

Annex VI (a). Social and Environmental Screening Process (SESP)

Fakamatala Fakalahi VI (a). Founga Ngāue ki hono Vakai'i 'o e ngaahi uesia Fakasōsiale mo Faka'ātakai' (SESP)

Project Information

Fakamatala Fakaikiiki 'o e Poloseki'.

Project Information Fakamatala Fakaikiiki 'o e Poloseki'	
1. Project Title 1. Hingoa 'o e Poloseki'	Coastal Resilience Project – Tonga Poloseki Matu'uekina 'o e Matāfanga 'o Tonga
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+) 2. Fika 'o e Poloseki (i.e. Fika fakafo'ituitui 'o e Poloseki 'i he Atalasa', PIMS+)	5942 5942
3. Location (Global/Region/Country) 3. Feitu'u (Fakamāmanilahi / Fakafeitu'u/ Fonua)	Kingdom of Tonga Pule'anga Fakatu'i 'o Tonga
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation) 4. Tu'unga 'o e Poloseki (Fo'u mo mape'i e Palani pē Ngāue'i e Palani kuo fo'u)	Design Fo'u mo mape'i e Palani
5. Date 5. 'Aho	28 Septemberr 2023 28 Sepitema 2023

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

Konga A. Fī fakataha 'a e Ngaahi Tefito'i Tui' 'i ha Polokalama ke Fakaivia 'a e tu'unga malu Fakasōsiale mo Faka'ātakai' ke Tu'uloa

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

FEHU'I 1: 'E nga fēfē 'a hono Fī fakataha 'o e Ngaahi Tefito'i Tui' 'i ha Polokalama 'e he Poloseki' ke Fakaivia 'a e tu'unga malu Fakasōsiale' mo Faka'ātakai' ke Tu'uloa?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

Fakamatala'i nounou 'i he konga 'oku faka'atā atu 'i lalo' pe 'oku founa fēfē 'a hono fakakau mai pehē ki hono malu' 'e he poloseki' 'a e totonu 'a e tangata'.

Tonga's Initial Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (July 2005) reported that all key sectors are likely to be significantly affected by climate change, with major environmental, economic, and social consequences. Particular concerns include impacts on coastal assets and resources, agricultural production, and water supply. Tonga is the second most vulnerable country out of 173 countries listed in the World Risk Index¹ – a method to measure a country's exposure, susceptibility, coping capacity, and adaptive capacity. From 1991 to 2010, the global climate risk index ranked Tonga 7th of 179 countries in terms of observed average annual losses per unit GDP in % due to climate-related disasters and in terms of average climate-related deaths per 100,000 people.² The program will increase the safety of people, their homes, and their small-scale family farms, which are predominantly located in high risk, low elevation areas. Further, the program will increase community resilience by providing structural engineering standards for coastal protection infrastructure, therefore enhancing the lives of vulnerable groups including those with disabilities, minority groups, youth and the elderly.

Ko e Fuofua Fakafetu'utaki 'a Tonga ki he Pule'anga Fakatahataha' fekau'aki mo e Palani Ngāue 'o e Aleapau felāve'i mo e Feliuliaki 'o e 'Ea' (UNFCCC) (Siulai 2005) ne lipooti 'o pehē 'e 'i ai 'a e uesia lahi 'a e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he ngaahi sekitoa tefito' 'o hangē ko e 'ātakai', 'ekonōmika' mo e anga e nofo 'a e sosaieti'. 'Oku 'i ai 'a e tālafili 'o fakapatonu ki he ngaahi uesia tamaki 'e malava ke hoko ki he ngaahi naunau moe koloa 'o e matāfanga', fakahoko 'o e ngoue', pehē ki he ma'u'anga vai'. Ko Tonga 'a e fika ua 'i he ngaahi fonua 'oku tu'u lavea ngofua taha' mei he fonua 'e 173 'a ia na'e lisi fakatatau ki he ngaahi Me'afua 'a e Pangikē 'a Māmani ki hono sivi'i 'o e Ngaahi Pole'³- ko e founa 'eni ke fua'aki 'a e tu'unga 'oku 'i ai 'a e ngaahi fonua' kae fakapatonu ki he lahi 'o 'ene ngaahi pole', tu'unga tu'u lavea ngofua', tu'unga malava kene matu'uekina 'a ngaahi pole', pehē ki he tu'unga malava ke fononga fakataha mo e ngaahi feliuliaki'. Fakatatau ki he me'afua fakamāmanilahi ki he tu'unga fakatu'utāmaki 'oku 'i ai ha fonua ki he feliuliaki 'o e 'ea', na'e fika 7 ai 'a Tonga mei he fonua 'e 179 'i he ta'u 1991 ki he 2010. Na'e fua 'eni 'aki 'a e sio ki hono fakapēseti 'a e 'avalisi 'a e lahi 'o e mole 'o e GDP 'i he ta'u', makatu'unga mei he hoko 'a e ngaahi fakatamaki faka-e-natula' pehē ki he lahi 'o e kakai kuo mole 'enau mo'ui' mei he toko 100,000 kotoa pē kae felāve'i tonu mo e fakatamaki faka-e-natula⁴. 'E tokoni 'a e polokalama'ni ke toe malu ange 'a e kakai', ngaahi 'api nofo'anga', pehē ki he ngaahi faama iiki 'a e ngaahi familī' 'aia 'oku nau nofo pe tu'u 'i he ngaahi feitu'u 'oku fakatu'utāmaki ange', fu'u ma'ulalo pea ofi ange 'o mei levolo tatau pe mo e tahi'. 'Ikai ke ngata ai', 'e toe tokoni 'a e polokalama'ni ke toe lelei ange 'a e tu'unga matu'uekina 'e he ngaahi komiuniti' 'a e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' 'aki hono fo'u 'o ha ngaahi lao, fakahinohino, pehē ki he makatu'unga pau ke fakapapau'i koe kau'āmalu'i / fōsoa 'oku langa ki hono malu'i 'o e matāfanga' 'oku malu, tolonga, mo falala'anga. 'E hoko 'eni ke toe fakalalaka ange 'a e mo'ui 'o e ngaahi kulupu tu'ulavengofua', 'a ia oku kau ki heni 'a e kau faingata'a'ia', ngaahi kulupu tokosi'i ange 'o 'ikai fa'a ongonā honau le'o', to'utupu' pehē ki he kau toulekeleka'.

Human rights-based approach to development programming, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability, are integrated into Project design by mainstreaming the safeguards in the project activities themselves. Capacity building will provide additional social and human right benefits with a specific focus on the access of vulnerable groups to trainings and project benefits: they will be supported to codesign bottom-up community plans for implementing climate responsive and climate risk informed solutions. Technical training at the government level will contribute to developing Tonga's ability to select long-term and medium-term adaptation interventions by prioritizing high-risk areas. Importantly, all project interventions will follow the UNDP Guidelines on equity, fairness and equal distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, and have been developed together with various stakeholders to ensure that no rights or laws are infringed by the proposed activities. This project will ensure that the principles of accountability and the rule of law, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination are taken into account by ensuring that there is an effective communication for the various stakeholders to share their insights and suggestions on the project, as well as their complaints if the project is not aligned with human-rights' principles.

The human-rights based approach has also been mainstreamed during the project preparation through consultations with the stakeholders. Consultations were held on the intervention sites in order to identify local key stakeholders such as beneficiaries, communities, locally elected officials, prefectures, civil society, and other key stakeholders. Stakeholders could raise human rights concerns so that these could be integrated and responded from the very beginning in the project design. Additional engagement will be

¹ https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf

² United Nations University, Institute for Environment and Human Security. 2012. Global Climate Risk Index, 2012

³ https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf

⁴ United Nations University, Institute for Environment and Human Security. 2012. Global Climate Risk Index, 2012

conducted throughout the project, supported by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (which also incorporates the processes for obtaining FPIC where required). Reports of stakeholder consultations will be made available as required upon request by the UNDP-CO.

Ko hono fakapolokalama 'a e poloseki' 'i ha founa ke fakapapau' 'oku fakakau 'a e totonu 'a e tangata', vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine', fakaivia 'o e kakai fefine', pehē ki hono tokangaekina 'o e 'ātakai' ke tu'uloa', 'i hono fatu mo hono mape'i 'o e Poloseki', ke fakapapau' 'oku fakahoko 'a 'ene ngaahi ngāue' 'o fakatau ki he ngaahi lao mo e tu'utu'uni ke kei tauhi 'a e malu 'a e kakai' mo e 'ātakai'. 'E tokoni 'a e ngaahi ako 'oku fakahoko 'e he poloseki', ke toe fakalahi atu ha ngaahi lelei makehe ange ma'ae ngaahi kulupu tu'u laveangofua' 'aki ha'a nau kau atu kiai pea mo tā'imālie mei he'ene ngaahi lelei'; 'e tokonia kinautolu kenau kau atu ki hono fo'u 'o e palani ngāue fakalūkufua ma'ae komiuniti ki hono tau'i mo hono tokangaekina 'o e ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea'. Ko hono ako'i fakatekenikale koia 'a e kau ngāue 'a e Pule'anga', 'e tokoni ia kenau malava 'o fili ki ha palani ngāue ma'a Tonga tene malava 'o matu'uekina 'a e fononga fakataha mo e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he ngaahi ta'u lahi ka hoko mai', kae fika 'uluaki pē 'a e ngaahi 'ēlia 'oku tu'u lavea ngofua lahi taha'. Ko e ngaahi ngāue kotoa pē 'a e poloseki' 'e muimui pau ia ki he Fakahinohino 'a e UNDP fekau'aki mo e vahevahe tatau', fea' pehē ki he vahevahe tatau 'o e ngaahi lelei' 'i he taha kotoa na'e totonu ke ma'u monū mei ai. Ko e ngaahi ngāue 'a e poloseki' na'e fo'u ia 'i he ngāue moe alanima fakataha 'a e ngaahi hoa ngāue kehekehe ke fakapapau' 'oku 'ikai tene to'o ha totonu 'a ha taha pe maumau' 'i ha kupu' 'i lao. 'E fakapapau' 'e he poloseki' 'oku muimui pau ki he ngaahi tefito' 'i tui 'o e ; taliui', pule 'a e lao', kau mai' mo e kau katoa', pehē ki he vahevahe tatau' mo e 'ikai ke filifili mānako', koe'uhi' ke fakapapau' 'oku fetu'utaki femahino'aki 'a e ngaahi hoa ngāue' pea ke malava kenau felīngiaki 'a 'enau ngaahi fakakaukau', anga 'enau vakai', pehē ki ha'anau ngaahi lāunga 'o kapau 'oku hē 'a e poloseki' ia 'o mama'o atu meihe tefito' 'i tui 'o e totonu 'a e tanagata'.

Na'e fakahoko foki ha talatalanoa mo e ngaahi ngaahi hoa ngāue', 'i he taimi na'e teuteu' 'i ai 'a e poloseki'ni 'o fakataumu'a ke fakapapau' 'oku'ne muimui pau ki he tefito' 'i tui 'o e totonu 'a e tangata'; Ko e ngaahi talatalanoa'ni na'e fakahoko ia 'i he 'ēlia 'oku teu ke fakahoko ai 'a e poloseki' 'i he taumu'a ke malava 'o 'ilo' 'i 'a e ngaahi hoa ngāue fakalotofonua tefito' 'o hangē ko e kakai tenau ma'u monū'ia mei he poloseki'ni, komiuniti', kau 'ofisa ma'u mafai kuo fili 'e he kolo', kovana', sōsaieti sivile', pea moe ngaahi hoa ngāue kehe'. 'E malava pē ki he ngaahi hoa ngāue' ke nau 'o hake ha'a nau tālafili fekau'aki mo e totonu 'a e tangata'. 'E malava 'eni ke fakakau mo fai hano fakatokanga' 'i 'a 'enau ngaahi tālafili' mei he kamata'anga pē 'o e poloseki'. 'E kei hokohoko atu pē 'a e ngaahi fakatalanoa ki he ngaahi hoa ngāue kotoa pē, kae muimui pau ki he Palani Ngāue ki he Fefa'uhi mo e Ngaahi Hoa ngāue' ('a ia 'oku kau heni 'a e founa ki hono ma'u mai 'o e FPIC 'oka fiema'u). 'Oku 'atā pē ke ma'u 'a e ngaahi lipooti fekau'aki mo e ngaahi talatalanoa koia na'e fakahoko mo e ngaahi hoa ngāue', 'oka fiema'u mai 'e he UNDP-CO.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Fakamatala' 'i he kongā 'oku faka'atā atu 'i lalo' pe 'oku founa fēfē 'a hono tokonia 'ehe poloseki' ke fakalalakala ki mu' 'a e tu'unga 'oku 'i ai 'a e vahevahe tatau 'i he tangata' mo e fefine' pehē ki hono fakaivia 'o e kakai fefine'.

A key output of the proposal is the gender-responsive strengthening of national and local capacities for effective monitoring, maintenance, and community adaptation actions. This will enhance the long-term community response to climate change adaptation needs in a way that specifically reflect women's various needs. Women's groups will also be trained and take part in climate/risk and ecosystem monitoring activities, which is expected to contribute to women's empowerment at the local level.

Ko e tefito' 'i taumu'a ngāue 'o e ngaahi fokotu'utu' 'a e poloseki' ko hono fakaivia 'a e 'ilo mo e pōto' 'i ngāue 'a e kakai 'o e kolo' moe fonua', taimi tatau 'oku kei vahevahe tatau pē 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' fakatou'osi, 'o fakataumu'a ke toe lelei ange 'a 'enau ngaahi ngāue ki hono tokangaekina, monomono, pehē ke malava 'o fononga fakataha mo e feliuliaki 'oku hoko ki he komiuniti'. 'E tokoni 'eni ke toe lelei ange 'a e ngaahi tokateu 'a e komiuniti ki he fononga fakataha mo e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he taimi lōlōa, kae fakapatonu ki he ngaahi fiema'u 'a e kakai fefine'.

The activities have also been designed with a strong focus on the gendered impacts of climate change. There is overall alignment of the project activities with the specific needs of women, and other vulnerable groups residing along vulnerable coastlines in the target areas. The project will enhance the capacities of communities to monitor, evaluate, and communicate the results and impacts of coastal protection adaptation investments. Moreover, the direct contributions the project will make towards improving coastal and marine ecosystems are expected to bring co-benefits of supporting subsistence marine-based livelihood activities (artisanal fishing, sea cucumber collection, etc), which are often practiced by women. MEIDECC along with the Ministry of Internal Affairs will work closely with various community groups, such as women's groups, youth groups, and church groups to ensure that different members of communities will be given opportunities to participate in project activities. All community level meetings to identify and train beneficiaries for these roles will include gender concerns. Additionally, technical training and jobs created within the various ministries will be split evenly among men and women, resulting in additional capacity building opportunities for women. The Community Development Plans (CDP), to be developed through the project, will be improved by the introduction of gender-responsive adaptation needs assessments.

Ko e ngaahi ngāue, na'e fo'u ia 'o fakamamafa ki he ngaahi uesia 'a e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he tangata' mo e fefine'. Ko e poloseki'ni 'oku fo'u fakalūkufua ia 'o fakapatonu ki he ngaahi fiema'u vivili 'a e kakai fefine' pehē ki he ngaahi kulupu tu'u lavea ngofua 'aia 'oku nau nofo 'i he ngaahi 'ēlia tu'u lavea ngofua 'o e matāfanga'. 'E tokoni 'a e poloseki'ni ki he komiuniti' ke toe lelei ange 'a 'enau hanga 'o tokangaekina, sivosivi'i pehē ki hono vahevahe atu 'o e ngaahi ola mo e lelei kuo a'usia mei he ngaahi ngāue ki hono malu'i 'o e matāfanga' mei he feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea'. 'Ikai ngata ai' 'oku to e tokoni hangatonu foki 'a e poloseki'ni ke toe fakalalakala ange 'a e matāfanga' mo e ngaahi me'a mo'ui 'i 'ōseni' pea 'oku 'iai 'a e 'amanaki 'e kaunga lelei 'eni ki he kakai fefine 'oku nau fakafalala 'enau ma'u'anga mo'ui' mei he ngaahi me'amo'ui 'o tahi' ('o hangē ko e ngaahi toutai taautaha 'ikai fakakomēsiale', tufi mokohunu) 'a 'eni 'oku angamaheni ke fakahoko 'ehe kakai fefine'. 'E ngāue fakataha atu 'a e MEIDECC pea moe Potungāue 'o e Ngaahi Ngāue Fakalotofonua' ke fengāue'aki vāofi pea mo e ngaahi kulupu kehekehe 'i he komiuniti', 'o hangē koe ngaahi kulupu kakai fefine', kulupu to'utupu' pehē ki he ngaahi kulupu fakasiasi' 'o fakataumu'a ke 'oange ha faingamālie ma'ae ngaahi mēmipa kehekehe 'o e komiuniti' kenau kau mai ki he ngaahi ngāue 'a poloseki'. Ko e ngaahi fakataha kotoa pē 'i he komiuniti' ki hono fili mo hono ako'i 'a e kakai 'oku nau monū'ia mei he ngaahi lelei 'o e poloseki 'ni, ko e ngaahi fatongia koia 'e fo'u pē fakataumu'a ma'ae tangata' mo e fefine' fakatou'osi. 'Ikai ngata ai', ko e ngaahi ako fakatekinikale mo e ngaahi faingamālie ngāue 'i he ngaahi potungāue' 'e vahevahe tatau pē 'i he kakai tangata' moe kakai fefine', 'e tokoni 'eni ko ha faingamālie ma'ae kakai fefine' ke toe fakalalakala ange 'a 'enau ngaahi pōto'i ngāue' pehē ki he ngaahi ngāue tenau lava 'o fakahoko'. Ko e Ngaahi Palani Langa Fakalalakala ma'ae Ngaahi Komiuniti' (CDP), 'oku fo'u 'o fakafou 'i he poloseki', 'e to e lelei ange 'aki hano toe sivi'i mo fakapapau'i 'oku fakakau kiai 'a e ngaahi fiema'u vivili totonu 'a e kakai tanagata' mo e kakai fefine' pea 'e fakahoko ha ngāue kiai.

Last, support to the national government will include specific gender modules in order to introduce and mainstream gender consideration at the level of national policies. So far, Political will for mainstreaming gender is generally low. There is lack of recognition of the ways in which gender shapes diverse roles, needs and constraints of rural women and men and lack of acknowledgement that gender is a factor directly affecting people's agency. Tonga has not yet ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which obstructs the overall work of government; institutions on the promotion of gender equality in agriculture and rural women's empowerment at all levels. The project will introduce a climate and gender-responsive approach to land-use planning, supported by gender-disaggregated data collection. At least 50 officers (of which 50% are women) within the technical departments will be trained over the course of project implementation, and this training will include gender disaggregated data collection.

