encouraging opportunities for women
3.7 METEO (Coastal Monitoring and data dissemination system)	Improve meteorological data records throughout the country to support sector development in all sectors (Health, Ag., waste resources, DRM, Fisheries)			On Track – Change of project scope modification approved by EA/IAs/Bank. Phase 1 underway
				Scholarship – 1 men and 1 women scholarship award in Australia for one year programmed.
				2 MET Officers familiarize equipment with NIWA
3.8 Mangroves Project	3.5.1 Finalise a full mangrove inventory of Tonga as a baseline for the identification and quantification of value of mangroves for coastal	Scan mangroves aerial photo 1969, 1971, 81, 84, 90-91	Classification & analyzing	On Track – change of project scope → GIS mapping of mangroves has/is being undertaken to form a baseline of

<p>protection/ecosystem services</p>	<p>information 2000 images scanned,</p>
<p>3.5.2 Identify lessons learnt to strengthen capacity to support for mangrove rehabilitation and management in Tonga</p>	<p>3.5.2 Gather studies and reports as baseline information</p>
<p>3.5.3 Identify opportunities for further engagement of women in mangrove planting activities</p>	<p>3.5.3 By 2016, at least 50% women participate at general meetings, trial demonstrations, providing feedback and suggestions for improvement</p>
<p>3.5.5 Trial mangrove planting to support field demonstrations to support the use of mangroves as natural infrastructure.</p>	<p>3.5.5 Ensure involvement of about 30% women in decision-making in any process related to site selection for mangrove replanting.</p>
	<p>Scan completed mangroves historical data 1968/71/81/90/91/1995 LIDAR 2012 and 2005 QB.</p>
	<p>Train mangroves planting with equal number of men and women at the community</p>
	<p>On track</p>
	<p>Established nursery for major, minor and associated species with Department of Environment programmed</p>
	<p>Other programs responsible for other aspects of Mangrove replanting – For example Women and men are involved in mangrove replanting under R2R program – 5 communities on Fanga'uta Lagoon</p>
	<p>Train of trainer youth and women group around Fangauta lagoon on mangroves rehabilitation</p>
	<p>Laboratory for water quality testing with equal number of women and men on job training.</p>
	<p>Women representation at the Ridge to Reef National Steering Committee (40% women/60 men) and Technical Working Group (TWG).</p>
	<p>EU GIZ ACSE program - Mangrove rehab in western side – Fo'ui, Havakatolu; Kolovai, Ahau and Kanokopolu – being emphasized re equality – and youth component – engage youth groups to harvest planting materials and planting.</p>
	<p>Community training mangroves replanting</p>

C. Gender Awareness and Promotion

To promote gender awareness amongst project stakeholders

4.1.1 Gender awareness programme will be developed and conducted, if and when required in order to raise gender awareness amongst all stakeholders

4.1.2 Conduct workshops with the project staff to ensure they are able to detect, intercept, respond to and prevent (or refer cases) of sexual harassment, gender based violence and other problems that may emerge during project implementation.

4.1.1 Develop a community awareness and education program to include men and women

4.1.2 Conduct 4 workshops in all island groups prior to implementation of activities with at least 30% represented.

2013-2019

PMU- national M&E gender and communications

On Track– Gender and Climate Change Sensitization program and management of gender issues during implementation for communities to be.

On track

Gender awareness in all outer islands before implementation phase

On Track

Has carried out by the former National Social Gender & Community Development Specialist.

D. Women-specific livelihood activities

5.1.1 Ensuring that selection of the projects to be funded under the Climate Change Fund gives preference to projects that specifically bring improvement of women’s livelihoods

5.1.2 SMA process will also have a gender disaggregated livelihood enhancement component.

5.1.1 At least 50% of approved projects that specifically bring improvement of women’s livelihoods

5.1.2 At least 50% of project activities developed that specifically benefit women.

2013-2019

PMU – national M&E gender and communications specialist

On Track – Community projects shortlisted - 30% targeting women, however for women – 70% of these projects seek to improve water supply and 2 evacuation halls, 1 retention wall and evacuation road

As noted earlier these meet practical needs but also need to address the strategic needs for longer term livelihood diversity opportunities

E. Decision Making

Promotion of women’s involvement in planning and governance at community level

6.1.1 The PMU will develop leadership and governance awareness material for dissemination and delivery through women’s committees, to enable women and men to be more aware of, and active in climate change and disaster risk related discussions.

6.1.1 Materials developed and disseminated through women’s committees.

2013-2019

PMU in coordination with the Office of Women’s Affairs

Partial On Track Materials need to be developed and disseminated for public, community and schools

Strengthening women’s involvement in planning and decision making

7.1.1 Ensuring meaningful representation in all governing bodies (from community/village

7.1.1 At least 20% women representation in relevant governing bodies.

PMU – national M&E gender and communications specialist

On Track – this is currently vague and need to be more specific to measure effectively.

	committees to Working Group and Steering Committee)	<p>7.1.2. Number of women on Disaster Management committees</p> <p>7.1.3. Number of women in local council</p> <p>7.1.4. number of women with first aid certificates</p> <p>7.1.5. Number of women at National level as head of Government, NGO, Businesses and private sector.</p>	And international M&E specialist	<p>Challenges for women nomination to become first District officer ('Eua)</p> <p>Possibly it is useful doing a short report on the most effective governing bodies for building CC resilience in the impacted community(s) - then we can specify which bodes we measure roles.</p>
International and regional agreement link to Social and gender dimension	Ensure representation in regional and international negotiation thematic working group and steering committee:	At least 20% women participation in governing bodies	MEIDECC/PMU	<p>On track</p> <p>CEO and Director of CC fast tract compliance and report</p>
	Paris Agreement 2016	Reduce import fossil fuel by 50% in 2020 and 70% 2050, reforestation for carbon mitigation measure on CC		Reforestation of degraded coastal area at Hahake
Millennium Development Goals		<p>POVERTY</p> <p>Hardship due to limited access to markets, poorly maintained or lack of rural roads, inadequate medical supplies and trained staff, and the high cost of water tanks and education services was believed to hinder the people of Tonga from raising their standard of living (ADB 2004).</p>		Tonga not suffer extreme poverty. Consensus view as hardship best describe as everyone access food and shelter
		<p>EDUCATION</p> <p>Tonga's education are high by international standards and in the Pacific region. However, concerns about the quality of education are acknowledged by the Government. The Ministry of Education has set up a Quality and Assurance Control Office which monitors improvements in education through the Minimum Service Standards for Schools.</p>		Established of TNQAP under Ministry of Education

		SOCIAL INTERVENTION	
		The traditional social safety system is getting strong due NOFO A KAINGA system people share food and shelter before and after storm surge or extreme event.	
UNFCCC		Many families can afford to take additional family members and this is particularly true due to support from churches leaders to provide evacuation center, tend and water for family.	Decision 23/CP.18. Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations
Convention of Biological Diversity		The traditional social safety is proving to be effective in addressing shocks that affect entire communities	Assessment economic development impact on biodiversity (plant/animal)
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	the and		List of protected area of marine and terrestrial
Koyoto Protocol		Becomes Parties 1997, Tonga Climate Change Policy a resilience Tonga by 2015	90 % used renewable energy Becomes Parties 1992
		Become Parties 1992, stock taking biodiversity	
		Promote cooperation at all level in identifying, protection, conservation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage historical site	
		Legal binding document Tonga acceded, 1998 to reduce emission of GHG at least 5% below by 1990 level.	