Faka'osi', 'e 'oatu moe tokoni ki he pule'anga 'o e fonua' 'o kau ki heni 'a e ngaahi ako makehe fekau'aki mo e ngaahi pole kehekehe 'oku fekuki mo e kakai tangata' pehē ki he kakai fefine' mo e anga hono ngaohi kinautolu 'i he sōsaieti'. 'E tokoni 'eni ke kamata 'a hono fakakau atu 'a e vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' 'i he ngaahi fo'u tu'utu'uni ngāue 'a e fonua'. 'I he tu'u he tainimi', ko hono fakakau mo hono fakamahu'inga'i 'a e fiema'u ki he vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' 'i he ngaahi faitu'utu'uni 'a e kau taki Fakapolitikale' 'oku kei 'i he tu'unga mā'ulalo'. 'Oku 'ikai ke fu'u fakatokanga'i 'a e hanga 'ehe' ngaahi founa faka'ulungaanga mo e tala fatongia kehekehe 'oku fakateunga'aki 'e he sōsaieti' 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' 'o uesia 'a e ngaahi ngafa fatongia, ngaahi fiema'u, mo e ngaahi fakangatanga' 'oku fekuki pea mo e kakai fefine mo e kakai tangata' 'oku 'i he ngaahi komiuniti' 'i 'uta', 'oku kau atu foki ki heni mo e 'ikai foki ke fu'u fakatokanga'i ko e ngaahi faka'ulungaanga mo e tala fatongia kehekehe ko 'eni 'oku fakateunga'aki 'e he sōsaieti' 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' 'a e fekitoa 'oku'ne uesia 'a e tu'unga malava 'a e kakai' kenau fakahoko 'enau takitaha faitu'utu'uni, ngāue'i 'enau ngaahi fili 'oku fakahoko pehē ki hono fakalele 'enau mo'ui'. 'Oku te'eki foki ke tali pe fakamo'oni 'a Tonga ki he Ngaahi Aleapau ki hono To'o Faka'aufuli 'a e Ngaahi Fakafaikehekehe 'oku fakahoko ki he Kakai Fefine (CEDAW), 'oku hoko 'eni kene fakafe'ātungia 'a e ngāue fakalūkufua 'a e ngaahi potungāue 'a e Pule'anga' ki hono poupu'u 'o e vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' 'i he ngoue' pehē ki hono fakaivia 'o e kakai fefine 'oku nau 'i he ngaahi komiuniti' 'i 'uta' 'i he lēvolo kotoa pē. 'E kamata ngāue'aki foki 'e he poloseki' 'a e ngaahi founa 'oku sio ki he ngaahi ola 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' fakataha mo'ene ngaahi uesia 'e lava hoko ki he kakai tangata' mo e kakai fefine', ki hono fo'u 'o e palani ki he founa ngāue'aki 'o e kekelele'. Tene tānaki foki mo e ngaahi fakamatala fakafika kehekehe ma'ae kakai tangata' mo e kakai fefine' kene poupu'u 'i 'a e palani ko'eni'. 'I he lolotonga 'a hono fakahoko 'a e poloseki', 'e ako'i ai 'a e kau 'ōfisa 'e toko 50 ki 'olunga ('aia koe pēseti 'e 50 ai ko e kakai fefine) 'a ia 'oku nau 'i he ngaahi va'a fakatekinikale', 'oku kau ki heni 'a e ako ki hono tānaki 'o e ngaahi fakamatala fakafika ma'ae kakai tangata' kehe ia mei he kakai fefine'.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

Fakamatala'i nounou 'i he kongā 'oku faka'atā atu 'i lalo' pe 'oku founa fēfē 'a hono fakapapau' 'i 'e he poloseki' ko e tu'uloa' moe matu'uekina 'o e ngaahi faingata'a' 'oku fakatefīto kiai 'a e me'a kotoa pē kuo palani pea fakahoko'.

The project is expected to have some short-term fine-scale environmental impacts but with significant environmental benefits. The proposed GCF project will contribute to the achievement of climate-resilient sustainable development in Tonga. The construction of a coastal protection measures in a highly vulnerable area of coastline of the country will reduce vulnerability of Tongans to future impacts of climate change including cyclones and heightened wave actions that have caused significant damage to lives, livelihoods, and economic assets in the past. The proposed interventions will enable communities living in the exposed coastal areas to deal with the impacts of the unabated coastal inundation and damages. This will ensure that businesses/livelihoods face lower levels of disruptions, and the economic, social, cultural and psychological costs to people associated with forced relocations are significantly delayed. In Hahake, 4km of vulnerable coastlines will be protected by rock revetment and associated measures to minimize damages from wave over-topping events. In addition, 48 Community Development Plans will incorporate locally specific climate risks and adaptation measures which are expected to be financed through mobilisation of resources locally and from external sources.

Ko e poloseki, 'oku malava ke ne fakatupunga ha fanga ki'i uesia iiki 'i he taimi nounou ki he 'ātakai', ka 'e mahulu ange 'a 'ene kaunga lelei ki he 'ātakai' 'i he taimi lōloa'. Ko e poloseki GCF koeni 'oku fokotu'utu'u' 'e tokoni ia ke a'usia 'e Tonga ha langa fakalalakala 'e malava kene matu'uekina 'a e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' pea 'e tu'uloa. Ko hono langa koeni 'o e kau'ā/fōsoa malu'i 'i he 'ēlia tu'ulaveangofua taha 'o e matāfanaga 'o e fonua', 'e tokoni ia fakasi'isi'i 'a e tu'unga tu'ulaveangofua 'a e kakai 'o Tonga' ki he feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' 'o kau kiai 'a e saikolone' mo e ngaahi kau peau lalahi' 'aia kuo nau 'osi hoko 'i he kuohili' 'o maumau'i lahi 'a e mo'ui 'a e kakai', ngaahi ma'u'anga mo'ui', pea mo e ngaahi koloa mahu'inga'. Ko e ngaahi palani ngāue kuo fokotu'utu'u' 'e tokoni ia ki he ngaahi komiuniti 'oku nofo 'i he ngaahi 'ēlia tu'ulaveangofua 'o e matāfanga' kenau matatali 'a e tāfea mo e maumau 'o e matāfanga'. 'E fakataumu'a 'eni ke holoki 'a e ngaahi fakafe'ātungia 'oku hoko ki he ngaahi pinisini'/' ma'u'anga mo'ui', pehē ki hono ta'ota'ofi 'o e ngaahi uesia faka'ekonōmika, fakasōsiale, fakatukufakaholo pehē ki he faka-e-onga mo e faka'atamai ki he ngaahi kakai kuo kouna kinautolu kenau hiki fonua. 'E langa ha kau'ā/fōsoa malu'i ngāue'aki 'a e makalalahi' 'i Hahake 'i he ngaahi matāfanga tu'ulaveangofua' 'o fe'unga mo e kilomita 'e 4, 'oku fakataumu'a 'eni kene fakasi'isi'i 'a e hokosia ha maumau meihe hake 'a e peau ki 'uta'. 'Ikai ngata ai', 'oku 'i ai pea moe Ngaahi Palani Langa Fakalalakala 'a e ngaahi Komuniti' 'e 48 pea 'e fakakau heni 'a e ngaahi palani ngāue fakalūkufua ke malava 'o fononga fakataha mo e feliuliaki' 'o 'ea' pea mo fekuki mo 'ene ngaahi pole 'oku nau takitaha fekuki moia'. Ko e ngaahi palani ko'eni' 'oku 'amanaki ke fakapa'anga ia fakafou 'i hono tātānaki meihe ngaahi komiuniti fakalotofonua' pea mo muli foki.

Overall, the project will contribute to fund level impacts of increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change, and increased resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services.

Fakakātoa, 'e tokoni 'a e poloseki' ke toe lelei ange 'a e tu'unga matu'uekina 'e he ngaahi langa fakalalakala' 'a e ngaahi ta'au 'o e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' pehē ki hono malu'i 'o e ngaahi naunau faka-e-naturala 'o e 'ātakai' kenau kei tokoni'i 'a e ngaahi me'a mo'ui 'oku 'iai'.

In addition, the project will conduct technical feasibility studies, in agreement with UNDP's social and environmental safeguards, prior to the commencement of any works. This will include hydrological and hydrodynamic modelling studies. The results of these assessments will factor into mitigation measures that will be integrated into the final design. The activities will increase the generation and use of information on coastal processes, oceans and climate in decision-making by strengthening institutional capacity, human resources, awareness and knowledge for resilient coastal management. For example, increased volume of coastal data can improve the investment decision on coastal protection and its design to reduce the risk of locking finite Government financial resources into poorly planned infrastructure projects that did not factor climate vulnerabilities into the project design. By increasing data collection on various coastal dynamics and improving modelling capacity, this project assists GoT in avoiding the risk of maladaptation.

'Ikai ngata ai' ki mu'a pea fakahoko ha fa'ahinga ngāue, 'e tomu'a fakahoko 'e he poloseki' ha fakatotolo fakatekinikale ke fakapapau'i 'oku malu 'a e poloseki' pea 'e malava ke fakahoko, 'aki 'a e muimui pau ki he ngaahi lao 'a e UNDP ki hono malu'i e anga 'o e nofo 'a e kakai' mo e 'ātakai'. 'E kau ki heni 'a e ako ki he anga 'a e tafe 'a e vai' mo hono ngaahi 'alunga 'i he 'ēlia koia'. Ko e ola 'e ma'u mei he ako'ni 'e ngāue'aki ia ke fo'u 'aki 'a e ngaahi ngāue 'oku fokotu'utu' ke fakasi'isi'i 'aki 'a e ngaahi palopalema' pea 'e fakakau ia 'i he palani fainolo 'o e poloseki'. 'Oku fakataumu'a 'a e ngaahi ngāue'ni ke toe lelei ange 'a e fai tu'utu'uni', 'aki hono ngāue'aki 'a e ngaahi fakamatala 'oku lahi fe'unga fekau'aki mo e ngaahi liliu kuo hoko kihe matāfanga', tūkunga 'oku 'iai 'a e 'ōseni' pehē ki he anga e tu'u 'o e 'ea'. 'E ikuna 'eni 'aki hano fakaiivia 'a e ngaahi kupu tenau fakahoko 'a e ngāue' ke mālohi fe'unga mo fakapapau'i tenau lava 'o fakahoko 'a e poloseki', ako'i e kakai' ke lahi ange 'a 'enau 'ilo' fekau'aki mo hono tokangaekina 'o e matāfanaga' ke lava 'o matu'uekina 'a e ngaahi faingata'a' mo e liliu'. Fakatātā 'aki 'eni, ko e lahi mo lelei ange 'a e ngaahi fakamatala fakafika fekau'aki mo e matāfanga', ko e lelei ange ia 'a e ngaahi faitu'utu'uni 'e fakahoko fakapatonu mo e ngaahi 'ēlia totonu ke fakahoko ai 'a e fakamole kihono malu'i 'o e matāfanaga'. 'E tokoni 'eni ke fakasi'isi'i ange 'a e mole 'a e pa'anga 'a e Pule'anga' 'i hono fakapa'anga ha palani ngāue 'oku 'ikai sai pea 'e 'ikai tokoni ia ki he fononga fakataha moe feliuliaki 'o e 'ea'.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

Fakamatala'i nounou 'i he kongā 'oku faka'atā atu 'i lalo' pe 'oku founa fēfē 'a hono fakaiivia 'e he poloseki' 'a e taliui ki he ngaahi hoa ngāue'.

The project has been designed to fill gaps and address barriers such as (1) the technical capacity gap within government ministries to collect, analyze and use climate risk data that is required mainstream climate risks into national policy design and coastal planning ; (2) the limited capacity of local community actors to develop and design bottom-up community plans for implementing climate responsive and climate risk informed solutions and (3) weak institutional capacity and coordination to implement an integrated cross sectoral approach to coastline resilience. Thereby it will create true transformational change in current practices of national and local coastal protection and management, causing a shift from isolated, uninformed, and top-down approaches for “coping” to imminent threats, towards integrated, climate risk informed, long-lasting and community focused efforts for “adaptation” to short-, medium- and long-term threats imposed by climate change. By doing so, it strengthens government accountability to exposed and vulnerable communities in Tonga.

Na'e palani mo mape'i 'a e poloseki' 'i ha founa kene fakakakato 'a e ngaahi tōnounou' pea mo to'o 'a e ngaahi fakafe'ātungia' 'o hangē ko e (1) tōnounou 'i he ngaahi 'ilo fakatekenikale 'i loto 'i he ngaahi potungāue 'a e pule'anga' ki hono tākaki, 'analaiso, mo hono ngāue'aki 'a e ngaahi fakamatala fakafika 'o e ngaahi pole ki he feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' 'aia 'oku fiema'u ke fakakau ki hono palani mo hono mape'i 'o e ngaahi tu'utu'uni ngāue fakafonua' pea moe palani ngāue ki he matāfanga'; (2) ko e 'ikai ma'u 'ehe ngaahi mēmipa 'o e komiuniti' 'a e taukei fe'unga ki hono fo'u, palani mo mape'i 'a 'enau takitaha palani ngāue fakalūkufua ki he tokateu ki he ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' mo fakasi'isi'i 'a e ngaahi palopalema 'e lava ke hoko'. (3) ko e 'ikai ke ma'u ha taukei fe'unga pea vaivai 'aupito 'a e laumālie 'o e ngāue fakataha' 'i he ngaahi potungāue 'a e pule'anga' mo e ngaahi kupu felāve'i 'o e poloseki' ki hono malu'i 'o e matāfanga' ke lava 'o matu'uekina 'a e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea'. Ko e taumu'a 'o e poloseki' kene hanga 'o liliu faka'aufuli 'a e founa lolotonga ki hono malu'i mo hono tokangaekina 'o e matāfanga', 'aki 'a e mavahe mei he ngāue fakamavahevahe', fakahoko 'o e ngāue' 'i he 'ilo'ilo pau 'oku 'ikai ke ma'u ha mahino moha 'ilo fe'unga kiai', pule aoniu 'a e kau ma'u mafai mā'olunga 'o 'ikai ke ai ha kaunga kiai 'a e mēmipa 'o e komiuniti' mo e ngaahi hoa ngāue'. Ko e liliu 'eni ke hiki ki he ngāue fakataha', ngāue'aki 'a e 'ilo mo e ngaahi fakamatala fakafika kehekehe fekau'aki mo e ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' kene tatakai 'a e faitu'utu'uni' pea mo e ngaahi ngāue ke fakahoko', fakakau 'a e ngaahi mēmipa 'o e komiuniti' pehē ki he ngaahi hoa ngāue' ki hono fo'u 'o e palani' pehē ki hono fakahoko'. Ko e liliu'ni 'oku fakataumu'a ia ke fo'u ha palani ngāue fakalūkufua 'e he komiuniti' 'e toe lelei ange, tu'uloa pea mo lava 'o fononga fakataha mo e feliuliuaki' 'i he kaha'u vave mai' 'o a'u ki he taimi lōlōa. 'E hoko 'eni kene tokoni'i 'a e pule'anga' kenau taliui ki he ngaahi komiuniti' 'oku mohu pole pea tu'ulaveangofua 'i Tonga'.

The efforts to build Tongan communities' capacity of, but also community/district agencies' capacities to support in, identifying future climate risks and corresponding actions as well as mobilizing necessary funding for community actions, have only begun recently. The development of Community Development Plans (CDP) is a baseline initiative that the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) has been leading and, to date, all rural communities have formulated, or in the process of formulating, a CDP. MIA intends to strengthen their support to communities in undertaking climate vulnerability assessments, adaptation and gender needs assessments and assisting communities in mobilizing funds from, for example, the Tonga Trust Fund, assisted by PRRP, but local actors' capacities remain limited.

Ki muini mai' kuo fakahoko 'a e ngaahi ngāue 'o tokoni ki he ngaahi komiuniti' 'o Tonga' pehē ki he ngaahi kupu fakakolo/ fakavahe' kenau ako ke lava 'o 'ilo' 'a e ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' 'e lava ke hoko 'i he kaha'u', ngaahi ngāue 'oku totonu ke fakahoko', pea mo kumi ha pa'anga ke fakapa'anga 'aki 'a e ngaahi ngāue 'a e komiuniti'. Ko hono fo'u koia 'o e ngaahi Palani Langa Fakalalakala 'o e Komuniti' (CDP) na'e fuofua tatakai ia 'e he Potungāue ki he Ngaahi Ngāue Fakalotofonua' (MIA), pea, koe a'u mai ki he ngaahi 'ahoni', kuo 'osi lava pē 'ehe ngaahi komiuniti' 'i 'uta' 'o fo'u 'o kakato 'a 'enau takitaha CDP pē 'oku kei lolotonga ngāue kiai. 'Oku feinga 'a e MIA ke fakamālohia ange 'a 'enau tokoni ki he ngaahi komiuniti' 'i hono fakahoko 'a hono sivi'i 'a e tu'unga tu'ulavengofua 'oku nau 'iai ki he feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', kenau mahino'i ange 'a e ngaahi me'a totonu kenau liliu kiai', pea mo fakahoko ha ngāue ke feau 'a e tō kehekehe 'i he ngaahi feima'u 'a e kakai tangata' mo e kakai fefine', pehē ki hono tokoni'i 'a e ngaahi komiuniti' 'i hono kumi ha pa'anga meihe tapa kehekehe 'o hangē ko e Pa'anga Talāsiti 'a Tonga', 'i he tokoni mai 'a e PRRP, kaekehe te'eki pē ke ma'u 'e he kakai 'o e komiuniti' mo e kolo' ha taukei fe'unga ke fakahoko lelei'i 'a e ngaahi ngāue'ni.

The project rationale lies on a community-based and gender-sensitive approach engaging deeply with all stakeholders, from government authorities to local communities, including indigenous peoples. The project will also enhance the capacity of local government, village committees and NGOs to facilitate their full engagement and participation in incorporating climate risks and adaptation solutions into the existing community-level planning framework. Strengthened capacity and high levels of participation of community members and local government in adaptation actions is a prerequisite for reducing risks and managing the impacts of extreme weather events on coastal communities. Local governments, including Town and District officers, and village committees are the closest level of government to the local communities and can instil long-term change in communities since local governments continue to remain regardless of when project may come and go. By building the capacities of these local actors, they will not only be able to understand and use climate risk data for local adaptation planning, but they will be able to sustain adaptation measures at the community-level, thereby enabling true transformation. The project will provide the community with improved information to allow them to be part of the decision-making process prior to, during and post significant

weather/climate events. The project will also provide valuable data that will allow for future planning as to how the government and communities need to adapt their current activities to meet the increasing threat of climate change. Equipped with critical information, technology, and the capability to understand climate data so as to make competent decisions will drive mainstreaming into both government and community planning and action. Building on these new capabilities will be improved communication mechanisms and the inclusion of resilience-building projects in the socio-economic planning process.

Ko e tefito'i fakakaukau 'o e poloseki', na'e nofo ia ki hono fakakaumai mo e ngāue fakataha mo e komiuniti', fakahoko ha ngāue ki he tōkehekehe 'i he ngaahi fiema'u 'a e kakai tangata' mo e kakai fefine', pea ke fengāue'aki vāofi mo e ngaahi hoa ngāue', mei he kau ma'u mafai 'a e Pule'anga' ki he kakai 'o e komiuniti', 'o kau kiai 'a e fefine mo e tangata'i Tonga'. 'E tokoni foki 'a e poloseki' ki hono fakatupulaki 'a e ngaahi taukei 'o e ngaahi kau 'ofisakolo' mo e pule fakavahe', ngaahi kōmiti 'o e kolo' pehē ki he NGOs ki hono fakafaingofua'i ange 'a 'enau kau ki hono fakakau mai 'o e ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' mo honau ngaahi solova'anga' ki hono fo'u 'o 'enau ngaahi palani fakakomiuniti'. 'Oku mahu'inga foki ki he kakai 'o e komiuniti' pehē ki he kau 'ofisakolo' mo e pule fakavahe' kenau tu'u mateuteu ma'u pē pea mo longomo'ui 'enau kau atu ki hono fakahoko 'a e ngaahi ngāue ki he fononga fakataha mo e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea'. Ko e ngaahi tokateu mo e ngāue ko'eni' 'oku fu'u fiema'u ia ki hono fakasi'isi'i ange 'a e ngaahi pole' pehē ki hono tokangaekina 'o e ngaahi ola 'o e fakatamaki faka-e-natula lalahi' 'i he ngaahi komiuniti' 'oku nau nofo ofi 'i he matāfanga'. 'E malava ke fokotu'u 'ehe ngaahi ma'umafai pule fakakolo' pe fakavahe' ha liliu tene 'omi ha lelei 'e tu'uloa ma'a 'enau ngaahi komiuniti' takitaha. 'Oku kau ki heni 'a e kau 'ofisa kolo', kau pule fakavahe', pehē ki he ngaahi kōmiti fakakolo', he ko kinautolu 'a e fakafongofa ofi taha 'o e pule'anga' ki he kakai 'o e ngaahi komiuniti', pea ko kinautolu tenau kei 'iai pē neongo 'e a'u ki ha taimi kuo 'osi 'a e taimi 'o e poloseki'ni. Ko hono toe ako'i koia 'o e taukei 'o e ngaahi kakai'ni ke toe lelei ange', 'e 'ikai ke ngata pe he lava kenau mahino'i mo ngāue'aki 'a e ngaahi fakamatala fakafika ki hono fo'u 'o e ngaahi palani ngāue ki he fononga fakataha moe feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', ka tenau toe malava pē 'o hokohoko atu 'enau tokoni'i 'a e ngaahi liliu ke tokoni ki he komiuniti kenau matatali 'a e ngaahi faingata'a', 'e hoko 'eni ko ha fu'u fakalalaka lahi pea tu'uloa. 'E tuku atu 'e he poloseki' ha ngaahi fakamatala 'oku lelei ange' ki he komiuniti', 'o malava heni kenau kau ki hono fo'u 'o e ngaahi tu'utu'uni' kimu'a, lolotonga, pea moe hili koia 'a e fakatamaki faka-e-natula'. 'E toe tānaki foki 'e he poloseki' ha ngaahi fakamatala mahu'inga 'a ia 'e tokoni ki he ngaahi palani 'a e pule'anga' mo e komiuniti' 'i he kaha'u' 'aki hano liliu 'a 'enau ngaahi ngāue lolotonga' ki ha founa tene lava 'o matu'uekina 'a e toe fakalalahi ange 'a e ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea'. Ko hono ma'u koia 'o e ngaahi fakamatala mahu'inga', tekinolosia', pea mo e taukei ki hono mahino'i 'o e ngaahi fakamatala fakafika 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', 'e tokoni 'eni ki hono fakakau atu 'a e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he ngaahi palani pea mo e ngaahi ngāue 'a e pule'anga' mo e komiuniti'. Ko hono ngāue'aki koia 'o e ngaahi 'ilo mo e taukei fo'ou ko'eni', 'e tokoni ia ke toe lelei ange 'a e me'angāue ki he fetu'utaki' pehē ki hono fakalahi 'o e poloseki' ke fakamalohia ange 'a e ngaahi komiuniti' ke toe lelei ange 'a 'enau tu'unga matu'uekina 'o e ngaahi faingata'a' 'aki hono fakakau 'a 'ena ngaahi palani ngāue fakalūkufua ki he feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he taimi 'oku fo'u ai 'o e ngaahi palani ki hono langa hake 'o e 'ekonōmika' mo e mo'ui 'a e kakai'.

Furthermore, in order to achieve sustainability of interventions, it is critical that the project is incorporated into formal governance mechanisms, such as national and sub-national planning processes. GCF support will offer an opportunity for community engagement in grassroots adaptation actions through the work focusing on revising Community Development Plans. A dedicated set of activities aiming at building community and NGO's capacity for accessing external resources such as GEF Small Grants Program and the National Climate Change Trust Fund will change the way community members are engaged in facilitating local actions.

'Ikai ngata ai', ke fakapapau'i 'a e tu'unga tu'uloa 'a e poloseki'ni, 'oku fiema'u ia ke fakakau 'i he palani ngāue fakafonua' pea mo e ngaahi palani ngāue fakakolo pe fakakomiuniti', 'E hoko 'a e ngaahi poupu mei he GCF kene 'omi ha faingamālie ma'a e ngaahi komiuniti' kenau kau mai ki hono to e fakalelei'i 'o e ngaahi Palani Langa Fakalalaka 'o e Komuniti'. Kuo 'iai foki mo e ngaahi ngāue kuo 'osi fokotu'utu'u 'o fakataumu'a ki hono langa hake 'o e taukei moe 'ilo 'a e ngaahi komiuniti' mo e NGO's ki hono kumi 'o e tokoni fakapa'anga mei muli 'o hangē ko e GEF Ngaahi Polokalama Tokoni Fakapa'anga liki' pehē ki he Pa'anga Talāsiti Fakafonua ki he Feliuliuaki 'o e 'Ea'. 'E hoko 'eni ke liliu ai 'a e founa kau atu 'a e mēmipa 'o e ngaahi komiuniti' ki hono tokonia 'a e ngāue 'o e ngaahi poloseki fakalotofonua'.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>). MEIDECC as Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism.

'E ngāue'aki 'e he poloseki' 'a e ngaahi Makatu'unga Fakasōsiale mo Faka'ātakai 'a e UNDP (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) pehē ki he 'enau Sisitemi ki he Taliui' (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>) ke fakapapau'i 'oku'ne malu'i 'a e anga e nofo 'a e kakai' pea mo e 'ātakai' ke tu'uloa. Ko e MEIDECC 'a e hoa ngāue ki hono fakahoko 'a e 'o e poloseki' tenau: (a) fakahoko 'a e poloseki mo e ngaahi polokalama' 'o tulifua ki he ngaahi Makatu'unga Fakasōsiale mo Faka'ātakai 'a e UNDP, (b) Ngāue'i 'o e palani ki he founa

fakalele 'o e poloseki' pe palani ki he ngaahi ngāue ke fakasi'isi'i 'aki 'a e ngaahi pole' pe polokalama' ke muimui pau ki he ngaahi makatu'unga'ni, pea mo e (c) fengāue'aki fakataha ke to e longomo'ui ange mo vave 'a e ngāue atu ki ha ngaahi tālafili pe lāunga kuo tukuhake 'i he Sistemi Taliaui'

UNDP will guarantee the quality management of development finance as well as M&E and reporting on project implementation. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

'E fakapapau'i 'e he UNDP 'oku ngāue'aki lelei 'a e pa'anga ki hono fakalele 'o e poloseki' kau kiai mo e M&E pehē ki hono līpooti 'o e ngaahi tu'unga 'oku a'u kiai hono fakahoko 'o e poloseki'. 'Ikai ngata ai', 'e fakapapau'i 'e he UNDP 'oku lava pea 'ilo 'e he ngaahi hoa ngāue oku nau kau mai ki he poloseki' 'a e Sistemi Taliaui' mo e anga hono ngāue'aki'.

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

Ko e Poate 'o e Poloseki' (pe 'oku 'iloa ko e Komiti Tokangaekina 'o e Poloseki') 'oku'ne fatongia 'aki 'a hono fakalelei'i 'o e ngaahi ngāue' he 'oku fiema'u ke fakapapau'i 'oku a'usia 'ehe poloseki' 'a e ngaahi ola 'oku fiema'u'. Ke fakapapau'i 'oku taliui kakato 'a e UNDP ki he'ene ngaahi ngāue' 'oku totonu ki he Poate 'o e Poloseki' ke fakahoko 'a 'ene tu'utu'uni 'o muimui pau ki he ngaahi makatu'unga 'e malava kene fakapapau'i 'oku tokangaekina 'a e poloseki' ki he ola 'o e langa fakalalakaka', a'usia 'a e ola lelei taha 'aki 'a e fakamole si'isi'i taha', fea, faitotonu, 'ata ki tu'a pea mo fe'au'auhi fakavaha'a pule'anga'.

The Project Manager will also ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in monitoring and reporting project results. All stakeholders have been actively engaged from the project design phase so that they are empowered to engage in implementation and monitoring. This will also enable them to request accountability and raise grievances if necessary. Validation of all plans and designs by all stakeholders including community representatives, as requested by UNDP SES Policy, and availability of all key information (including SEP and GAP summaries) in languages understood by these representatives, will be done. The summary in English of key documents (ProDoc, SESP, GAP, SEP, ESMF) will be madwe available to all stakeholders at the local level at leasr 120 days before project approval, according to UNDP stakeholder engagement guidelines. These documents will also be presented and discussed during the valifation and inception workshop, to be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement. This will ensure both active participation and cccountability.

Kuo pau ke fakapapau'i 'e he Pule 'a e Poloseki' ko e kau ngāue tu'uma'u kotoa pē 'a e poloseki' tenau kei tauhi 'a e 'ata ki tu'a', fakahoko fakamātoato 'a honau ngaahi fatongia', taliui ki he'enua ngaahi ngāue' pehē ki hono tokanga'i mo līpooti 'a e ola 'o e poloseki'. Na'e fakakau mai 'a e ngaahi hoa ngāue kotoa pē talu mei he kamata'anga hono palani mo hono mape'i 'o e poloseki', 'oku hoko 'eni ke fakaivia kinautolu ke nau kau atu ki hono fakahoko mo hono tokangekina 'o e poloseki'. 'E to e hoko foki 'eni 'o malava kenau fehu'ia 'a e tu'unga taliui ki he ngāue' pehē ki hano 'ohake ha'anau ta'efiemālie 'oka fiema'u. Ko hono fakalelei'i mo hono tali 'a e ngaahi palani mo hono mape'i 'o e poloseki' 'e fakahoko ia 'e he ngaahi hoa ngāue' 'o kau kiai 'a e kau fakafofonga mei he komiuniti'. 'Oku kau 'eni 'i he ngaahi fiema'u 'a e ngaahi Tu'utu'uni ngāue 'a e SES 'o e UNDP. 'Ikai ngata ai' ko e ngaahi fakamatala mahu'inga ko'eni' (kau kiai 'a e kii fakamatala nounou 'o e SEP mo e GAP) kuo pau ke teuteu'i ia ngāue'aki 'a e ngaahi lea 'e mahino'i 'e he kau fakafofonga'. Ko hono fakamatala'i nounou koia 'o e ngaahi pepa mahu'inga 'o e poloseki' (ProDoc, SESP, GAP, SEP, ESMF) 'e teuteu'i ia pea 'oange ki he ngaahi hoa ngāue fakalotofonua' 'i he 'aho 'e 120 pe lahi ange kimu'a pea tali 'a e poloseki', 'oku fakahoko 'eni 'o fakatatau ki he fakahinohino 'a e UNDP ki hono fakakau mai 'o e ngaahi hoa ngāue'. Ko e ngaahi pepa mahu'inga'ni kuo pau ke vahevahe ia mo talanoa'i lolotonga 'a e fakahoko 'o e fakataha ki hono fakalelei'i, fakapaasi mo hono kamata'i 'a e konga 'uluaki 'o e poloseki', 'e fakahoko 'eni 'i loto 'i he 'aho ngāue 'e 60 hili koia 'a e fakamo'oni faka'ofisiale kiai 'a e CEO ki hono tali faka'ofisiale'. 'E hoko 'eni ke fakapapau'i 'oku kau kotoa mai pea kenau takitaha taliui ki he ngāue'.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks
Konga B. Fekumi mo hono Tokangaekina ‘o e Ngaahi Pole
Fakasōsiale mo Faka’ātakai’

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p>FEHU’I 2: Ko e hā fua ‘a e Ngaahi Pole Fakasōsiale mo Faka’ātakai ‘e lava ke hoko?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p> <p><i>Fakatokanga ‘i ange: Fakakakato ‘a e SESP Faile 1</i> <i>Kimu’a pea tali ‘a e Fehu’i 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p>FEHU’I 3: Ko e hā ‘a e lahi ‘o e Ngaahi Pole Fakasōsiale mo Faka’ātakai ‘e lava ke hoko?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p> <p><i>Fakatokanga ‘i ange: Tali ‘a e Fehu’i 4 mo e 5 ‘oku hā ‘i lalo’ kimu’a pea toki hoko ki he Fehu’i 5.</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p> <p>FEHU’I 6: Fakamatala’i pe ‘e founa fēfē ‘a hono sivi’i mo hono tokangaekina ‘o e ngaahi pole ‘oku fakamaaka ko e ‘Avalisi, Mahu’inga pe Mā’olunga.</p>
<p><i>Risk Description</i> <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i> Fakamatala ‘o e ngaahi Pole’ <i>(‘i hono vahevahe hifo fakatatau ki he me’a ‘e lava ke hoko’, ‘uhinga na’e hoko ai’, ngaahi uesia ‘e lava ke hoko’)</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Likelihood</i> <i>(1-5)</i> Uesia mo e Faingamālie ke hoko’ <i>(1-5)</i></p>	<p><i>Significance</i> <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i> Ko hono lahi’ <i>(Ma’ulalo, ‘Avalisi, Mahu’inga, Ma’olunga)</i></p>	<p><i>Comments (optional)</i> Komeni (‘atā keke fili)</p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i></p> <p>Fakamatala ‘o e fakaikiiki ‘o e ngaahi ngāue ‘oku fakahoko ki hono sivi mo hono tokangaekina ‘o e ngaahi pole ‘oku fakamaaka ko e ‘Avalisi, Mahu’inga pe Ma’olunga.</p>