V. Appendix 2: Environmental Safeguard Unit (ESU)

The ESU was formed within the PMU to assist the PIUs with responsibilities to ensure that all environment and social monitoring results are captured and reported.

The ESU work during ESU #5 were comprised of:

1. Dr. David Lees, PMU, Team Leader, CRSP
2. Mr. Winston Halapua, Deputy Team Leader, PMU, CRSP
3. Mr. Malakai Vakasiuola, Deputy Team Leader, Mol-PIU, CRSP
4. Mr. Feleti Fa'otusia, CCTF Coordinator, PMU, CRSP
5. Dr. Langitoto Helu, Communication and Education Specialist, CRSP
6. Dr. Vailala Matoto, SMA Coordinator & Senior Technical Adviser
7. Sione Tukia Lepa, National Social Gender & Community Development Specialist
8. Mr. Peni Halai, Mol-PIU Field Inspector
9. Mr. Nikolasi Palu- Mol PIU Engineer
10. Mr. Apai sena Foliaki, MLSNR
11. Ms. Losana Latu, DCC, MEIDECC
12. Ms. Haunani Ngata, DCC, MEIDECC
13. Mr. Oto'ota, Env. Dept, MEIDECC
14. Mr. Malatini, Env. Dept, MEIDECC

The ESU is tasked with ensuring that the ADB SPS (2009) is applied to all sub projects to promote the sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and people from potential adverse impacts. The ESU reviews, monitors and supervises the sub projects throughout the project duration in conformity with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and the laws of Tonga.

ESU Responsibilities

The ESU has five main roles highlighted in the Design Monitoring Framework (DMF). These roles include:

- Screening
- Implementation
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Evaluation

Screening

All new sub-projects must have potential social and environmental impacts identified, minimized and where necessary mitigated, through Initial Environmental Examination reports and/or Resettlement Plans and /or Social Environment Impact Assessments. For projects that are located proximate to any area of cultural significance a Cultural Heritage Mapping Report must also be attached.

Implementation

The ESU undertakes monthly environmental site monitoring on any civil works, such as the school upgrade, evacuation roads, foreshore construction, and the Ha'apai hospital

Monitoring

The ESU must monitor the implementation of the project Gender Action Plan with annual evaluations on the achievement of identified indicators.

Reporting

On quarterly basis, all environmental monitoring and other activities of the ESU must be summarized and included as an annex in each Quarterly Project Report.

On a six monthly basis, this information is collated and presented as a Safeguards Monitoring Report and submitted to the ADB. This is a public report and will be disclosed for public access via the ADB website.

Greviance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

PMU received 1 report from Popua 1 enquiry from Hahake ; Road damage reported in Popua and enquiry whether trees are removed. PIU/PMU immediately corrected and responded to repair damaged and questions.

VI. Appendix 3: CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT

Table 11: Corrective Action Report – Popua Evacuation Road

Corrective Action Report			
Location:	Popua	Date:	04.05.2018
Project Name:	Popua Evacuation Road	Contractor and Contact person:	Contractor: Luna'eva Contractor Contact Person: Mr Seventeen Toumo'ua
Complainant Name:	Ms 'Ana Mafi Ms 'Ofa Folau	Construction Supervisor:	Mr Niko Palu (ITS)
Facts: Date / Time of Incident: Type of Incident:	<p>On Fri, May 4, 2018 at 1:26 PM, the Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist, Mr Tukia Lepa raised his concern by email to the MOI-PIU Team Leader, Dr Atiqul Islam about complaints from Popua about (i) passenger vehicles falling into an open roadside drain and (ii) bad odours from the open drain posing a health risk.</p> <p>On Fri, May 4, 2018 at 3:32 PM, the MOI-PIU Deputy Team Leader, Mr Malakai Vakasiuola responded and requested Tukia to provide more details about the vehicles and the drain. He advised that he already instructed the Project Engineer, Mr Seventeen Toumo'ua before by emails and phone conversation to fill the open drain until they start working on it when they return from the construction of the Tufuvai Evacuation Road on 'Eua.</p> <p>Also on Fri, May 4, 2018 at 4:08 PM, the MOI-PIU TL, Atiqul responded to Tukia and Malakai to resolve the issue with the contractor as soon as possible. He also requested Malakai and Niko to visit the site with Tukia and discuss with the contractor a necessary immediate action to resolve the issue.</p> <p>On Sat, May 5, 2018 at 11:50 AM, Tukia sent an email to Atiqul that he already arranged with the Construction Supervisor, Mr Niko Palu and the Contractor to visit the site on Monday morning.</p> <p>On Mon, May 7, 2018 at 2:10 PM, Niko sent an email to Atiqul to confirm that the site visit was completed and the issue is under control. He instructed the Contractor to fill the drain as soon as possible and he will supervise it.</p> <p>On Mon, May 7, 2018 at 3:40 PM, the PMU Team Leader, Dr Dave Lees instructed the Quality Engineer, Mr Vaha'akolo Palelei to prepare a Corrective Action Report (CAR).</p>		
Problem Cause:	<p>About 10 vehicles fell into the open drain.</p> <p>Possible health risk from bad odour from stagnant water on the open drain</p>		
Employee's Explanation:	Contractor thought that all the open drains have been filled.		

<p>Immediate Action Taken:</p>	<p>Site visit by the CEMP Team, Construction Supervisor and the Contractor to inspect the matter.</p> <p>Contractor was instructed to fill the open drains.</p>		
<p>Present Status:</p>	<p>CEMP Team, Construction Supervisor and the Contractor to solve the issues.</p>	<p>Target:</p>	<p>11.05.2018</p>
<p>Future Improvements:</p>	<p>Install road sign</p> <p>Clear the bushes</p>		
<p>Conclusion:</p>	<p>On Wed 9 May 2018, all the open drains at the Popua Evacuation Road were filled.</p> <p>On Thursday 24 May 2018, Tukia Lepa met with the complainants, 'Ana Mafi and 'Ofa Folau. They are now satisfied with the Contractor's filling of the open drains. There is no more vehicles fall in the drains and no more odours.</p> <p>In conclusion, this matter is now resolved.</p>		
<p>CAR Prepared by (Name)</p>	<p>Quality Engineer, Vaha'akolo Palelei</p>	<p>Signature:</p>	
<p>CAR Supervisor (Name)</p>	<p>Dr David G Lees PMU TL</p>	<p>Signature:</p>	

VII. Appendix 4 : Communications Plan

Climate change related projects including CRSP had been synchronized with other projects in the department to produce one Communication Plan to prevent duplication of efforts. A Department of Climate Change Communication Plan has been finalized and completed, which is with the Project Director and Climate Change Department for updating quarterly.