<p>Risk 1 Sediment movement during the installation of coastal protection infrastructure in Hahake could enter important marine habitats, including in the catchment of the Fanga'uta lagoon.</p> <p>Pole 1</p> <p>Ko hono keli koia 'o e kele' pe 'one'one 'i hono fokotu'u koia 'o e kau'ā/ fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga 'i Hahake', 'e malava 'eni ke tafia 'a e kelekele' ki he ngaahi nofo'anga mahu'inga 'o e me'a mo'ui 'i 'ōseni', 'o kau kiheni 'a e vai ko Fanga'uta'</p> <p>Standard 1 : 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 Makatu'unga 1 : 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p> <p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>'Avalisi</p>	<p>During the installation of coastal protection infrastructure (activity 3.1), it may be necessary to undertake very small-scale earth works to level areas where the coastal protection infrastructure will be placed to ensure it has adequate footings. The earth works will move marine sediment that, if not properly contained, may enter important marine habitats.</p> <p>Lolotonga koia 'a hono fo'u 'o e kau'ā/ fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga' (ngāue 3.1), 'e malava pe ke fiema'u 'a hono keli fakalēvolo 'o e kele' pe 'one'one' 'i he feitu'u 'e tu'u ai 'a e kau'ā/ fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga' ke fakapapau'i 'oku fefeka fe'unga hono fakava'e'. Ko e keli moe tata ko'eni 'o e kele' pe 'one'one' tene fakatupunga 'a e maumau ki he nofo'anga 'o e ngaahi me'amo'ui mahu'inga 'o 'ōseni' 'okapau 'e 'ikai ke fakahoko tokanga mo fakalelei.</p> <p>However, sediment movement is likely to be very localised and transient. There may be some transient issues arising through the construction phase, mainly through mobilisation of beach material (coral sand), from rock placement activities. These are considered below in the context of management and protection of the local marine environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines steps required in order to ensure full compliance with SES requirement during project implementation. In accordance with the ESMF, an environment and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be carried out at project inception to assess this and all other environmental and social risks. The ESIA will be immediately followed by an ESMP, including targeted management plans. The ESIA process will draw upon the ESMF to assess the associated impacts, and to inform the specific management measures outlined in the ensuing Management Plans. 'Oku fakamatala'i 'e he Palani Ngāue ki hono Tokangaekina 'o e 'Ātakai' mo e Anga 'o e nofo 'a e Kakai' (ESMF) 'a e ngaahi sitepu 'oku fiema'u ke fakahoko, ke fakapapau'i 'a e talangofua kakato ki he ngaahi fiema'u 'a e SES lolotonga 'a hono fakahoko 'o e poloseki'. Fakatatau ki he fakahinohino 'a e ESMF, 'e fakahoko 'a hono sivi 'o e ngaahi uesia 'i he 'ātakai' pehē ki he anga e nofo 'a e kakai' (ESIA) 'i he kamata'anga 'o e poloseki', pe kau kiai mo e ngaahi pole faka'ātakai mo fakasōsiale kehe'. 'I he kakato koia 'a e ESIA 'e hoko atu leva 'a e ESMP 'o kau ki heni 'a e ngaahi palani ngāue fakapatonu ki hono tokangaekina 'o e palopalema kuo lava ke 'ilo'i'. Ko e founa ngāue 'a e ESIA tene ngāue'aki 'a e ESMF ki hono sivi'i 'o e ngaahi uesia' pea mo tokoni ki hono fo'u 'o e ngaahi ngāue kuo fokotu'utu'u 'i he ngaahi Palani ki hono Tokangaekina 'o e ngaahi uesia'. A Feasibility study has already been carried out during project design. This feasibility study has been commissioned to provide background information and guidance for the elaboration of the first Tongan submission to the Green Climate Fund. The feasibility study treats the current and expected climate change impacts and examines the technical feasibility of each of the proposed solutions while assessing the feasibility of implementing these solutions within a single project framework. Simultaneously, considerations for gender responsiveness, impact potentials, sustainability potentials, and the possibility for transformational change have been examined carefully. This feasibility study will feed into the ESIA. The ESMF precises the areas / standards which have already been covered and the ones that will require additional impact assessment. Na'e fakakakto foki mo e ako fakatekenikale ke fakapapau'i 'oku malu pea 'e malava ke fakahoko 'a e poloseki'ni, na'e fakahoko 'eni lolotonga 'a e taimi ne palani mo mape'i 'a e
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		<p>Kaekehe ko e tata ko'eni 'o e kele' pe 'one'one' 'e fakangatangata pē ki he ngaahi 'ēlia si'i pe fakataimi pē. 'E malava pe ke hoko ha fanga kii palopalema fakataimi 'i hono tata koia 'o e ngaahi naunau 'o e matātahi' (feo' mo e 'one'one') kae fakafetongi 'aki 'a e ngaahi maka lalahi'. 'Oku 'iai pe 'a e palani ngāue ki hono tokangaekina mo malu'i 'o e 'ātakai 'o 'ōseni' mei ha ngaahi uesia tamaki ka hoko.</p> <p>There is one significant marine protected area in the general vicinity of the adaptation works, involving the Fanga'uta lagoon and its surrounds. The Fanga'uta Lagoon was declared as a marine reserve in 1974. Subsequently, to address the declining health of the lagoon, the Ridge to Reef project developed a revised approach, resulting in management of the lagoon under the Fanga'uta Stewardship Plan (FSP)</p> <p>'Oku lolotonga 'iai 'a e 'ēlia mahu'inga 'oku lolotonga malu'i 'a hono potu tahi' 'o kau kiai 'a e Vai ko Fanga'uta' mo e ngaahi 'ēlia ofi atu kiai'. 'I he 1974, na'e fakahā ai kuo fakatāpui 'a e Vai ko Fanga'uta' ki hono malu'i mo fakatolonga 'o e me'a mo'ui 'o 'ōseni'. Makatu'unga 'i he hōloa 'a e tu'unga mo'uilelei 'o e faitu'uni, na'e fakalelei'i leva 'e he Poloseki Tokangaekina mei 'Uta ki Hakau' 'ae founa ngāue motu'a', ko e 'uhinga 'eni 'oku tokangaekina ai 'a e Vai'ni 'i he</p>	<p>poloseki'. Ko e ako'ni na'e fakahoko ia 'o fakataumu'a ke ma'u ha fakamatala puipuitu'a mo ha fakahinohino ki hono teuteu'i 'o e fuofua kole 'a Tonga ki he Kautaha Tokoni Fakapa'anga Feliuliuaki 'o e 'Ea. Na'e vakai'i foki 'e he ako'ni 'a e tu'unga 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he'ene tu'u 'i he tainimi' pehē ki he vakai ki he kaha'u, kau kiai mo hono sivi'i pē 'e lava fakatekenikale 'o fakahoko 'a e ngaahi ngāue takitaha kuo fokotu'u ke solova'aki 'a e palopalema'ni, kau kiai mo hono fakapapau'i pe 'e malava 'a e ngaahi ngāue'ni 'o fakahoko pē 'i he poloseki pē 'e taha. 'I he taimi tatau na'e lava foki mo hono tokangaekina 'a e ngaahi tōkehekehe 'i he ngaahi fiema'u 'a e kakai tangata' mo e kakai fefine', ngaahi pole 'e lava ke hoko, faingamālie ke tu'uloa', pea mo e faingamālie ke fakahoko ha liukava ki ha tu'unga lelei ange. 'E tokoni foki 'a e ako'ni ki hono fakahoko 'o e ESIA. Ko e ESMF 'oku'ne fakahā mahino mai 'a e ngaahi 'ēlia / makatu'unga kuo 'osi lava 'a e ngāue kiai' pehē ki he ngaahi 'ēlia 'e toe fiema'u ke fakahoko hano sivi makehe ki he'ene ngaahi uesia'.</p> <p>As noted by the feasibility study, the environmental effects of building the revetment works are 'acceptable, given that the construction will take place in the footprint of previous coastal works, while also providing benefits through improved protection and drainage management. Similarly, the mixed adaptation approach along the northern coast is considered to enhance environmental benefits through activities focussing on revegetation, road raising, and behaviour change. The installation of patch revetments on a very localised scale is considered to involve minimal adverse effects. However, because of the vulnerability of this ecosystem, the risk has been rated as Moderate.</p> <p>Na'e fakatokanga'i foki 'e he ako'ni, 'oku 'i he tu'unga fakafiemālie pē 'a e uesia 'e lava ke hoko ki he 'ātakai' 'oka fakahoko 'a e langa koeni 'o e kau'ā/fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga', 'i he 'uhinga koe langa'ni 'e fakahoko pē 'i he 'ēlia na'e fakahoko ai 'a e ngāue ki he matāfanga' ki mu'a', taimi tatau 'oku to e tokoni foki 'a e poloseki' ke toe lelei ange 'a hono malu'i 'o e 'ēlia'ni pehē ki hono tokangaekina 'o e fakatafe'anga vai'. Taimi tatau ko hono ngāue'aki koia 'o e founa ngāue tuifio' ki hono fakalelei'i 'aki 'o e matāfanga fakahahake' 'oku kaunga lelei ia ki he 'ātakai'. 'Oku kau ki heni 'a hono to e tō fakalahi 'o e 'ulu 'akau', to e hiki hake 'a e mā'olunga 'o e hala pule'anga' ke toe mā'olunga ange 'i he lēvolo 'o e kelekele' pehē ki hono faka'ai'ai 'a e kakai' kenau</p>
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			<p>malumalu 'o e palani 'oku 'ilola ko e Palani Ngāue Fakasētūata ma'a Fanga'uta' (FSP).</p>	<p>ngāue'aki 'a e ngaahi tō'onga mo'ui 'e 'ikai teke uesia 'a e 'ātakai'. 'Oku 'i ai pē 'a e 'amanaki 'e malava pē ke hoko ha fanga kii uesia iiki 'i hono langa ko'eni 'o e kau'ā/fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga 'i he kongā sī'i pē ka 'oku 'ikai ko e feitu'u' kātōa'. Kaekehe koe'uhi' ko e tu'unga tu'ulaveangofua 'oku 'iai 'a e ngaahi me'amo'ui mo e 'ātakai 'o e feitu'uni makatu'unga ai 'a hono fakamaaka 'avalisi' 'o e tu'unga 'oku 'iai 'a hono pole'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the protected area management institutions will be needed during the ESIA, throughout the construction work and operation and maintenance. The Protected Areas are managed by the project Implementation Partner, the MEIDECC, which will facilitate this coordination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'E fu'u fiema'u 'a e ngāue fakataha 'a e ngaahi kupu felālāve'i ki hono tokangaekina 'o e ngaahi 'ēlia 'oku malu'i fakalao' lolotonga 'a hono fakahoko 'o e ESIA, 'o a'u ai pē ki he hokohoko atu 'a e ngaahi ngāue monomono ki he poloseki', Ko e Ngaahi 'Elia Malu'i fakalao ko 'eni' 'oku tokangaekina ia 'e he hoa ngāue ki hono kamata'i 'o e poloseki' ko e MEIDECC, 'aia 'oku'ne tokangaekina 'a e ngāue fakataha 'a e ngaahi kupu felālāve'i'. • To ensure that sediment is not mobilised through current movement that will result in any significant impacts, it will be necessary to prepare a Biodiversity Action Plan (developed in close collaboration with relevant protected area management institutions if possible) including erosion control sediment measures to restrict sediment movement within the marine environment. Further, any earthworks should be undertaken at low tide to reduce sediment movement. These impacts will be spatially and temporally restricted to construction periods. • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ke fakapapau'i 'e 'ikai ha uesia lahi 'e hoko mei he māpuna 'a e 'one'one' mo e kele' meihe mālohi lolotonga 'o e tafe 'i he vai', 'e fiema'u ke fo'u 'a e Palani Ngāue ki hono fakatolonga 'o e Ngaahi Me'amo'ui' ('e fo'u 'eni' 'i he fengāue'aki fakataha pea mo e ngaahi kupu felālāve'i ki hono tokangaekina 'o e 'ēlia kuo malu'i fakalao') kau ki heni 'a e ngaahi founa ngāue ke pule'i 'aki 'a e māpuna 'o e kele' pe 'one'one' 'i ha potu tahi 'Ikai ke ngata ai', ko e ngaahi ngāue ki he tata moe keli' ke fakahoko 'i he taimi mamaha ke fakasi'isi'i 'a e māpuna hake 'a e kele' mo e 'one'one'. Koe ngaahi uesia'ni
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				<p>'e fakataimi pē 'i fakangatangata ki he ngaahi taimi 'oku fakahoko ai 'a e langa'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A sloping rock revetment has been proposed, which enhances the likelihood of sand accumulation at the toe of the structures.• 'Oku 'i ai foki mo e fokotu'utu'u ki hono ngāue'aki 'a e maka lalahi ki he langa 'o e kau'ā/ fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga, 'e hoko 'eni ke lahi ange 'a e faingamālie ke fokotu'u ai 'a e 'one'one' 'i he fakava'e 'o e kau'ā/ fōsoa malu'i'
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<p>Risk 2 The construction of coastal protection infrastructure may lead to loss of habitat, changes in hydrodynamic processes, potential increases in erosion, included in the catchment of the Fanga’uta lagoon</p> <p>Pole 2</p> <p>Ko hono langa koia ‘o e kau’ā/ fōsoa malu’i ‘o e matāfanga’ tene fakatupunga ‘a e mole atu ‘o e ngaahi nofo’anga’, liliu ‘i he anga ‘o e fetāfeaki ‘a e vai’, faingamālie ke toe lahi ange ‘a e tāfea’, kau kiai ‘a e tafenga vai ki he Vai ko Fanga’uta’</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 ; 1.11</p> <p>Makatu’unga 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.11</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p> <p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>‘Avalisi</p>	<p>There is one significant marine protected area in the general vicinity of the adaptation works, involving the Fanga’uta lagoon and its surrounds. The Fanga’uta Lagoon was declared as a marine reserve in 1974. Subsequently, to address the declining health of the lagoon, the Ridge to Reef project developed a revised approach, resulting in management of the lagoon under the Fanga’uta Stewardship Plan (FSP). The coastline between Manuka and Kolonga, has geological and ecological features worthy of protection hence the proposal to where it is proposed to raise the road level in this area rather than ocean front revetments. There are a range of small-scale environmental impacts associated with the installation of the coastal protection infrastructure (activity 3.1), including the impacts on the marine environment through the loss of habitat, changes in hydrodynamic processes, potential increases in erosion in the project area but also in its adjacent areas (project’s area of influence).</p> <p>‘Oku lolotonga ‘iai ‘a e ‘ēlia mahu’inga ‘oku lolotonga malu’i ‘a hono potu tahi’ ‘o kau kiai ‘a e Vai ko Fanga’uta’ mo e ngaahi ‘elia ofi atu kiai’. ‘I he 1974, na’e fakahā ai kuo fakatāpui ‘a e Vai ko Fanga’uta’ ki hono malu’i mo fakatolonga ‘o e me’a mo’ui ‘o ‘ōseni’. Makatu’unga ‘i he hōloa</p>	<p>Prior to final design of the coastal protection infrastructure project, the ESIA conducted should include:</p> <p>Kimu’a pea palani mo mape’i faka’osi ‘o e ngaahi me’a ngāue ki hono tokangaekina ‘o e matāfanga’, ‘E fakahoko leva ‘a e ESIA ‘a ngaahi me’a’ni.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical, ecological and physical assessments (and associated modelling) that consider the adjacent marine ecosystems including but not limited to, marine water quality within the areas of influence, potential contamination from marine sediments that may currently be contaminated, disturbance to habitats through the placement of infrastructure, noise, and vibration impacts, impact on benthic, planktonic and pelagic biota, and entrainment and entrapment of marine organisms. All these studies should consider spatial and temporal characteristics; • Fakahoko ‘a e sivi ke vakai’i ‘a e kemikale, ‘ātakai mo e ngaahi naunau (kau kiai ‘a hono ngāue’aki ‘a e mōtolo) ‘o kau kiai pea ‘ikai fakangatangata ki he me’a me’amo’ui ‘o tahi’, ‘o hangē ko tu’unga ‘o e vai’, faingamālie ke ‘uliki makatu’unga meihe māpuna ‘a e kele’ pe ‘one’one’, fakafe’ātungia ki he ngaahi nofo’anga’ koe ‘uhi koe fakahoko ‘o e langa, kau kiai ‘a e longoa’a’, ngalulululu’, uesia ‘i he ngaahi me’a mo’ui ‘i kilisitahi, uesia ‘i he fanga ki’i me’a mo’ui ‘oku nau tētē he fukahi tahi pehē ki he ngaahi me’a mo’ui ‘oku nofo ki he loloto ‘o e ‘ōseni’ pehē ki he fakafihia’i ‘e he ngaahi ngāue langa. Ko e ngaahi ako’ni ‘oku tonu ke fakakau mai kiai ‘a e feitu’u pea mo e taimi ‘oku hoko ai’; • Hydrodynamic modelling to ensure the coastal protection infrastructure does not result in the change to coastal processes within natural variables respectively. The study should evaluate various coastal infrastructure types and design; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fo’u ‘o ha mōtolo fekau’aki mo e anga ‘a e fetāfeaki ‘o e vai’ mo hono ‘ulungaanga’ ke fakapapau’i ko e me’angāue ki hono malu’i ‘o e matāfanga’ ‘e ‘ikai ke ‘iai ha’ane uesia ‘i he feliuliuaki fakaenatula angamaheni ‘o e matāfanga’. ‘Oku tonu ke vakai’i ‘ehe ako’ni ‘a e ngaahi fa’unga palani kehekehe ‘o e kau’ā / fōsoa malu’i ‘o e matāfanga mo ‘enau takitaha sīpinga;.
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		<p>‘a e tu’unga mo’uilelei ‘o e faitu’uni, na’e fakalelei’i leva ‘e he Poloseki Tokangaekina mei ‘Uta ki Hakau’ ‘a e founa ngāue motu’a’, ko e ‘uhinga ‘eni ‘oku tokangaekina ai ‘a e vai’ni ‘i he malumalu ‘o e palani ‘oku ‘iloa ko e Palani Ngāue Fakasētuaata ma’a Fanga’uta’ (FSP). Ko e matāfanga ‘i he vaha’a ‘o Manuka mo Kolonga’ ‘oku ‘i ai pē ‘ene fotunga fakanatula ‘oku fu’u mahu’inga ‘a ia ‘oku fiema’u ke malu’i. Koia ai ‘oku ‘iai ‘a e fokotu’tu’u ke to e hiki hake ‘a e mā’olunga ‘i he lēvolo ‘o e hala’ ka e ‘oua na’a langa ‘a e kau’ā/fōsoa malu’i’. Ko hono langa ko’eni ‘o e kau’ā/fōsoa malu’i’ ‘o e matāfanga’ (ngāue 3.1) tene fakatupunga ‘a e fanga kii uesia iiki ‘i he ‘ātakai’ ‘o kau ki heni ‘a e uesia ‘i he ‘ātakai ‘o ‘ōseni’, ‘o hangē ko e mole ‘o ‘enau ngaahi nofo’anga’, liliu ‘i he fetāfeaki ‘a e vai’, faingamālie ke fakatpu ha tāfea ‘i he ngaahi ‘ēlia ‘e fakahoko ai ‘a e poloseki’ ka ‘i he ngaahi ‘ēlia ofi mai’ (ngaahi ‘ēlia ‘oku uesia ‘ehe poloseki’).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological modelling to ensure that the appropriate structures are designed that will not result in changes to the wetland ecosystems through hypersaline environment and ensuring sediment loads do not enter the marine environment. • Fo’u ‘o ha mōtolo fekau’aki mo e anga ‘a e fetāfeaki ‘o e vai’ mo hono ‘ulungaanga’ ke fakapapau’i ko e kau’ā / fōsoa malu’i ‘o e matāfanga’ na’e palani’i pea mape’i ‘i ha founa ‘e ‘ikai tene uesia ‘a e me’amo’ui ‘i he faitu’u’ fakafou ‘i hono fakapapau’i ko e ngaahi kongokonga kekekele mo e maka’ ‘e ‘ikai ‘alu ki he ‘ōseni’. <p>The information from the ESIA will be used to inform the ESMP for the project along with providing fine scale information for the design of the coastal protection infrastructure. The plan should include:</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi fakamatala mei he ESIA ‘e ngāue’aki ia ki hono fakahinohino ‘o e ESMP ma’ae poloseki’. ‘E kau ki heni ‘a e ngaahi fakamatala fakaikiiki ange ‘e tokoni ki hono palani mo hono mape’i ‘o e kau’ā / fōsoa malu’i ‘o e matāfanga’. Ko e palani ko’eni’ ‘oku tonu ke kau kia’i ‘a e:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality monitoring in the short term • Vakai’i ‘a e tu’unga ma’a ‘o e vai’ ‘i he taimi nounou. • A Biodiversity Action Plan to be discussed in consultation with the two neighbouring Projected Areas’ Management units. The objective is to avoid any negative impact of the construction in the protected areas and other important marine habitats. To mitigate environmental impacts, it is critical to ensure that the proposed coastal protection infrastructure is away from sensitive habitats and is designed to minimize entrapment and entrainment of marine species although this is unlikely given the types of infrastructure being constructed. Further, the infrastructure should avoid impacts on marine species and specifically important habitats such as coral reefs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ko e Palani Ngāue ki hono fakatolonga ‘o e Ngaahi Me’amo’ui’, ‘oku ‘amanaki ke talanoa’i lolotonga ‘a e talatalanoa mo e va’a tokangaekina ‘o e ongo ‘ēlia ‘oku malu’i fakalao ofi taha mai’. Ko e taumu’a’ ke ta’ota’ofi ‘a e faingamālie
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				<p>ke hoko 'o ha fa'ahinga uesia tamaki mei hono langa 'o e kau'ā / fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga' 'i he ngaahi 'ēlia kuo 'osi malu'i fakalao' pehē ki he ngaahi nofo'anga mahu'inga 'i 'ōseni'. Ke fakasi'isi'i 'a e uesia tamaki 'o e 'ātakai' 'oku mahu'inga ke fo'u ha palani ma'ae kau'ā / fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga' ke mama'o meihe nofo'anga 'o e me'amo'ui tu'u lavea ngofua. 'Oku totonu ke palani mo mape'i 'i ha founga kene fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie 'e ala 'efihia ai 'a e me'a mo'ui' 'o 'ōseni, neongo 'e 'ikai malava ke hoko 'eni 'i he kalasi kau'ā / fōsoa malu'i kuo langa'. 'Ikai ngata ai ko e kau'ā / fōsoa malu'i ' 'oku ton uke fo'u 'i ha founga ke faka'ehi'ehi mei hono uesia 'o e me'a moui 'o 'ōseni' 'o hangē ko e feo'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close collaboration to be established with the FSP steering committee.• Fengāue'aki vāofi pea mo e komiti 'oku nau tokaangaekina 'o e FSP
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<p>Risk 3 The construction of coastal protection infrastructure (activity 3.1) could lead to sediment movement and may also expose acid sulphate soils within the mangrove areas</p> <p>Pole 3 Ko hono langa 'o e kau'ā/fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga' (ngāue 3.1) te' ne fakatupunga e nga'unu 'o e ngaahi matā'oe'one pe kelekele 'i he ngaahi matāfanga'. 'Ikai ngata ai', tene toe faka'asi 'a e kelekele safeiti 'i he tongo' ki he la'aa', pea 'e iku kovi ange ia.</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.7; 1.11</p> <p>Makatu'unga 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.7; 1.11</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 1</p> <p>I = 4 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Si'isi'i</p>	<p>Acid sulphate soils and/or potential acid sulfate soils occur in mangrove areas, in which case construction work (activity 3) would risk exposing them. However, the occurrence of mangoves in proximity to the project footprint is very limited. The composition of the soils (sand) at the project sites is also analogous to an atoll, in that it is comprised almost entirely of coarse carbonate very permeable sands and rubble and little igneous material is present. It is highly unlikely any acid sulfate soils exist at the project infrastructure work site. Excavation and earthworks will occur over the footing of an existing riprap revetment or adjacent to an existing road on a shore that is geologically very young (hundreds of years) Thus neither the chemistry or physical conditions conducive to ASS formation exists and the likelihood of presence is very low.</p> <p>Ko e kelekele' 'oku nau tukuange 'a e 'ēsiti' 'oku tu'u 'i he tongo', pea 'e lava ke hanga 'e he ngaahi langa' (ngāue 3) 'o faka'asi e kelekele' ni ki he la'ā'. Ka neongo ia, 'oku si'isi'i pē 'a e tongo 'i he ngaahi feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai 'a e poloseki'. Ko e kelekele 'i he feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai 'a e poloseki' 'oku lahilahi 'one'one pā mo e veve mo e fanga ki'i maka 'e ni'ihī mei he mo'ungaafi'. 'Oku lahi ange 'a e tui 'oku 'ikai ke 'i ai h kelekele tukuange kona 'i he feitu'u</p>	
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			<p>fai'anga poloseki'. Ko e ngaahi ngāue keli fakava'e' 'e fakahoko 'i he ngaahi 'ā maka malu'i fonua 'oku lolotonga tu'u, pe ofi 'i ha ngaahi hala pule'anga 'a ia ne toki tu'u pē (lau ngea ta'u pē). Ko ia ai, 'i he sio ki he feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai 'a e ngāue' mo e founa 'e fakahoko'aki', 'e 'ikai kene fakatupu 'a e fakamatala 'a e ASS. Pea 'oku 'ikai tonu ke 'asi ha kelekele tukuange kona 'i he feitu'u poloseki'.</p>	
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<p>Risk 4 Entrainment, impingement and or entrapment of marine organisms could happen as the result of the construction of coastal protection infrastructures (activity 3.1)</p> <p>Pole 4 Ko hono langa 'o e kau 'ā/fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga' 'e iku ia ki he uesia, ngāuekovi'aki mo fakapōpula'i 'a e anga 'o e nofo mo e mo'ui 'a e ngaahi me'a mo'ui 'i tahi'(ngāue 3.1)</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.11 Makatu'unga 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.11</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2 I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>During the construction of the coastal protection infrastructure and opening of drainage paths to for example, the wetlands, marine organisms could be entrained, impinged, and or entrapped. This could result in the death of the specific marine organisms such as phytoplankton, zooplankton and marine invertebrates. They can also impact on juvenile fishes if placed in an inappropriate location.</p> <p>Lolotonga 'o e langa 'o e kau 'ā/fōsoa malu'i 'o e matāfanga' mo e ngaahi fakatafenga vai', te' ne uesia mo fakapōpula'i 'a e mo'ui 'a e ngaahi me'a mo'ui 'i tahi'. 'E</p>	<p>☐ To avoid impacts, the placement of the coastal protection infrastructure will rely on the studies identified above and those undertaken during the first year of the project. Further, observers should be used during construction to mitigate the risk of capture of important species thus reducing potential impacts on vertebrate fauna.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ke fakasi'isi'i e ngaahi uesia kovi', ko e feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai e ngāue' 'e fakafalala ia 'i he ngaahi fakatotolo pe ako 'oku 'asi 'i 'olunga', pea mo e ngaahi fakatotolo 'e fakahoko lolotonga e ta'u 'uluaki 'o e poloseki'. 'Ikai ngata ai', lolotonga e ngāue langa', 'e fakahoko mo ha fakatotolo ke fakasi'isi'i hono puke pe toutai'i 'o e ngaahi me'a mo'ui mahu'inga', ke fakasi'isi'i e uesia 'e hoko'.
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			<p>malava ke iku eni ki he mate 'o e ngaahi me'a mo'ui hangē ko e molokau tahi', poku' mo e ngaahi me'a mo'ui 'i tahi ka 'oku nau toe lava 'o mo'ui 'i 'uta'. 'E lava ke toe uesia mo e ngaahi fnau'anga 'o e ika' 'o kapau 'e 'ikai fili fakalelei 'a e feitu'u ke fakahoko ai 'a e ngāue'.</p>	
<p>Risk 5</p> <p>The project will offer climate smart solutions to protect the island coast and adapt its landscape This may change Tongans' relationship to their landscape, hence affecting their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge on coastal land management</p> <p>Pole 5</p> <p>Ko e poloseki ko 'eni' te ne 'omai ha ngaahi solova fakapoto ke malu'i'aki 'a e ngaahi matātahi'. Ko e me'a' ni 'e lava ke ne liliu 'a e fōtunga 'o e funga founa', pea' uesia 'a e ngaahi tofi'a 'a e kakai' mo 'enau ngaahi 'ilo tukufakaholo' ki he ngāue'aki 'o e ngaahi matātahi'.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14 Standard 1 : 1.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9 Tefito'i Tui 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Tefito'i Tui 4: P13; P14 Tefito'i Tui 1 : 1.3 Tefito'i Tui 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p> <p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>Though there is no specific indigenous peoples status in Tongan national political and legal framework, Tongans (a homogeneous group throughout the country constituting the vast majority of inhabitants) are considered under UNDP standards as an "indigenous people", in the sense of a distinct collective which has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socioeconomic, political and historical context; has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and ways of life; has exercised control and management of the lands, territories and natural resources that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection, and upon which its physical and cultural survival as indigenous peoples typically depends; and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project - especially coastal protection - responds directly to the needs identified by GoT and local population, as expressed during project design phase • Ko e poloseki' te ne fai pē 'a e fiema'u 'a e Got mo e kakai 'o e fonua' hangē ko ia na'e fakamatala'i lolotonga hono fokotu'utu'u 'o e poloseki'. • The project has planned to integrate extensive consultations, including FPIC, as part of its design and to work on the basis of local development plans and to work on long-term solutions on the basis of community dialogue (Activity 1.1) • Kuo palani 'e he poloseki', ko e taha 'o 'ene fokotu'utu'u ko e kumi ha tokoni pe fale'i mei he kakai kehekehe 'o kau ai e FPIC, pea ngāue 'i he ngaahi palani langafakalalaka fakalotofonua'. Pea ke ngāue ke ma'u ha solova 'oku taimi lōloa' pe tolonga', 'aki e talatalanoa mo e ngaahi komiunitii' (Ngāue 1.1).

<p>Tefito'i Tui 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>		<p>pre-dates those who colonized the lands in Oceania – although Tonga itself was never colonized. The indigenous peoples of Oceania indeed include Pacific Islanders, among which Polynesians (one-sixth), of which Tongans are part⁵.</p> <p>Neongo 'i he fokotu'utu'u fakalao' mo fakapolitikale 'a Tonga' 'oku 'ikai ha tu'unga pau pe fakamatala pau ia 'a e kau Tonga' koe kakai totonu 'o e fonua'. Ka 'oku lau kinautolu 'e he ngaahi tu'utu'uni 'a e UNDP ko e kakai totonu ia 'o e fonua', ko e 'uhi', ko e makehe atu pē 'enau ngaahi tukufakaholo' mo e 'ulungaanga fakafonua' mo 'enau ngaahi tala fakahisitōlia'. 'Oku nau feing mo kei tauhi pē 'a 'enau ngaahi 'ulungaanga fakafonua', tui fakatukufakaholo', lea, ngaahi lao' mo e tō'onga mo'ui'. Pea 'oku' nau tokanga'i mo pule'i e kelekele' mo e ngaahi koloa fakanatula fakahisitōlia', 'a ia 'oku nau felāve'i mo toe fakafalala ki ai ki he 'enau ma'u'anga mo'ui'. Pea na'e ha'u e kakai Tonga' mei he kakai Polinia nae' nau ma'u mo nofo'i e ngaahi fonua Pasifiki'. Pea koe kau Polinia' 'oku nau ha'u mei he kakai totonu 'o 'i 'Osēnia, ne' nau nofo'i 'a e ngaahi fonua 'Osēnia' 'i he kuohili'³.</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge on coastal management, which is deeply embedded in Tongans livelihood, housing, and overall culture, has not been well documented and such documentation should be part of the community dialogues and documentation of the village and district participatory informed climate risk undertaken as part of Output 1. Tongan cultural practices and knowledge, specific to Tongan people, should thus be preserved through the project. The promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, especially concerning their lands, territories, resources, traditional livelihoods, tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage, are necessary to achieve UNDP's goals of advancing human rights, respecting indigenous peoples' identities and improving their well-being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ko e 'ilo tukufakaholo ki hono ngāue'aki mo tauhi 'o e matātahi' 'oku tuki loloto ia 'i he mo'ui 'a e kakai Tonga', nau ngaahi 'api', pe fakakātoa', 'i he 'enau 'ulungaanga fakafonua'. Kotoa e ngaahi me'a' ni 'iku te'eki kef ai ha ako pe fakatoto ke 'ilo. Pea ko e fakatoto ki he ngaahi tukufakaholo' ni 'e kau ia 'i he talatalanoa mo e ngaahi komiunitii'. Ko hono fakatoto'i 'o e kau mai 'o e ngaahi kolo', 'e tokoni ia ki he tau'i 'o e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' Ola 1. 'I he 'ene pehee', 'e tolonga leva 'a e 'ulungaanga mo e lea fakafonua' mo e ngaahi 'ilo tukufakaholo' 'o 'ikai mole. Ko hono poupoua mo malu'i 'o e totonu 'o e kakai totonu 'o e fonua', taututefito ki he 'enau kelekele', koloa', tofi'a', mo'ui tukufakaholo', tofi'a tukufakaholo hā mai mo ta'e hā mai,' 'oku mahu'inga ia ki hono a'usia 'a e ngaahi taumu'a 'a e UNDP fekau'aki mo e ngaahi totonu mo hono faka'apa'apa'i 'o e kakai totonu 'o ha fonua', mo 'enau mo'ui lelei fakakātoa' • As Standard 6 applies to almost all of the population, it is considered that a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan is not required, rather the requirements of the standard can be integrated into the ESMP and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ko e 'uhi' koe Makatu'unga ono 'oku 'ai pē ia ki he meimei toko taha kotoa pē, 'oku 'ikai tonu ke tow 'ai ha lao
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⁵ SEARAC, Southeast Asian American Statistical Profile, 2004; <https://www.empoweredpi.org/>; <https://www.api-gbv.org/resources/census-data-api-identities/>

			<p>The special relationship that Tongans⁶ have with their lands, territories, resources means that their landscape and land management practices are embedded within their cultural heritage. Although Western influence has somewhat altered traditions and culture in Tonga, certain Tongan rituals and art forms survive⁷. The project has assessed that “Traditional Knowledge” solutions to marine hazard mitigation is unsuited to contemporary modes of living in Tonga’s urban / peri-urban settings and that it cannot account for climate change stress. The problems of metocean hazards that are faced by contemporary Tongan communities and their built environments require additional solutions (output 1) which will tend to replace or modify traditional knowledge and practices.</p> <p>Ko e vā makehe ko ‘eni ‘a e kakai Tonga⁴’ mo e fonua’ (kelekele), ‘oku ‘uhunga ia ko ‘enau tokanga’i ‘o e funga fonua’ ko e taha ia ‘o e ‘elito ‘o ‘enau ‘ulungaanga fakafonua’.</p>	<p>makehe ma’ae kakai totonu ‘o e fonua’. Ka e toki fakakau pē ‘a e ngaahi fiema’u ‘a e makatu’unga 6 ‘i he SEMP pea moe Palani fakakau mai ‘o e hoa ngāue’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEP, which includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism, will provide the mechanism for achieving Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), that is, the population of Tonga, and particularly those directly affected, will continue to be consulted and involved in providing consent for the ongoing delivery of the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ko e SEP ‘a ia ‘oku kau ai ‘a e Sisitemi Tokonia ‘o e Lāunga’, te ne ‘omai e sisitemi’ ke nau fili tau’atāina pe te’ nau loto ki he poloseki’ pe ‘ikai(FPIC). ‘Oku ‘uhunga ‘eni’ koe kakai Tonga’, tautautefito kia kinautolu ‘oku uesia ‘e he poloseki’, te’ nau kei kau pē ‘i he ngaahi fakataha’, mo hono ‘omi ‘enau fakangofua ki he hokohoko atu ‘a e poloseki’. • The ESMP and the SEP, along with other project processes and documentation can enable the project to meet the objectives of Standard 6, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognize and fostering full respect for indigenous peoples’ human rights ○ Fakatotokanga’i pea mo faka’apa’apa’i kakato ‘a e totonu ‘o e kakai totonu ‘o e fonua’. ○ Support Tonga in their promotion and protection of indigenous peoples’ rights <p>Poupou’i e kakai Tonga’ ‘i hono fokotu’u mo malu’i ‘a e ngaahi totonu ‘o e kakai totonu ‘o e fonua’</p>
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⁶ <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/pacific-islanders/>

⁷ *American Indian Quarterly*

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		<p>Neongo kuo hanga 'e he hake mai 'a e fakalakalaka' 'o uesia 'a e 'ulungaanga fakafonua', ka 'oku kei 'i ai e gaahi tukufakaholo 'oku kei tauhi mai. Kuo 'osi sivi' 'e he poloseki' 'a e 'ilo tukufakaholo 'a e kakai Tonga' ki hono faksi'isi'i e ngaahi fakatu'utāmaki 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', pea na'e 'ikai ko ha solova fe'unga ia mo e anga 'o e nofo' 'i he taimi' ni. Ko Tonga he taimi' ni, 'oku fetaulaki mo e fakatamaki mei tahi', 'uta pea mo e 'ea' fakatou'osi. 'Oku fiema'u 'e he ngaahi komiunitii' mo e 'ātakai' ha ngaahi tali pe solova 'oku sai ange'(ola 1), ke fetongi pe liliu 'a e ngaahi 'ilo tukufakaholo'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Be designed in a spirit of partnership with full and effective participation ○ Ma'u ha laumālie 'o e ngāue fakataha' mo e ngāue 'osikiavelenga' mo lavame'a. ○ Be undertaken with free, prior, and informed consent where rights, lands, resources, and traditional livelihoods may be affected ○ Ngāue mālohi mo tau'atāina ke fakahā ho loto' ke fakangofua e hoko atu mo e ta'e hoko atu 'a e poloseki', 'i he ngaahi feitu'u pe taimi 'oku uesia ai 'a e ngaahi totonu, kekelele, koloa mo e mo'ui tukufakaholo 'a e kakai'. ○ Promote greater control and management by indigenous peoples over developments ○ Lahi ange 'a e ngaahi me'a 'e pule'i mo tokanga'i 'e he kakai totonu 'o e fonua'. ○ Avoid adverse impacts and ensure equitable and culturally appropriate benefits and opportunities. ○ Faka'ehi'ehi mei he ngaahi uesia kovi', pea fakapapau'i e vahevahe tatau mo taau 'a e ngaahi lelei' mo e faingamālie', <p>□ Any change to the landscape (Activity 3.1) will be dependent on the community's FPIC to the construction</p> <p>Kapau 'e 'i ai ha liliu ki he fōtunga 'o e funga fonua'(Ngāue 3.1), 'e fakafalala pē ia 'i he totonu 'a e kakai 'o e fonua' pe te' nau fakangofua pe ta'efakangofua 'a e hoko atu 'a e poloseki'(FPIC)'. </p>
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		<p>The outcomes of the project (through changed long-term landuse plans) are likely to affect both tangible cultural heritage (immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, human settlements and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance) and intangible Cultural Heritage, also referred to as living heritage, including practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—such as traditional knowledge on coastal erosion management — . While this knowledge appears not to be suited to the changing climate conditions anymore, its loss/modification may affect Tongans’ cultural identity.</p> <p>Ko e ola ‘o e poloseki’(fakafou ‘i hono liliu ‘o e palani taimi lōloa ki hono ngāue’aki ‘o e kelekele’), ‘oku malava ke ne uesia ‘a e ngaahi tofi’a hā mai’ kau ai ‘a e fuo ‘o e kolo’, fuo ‘o e matātahi’, fuo ‘o e funga fonua’, ngaahi feitu’u fakahisitōlia’, nofo’anga kakai mo e ngaahi me’a mahu’inga kehe pē ki he fonua’ mo hono tala’. ‘Ikai ngata ai’, te ne toe uesia mo e ngaahi tefi’a ta’ehāmai’ ‘o kau ai ‘a e ‘ulungaanga fakafonua’, ngaahi ‘ilo tukufakaholo’ hangē ko e ‘ilo tukufakaholo ki hono fakasi’isi’i ‘o e tafia ‘o e kelekele’. Neogo e ‘ikai toe ‘aonga e ngaahi ‘ilo</p>	
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			tukufakaholo' ki he tu'unga 'oku 'i ai e 'ea' 'i he kuonga' ni, ka ko 'ene mole' 'e malava ke liliu aipē 'a e 'ulungaanga fakafonua' mo hono tala'.	
<p>Risk 6 Pole 6 The national land use strategy could lead to the physical and economic displacement as a result of changes to traditional practices. Ko e ngaahi palani 'a e pule'anga ki hono ngāueaki 'o e konga kekelele, te' ne fakatupunga ha fehikitaki 'a e kakai', mo e mole 'o e ngaahi nofo'anga' mo e koloa'.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Tefito'i Tui 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14 Tefito'i Tui 4: P13; P14 Standard 1 : 1.3 Makatu'unga 1: 1.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Makatu'unga 4: 4.1;4.2;4.3;4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9 Makatu'unga 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial Mahu'inga	<p>The land use plan for Tonga based on climate risks and projections (Activity 1.2) could lead to restrictions of access and/or displacement (physical/economic) if not sufficiently based on community dialogue, including appropriate representation of vulnerable people such as women, youth and the disabled.</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi palani ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e konga kekelele' 'oku makatu'unga 'i he ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' mo e fakafuofua ki he kaha'u' (Ngāue 1.2), 'e malava ke ne fakatupunga 'a e fakangatanga 'o e ma'u'anga mo'ui' pea moe/pe fehikitaki pe mole e ma'u'anga mo'ui 'a e kakai') 'o kapau 'e 'ikai fe'unga mo fefeka hono fakava'e' 'i he talatalanoa mo e kakai', 'o kau ai hono mahino'i lelei 'o e si'i kakai laveangofua hange ko e kakai fine, to'utupu mo e kakai fiema'u tokoni makehe'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an upstream risk which requires a SESA. The SESA will assess the impact of the national land use strategy and its potential for physical &/or economic displacement . The additional consultations during SESA will help ensure that indigenous peoples' livelihoods are accounted for and that indigenous peoples can share their concerns in regard to the national policy. Ko e ngaahi pole eni 'oku hake mai 'a ia 'oku fiema'u ai e SESA. Ko e SESA te' nau sivi mo fakatotolo'i e ngaahi uesia 'o e ngaahi palani 'a e Pule'anga ki hono ngaue'aki 'o e kekelele', pea mo 'ene ngaahi mataivaiva 'e lava ke hoko ai e fehikitaki' pea moe/pe mole 'a e ngaahi ma'u'anga mo'ui'. Ko e ngaahi talatalanoa lolotonga e SESA 'e tokoni ki hono fakapapau'i 'a e malu mo e hao 'a e mo'ui 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua', pea te' nau lava 'o vahevahe 'enau ngaahi fakakaukau' fekau'aki mo e fokotu'utu'u ngaue 'a e pule'anga'. Activity 1.2.4 provides a basis for national consultations with government ministries, nobles, landowners and businesses Ngāue 1.2.4 'oku' ne 'omai ha makatu'unga ki he talatalanoa faka-pule'anga mo e ngaahi potungāue 'a e pule'anga', kau nopele, kau ma'u kekelele' mo e ngaahi pisinisi'. A Process Framework will be designed if any unavoidable risk remains after the SESA and threatens communities' livelihoods or in the event that the national land use strategy determines that large scale population relocation is required for long-term sustainable land use, then a resettlement action plan will need to be prepared to support such a strategy. <p>'Oka ai ha pole 'oku te'eki solova 'i he hili 'a e SESA, 'one kei uesia e malu mo e hao 'a e mo'ui 'a e ngaahi komiunitii', pe 'oka ai ha taimi 'e pehē ai 'e he palani 'a e pule'anga ki hono ngaue'aki 'o e kekelele' 'e fiema'u ha fehikitaki 'o ha kakai tokolahi ki he hao mo e tolonga 'o e ngaue'aki 'o e kekelele', 'e fa'u leva ha Palani Ngaue Fakaikiiki ke solova 'aki. Ko ia ai 'e</p>