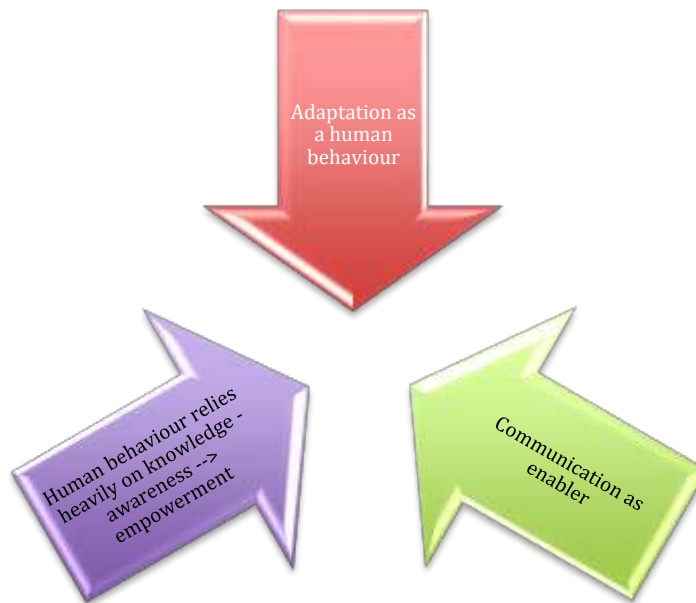
Communication precisely and timely is a key ingredient encouraged and applied on day-to-day work to implement CRSP tentacles effectively to ensure quality is in place. Communication is done through email, individual or group discussions, direct words of encouragement on the spot, lead by example demonstrated through team and individual effort when time is tough to ensure project is progresses forward as scheduled.

Effective communication strategies are encouraged by PMU to apply widely by IAs, EA, and other sectors. The DCC portal, database, and MEIDECC websites are also utilized to disclose and disseminate CRSP information's, and project updates. Local media outlets are also brought in from time to time for press coverage and disseminate project milestones.

CRSP 35 short courses are a vehicle of communicating directly with action to addresses CCTF awareness, dialogue directly with communities, learning, engagement with other sectors, project awareness, sharing, building partnership and capacity to enhance project proposals as well.

A. Updated Communications Plan for CRSP Project

While the major solutions to managing climate change involve practical, cost-effective technologies which encourage improved living conditions, yet limit and adapt changes in the climate, these scientific, engineering and organisational solutions are not enough. Communities need to be informed, empowered and motivated to adopt the necessary changes (Sachs Columbia University). Climate change communication is ‘shaped by different experiences, mental and cultural models, underlying values and world views’ (2018 Yale Program on Climate Change Communication).



Source: CSDI 2009

Figure 26: Communication an enabler to adaptation

Climate change is a complex topic, with multiple causes and varied impacts, universally acknowledged to be challenging to communicate and even deliver. Building an understanding of climate change is often done by basing it on a community’s own experience and their understanding, such as experience of disasters, or from a more general environmental change perspective. However, this must go further to incorporate the serious slower onset threats such as prolonged dry seasons empowering Communities with flexible and forward-looking decision-making skills, so they can continue to adapt.

The specific options to adapt to climate change vary considerably, depending on the particular threats a community faces, their context and their capacities. Many specific interventions can be

integrated into other sectoral programs such as: sustainable development projects, livelihoods projects, disaster preparedness projects, water, sanitation and health projects and even education projects. This provides the rationale for including effective training of cross sectoral agencies as a dedicated target audience within this communications plan. It encourages sectoral agencies to integrate the key aspects into sectoral policies and action planning.

This communications plan offers a tool, along with the innovative engineering, and effective policy design towards encouraging community-based adaptation and building resilience—to help Tonga’s socially and environmentally vulnerable communities gain the necessary information and take the pivotal actions that are needed to respond and change behaviours with urgency and effectively to the threats of climate change and natural disasters. It also offers a platform to encourage behavioural change towards addressing those more insidious less immediate effects.

B. Brief Project Overview

The Climate Resilience Sector Project (CRSP) commenced in 2016 and is due for completion 2019. It has consisted of a number of key activities seeking to enhance the resilience of Tonga’s socially and environmentally vulnerable communities. These consist of both ‘hard’ engineering inputs as well as ‘softer’ initiatives around capacity building elements which seek to address vulnerability through encouraging behavioural change adaptations, so communities better respond to climate change and natural disasters.

The major engineering and technical solutions seeking to encourage vulnerable community resilience to climate change have been largely completed. These have included:

- Ha’apai Hospital
- Four access roads
- Climate proofing of schools
- Meteorological
- Marine Protected Areas

The so-called ‘softer’ solutions included the following:

- Climate resilience mainstreamed into development planning of vulnerable sectors
- Monitoring and management of climate data and information improved
- Sustainable financing mechanism to support community-based climate responsive investments

The CRSP program communication and capacity building to date has largely been delivered around individual components of the project, such as the Ha’apai Hospital ground turning ceremony; climate proofing of schools and promotion of the CCTF. However, it has not been undertaken in a structured way across the whole program. This final year of the CRSP program presents an opportunity to consolidate, strengthen and promote the achievements and outcomes of the CRSP to enable communities to sustainably benefit from, and take ownership of the initiatives and engineering solutions going forward.

The DFAT Model for Communication Strategies below (Figure 2) highlights communication strategies as the project moves towards a closure phase, indicating a strong emphasis on promoting CRSPs accomplishments to date as a springboard for building ownership and sustainability of program outcomes.⁵

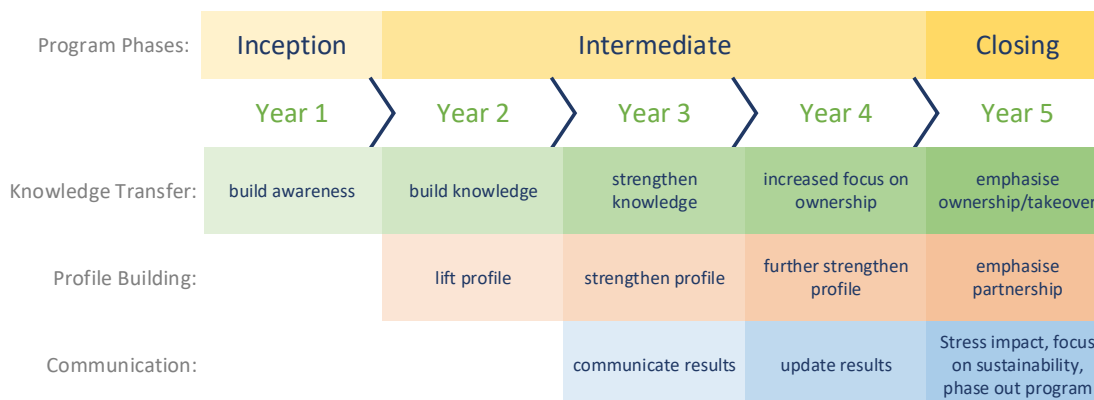


Figure 27: Model for Communication Strategies Across Lifetime of a Development Program

C. Key objectives of this Communications plan include the following:

- To provide a roadmap for the future direction, information dissemination and related actions required to effectively build climate change resilience in Tonga – in all areas – government, communities, civil society and industry
- Provide a structured means for the dissemination of effective information on climate change and natural disaster to all communities,
- knowledge of the facilitators who are on the ground, working with communities using appropriate tools to ensure the especially those most vulnerable residents
- Providing avenues for communities, government agencies at all levels and other stakeholders to engage and collaborate to develop practical solutions to encourage climate change adaptation
- Strengthen the skills and quality of communication medium, information and activities.
 - Identify all audiences and stakeholders that are affected by, and require a plan to guide their understanding and actions in managing climate change

D. Target audience

Managing relationships with *all* stakeholders is critical. In particular the communities need involvement to take ownership of the outcomes in order to minimise negative effects of climate change. The audience is broad and different communication messages are provided to different targeted people, agencies and groups. The message needs to be adapted to be relevant,

⁵ abridged from update to the Indll Communications and Public Diplomacy Plan (February 2014)

understandable with the appropriate level of technical details. Furthermore, communication plan also encompasses the different learning methodologies that can incorporate and embrace relevant traditional knowledge and experiences. Communication on climate change needs to be tailored for the specific audience, based on people's existing knowledge and level of understanding. See below for target audience and delivery of information.

Table 12: Target Audience and Delivery

Target Audience	Delivery of information	Type of message
Community leaders – town and district officers, women's committees	Face to face; classroom training – experiential learning	Key messages and ways to extend information to ALL the community especially those most vulnerable
Community residents	Face to face, focus groups, radio, facebook and tv	Key information regarding climate change Sharing of traditional knowledge and experiences
TOT – NGOs and CSOs	Face to face; classroom training – experiential learning	Key messages and ways to reach different community audiences – making message relevant and understandable
Government Policy Officers	Face to face; classroom training – experiential learning	Bringing local operational realities to the policy and decision makers
Media	Face to face; classroom training	Transmitting factual and current information to various media channels

E. Details of CRSP Communications Plan

Communication activities are listed in Table below.

(PP = Program Partners; GA = government agencies; DA = development agencies; PACs = potentially affected communities; NGOs = non-government organisations; ASH = all of the above stakeholders; for further details of stakeholder groups please refer to Table 1); (JNAP Sec = Joint National Action Plan Secretariat; PPTA = Program Preparatory Technical Assistance; PMU = Program Management Unit; ADB = Asia Development Bank)

Table 13: Communication Activities

Objective and Target Group	Method	Frequency / Timelines	Project Stage	Responsibility	Estimated Cost and/or Resources	Status and /or necessary actions
1. Nurture Local Ownership of activities and outcomes through two-way consultation and information flows						
1.1 Raise awareness of program activities among potential beneficiaries // ASH	Media advertising and targeted campaigns	Throughout the Program, during main project and program activities, as required	All	JNAP Sec and PMU	Time and transportation; Cost of relevant communication products.	Information posters and brochures under development Fact sheets provided to stakeholders during SEIA
1.2 Maintain effective two-way communication with stakeholders and potentially affected communities, throughout the Program // ASH	a) Observation of the impact of activities on local stakeholders b) Face to face meetings with SH and community representatives c) Survey questioning for IEE/SEIAs with results accessible for community feedback d) Feedback from complaints – redress mechanism	During project activities and upon completion, as per work plan	All	JNAP Sec / PMU and ESU with relevant community based as well as government and implementation agencies/ organisations.	Transportation; Relevant communication products Approximately TOP \$40,000 for 10 community 'building resilience to cc' training – second half 2018	As required for specific projects To provide awareness across at least 10 vulnerable communities – posters and /brochures to be developed 2018
1.3 Maintain ongoing dialogue with communities and beneficiaries that may be	Face to face meetings with community representatives (including town officers, women's representatives etc); where	Minimum biannual meetings with PACs;	All	PMU, ESU and relevant PIUs and relevant contractors.	Transportation; Relevant communication products	Ongoing but captured in quarterly and semi-annual safeguard reports

Objective and Target Group	Method	Frequency / Timelines	Project Stage	Responsibility	Estimated Cost and/or Resources	Status and /or necessary actions
potentially affected by relevant project within Program	appropriate, surveys and analysis of project's impacts on vulnerable populations Post Gita survey of communities impacted					Dedicated personnel accessible by telephone or website during and post-implementation Contractor has assigned environmental officer whose is accessible by email 24/7 for complaints and enquiries- deemed very effective
1.4 Ensure views and needs of vulnerable segments of communities, including but not limited to poor, women, elderly; are reflected in projects	CDPS updated to reflect CC threats Vulnerability assessments in 10 most vulnerable communities across 5 islands →with face to face meetings with PACs representatives (including town officers, women's representatives etc) IEE /EIA or SEIAs for all communities that the project activities may impact – special consideration of the vulnerable segments of the communities CCTF small project criteria has a focus on vulnerable groups in communities	Baseline assessment compared to 6 months after project implemented in monitoring schedule Annual CCTF Tranches		PMU ESU, JNAP Secretariat and MIA spearhead the CDPs with support from PMU	Transportation; Relevant communication products	CDPs updated 2017 through MIA. Social Vulnerability Assessments underway 2017 – 3 undertaken to date Standardisation of IEE and SEIA process completed mid 2017 – training of relevant community agencies to be completed 2018 32 small projects under CCTF currently being implemented – need to include Nuia's in the next tranche – had been advised but no projects requested in current tranche. All Minutes of meetings to be compiled and submitted