				<p>fiema'u leva ke fa'u ha palani kumi fonua fo'ou ke tokoni ki he ngaahi palani lalahi pehee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gender Action Plan ensures that women's activities, needs and interests are being integrated into the land use policy <p>Ko e Palani Ngāue fekau'aki mo e ngaahi fatongia, 'ulungaanga, mo e ngāue 'a e Tangata' mo e Fefine', te' ne fakapapau'i 'oku fakakau 'a e ngaahi ngāue mo e fiema'u 'a e kakai fefine' 'i he tu'utu'uni ngāue ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a Free Prior Informed Consent protocol to be implemented during the community dialogues (Activity 1.1). It will be crucial to capitalize on and use, where relevant, traditional modes of communication and meeting protocols. Faith-based institutions will also be important in this space to ensure the best possible reach, participation and outcomes. <p>Ko e palani ngāue ki hono fakakau mai 'o e hoa ngāue', kau ai 'a e lao fakahinohino ki he 'enau tau'atāina ke' nau fakahaa'i 'enau loto mo 'ikai loto ki he poloseki' ni, 'e fakahoko ia lolotonga e fakataha mo e komiunitii'(Ngaue 1.1). 'E mahu'inga 'aupito ke fakamamafa'i pea ngaue'aki 'i he ngaahi feitu'u 'oku mahu'inga ai', 'a e ngaahi founa tukufakaholo ki he fetu'utaki' mo e fakataha'. 'E mahu'inga lahi heni 'a e ngaahi kautaha lotu' mo e 'apiako lotu' ke fakapapau'i 'a e founa lelei taha 'e fakahoko ai e ngaue' kae lava ke ma'u 'a e ola lelei taha 'e ala ma'u.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During PPG, there was an agreement from community members that such discussion will continue about long-term adaptation options. It was also suggested that for such dialogues to be effective, meetings need to take place regularly. Existing mechanisms such as village or district committees were suggested as a possible platform for any dialogue on temporary relocation: <p>'I he lolotonga 'o e PPG, na'e 'i ai 'a e felotoi mei he kau memipa 'o e komiunitii ke hokohoko atu 'a e ngaahi talatalanoa pe fakataha pehe' ni', fekau'aki mo ha ngaahi founa ange 'e tu'uloa 'i he kaha'u' fekau'aki mo e tokateu ki he ngaahi fakatamaki'. Na'e toe fokotu'u foki, 'e lelei ange kapau 'e toutou fakahoko e ngaahi fakataha' ni.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical coastal works will be limited to Tongatapu 'E fakangatangata pē 'a e ngāue ki Tongatapu.
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<p>Risk 7 Pole 7</p> <p>The construction of coastal protection infrastructure (Activity 3.1) could access shorelines, including for fishing and other livelihood activities.. This could impact people's livelihoods, including women's and indigenous peoples', and create conflicts over limited access.</p> <p>Ko e langa 'o e ngaahi kau'ā malu'i ki he ngaahi matātahi' (Ngaue 3.1) 'e kau atu ai e ngaahi konga tahi 'oku fai ai e toutai' mo e fangota 'a e kakai'. 'E lava eni ke ne uesia 'a e mo'ui 'a e kakai', kau ai 'a ha'a fafine mo e kakai totonu 'o e fonua', pea 'e lava ke hoko heni ha tōkehekehe ko e 'uhi', ko e ta'ota'ofi e toutai' 'e he ngaue' ni.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Tefito'i Tui 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14 Tefito'i Tui 4: P13; P14 Standard 1: 1.3 Makatu'unga 1:1.3 Principle 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Tefito'i Tui 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Makatu'unga 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9 Makatu'unga 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>It is possible that the access to fishing grounds could be impacted as a result of illinformed positioning of the coastal protection infrastructure (3.1). Currently, no important fishing grounds are known to occur in any of the project areas. By contrast, the project is likely to improve fishing grounds and fishing productivity through the improvement of ecosystems and connectivity.</p> <p>'E malava pē ke hoko 'a e uesia e toutai 'i he ngaahi konga tahi' ni 'o kapau 'e 'ikai tala fakalelei ke 'ilo 'e he kakai 'o e feitu'u 'oku tu'u ai e kau'ā malu'i kongatahi ko 'eni'(3.1). 'I he lolotonga' ni 'oku mahino 'oku 'ikai lahi ha toutai 'e fakahoko 'i he ngaahi konga tahi ko 'eni 'e fakahoko ai e ngāue'. Kapau te' tau fakahoa atu, ko e poloseki ko eni' te ne tokoni ki he sai ange 'a e feitu'u fai'anga toutai' ni mo sai ange e toutai ai' 'aki 'ene fakalelei' 'a e 'ekosisitemi 'i he ngaahi konga tahi' ni.</p> <p>However, consultation with the communities revealed that access the coastal area is very frequent and that there are concerns regarding potential restrictions of access. The communities are using the sea daily for fishing, swimming, and to process fau and panadanus for weaving. Different fishing activities are conducted there such as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical cooastal works will be limited to Tongatapu Ko e ngāue atu ki he ngaahi konga tahi 'o Tongatapu 'e fakangatangata pe. As outlined in the ProDoc, the project works towards facilitating long-term community engagement in coastal resilience building in Tonga. It relies on community consultations and local development plans, which will define the location and uses of the boat ramps. <p>Hangē ko ia 'oku hā atu 'i he ProDoc, ko e poloseki ko 'eni' 'oku tokoni ia ke fakafaingofua' 'i 'a e kau atu 'a e ngaahi komiunitii' ki he poupu' 'i hono fakafepaki' 'i 'a e ngaahi faingata'a fakaenatula'. 'Oku makatu'unga 'i he ngaahi fale'i mei he ngaahi komiunitii' pea mo e ngaahi palani fakalalaka fakalotofonua, 'e 'ilo ai e feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai 'a e poloseki' mo hono ngāue'aki 'o e ngaahi tau'anga vaka'. The livelihood, gender and stakeholder engagement plans will consider each group's activities in relation to the sea and provide adequate measures to secure their access. <p>Ko e ngaahi palani ki he ngāuefakataha', vahevahe tatau 'a fefine mo tangata' mo e ma'u'angamo'ui', te' nau fakakau e ngāue 'a e ngaahi kulupu taki taha fekau'aki mo ngātai, pea te' nau 'omai ha ngaahi tu'utu'uni 'oku taau ke malu' 'aki e ngāue faka'aho 'a e kakai' ki tahi'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and made accessible to all community members. The different groups will then be able to alert the PMU if ever access is restricted, and their livelihoods are negatively impacted. <p>'E 'i ai e Sisitemi Tokonia 'o e Launga' 'e fokotu'u 'o ngāue'aki 'e he memipa kotoa pē 'o e komiunitii'. Ko e ngaahi kulupu kehekehe te' nau lava leva ke fakahoko ki he PMU 'o kapau 'e 'i ai ha fakangatangata ki he ngaue 'a e kakai, pe 'oka uesia kovi 'enau mo'ui'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Development Plans will include conflict resolution mechanisms Ko e Palani langa faka-lalaka faka-lotofonua' 'e fakakau pē ai ha ngaahi tali ki he ngaahi tōkehekehe, ko e tokateu pē ki ha me'a 'e hoko. </p>
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		<p>collecting shellfishes, fish traps (<i>pa ika</i>), collecting sea urchins etc. This means any restriction of access to the sea could have a major impact on people's livelihood and way of life. Access to boat ramps is crucial for local communities.</p> <p>Neongo ia, ne mahino mai mei he fakataha mo e ngaahi komiunitii', ko e ngaahi potu tahi ko 'eni' 'oku lahi hono toutou ngāue'aki' pea 'oku 'i ai e hoha'a ki ha ngaahi fakangatangata 'e ala hoko'. 'Oku ngaue'aki 'e he ngaahi komiunitii' e tahi' he 'aho kotoa ki he toutai, kaukau tahi, tata'o fau mo e lo'akau ki he lālanga'. Ngaahi toutai kehekehe 'oku fai 'i heni' hangē ko e fāngota, pā ika, tufi lomu mo e ngaahi toutai kehe pē. Ko ia ai, ko ha fa'ahinga fakangatangata pē, 'e malava ke ne uesia 'a e anga e mo'ui 'a e kakai'. 'Oku mahu'inga 'aupito ki he kakai' hono ngāue'aki 'o e ngaahi tau'angavaka'.</p> <p>Last, some light traffic obstruction is likely to occur during the construction, which could affect communities' ability to go in and out the villages for their livelihood activities.</p> <p>Faka'osi, 'e 'i ai ha ngaahi fakangatangata he hala' 'e lava ke hoko lolotonga e langa'. Pea 'e lava kene uesia 'a e fefononga'aki e kakai 'i honau ngaahi kolo' ki he 'enau ngaahi ngāue'.</p>	
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<p>Risk 8 Pole 8 Terrestrial and marine noise could happen because of the use of construction equipment and rock dumping. ‘E malava ke hoko ha longoa’a mei he tahi’, tupu mei hono ngāue’aki ‘o e ngaahi māsīsni langa’ mo e laku maka’.</p> <p>Standard 3 : 3.1 ; 3.2 Makatu’unga 3: 3.1; 3.2.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate ‘Avalisi</p>	<p>Terrestrial and marine noise including through the use of construction equipment and rock dumping will occur as a result of the projects. This can impact on local communities and marine and terrestrial fauna using the adjacent area. The noise will predominantly relate to the dumping of rock, which will have very limited temporal scales. ‘E malava ke hoko ha longoa’a mei tahi tupu mei hono ngaue’aki e ngaahi misini langa’ mo e laku maka’, lolotonga hono fakahoko e ngaahi poloseki’. ‘E lava eni kene uesia e kakai ‘i he ngaahi komiunitii pea mo e me’amo’ui ‘i tahi’, pea mo e me’a mo’ui ‘oku nofo ofi he ngaahi potu tahi’ ni. Ko e longoa’a ‘e mei felāve’i kotoa pē ia mo e laku maka’, he ‘oku ‘ikai ke lahi e ‘ilo ki he lahi ‘o e maka ‘e laku’.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the terrestrial habitat where the coastal protection infrastructure is to be located should consider any sensitive receptors including communities. Further, noise shields should be constructed to reduce the potential for noise to reach these communities if an impact occurs. The noise will predominantly relate to the dumping of rock, which will have very limited temporal scales. ‘E ‘i ai e fakatotolo ki he ngaahi me’a mo’ui ‘oku nau nofo ofi ‘i he ngaahi feitu’u ‘e fai ai e langa e kau’a malu’i’, pea kuo pau ke fakakau ai ha fa’ahinga me’a mo’ui ‘e kovi ki ai e ngaue ko ‘eni’, kau ai e komiunitii’. ‘Ikai ngata ai’, ‘e langa ha me’a pale longoa’a, kene fakasi’isi’i e longoa’a atu ki he komiunitii’. Ko e lahi taha e longoa’a ‘e hoko ia he laku maka’ he ‘oku ‘ikai ‘ilo pau e lahi e maka ‘e laku’. • With respect to the marine environment, the studies that will be undertaken will provide input into the final location of coastal protection infrastructure to ensure underwater noise does not impact marine organisms and sensitive receptors. • ‘I he faka’apa’apa mo’oni ki he ‘ātakai ‘o tahi, ‘e fakahoko ha ako tene fakamahino mai ai ‘a e feitu’u ‘oku totonu ke fokotu’u ai ‘a e kau’ā malu’i’, ke fakapapau’i ‘e ‘ikai uesia ‘ehe longoa’a ‘a e ngaahi me’amo’ui ‘i tahi’.
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<p>Risk 9 Pole 9</p> <p>Damages to the environment and risks related to the safety of workers could be associated with the quarries from where the stones will be sourced. This secondary risk on the project's area of influence includes deforestation due to the exploitation of the quarries, creation of waste and pollution from the quarry, and negative impact on the workers' health and safety</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi maumau ki he 'ātakai pea mo e ngaahi pole felāve'i mo e hao mo e malu 'o e kau ngaue', 'e malava ke 'alu fakataha ia mo e ngaahi keli'anga maka 'e fetuku mai mei ai 'a e ngaahi uta maka'. Ko e ngaahi pole ko 'eni' ko e ni'ihī pē ia e ngaahi uesia 'o e poloseki' 'o kau ai hono tā 'o e ngaahi 'ulu 'akau' ke fa'u e ngaahi feitu'u keli'anga maka', lava ke hanga 'e he ngaahi keli'anga maka ko eni 'o tukuange mai ha ngaahi kasa kona, pea mo e veve, pea uesia kovi e tu'unga mo'ui lelei mo malu 'a e kau ngaue'.</p> <p>Standard 1 : 1.1 Makatu'unga 1: 1.1</p> <p>Standard 3 : 3.1 ; 3.2 ; 3.3 ; 3.8 Makatu'unga 3: 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.8</p> <p>Standard 8 : 8.2 Makatu'unga 8: 8.2</p>	<p>I = 1 L = 1</p>	<p>Low Ma'ulalo</p>	<p>Stones will come from local quarries located on the island. Quarries in Tonga are small and often left dormant for years and then occasionally reactivated according to needs. Because there is little if any natural forest left on Tongatapu and because the forests tend to be associated with lowlands which is not where better quality limestone can be sourced, it is unlikely that the quarries will cause any harm to the forest. The work will be conducted on the shortterm, and involve few local workers.</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi uta maka' 'e 'omi pē ia mei he ngaahi keli'anga maka fakalotofonua 'i he ngaahi 'otu motu'. Ko e ngaahi keli'anga maka 'i Tonga' 'oku iiki pea lahi ange hono 'ikai ngāue'aki 'i ha laui ta'u, pea ka toki ai ha fiema'u pea toki ngāue'aki. Koe'uhi', he 'oku si'isi'i pē 'a e vaotā 'oku toe 'i Tongatapu', pea ko e taha' ko e ngaahi vaotaa' 'oku nau tu'u pē nautolu 'i he ngaahi potu ma'ulalo 'a ia koe ngaahi feitu'u ia 'e 'ikai ma'u ai ha limestone lelei', 'oku 'ikai hangehange ka uesia 'e he ngaahi keli'angamaka' ia 'a e vaotā. Ko e ngāue 'e fakahoko pē ia 'i he vaha'a taimi nounou pē, pea 'e kau ai e ni'ihī pē mei he kakai totonu 'o e fonua'.</p>	
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<p>Risk 10 Pole 10</p> <p>The coastal constructions, though aiming at protecting the coast from the effects of climate change, are themselves inherently vulnerable to Climate Change and could be destroyed by natural disasters</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi langa ko 'eni, neongo 'oku nau fakataumu'a ke malu'i e ngaahi matātahi' mei he ngaahi uesia 'o e feliiuaki 'o e 'ea', ka 'e lava pe ke faka'auha ia 'ehe ngaahi faingata'a fakaenatula'.</p> <p>Standard 2 : 2.1 ; 2.2 ; 2.3 Makatu'unga 2: 2.1; 2.2; 2.3</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial Lalahi</p>	<p>Tonga has a semitropical climate</p> <p>There is more than a 20% chance of potentially-damaging earthquake shaking the project area in the next 50 years. There is more than a 40% chance of a potentially-damaging tsunami occurring in the next 50 years. The areas at risk of tsunami will increase as global mean sea level rises. According to the IPCC (2013), global mean sea level rise depends on a variety of factors, and estimates for 2100 range from ~20 cm to nearly 1 m. However, regional changes in sea level are difficult to predict. There is also more than a 20% chance of potentially-damaging coastal flood waves occurring in the next 10 years.⁸</p> <p>Ko e 'ea 'a Tonga 'oku māfana mo hauhau. 'Oku laka hake he 20% ha faingamalie ke hoko ai ha mofuie fakatupu maumau, kene lulu'i 'a e feitu'u 'e 'i ai e poloseki' 'i he ta'u 'e 50 'oka hoko mai'. 'Oku laka hake 'i he 40% 'a e faingamalie ke hoko ai ha peaukula fakatupu maumau 'i he ta'u 'e 50 'oka hoko mai'. 'E toe lahi mo e ngaahi feitu'u te' nau tu'u lavea ngofua ki he peau kula ko e 'uhi ko e tupu 'a e levolo 'o e tahi faka-mamani lahi'. Fakataua ki he IPCC(2013), ko e hiki faka-mamani lahi 'o e levolo 'a e tahi' 'e tipeni ia mei he ngaahi fekitoa kehekehe, pea 'oku fakafuofua ki he loloa ko e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ESIA will detail further information to adequately account for the level of hazard and to determine the effect that the destruction or serious damage to infrastructure associated with the planned project could have on the local communities and environment. Information about secondary hazards (fires, landslides, liquefaction, tsunami in coastal areas) that have affected the project area in the past and the effects these caused will be collected. Community memory and historical accounts of hazard can provide useful information to supplement scientific studies. Sectoral ministries will be asked to provide information support, and constructions will be designed in line with national regulations. <p>Ko e ESIA tene 'omi ha fakamatala fakaikiiki ke fakafuofua tonu 'aki 'a e lahi 'o e faingamalie 'e ala hoko ai e ngaahi faingata'a, pea mo e lahi 'o e hanga 'ehe maumau 'e hoko ki he ngaahi langa 'e fai 'e he poloseki', 'o uesia e 'ataakai' mo e komiunitii'. 'E tanaki mai e ngaahi fakamatala 'i he kuohili' fekau'aki mo e ngaahi fakatamaki (vela, 'auhia 'o e kelekele, vaia 'o e kelekele, peaukula) na'a' ne 'osi uesia 'a e ngaahi feitu'u 'oku 'amanaki ke fakahoko ai e poloseki' 'i he kuohili'. Ko e manatu 'a e kakai he komiunitii mo e ngaahi fakamatala fakahisitolia fekau'aki mo e ngaahi fakatamaki fakaenatula' tena 'omai ha fakamatala 'aonga ke tokoni ki he ngaahi fakatotolo pe ako faka saienisi'. 'e fai ha kole ki he gaahi potungaue fakasekitoa ke 'omai ha ngaahi fakamatala ke tokoni pea ko e langa' 'e fa'u fakatataua ia ki he lao fakafonua'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar design revetements as what is proposed in the project have proved to be particularly performant during 2022 eruption/tsunami <p>Ne 'i ai pē e ngaahi 'ā maka malu'i hangē pē ko e 'eni 'oku kole ke langa 'i he poloseki' kuo 'osi fka'oni 'ene ngāue falala'anga 'i he lolotonga 'a e pā 'a e mo'unga afi/peaukula 'i he ta'u 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on this information, appropriate measures will be integrated in all phases of the project, in particular during design and construction (output 3) but also in the land-use plan (output 1). Project planning decisions, project design, and construction methods will take into account the level of earthquake hazard, of tsunami, and of coastal flood hazard for any activities located near the coast. The constructions will be
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⁸ <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/245-tonga>