Objective and Target Group	Method	Frequency / Timelines	Project Stage	Responsibility	Estimated Cost and/or Resources	Status and /or necessary actions
1.5 Agreement on maintenance systems // PP and PACs	Face to face meetings with PACs representatives (town officers, women's representatives etc.)	Minimum one meeting with each relevant group, as per project work plan	M&E	JNAP Secretariat and PMU	Time and transportation; Relevant communication products	5 meetings with school principals done Stakeholder meeting for Ha'apai Hospital and all civil works – endorsement from government stakeholders for maintenance by relevant IAs.
1.6 Inform public about CCTF program with a special focus on outer islands especially Nuias	Meeting with different groups including town and district officers and communication of updated tranches for funding and status through TV, website, facebook and radio	Ongoing	Implementation	JNAP Secretariat and PMU	Refreshment and cost of the premises where meeting held Costs of travel to outer islands	Ongoing reflected in annual report Communications Plan incorporated effective strategies for CCTF component – potentially for implementation Need to strengthen outer islands participation especially Nuias
2. Project Monitoring and Reporting						
2.1 Maintain effective two-way communication with Program Partners throughout the Program // PP	a) Face to face meetings with PP representatives b) Reports → recognising and responsive to community realities	Minimum bi-monthly throughout the Program	All	PMU and JNAP Secretariat	Relevant comm. products	Quarterly meetings and reports during implementation phase including: Due diligence; Semi Annual Safeguard reports

Objective and Target Group	Method	Frequency / Timelines	Project Stage	Responsibility	Estimated Cost and/or Resources	Status and /or necessary actions
2.2 Maintain effective communication between program management unit and agencies// organisations implementing project components	Face to face meetings with SH and community representatives Facebook and webpage Feedback from complaints – redress mechanism	During project activities and upon completion, as per work plan	All	PMU, ESU and relevant PIUs with support from JNAP Secretariat	Transportation; Relevant communication products	Ongoing but captured in quarterly report as well as semi-annual safeguard reports Need to edit and formalise documentation for submission
2.3 Monitor and evaluate engagement activities // ASH	a) Monitor evaluate and report on all engagement activities b) Provide feedback to community queries	All Program activities, quarterly and annually Semi-annual for safeguard reports	All	PMU ESU to support JNAP Secretariat Relevant PIUs	Time and transportation; Relevant comm. products	Weekly during implementation Quarterly - all projects status Semi-Annual through Safeguards
2.4 Report on progress of activities related to engagement and communications	Collation of progress reports and dissemination to relevant stakeholders	Annually throughout the Program	M&E	PMU and JNAP Secretariat	No additional costs	Ongoing including Mid-term review February 2018 Collate DMF and GAP documents September 2018
2.5 Report on progress of Training program	Collation of progress reports on: • Academic scholars • Short term training	Academic – annually STT – at the end of each training	M&E	JNAP Secretariat and PMU	No additional costs	Ongoing – feeds into Quarterly reports; GAP and DMF updates
3. CCTF Specific						

Objective and Target Group	Method	Frequency / Timelines	Project Stage	Responsibility	Estimated Cost and/or Resources	Status and /or necessary actions
3.1 Lodgement of CCTF application and assessment of the application	Provide training on how to complete the application. Presentation to different groups Regular meetings of JNAP Secretariat to assess applications	Currently annually	Implementation	JNAP Secretariat and PMU	a)-Refreshment for the meetings - Cost of the premises to host the meeting Outer island travel	Ongoing actions Note that a draft CCTF Communication Plan has been developed for potential implementation
3.2 Small Funded Project implementation	Information regarding successful implementation of projects - through training, meetings Brochures to be developed for common projects such as water tank management	Ongoing	Implementation M&E	MEIDECC Climate Division	b) Provide refreshment to participants. -Cost of the premises to host the meeting -airfare and TA for training specialist to do the training for 2 people	Ongoing information provided Feedback and grievance redress responses being developed for CCTF - 2 officers in PMU respond to requests and complaints
3.3 Monitor and evaluation of the CCTF projects	Meeting with successful applicants and site visit to monitor the progress of the projects	Annually	M&E	JNAP Secretariat and PMU	Air ticket/ boat and TA for 2 officers to site visit the outer islands to assess the progress of the projects	Initial visit proposed for 4 th quarter 2018

F. Stakeholder communication strategy

All materials targeting communities and their representatives should be available in both English and Tongan.

Means of communication	Timelines/ frequency	Responsibilities	Resources / Human and T\$	Notes/ comments
Web site	Set-up at the start of the Program and maintain throughout the Program; during key activities specified in work plan and minimum quarterly Set-up a separate website and face book page for Climate Change Trust Fund	PMU office / MEIDECC information officer	MEIDECC information/ web officer Web Design and Development • Mid-range Dynamic website - \$T4000 - \$T8000 Web Hosting \$T30 -\$T80 per month (payable every 12 months) Maintenance costs \$3,000 from basic hourly rate of \$80/hr.	Finalising hosting arrangement and linkages to relevant sites (for example CIF, other agencies etc) – ongoing updating
Newspapers, radio and TV	During key activities specified in work plan, such as inceptions of the projects; calls for scholarships; calls for small grant proposals etc.	PMU in collaboration with MEIDECC information officer	RADIO PROGRAM (or Talkback) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Hour \$115 • 30 minutes \$57.50 • Advertisement Spot Rate (30 secs or 50 words per Spot) • One Spot per Day \$10 • Two or more Spots p/d \$8 • Budget Buster Package for One Month (Monday to Saturday CT Inclusive) • (30secs or 50 words per spots) - Three Spots a Day (6 days per week) \$350 PRESS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run for 1month TOP\$662.00 • 3 weeks TOP\$584.20 • 2 weeks = TOP\$487.60 • 1 week = TOP\$427.80 	Ensure that proper approval channels are followed for all press releases – need for documented media protocol as currently various channels of approval Need for dedicated communications person
Leaflets and fact sheets	For all SEIAs and IEEs	PMU and JNAP Secretariat	Double sided colour A4 \$3 per page	Awareness and information Fact sheets were handed out for the Hahake SEIA

Means of communication	Timelines/ frequency	Responsibilities	Resources / Human and T\$	Notes/ comments
				Stickers on water tanks indicating sponsorship by CCTF
Posters /Billboards	Second half 2017, 2018	PMU and JNAP Sec	Pull-out display posters or locally produced laminated posters	Posters under development – 2 nd half 2017 Billboards in place for Hp hospital, Hahake coastal road billboard
Newsletter	Quarterly	PMU; JNAP Sec; MEIDECC	- electronic, no additional cost, - printed, \$3 per page	Commenced April 2018 Through MEIDECC
Survey questionnaires	Specific activities	PMU	Can be done in office, no additional costs for printing Cost of travel and accommodation, time – estimate Vv, Nuiifo'ou and 'Eua	IEE, ESIA, Social Vulnerability Risk Assessment completed for evacuation roads; Hahake Sea Wall; Ha'apai Hospital and Schools upgrade. Road traffic survey 2 nd quarter 2018
Oral exchange Role Models /champions / opinion leaders; face to face meetings, focus group discussions with targeted selection of representatives, ie, women; youths, elderly)	Commencing second half 2017	PMU; MIA – Dept Women	Catering cost per person for lunch \$30 Catering for morning/ afternoon tea per person \$15	Commencing a community awareness program for 10 communities

References:

CSDI 2009 Advancing Adaptation through Communication for Development. Communication for Sustainable Development Initiative.

Online at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1553e/i1553e00.pdf>

DFAT Communication Strategy 2014 'Digital Public Diplomacy and a Strategic Narrative for India'. Kalathmika Natarajan. Pages 91-106 *Journal Strategic Analysis* Volume 38, 2014 - Issue 1| Published online: 12 Feb 2014. Online at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09700161.2014.863478>

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VIII. APPENDIX 5: SOCIAL VULNERABILITY FRAMEWORK INTEGRATION

Standardised template for CCA and DRR to be used in CPs. The proposed template is utilizing the existing template used by MIA and its associated partners to develop CDPs of Tonga and additional columns that captured CC issues and adaptation options. The SVF template to be incorporated by MIA in the CP. CRSP Vulnerable communities include: **Hahake, TONGATAPU** (Nukuleka, Talafo'ou, Makaunga, Manuka, Navutoka) ; **HIHIFO, TONGATAPU** (Ha'atafu and Kanokupolu); **VAVA'U** (Koloa, Holeva Kapa, Falevai, 'Otea, Hunga, Neiafu); **HA'APAI** Pangai MIA to table the CCA and DRR to The Regional Development Committees for adoption..

Ongoing work:

- Social Vulnerability Framework (SVF) to measure changes over a longer timeframe, in progress.
- MIA to develop an informed baseline report that considers key communities socially vulnerable to CC based on sensitivity, exposure and adaptability (Vulnerability Assessment), in progress.
- MIA & JNAP II, DCC Vulnerability Division continuing to collaborate with other agencies undertaking CC resilience activities, which is ongoing.
- More training with government and community stakeholders in relevant areas to enhance Community resilience to CC ongoing under SCs.
- Unified future Methodology, Procedures and Institutional set-up for CPs is in ongoing collaboration with relevant agencies/organizations, and is in good progress
- Develop a standardize template for CCA and DRR to be used in CPs has been completed rolled out by MIA, DCC Vulnerability Division, and JNAP II guided by the International Social Development Specialist.
- JNAP II & MIA to coordinate all activities relating to development and implementation of CPs ongoing.
- The SMA Community Coastal Management Plans for the 7 SMA's communities for Vava'u completed and finalized by Fisheries.
- MIA assessing existing CPs to identify vulnerable communities to obtain funding from CCTF,

**DEPARTMENT
OF
CLIMATE CHANGE**

The small Island developing state of Tonga is extremely vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and disaster risks because of its geographical, geological and socio-economic features. Vision: A Tonga that is resilient to the impacts of climate change and climate change related disaster risk, and is able to protect and safeguard its present and future citizen.

Mission: Develop a resilient Tonga through an inclusive, participatory approach that based on good governance and support of a strong and sustainable development pathway.

Both the revised Climate Change Policy 2016 and the revised JNAP 2 will provide both the overarching framework and the action plan for the development of Resilient Tonga by 2030.



DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

CLIMATE RESILIENCE SECTOR PROJECT (CRSP)

Its purpose is to implement the Project prepared by the Government of Tonga under phase II of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and also to strengthen the enabling environment for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction at national and local level.

CRSP has 5 main Objectives,

- Climate resilience mainstreamed into development planning of key vulnerable sectors.
- Improved monitoring and management of Tonga climate data and information.
- Sustainable financing mechanism to support community based climate responsive investments.
- Eco-system Resilience and Climate Infrastructure Investments.
- Project Successfully Managed and Implemented.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS HERE, LET'S ACT NOW!

Adapting To Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Project (ACSE)

The EU-GIZ ACSE (Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy) is a regional programme funded by the European Union with technical support from GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) – a German international agency. The EU-GIZ ACSE helps Tonga and thirteen other Pacific Island countries and Timor Leste address two common challenges: *adapting to climate change* and *reducing their dependence on fossil fuels*.

Tonga's EU-GIZ ACSE project has two components,

1. Climate Finance and JNAP II
2. Coastal Protection Trials in Western Tongatapu

Six communities in Western Tongatapu will be better protected from storm-caused coastal erosion through mangrove plantings, repair and construction of seawalls and groynes and the establishment of a national coastal monitoring system. The government's effectiveness at managing its national climate financing mechanism will be strengthened and Tonga's Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (JNAP) reviewed and updated.

A MORE PROGRESSIVE TONGA SUPPORTING A HIGHER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL



EVENTS

- Contracts signing for fifteen (15) water tanks projects with two (2) suppliers.
- Interview recruiting Green Climate Fund Readiness & Preparatory Support Program
- ADB update mission
- Joint Mission UNDP & GCF
- Custom and Technicians training in Vava'u
- Coastal Resilience Sector Project training
- Short Term Training Certificate Award Program for CRSP
- Green Climate Fund Training

Ozone Depleting substances project (ODS)

To create a more inclusive and sustainable environment, climate and disaster resilience and protection of Ozone Layer. Undertake Consultations and coordination with National Stakeholders to implement National HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan.

This project will strengthen cooperation with regeration and customs enforcement to ensure regulations are abided by.

Activities undertaken,

- Maintain the Coordination of membership participation and conduct quarterly meetings with National Advisory Committee to develop phase-out program.
- Keep customs and other enforcement officers continually abreast on new emerging subjects.
- Enforced of legislations, banning of HCFC based equipment and review ODS regulations.
- Ratify Kigali Ammdement.

MAINSTREAMING FOR A RESILIENT TONGA

THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION PROJECT (TNC)

Information on national circumstances provides the opportunity for detailing the national or, as relevant, regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances that serve as the basis for addressing issues relating to climate change.

Information on national circumstances should be clearly linked to information provided in other chapters of the national communication. Consequently, all sections and subject areas should refer back to the national situation and development priorities.

Institutional arrangements releavant to preparation of National Communications on continious basis,

- Distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions.
- National Climate Change Committees or other relevant coordinatinf bodies (establishment, funding, membership)
- Involvement and participation of other stakeholders
- Technical/experts groups or teams (inventory, vulnerability and adaptation assesment, mitigation)

ONGOING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

PACIFIC ICLIM PROJECT (ICLIM)

A major barrier to effective adaptation and resilience planning in the Pacific is the availability and accesibility of quality climate change data and information.

The goal of the Pacific Iclim project is to enable better climate change resilience and adaptation planning in the Pacific region, by improving the ability of regional bodies and government to discover, store, access priority climate change information and data.

Project Activities and Outputs.