			<p>2100 mei he 20senitimita ki he mita 'e 1. Ka neongo ia', 'oku faingata'a ke vavanga'i 'a e hikihiki faka-feitu'u 'a e levolo 'o e tahi'. 'Oku toe lahi hake foki 'i he 20% 'a e faingamālie ke hoko ai ha ngaahi peau fakatupu maumau 'i he ngaahi matātahi 'i he ta'u 'e hongofulu 'oka hoko mai'.⁶</p>	<p>designed to be robust to projected increases in global sea level.</p> <p>Tupu leva mei he fakamatala ko 'eni, 'e 'i ai leva e ngaahi me'afua lelei mo tonu 'e fakataha'i 'i he tapa kotoa pē 'a e poloseki', tautautefito ki he lolotonga hono palani'i mo hono langa'(ola 3) pea pehē foki ki he palani ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele(ola 1)'. Tu'utu'uni ki he palani 'o e poloseki, fokotu'utu'u 'o e poloseki mo e ngaahi founa hono langa' te' nau fakakau 'a e faingamālie 'e malava ke tō ai ha mofuike, peaukula pea moha tāfia 'i ha fa'ahinga ngāue pē ofi 'i he matātahi. Ko e langa 'e fa'u ke mālohi ke ne matu'ueki 'a e hikihiki 'a e levolo 'o e tahi fakamamani lahi' 'a ia 'oku vavanga'i'.</p> <p>The ESMP will detail additional measures related to emergency contingencies in the planning and construction. A clear emergency management plan should be drafted and practiced to prepare staff for crisis mitigation. Some communities (Manuka, Talafo'ou and Nukuleka) have carried out training and an exercise to develop a Disaster Management Plan, following NEMOs direction, but many community members are not aware of this. Some of the communities also carry out drills to keep people in communities aware and alert. In the drills the Town officer announces the evacuation procedure for those who need special assistance, including the elderly, disabled and children and they proceed first. This requires ongoing reinforcement in the communities.</p> <p>Ko e ESMP te' nau toe fakaikiiki mo ha toe ngaahi me'afua kehe ange fekau'aki mo ha ngaahi fakatamaki kuo pau ke hoko 'i he palani mo e langa'. Kuo pau ke fakaangaanga ha palani mahino pea fai ki ai ke mateuteu 'a e kau ngāue ke fakasi'isi'i e maumau 'oka hoko ha fakatamaki. 'Oku 'i ai e ngaahi komiunitii(Manuka, Talafo'ou mo Nukuleka), kuo nau fai e ngaahi tuleiningi mo e ngaahi ekisesaisi ke fa'u ha palani ki he ngaahi me'a 'oku tonu ke fai he taimi fakatamaki(Disaster Management Plan), nau muimui 'i he fakahinohino 'a e NEMO, ka 'oku lahi 'a e ngaahi memipa 'o e komiunitii 'oku te'eki ke' nau 'ilo ki heni. 'Oku 'i ai mo e ngaahi komiunitii kuo nau 'osi fai ha ngaahi ngāu emo ha ngaahi tuleiningi ke fakapapau'i pē 'oku nofo tokanga e kakai honau ngaahi komiunitii'. 'I he tuleiningi ko 'eni', 'oku fakalea 'e he 'ōfisa kolo 'a e founa 'o e fetukutuku pe hola mei he faingata'a' kia kinautolu 'oku</p>
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				<p>fiema'u ha tokoni makehe', 'a ia 'oku kau ai e kau vaivai', mahamahaki' peaa mo e kau leka pea te' nau mu'omu'a kinautolu. Ko e ngāue' ni 'oku fiema'u 'a e kau fakataha pe kau mai 'a e komiuniti'.</p>
<p>Risk 11 Pole 11 Better coastal governance and management, as a result of both activity 1.2 (land use policy) and 1.3 (construction of infrastructures) and could lead to an increase in the demand for agricultural lands, habitation and other uses, in an area where communities depend on these lands for their livelihoods and where many are dependent on leases. This could particularly affect rural women, whose access is generally lower. Ko hono fakahoko 'o e ngāue 1.2(tu'utu'uni ngāue ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele) mo e ngāue 1.3(ngaahi langa lalahi) 'e iku ki he toe lelei ange hono pule'i mo hono tokanga'i 'o e ngaahi potutahi', pea 'e hoko eni ko ha me'a ke lahi ange ai 'a hono fiema'ua 'o e ngaahi kelekele ke ngoue'i', ngaahi feitu'u ke nofo'i' pea mo e ngaahi fiema'u kehe pē, pea ko e mo'ui 'o e komiuniti 'i he ngaahi feitu'u' ni 'oku' nau</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>About 75% of Tonga's population lives in rural areas, with agriculture and fisheries as their main source of livelihoods. Tonga has one of the highest rates of subsistence food production amongst Pacific Island Countries. Agricultural land use is dominated by crop cultivation, followed by livestock activities, however about half of the agricultural land in Tonga is fallow. Ko e fakafuofua ki he 75% 'o e kakai 'oku nofo 'i Tonga' 'oku' nau nofo he ngaahi kolo ki 'uta' pea 'oku nau fakafalala ki he ngoue' mo e toutai ki he'enau ma'u'anga mo'ui'. 'Oku kau 'a Tonga 'i he tu'ukimu'a he ngaahi fonua Pasifiki 'i he ngaahi pē 'enau me'akai. Lahi taha hono ngāue'aki 'o e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will monitor the access to coastal and adjacent agricultural lands as part of its Monitoring measures. This project will empower and train local and national authorities to monitor and use climate risk data for coastal adaptation planning (activity 2.2) but also build the capacity of local government, village committees and NGOs to integrate climate risks and adaptation needs into community development plans (CDP) (activity 2.3) <p>Ko e Poloseki ko 'eni te ne tokanga'i e ngāue'aki 'o e ngaahi matātahi mo e ngaahi 'api'uta 'oku ofi he ngaahi feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai e poloseki', ko e taha ia e tu'utu'uni pe founa ki hono tokanga'i 'a e Poloseki. Ko e poloseki ko 'eni tene ako'i mo fakamafai'i e kau ma'u mafai fakalotofonua' mo e kau ma'u mafai 'i he pule'anga' ke' nau tokanga'i mo ngāue'aki e ngaahi fakamatala fekau'aki mo e ngaahi pole fakanatula' ki he palani fakataukei 'o e ngaahi matāfanga(Ngāue 2.2)' pea toe ako'i mo tokonia 'o e kau pule fakavahe', 'ofisakolo', komiti fakakolo' pehē ki he NGOs ke mahu'inga mālie kia kinautolu 'a hono fakakau 'i he palani' 'a e ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliaki 'o e 'ea' pehē ki he ngaahi fiema'u vivili 'a e ngaahi komiuniti kenau lava 'o fononga fakataha mo e ta'au 'o e feliuliaki'. 'E tokoni 'eni ke toe lelei ange hono fo'u 'o e Palani Langa Fakalalaka 'o e Ngaahi Komiuniti (CDP) 'i he kaha'u (Ngāue 2.3).</p>