- PCCP Review and e-infrastructure upgrade.
- Regional Information Management Protocols.
- Climate Change Decision Support Tools.
- Information Management Training.
- Awareness Products.

LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY

TONGA GREEN CLIMATE FUND(GCF)

To strengthen the National Designated Authority (NDA) or Focal Point, develop strategic frameworks for engagement with the GCF, including the preparation of country programmes and also to support for accreditation of direct access entities to develop initial pipelines of the program and projects.

Project Outputs and Outcomes

- NDA and project capacity
- Communication plan, strengthen the portal and translation into Tongan.
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- A no objection procedure
- Capacity of the Ministry of Finance and National Planning
- Country framework
- Direct Access Entity

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE
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IX. APPENDIX 6: NATIONAL POLICY LEGISLATION & ADB SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS POLICY

Table 14: National Policy and Legislation and links to ADB Social Safeguards Policy

ADB Policy	Tongan Legislation, Regulation, Policy and Development Plans	Description & Gap Analysis	Agreed Measures to Close Gaps
A. Environment Safeguards			
<p>1. Social and Environmental Compliance Audit Reports- Describe project compliance to social or environmental safeguards requirements with conclusions and recommendations.</p> <p>2. Environment and Social Management System Frameworks(ESMS)- guidelines and frameworks for establishing the environmental and</p>	<p>1. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Act 2003</p> <p>2. EIA Regulation 2010</p>	<p>*ADB Screening, Categorization & analysis of alternatives look similar in principal with Tonga EIA Act2003andRegulation2010</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> All development activities must be referred to the Minister of MEIDECC, either directly or through the Determining Authority complete a Determination of Category of Assessment form, providing an overview of the proposed development and a number of details in relation to the existing environment, potential environment a limp acts and mitigation. The schedule outlining major projects as per the EIA Act2003isgiveninEIAActSchedule.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No provision for resettlement compensation in the Act.</p>	<p>IEEs and EIAs must include SIAs. To consider impacts of development on proximate communities and households– generally follow ESIA methodology which includes social vulnerability analysis.</p> <p>. Development of standard methodology and guidance tool for CRSP projects.</p>

<p>social management system for a Project that is consistent with the safeguard policy principles</p> <p>3. Initial Poverty and Social Analysis (IPSA)-Initial Poverty and Social Assessment/Analysis (IPSA) identifies people who maybe beneficially or adversely affected by a project. It determines the scope of poverty and the current state of social issues, such as consultation and participation, gender and development, and social safeguards and other social risks that will need to be addressed during project design. It is conducted for all ADB investment projects and programs.</p>	<p>3. Environment Management Act 2010</p>	<p>* Establishment of Department of Environment with appropriate regulatory authority. Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impact analysis; social, economic, biological, environment and public consultation. ○ Climate change and Gender dimensions– there is a lack of clarity and understanding on Government policy on gender equality responsible for CC policy and legislation in Tonga – this would have been covered under CEDAW had it been signed–leaving a current gap in legislation. 	<p>Updated GAP with achievable and focused Outcomes in all outputs of the CRSP that target government goals of increased gender equity and equality</p> <p>Comprehensive program of gender sensitization in order to encourage mainstreaming across government and community programs.</p>
	<p>4. Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008</p>	<p>* There are 22 protected areas recorded as national-level for Tonga. Out of those 22 protected areas, only 86% have a marine component either partially or completely protected within the marine environment.</p> <p>* There are no protected areas designated under international or regional conventions.</p>	<p>There is a heavy reliance on fishing and farming–need a project that exploits opportunities for diversifying livelihood sources to decrease reliance on fish stocks and farm gate products □ value added opportunities.</p>
	<p>5. Fanga’uta Stewardship (FSP-AP)</p>	<p>□□□5years Action Plan-a framework to achieve Targets and Objectives. It is a tool to support different FSP stakeholder groups to decide who Will do what, how they can best work together, and to priorities actions and allocate resources. The Action Plan has two sections.</p>	<p>There is a mangrove planting component which needs to have a social or gender component–eg. Links to handicraft production and income generation.</p> <p>More generally vulnerable communities need to be encouraged to maintain mangroves and not destroy them– opportunities for community training and</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section1 –Outlines activities against Targets, under each of the FSP Objectives. ○ Section2 –Provides conceptual frameworks, to guide FSP partners in the development of detailed project proposals. The design of initiatives is a process that is facilitated by the FSP Secretariat, working with key FSP partners, as described under FSP Section 	<p>enforcement–such areas as Nukuleka– links to the role of the Mangrove officer.</p>
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	<p>6. Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2011-2014 (TSDF1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Infrastructure Investment Plan 2014-2018 (NIIP2) • Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025 (TSDF2) 	<p>Vision-To develops and promotes a just, equitable and Progressive society in which the people of Tonga enjoy good health, peace, harmony and prosperity, in meeting their aspirations in life".</p> <p>□□The TSDF identified nine key outcome objectives, four enabling themes and strategies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Objective3- 'Appropriate, well planned and maintained infrastructure that improves the everyday lives of the people and lowers the cost of business, by the adequate funding and implementation of the National Infrastructure Investment Plan(NIIP)'. <p>□□2014 Commission on the Status of Women-Tonga country statement recommended a specific stand alone goal on gender equality and its integration in key areas including climate change and disaster risk management to meaningfully eradicate poverty</p> <p>□□Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025: "A more progressive Tonga: Enhancing Our Inheritance." It consists of seven national outcomes to guide development over ten years. For example:</p>	<p>There needs to be increased investments And progressive activities in the area of women's decision making and leadership, women's economic empowerment and access to resources □□this links to the projects under the CCTF and short term training opportunities—including product development, marketing and business management.</p>
		<p>Outcome C. A more inclusive, sustainable and empowering human development with gender equality.</p>	

	<p>7. Climate Change Policy 2016 and JNAP2</p>	<p>Tonga “Climate Change Policy –A Resilient Tonga by 2035”.</p> <p>Aligns with Tonga Climate Change Policy Objectives and Strategies (2006)and JNAP Goals and Objectives (2010-2015)</p> <p>*The coordination of JNAP implementation is centre on the JNAP Secretariat and its Technical Working Group which works in close collaboration with JNAP’s Secretariat and stakeholders.</p> <p>* Cultural awareness, environmental sustainability, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, integrated into all planning and implementation of programs- by establishing and adhering to appropriate procedures and consultation mechanisms.</p>	<p>* The project offers an opportunity to define ‘Resilience ’ in terms of the community within the Tongan context.</p> <p>* Revised CC policy links to-new approach across- sectoral, gender- inclusive, equitable with a strong emphasis on community ownership supported by strong governance. Thisneeds to also link to proposed actions -for example, poverty alleviation and gender equity–links through strengthening alternative income sources.</p>
	<p>8. MEIDECC Corporate Plan (2014–2016)</p>	<p>* MEIDECC CorporatePlan2014–2016 aligns with Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF). The Environment Division of MEIDECC is tasked with achieving Strategic Outcome 7“ to ensure environmental sustainability, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation is integrated into all planning and implementation of programmed, by establishing and adhering to appropriate procedures and consultation Mechanisms”.</p>	<p>* Strengthen consultative and collaborative approach to development-nurturing community / private sector partnerships---</p> <p>Links to CRSP-PIU programs; MIA;MORDI;MAF;MOF, MOI, MLSNR, and MOH.</p>
<p>B. Indigenous Dimensions □</p>			

<p>4. Indigenous people plans must be developed for projects that beneficially or adversely impact Indigenous people</p>	<p>No legislation or policy on Indigenous people either beneficially or negative aspects.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>No clear definition on indigenous people and how this term applies to the broader Tonga community</p>	<p>There is a need for an Investment Reserve List to keep specific small business opportunities in the hands of local entrepreneurs. Can encourage traditional based Businesses (such as handicrafts) with a value add product development focus.</p>
<p>C. Resettlement Dimensions</p>			
<p>5. Economically displaced Persons promptly compensated for loss of livelihood sources at full replacement cost</p>	<p>There is no legislation Provision for climate change resettlement dispute resolution</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>Emergency Resettlement plan by the Tonga Government for Ha'apai Island following Hurricane Ian in 2014. New houses were built and registered land rehabilitated <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>Emergency Resettlement in Niuaotupapu after tsunami 2009. The communities were resettling data new site with compensation as part of the process. <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>The law provides for freedom of movement within the country, foreign travel, emigration, and repatriation, and prior to the declaration of a state of emergency in 2006. The continuing emergency powers regulations authorized the police and military to restrict free movement in and around a "proclaimed area" of Nuku'alofa, but these restrictions were rarely enforced.</p>	<p>Ha'apai hospital relocation away from foreshore-government land hence land acquisition not required. IEE undertaken and submitted to ADB Land use policy is currently being reviewed to incorporate CCD&DRM</p>

While the ADB Social Safeguards offer a good starting point and systematic process to consider Social Vulnerability to Climate Change, this process needs to be furthered and tailored to meet Tonga's local realities and requirements to achieve a more sustainable level of social resilience to climate change. This Social Resilience to Climate Change Framework provides a guide to communities to consider and adapt to more climate resilient behaviors as well as better manage unavoidable impacts.

X. APPENDIX 7: CLIMATE CHANGE ASSESSMENT

The table offers example for carrying out a Climate Change Risk Assessment and a subsequent Climate Change Social, which can be adapted according to context.

Table 15: CLIMATE CHANGE ASSESSMENTS TOOL

Planning area	Hazard	Profile of hazard event–current and Expected stresses to systems in this area	Estimate potential human and economic Losses based on exposure and vulnerability?		Risk analysis		
			Men	Women	Consequence of impact (high, medium or low)	Probability of impact (high, medium or low)	Estimated Risk to systems in this planning area (high, medium or low)
Seawater inundation	1.Tsunami 2.Storm Surge	Current Stresses: *Increased coastal erosion affects coastal roads, houses and vegetation *Salt contaminated soils which will affects crops– soil desiccation, increasing water stress and reducing growth– excess sodium toxic to crop plants Expected Stresses:	*Decreased Agricultural yield *Decreased fish caught *Health threats	*Threats to women’s Health and safety *Less shellfish to sell *Pregnant women and female household heads more vulnerable during evacuation *Women are Vulnerable as they care for children and less- mobile dependents	High–threat to agriculture and fishing activities□□ *less staple Food for consumption and commercial, *unhealthy diet increasing NCDs	High– Already a concern, and increasing As seawater inundation occurs	High

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Saltwater intrusion into groundwater aquifers causes poor quality water *Salt spray on coastal food crops *Flooding in lower farmlands *Damage to coastal houses 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *decreases in income generation affects entire community. 		
Flooding-increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Heavy Rainfall 2.Cyclone 	<p>Current Stresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Flooding of roads due to poor drainage *Soil erosion *Coastal erosion affects coastal roads and vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Less farming Activity due to deteriorating equipment□□less income for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Threat to women's health *Less handicraft activities□□affects family income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-pools of Stagnant water generated flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Already a concern, from mosquito borne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Damage to houses *Flooding of agricultural sites *Erosion of topsoil *Damage to root crops due to water logging *Loss of flowers on fruit trees□□poor yields *Leaking septic tanks *Damage to agricultural tools and equipment *Increase potential to spread waterborne disease <p><u>Expected Stresses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *People have to evacuate to less 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual families *Lower life quality for those disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Women's lack of formal landownership can prevent them from accessing credit to introduce climate-adaptive measures such as diverse income generating opportunities; investing appropriate building materials; and even affect their ability to move to a safer location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □health risks through mosquitoes borne threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diseases are often spread after flooding 	
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flood- prone areas.

Water Resources	1.Drought	<p>*Water Shortages *Affects Food production– stresses Income and livelihoods *Health and Sanitation–less harvest Eating imported foods *Unsafe drinking water □□chronic diarrhoea resulting in decreased absorption of nutrients *Poor Water quality</p>	<p>*Stresses income and livelihood *Increased diarrheal □disease caused by poor water quality– lack of income to family</p>	<p>*Poor hygiene practices due to no water availability *Lack of water □□less hygienic food preparation □poor health</p>	<p>High–Climate change already creating greater variability in water resources (more floods and droughts) and this is set to worsen as temperatures rise</p>	<p>High–El Nino and La Nina frequently occur in Tonga</p>	High
Fisheries	<p>1. Droughts 2.Floods 3.Heat Waves</p>	<p>Current Stresses: *Decreased fish stocks *Loss of coral reef, habitats and breeding grounds for fish due to temperature increases temperatures, loss of habitat and warming</p>	<p>*Less fish catch for Family dependent On fishing– increase Migration to urban areas whose</p>	<p>*Less seafood’s for family– less nutrients – may result in Malnutrition in children</p>	<p>High– Increasing degradation of coastal and marine</p>	<p>High–Sea temperature rises, bringing greater</p>	High

XI. APPENDIX 8: CONSTRUCTION SAFETY SIGNAGE AND SAFETY EQUIPMENTS

A. Signage and PPE

Billboard and safety sign for public viewing and information



B. Occupation Health and Safety – PPE and Safety equipment

Occupation Health and safety is a priority for employer and to comply with MOI building code for infrastructure development in Tonga. The list of equipment is used for human protection during construction work it includes head, safety shoes, goggles, gloves, life jacket and fire extinguisher. ESU conducted random spot checks to ensure not to compromise safety procedure requirements.