<p>fakafalala ki he ngaahi konga kelekele ko 'eni pea koe tokolahi 'oku nau fakafalala ki hono lisi atu. 'E hoko e ngaahi me'a' ni kenau uesia tautautefito e kau fafine 'oku nau ngāue atu ki 'uta mo ngātai', tautautefito kia kinautolu 'e fakasi'isi'i 'enau ngāue'.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Tefito'i tui 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Tefito'i tui 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Principle 4: P13; P14 Tefito'i tui 4: P13; P14 Standard 1: 1.3 Makatu'unga 1: 1.3 Standard 2 : 2.3 Makatu'unga 2: 2.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Makatu'unga 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9 Makatu'unga 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>		<p>konga kelekele ki 'uta ko e ngoue', hoko ki ai ko e fanga manu', ka neongo ia, lahi taha meimei vaeua 'o e kelekele ngoue 'i Tonga 'oku 'ikai ngoue'i.</p> <p>Most land in Tonga belongs to the nobles. Most land holdings are small – eight acres or about 3.24 hectares, but most farmers are dependent on leases. Land can be leased from for T\$80 per year, which is cheap, but the land cannot be owned. Some bushland is being sold for new housing, although selling land is not legal, so it is done covertly by pretending that it is being gifted to a relative.</p> <p>Lahi taha 'o e konga kelekele 'i Tonga 'oku ma'u ia 'ehe kau nopele. Toko lahi taha 'o e kau ma'u kelekele' 'oku iiki ('eka 'e valu pe meimei 3.24 heka), ka ko e lahi taha 'o e kau faama' 'oku nau fakafalala ki he lisi kelekele'. Ko e kelekele 'e lava pe ke lisis mei he \$80 'i he ta'u 'e taha, 'a ia 'oku ma'ama'a, ka ko e konga kelekele 'e 'ikai lava ia ke ma'u 'osi. Ni'ihii 'o e ngaahi konga vao 'o ku fakatau ke langa e ngaahi 'api', koe'uhi 'oku 'ikai fakalao 'a e fakatau kelekele, 'oku fakangalingali pe koe foaki me'a'ofa ki ha kāinga. Every male Tongan is entitled to access a town allotment and a bush allotment for farming when they reach the age of 16. Men can "rent" land from a noble, and only a man can inherit land use rights. Tongan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gender Action Plan will propose adequate measures to secure women's access to land <p>Ko e Palani Ngāue fekau'aki mo e ngaahi fatongia, 'ulungaanga, mo e ngāue 'a e Tangata' mo e Fefine', te ne fokotu'u ha ngaahi tu'utu'uni lelei mo tonu ke fakapapau'i 'e ma'u kelekele 'a ha'a fafine'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and made accessible to all community members. The different groups will then be able to alert the PMU if ever access is restricted and their livelihoods are negatively impacted. <p>'E fokotu'u ha Grievance Redress Machanism pea 'e faka'atā ki he mēmipa kotoa pē 'a e komiunitii. 'E malava leva ke fakahoko 'e he kulupu kotoa pē ki he PMU 'o kapau 'e 'i ai ha fakangatangata ki he ngāue 'a e kakai' pe ha uesia kovi ki he'enau mo'ui'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Development Plans will include conflict resolution mechanisms <p>Ko e Ngaahi Palani Fakalalaka Fakalotofonua' 'e fakakau pē ai ha ngaahi tali ki he ngaahi tōkehekehe, ko e tokateu pē ki ha me'a 'e hoko.</p>
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			<p>women do not have any tenure rights over land, are not entitled to own land and can only have temporary access to land. Women can legally lease land, although it is difficult for them to do so.</p> <p>Ko e tangata Tonga kotoa pē 'oku lahi hake 'i he ta'u 16 'oku ngofua ke ne ngauā'aki ha kongā kelekele totongi. Kakai tangata lalahi' te' nau lava 'o totongi ha kongā kelekele mei he kau nōpele' pea ko e kakai tangata' pē 'e lava ke' nau ma'u ha tofi'a 'aki 'enau ngofua mei honau tupu'anga'. Ko e kakai fefine Tonga 'oku 'ikai ha'anau mafai ki he kongā kelekele', 'ikai ngofua kenau pule pe ma'u ha kongā kelekele ka 'oku fakataimi pē 'enau ma'u mafai ki ha kongā kelekele. Ko e kakai fefine te' nau lava 'o lisi atu ha kongā kelekele neongo 'oku faingata'a kia kinautolu ke fai eni.</p>	
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<p>Risk 12 Pole 12</p> <p>Outcome 1 may exacerbate existing discriminations against women and youth and potentially other minorities such as LGBTI, as they do not participate effectively in decision-making arena at the national nor local level, leading to maladapted governance decisions, especially in regard to land-use planning.</p> <p>Ola 1: Malava ke to e kovi ange 'a hono faka-makehekehe' 'o e kakai fefine' mo e to'utupu' pehē ki he ngaahi kulupu tokosi' 'o hangē koe LGBTI, he 'oku 'ikai ke fakakau honau le' 'o he fai tu'utu'uni', 'o tatau pē 'i he pule'anga' pē kolo', 'e tupu heni 'a e 'ikai ke a'usia ha ola 'e lelei fakalūkufua mei he ngaahi faitu'utu'uni', ka e tautefito ki he ngaahi founa 'oku palani ke ngāue'aki kiai 'a e kelekele'.</p> <p>The project also involves regular interactions with project actors (e.g., information/training sessions, construction workers), which could create opportunities for SEAH.</p> <p>Ko e poloseki'ni 'e kau ai e toutou fengāue'aki mo e ngaahi kupu fekau'aki' (fakatāta, ngaahi taimi ako fekau'aki mo ha ngaahi fakamatala, kau ngāue langa), 'a ia 'e malava ke fakaava mai ai ha faingaālie ma'a e SEAH.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Tefito'i tui 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Tefito'i tui 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Principle 4: P13; P14 Tefito'i tui 4: P13; P14 Standard 1: 1.3 Makatu'unga 1: 1.3 Standard 2 : 2.3 Makatu'unga 2: 2.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Makatu'unga 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 4</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>Political will for mainstreaming gender is generally low in Tonga. There is lack of recognition of the ways in which gender shapes diverse roles, needs and constraints of rural women and men and lack of acknowledgment that gender is a factor directly affecting people's agency. Tonga has not yet ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which obstructs the overall work of governmental institutions on the promotion of gender equality in agriculture and rural women's empowerment at all levels.</p> <p>'Oku si'isi'i hono poupu' 'i mei he kau taki mā'olunga' 'a e vahevahe tatau 'a tangata mo fefine 'i he tapa kotoa pē 'i Tonga'. 'Oku 'ikai lahi fe'unga 'a e tokanga ki he ngaahi founa 'oku hanga ai 'e he tu'unga koe fefine pe tangata 'o fakafuo e kalasi kehekehe 'o e fatongia', fiema'u' mo e ngaahi fakafe'ātungia 'o e kakai fefine mo tangata 'oku nau nofo he ngaahi kolo ki 'uta' pea 'oku si'isi'i hono fakatokanga' 'i ko e tu'unga 'o e tangata pe fefine ko e fekitoa ia 'oku' ne uesia tonu 'a e ngāue 'a e kakai'. 'Oku te'ekiai ke tali 'i Tonga 'a e CEDAW, pea 'oku hoko eni ko ha fakafe'ātungia ki he ngaue 'a e ngaahi potungae 'a e pule'anga' ki hono poupu' 'i a e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project consultations have been conducting through focus groups, including a specific women's group in each location. This will continue and ensure women's ability to participate. A specific young women's group could be added (3 focus groups are usually conducted – one with men, one with women and the third with the young men) <p>Ko e ngaahi fakataha 'o e poloseki' kuo fakahoko fakafou 'i he fanga ki' i kululupu faka'eke'eke iiki, kau ai e kulupu fefine pau pē mei he feitu'u takitaha. Kuo pau ke hokohoko atu 'eni, pea fakapapau' 'i 'a e kau 'a e kakai fefine'. 'E lava ke fakakau mai ha kulupu 'a ha kau finemui(kulupu faka'eke'eke iiki 'e 3 'oku fa'a fakahoko – taha moe kakai tangata, taha mo e kakai fefine matu'otu'a pea ko e tolu mo e kau finemui'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gender Action Plan will design appropriate measures to be included in the design of the community dialogue platform (Activity 1.1), the development of the land use plan (1.2). As part of implementation and mainstreaming gender aspects, relevant laws, policies and strategies against GBV/SEAH are to be implemented. <p>Ko e Palani Ngāue fekau'aki mo e ngaahi fatongia, 'ulungaanga, mo e ngāue 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' te' ne fa'u ha me'afua lelei fe'unga ke fakau 'i he fa'u 'o e fai'anga talanoa mo e komiunitii' (Ngāue 1.1), pea toe fakakau 'i hono fa'ufa'u 'o e palani ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele' (1.2). Ko e kongā 'o hono fakahoko mo hono fakapapau' 'oku vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' 'i he tapa kotoa pē, ko hono fakahoko mo tauhi 'a e ngaahi lao, ngaahi tu'utu'uni ngāue mo e ngaahi fokotu'utu'u mahu'inga.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, the GAP is reinforced by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The SEP highlights the engagement of women and women stakeholder groups and consideration of specific communication needs that they may have. <p>Tanaki atu ki ai', ko e GAP 'oku poupu' 'i ia 'ehe Stakeholder Engagement Plan(SEP). 'Oku faka'ilonga' 'i 'e he SEP 'a e kau mai 'a e kakai fefine' pea mo e ngaahi kulupu ma'ae kakai fefine' pea mo tokanga ki ha ngaahi founa fetu'utaki pau te' nau ala fiema'u.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GRM includes specific actions for dealing with SEAH. Ko e GRM 'oku fakakau ai e ngaahi me'a 'oku fau pe fakahoko 'i he ngāu emo e SEAH. The training of local government, village committees and NGOs to integrate climate risks and adaptation needs into community development plans (2.3) will integrate
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<p>Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9 Makatu'unga 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>		<p>vahevahe tatau 'a e totonu 'a fafine mo tangata 'i he tafa'aki ngoue, pea mo hono poupoua 'a e si'i kakai fafine 'oku nofo 'i he ngaahi kolo 'i 'uta' 'i he tapa kotoa pē.</p> <p>Moreover, in a community setting, women may be underrepresented or silent during consultations.</p> <p>'Ikai ngata ai, tuku kehe mei he ngaahi falemahaki', 'oku 'ikai lahi fe'unga e fakafofonga 'o e kakai fefine' pe 'oku nau fakalongolongo lolotonga e ngaahi fakataha mahu'inga'.</p>	<p>genderresponsive modules to build authorities' capacities to mainstream gender in land-uses and coastal policies</p> <p>Ko e ako'i 'o e pule'anga', ngaahi kōmiti fakakolo mo e NGOs ki hono fakataha'i 'o e ngaahi pole fekau'aki mo e felililiuaki 'o e 'ea' pea moe ngaahi fiema'u vivili ki he fakataukei ki he lilililiu 'o e 'ea' ke ma'u ai ha ngaahi palani ki he fakalalakakala 'a e ngaahi komiunitii' (2.3) 'e fakakau ai mo e ngaahi polokalama ke fakasi'isi'i e vahevahe kehekehe 'a e tangata' mo e fefine', ke fakalahi 'a e 'ilo 'a e kau taki' ke' nau vahevahe tatau 'a tangata mo fafine 'i he ngaahi tut'utu'uni ngāue'aki 'a e kelekele' pea mo e ngaahi matātahi'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will rely on existing groups such as women development committees for ensuring sustainability of results <p>Ko e poloseki' 'e fakafalala'i he ngaahi kulupu hangē ko e ngaahi kōmiti fakalalakala ma'a fafine' ke fakapapau'i 'e ma'u e ola 'oku fiema'u'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will adhere to UNDP's policies for protection against Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and abuse of Authority, as well as special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. <p>Ko e polosekii' 'e tauhi ki he tu'utu'uni ngāue 'a UNDP ko e 'uhi, ko e malu mei he Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Lauanu mo hono ngāue kovi'aki e mafai', pea kau atu ki ai mo e ngaahi tu'utu'uni makehe ke malu'i mei he ngaahi hia pā'usi'i'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP will request that contractors, suppliers, and partners adhere to zero tolerance for SEAH conduct and commit to taking adequate action if faced with SEAH allegations, in the absence of which, contractual arrangements can be terminated. <p>Kuo pau ke kole 'e he UNDP ki he kau konituleki', kakai 'e ma'u mai mei ai 'enau koloa', mo e kau hoa ngāue' ke' nau fakatokanga'i 'a e 'ikai toe fakamolemole'i 'a e ngaahi maumaulao pehe' ni. Pea ke tokanga ke fai ha ngāue totonu' 'o kapau 'e lāunga'i kinautolu fekau'aki mo e ngaahi hia SEAH'. 'E lava pē 'eni ke to'o 'osi ai e konituleki ngāue'.</p>
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<p>Risk 13 Pole 13</p> <p>The duty bearers of this project, in particular the contractors, may have low capacities through consultations with the general communities with specific understanding on the different risks that may be imposed with regards to gender, women, indigenous, people living with disabilities, elderly, youth and the community at large.</p> <p>'Ikai ke ma'u ha taukei mo ha 'ilo fe'unga 'ehe kau taki ngāue 'o e poloseki', tautefito ki he kau konituleki' ki he ngaahi founa kenau talatalanoa mo e komiuniti ke toe mahino lelei ange 'a e ngaahi pole kehekehe 'oku fepaki mo kinautolu' 'o hangē ko e kakai fefine', mātu'a', kakai fiemau'u tokoni makehe ange', kau toulekeleka', to'utupu' mo e taha kotoa pē 'i he komiuniti'.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Tefito'i tui 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14 Tefito'i tui 4: P13; P14</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>During the consultations leading to design of the project, issues were raised in regarding the potential lack of coordination and communication between the contractors and communities. Some communities expressed that such issue has already happened in the past: during the construction of a wharf in Hafeeva island for instance, the residents of the island recommended that the wharf is built on the other side, because the current was too strong the other side. However, the engineer did not follow the advice and the wharf was destroyed in less than a month. It is important for the communities to directly engage in the project and to be part of every component, and engineers/contractors should be capacitated to integrate communities' recommendations.</p> <p>'I he lolotonga 'a e fakataha ki he fa'u 'o e poloseki', na'e 'i ai e hoha'a fekau'aki mo e 'ikai ke ngāue mo femahino'aki 'a e fakataha 'a e kau konituleki' mo e ngaahi komiuniti'. Na'e 'i ai e ngaahi komiuniti ne' nau 'osi talamai na'e 'osi hoko pē 'a e palopalema pehē 'i he kuohi'i', hangē ko e lolotonga hono langa 'o e uafu 'i he motu ko Ha'afeva. Na'e 'osi fale'i ange 'ehe kakai 'o e motu' ke langa 'a e uafu' 'i he tafa'aki motu 'e</p>	<p>The community will take direct ownership of the project and will be directly involved in each phase of the project, especially through the community dialogues (1.1), the elaboration of community development plans (2.3), and the community consultations linked to the constructions (3.1.3).</p> <p>'E kau e komiunitii' 'i he pule hangatonu ki he poloseki', pea te' nau kau hangatonu 'i he konga kotoa pē 'a e polosekii'.</p> <p>Tauteufito 'aki 'enau kau mai ki he ngaahi fakataha'(1.1), nau kau ki he fakama'ala'ala 'o e ngaahi palani fakalalakaka ki mu'a 'a e komiunitii'(2.3), pea mo e ngaahi fakataha komiuniti fekau'aki mo e ngaahi langa'(3.1.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical feasibility studies will directly integrate, and highlight as such, communities' recommendations (3.1.3) in order to build a long-standing collaboration between local authorities and communities <p>'E 'i ai e ngaahi ako iiki 'e fakahoko kene fakataha'i mo fakamamafa'i 'a e ngaahi fale'i mei he ngaahi komiunitii'(3.1.3) kae lava ke tu'uloa 'a e ngāue fakataha 'a e kau ma'u mafai fakalotofonua' mo e ngaahi komiunitii'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All project activities impacting communities' lands will follow the FPIC guidelines as defined by the IPP <p>Kotoa e ngaahi ngāue 'a e poloseki' tene uesia 'a e ngaahi kekelele 'o e ngaahi komiunitii', kuo pau ke' nau muimui kotoa fakahinohino mei he FPIC, hangē ko ia 'oku fakamatala'i 'e he IPP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will continuously build local and national capacities (2.2) and share lessons learnt (3.2) in order to promote good governance and accountability. <p>'E hokohoko atu pē 'a e tupu 'a e polosekii' fakakolo mo fakapule'anga(2.2), pea vahevahe mo e ngaahi lēsoni 'oku ako(3.2) kae lava ke ma'u ha pule lelei mo fakapotopoto.</p>
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			taha' he 'oku mālohi e 'au' 'i he tafa'aki motu koe'. Ko e 'uhi', ko e 'ikai muimui e 'enisinia' 'i he'enau fale'i', na'e 'ikai lava ha māhina kuo maumau'i 'e he tahi' e uafu ne langa'. 'Oku mahu'inga ki he komunitii' ke' nau kau hangatonu 'i he konga kotoa pē 'o e polosekii'. Pea ko e kau 'enisinia pe konituleki', kuo pau ken au tokanga ki e ngaahi fale'i mei he ngaahi komiuniti'.	
<p>Risk 14 Pole 14</p> <p>The project activities could lead to workrelated accidents involving local workers during the construction of coastal infrastructure; if the infrastructure are damaged, they could also affect the safety of local communities</p> <p>'E malava ke hoko ha fehālaaki lolotonga e ngaāue 'o iku ki ha fakatu'utāmaki ki he kakai nofonoua te' nau kau 'i hono langa e poloseki', pea kapau 'e maumau e langa 'e fakahoko', 'e lava ke ne uesia e tu'unga malu 'o e ngaahi komiunitii'.</p> <p>Standard 3 : 3.1 ; 3.2 ; 3.3 ; 3.8 Makatu'unga 3: 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.8 Standard 7: 7.6 Makatu'unga 7: 7.6</p>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate 'Avalisi	<p>The project will build infrastructure that will require the use of local workforce. Accidents may arise on the construction sites.</p> <p>Ko e langa 'oku fakataumu'a 'e he poloseki' ke langa', 'e fiema'u ha kau ngaāue fakalotofonua. 'E lava ke hoko ha fakatu'utāmaki 'i he feitu'u 'e fai ai e langa'.</p> <p>Vehicles and machines used for transporting people and construction materials can also cause traffic accidents.</p> <p>'E malava ke hoko ha ngaahi fakatamaki he hala' ki he ngaahi me'alele 'e ngāue'aki ki hono fetuku holo e kau ngāue'.</p> <p>Last, potential destruction / damage to the infrastructure due to weather conditions could lead to further incidents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will require compliance with the Code of Conduct and safety standards by Project companies and personnel <p>Ko e poloseki' 'e fiema'u e tauhi ki he Code of Conduct pea mo e ngaahi lao 'o e ngaahi kautaha 'oku nau kau ki he poloseki' fekau'aki mo e malu 'o e mo'ui lelei'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific measures will be specified in the ESMP and the associated Health & Security Plan <p>'E 'i ai pē 'a e ngaahi tu'utu'uni 'e fakamamafa'i mai 'e he ESMP pea mo e ngaahi palani malu mo mo'ui lelei.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Emergency Fund may be considered within the HSP to deal with possible situations of this kind – this will be determined during ESIA <p>'E malava pē ke fakamavahe'i ha pa'anga 'i he HSP ke tokateu ki ha ngaahi fakatmaki 'e ala hoko, ka 'e toki fakapapau'i lolotonga 'a e ESIA.</p>

			<p>Faka'osi, 'e malava ke hoko ha maumau ki he langa' ko e 'uhi', ko e tu'unga 'o e 'ea', 'o lava ai ke iku ki ha fakatamaki lahi ange.</p>	
<p>Risk 15 Pole 15 The rather small-scale influx of workers (30-40 persons max) into the area generated by the project to work on the coastal protection infrastructure has raised concerns regarding gender-based violence and young women's safety. 'Oku 'i ai e hoha'a fekau'aki mo e tokosi'i 'a e kau ngāue 'i he kulupu (toko 30 ki he 40 'a e toko lahi taha') 'oku palani ke' nau ngāue 'i he ngaahi feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai he langa 'a e poloseki', telia na'a hoko ha fakamamahi tupu mei he kakai tangata mo e kakai fefine', pea pehee ki he malu mo hao 'a e kau finemui' te' nau kau he ngāue'.</p> <p>Principle 2: P12 Tefito'i tui 2: P12 Standard 7: 7.5 Makatu'unga 7: 7.5</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>Tonga has no domestic violence, sexual harassment, human trafficking, sex tourism or family legislation in place and has neither signed nor ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Tonga has no minimum age of sexual consent, so statutory rape is not a crime. The legal definition of rape is limited to acts amounting to sexual intercourse, and the common law rules requiring proof of physical resistance in order to establish lack of consent is still applied. The defence of the reasonable belief that a victim was of legal age of consent is also still allowed.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> During the construction side, a team of engineers will be appointed by the Government, but once the structure is in place, the communities and local authorities will be in charge of monitoring and data collection (output 2) 'E fokotu'u 'e he pule'anga' ha ngaahi timi 'enisia ki hono kamata'i 'o e keli mo hono faka'ata'atā 'o e feitu'u 'e fai ai e langa'. Pea ko 'ene kamata pē 'o e langa', ko e ngaahi komiunitii' mo e kau ma'u mafai faka-lotofonua' te' nau hoko atu hono tokanga'i e ngāue' mo e tānaki fakamatala'(Ola 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GAP will be revised on project inception in order to integrate one targeted and concerted measure to prevent any Gender-Based-Violence <p>Kuo pau ke toe siofi e GAP 'i he kamata 'o e ngāue' ka e lava ke fakapapau'i e ma'u e ngaahi taumu'a', pea fa'u mo ha ngaahi tu'utu'uni ke ta'ota'ofi e hoko 'a ha fakamamahi tupu mei he kakai tangata' mo e kakai fefine'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GRM includes specific actions for dealing with SEAH. 'Oku fakakau 'i he GRM 'a e ngaahi ngāue kuo pau ke fakahoko ki he ngaahi maumaulao fekau'aki mo e SEAH. UNDP will request that contractors, suppliers, and partners adhere to zero tolerance for SEAH conduct and commit to taking adequate action if faced with SEAH allegations, in the

		<p>Ko Tonga 'oku 'ikai 'asi ai ha fakamamahi 'i 'api, sexual harassment, human trafficking, sex tourist pe ko ha family legislation pea 'oku te'eki fakamo'oni nima pe fakalao'i 'a e Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). 'Oku te'eki fakalao'i ha ta'u ia ko e ta'u si'isi'i taha ki he nonofo fakamali te'eki mali', ko ia ai 'oku 'ikai ko ha maumau lao 'a e pā'usi'i ia 'o ha toko taha ta'u si'isi'i. Ko e ngaahi fakamatala fakalao ki he hono pā'usi'i 'o ha taha, ko e ngaahi fakamatala fakalao pē fekau'aki mo e nonofo mali', pea ko e ngaahi fiema'u pē 'oku lolotonga ngāue'aki', ko e ngaahi fiema'u 'a e lao anga maheni', 'a e fiema'u ke hā sino mai ha fa'ahinga me'a ke mahino na'e 'ikai ke fakangofua 'ehe toko taha na'e hoko ki ai e fakamālohi' ke hoko, kae lava ke toki fakamo'oni'i na'e 'ikai ke ne fakangofua. 'Oku kei tali pē mo e tuli tonuhia'aki e pehē ko e took taha ne pā'usi'i' na'e ta'u fakalao pē.</p> <p>Communities, during the consultations, have expressed very clearly their wish to see their members employed by the project, linked their concerns with potential risks of gender-based violence by incoming workers on women and girls. While the project will mostly work with local workforce, some external expertise will be needed.</p>	<p>absence of which, contractual arrangements can be terminated.</p> <p>Kuo pau ke kole 'e he UNDP ki he kau konituleki', kakai 'e ma'u mai mei ai 'enau koloa', mo e kau hoa ngāue' ke' nau fakatokanga'i 'a e 'ikai toe fakamolemole'i 'a e ngaahi maumaulao pehe' ni. Pea ke tokanga ke fai ha ngāue totonu' 'o kapau 'e lāunga'i kinautolu fekau'aki mo e ngaahi hia SEAH'. 'E lava pē 'eni ke to'o 'osi ai e konituleki ngāue'.</p>
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		<p>Expatriate workers from overseas will also be on site during this Project. There will be 3 senior / technical level of ongoing expatriate management and coordination based in Tongatapu for the duration of the Project and various technical tasks along the way that require overseas team's and individuals (up to 20-30) to visit and undertake short-term work. 3 local staff based in Tongatapu will also</p> <p>Na'e 'osi fakamatala mahino pē 'e he ngaahi komiunitii' 'i he ngaahi fakataha' 'a 'enau faka'amu ke nau sio ki he' 'enau kau mēmipa' 'oku fakangāue'i 'e he poloseki'. Fafelāve'i 'enau hoha'a' mo e ngaahi faingamālie 'e lava ke hoko ai hano fakamamahi'i 'ehe kau ngāue omi mei tu'a' 'a e kau ngāue fefine'. Ko e poloseki' 'e lahitaha pē ko e kau ngāue fakalotofonua pē pea mo e kau mataotao took si'i mei muli. Ko e kau ngāue mei muli te' nau ngāue monautolu 'i he feitu'u ngāue' lolotonga e poloseki'. 'E 'i ai e toko tolu levolo sinia(snior/technical level) mei muli te' nau ngāue 'i Tongatapu 'i he kotoa e taimi 'e fakahoko ai e poloseki'. Pea 'e 'i ai mo e ngaahi ngāue kehekehe pē 'e fiem'au ha ngaahi timi ngāue fakataimi mei muli('e a'u ki he took 20-30). 'E 'i ai mo e kau ngāue faka-lotofonua mei Tongatapu te' nau toutou folau ki he tukui motu ke fakahoko e ngāue'.</p>	
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<p>Risk 16 Pole 16 The construction of coastal protection measures could lead to temporary relocation measures of neighboring communities. Ko hono langa 'o e kau'ā malu'i 'o e matāfanga' 'e iku ki he fehikitaki fakataimi 'o e ngaahi kimiuniti' 'oku nau kau'ā'api mo e feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai e ngāue'. Standard 5: 5.1 Makatu'unga 5: 5.1</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 2</p>	<p>Low Ma'ulalo</p>	<p>Construction work at this scale may in some cases lead to temporary physical relocation around the construction sites. SIDS countries, in their climate change adaptation strategies, have sometimes sponsored periodic relocations to other islands and countries⁹. However recent catastrophic events have highlighted key challenges linked to the emotional attachment to lands, and the financial costs of relocations. The present project, as it is designed, takes into consideration of the nearest homes and other buildings to the possible construction sites so that no relocation will be needed. The preliminary conclusion is that such relocation would not be required. Any temporary relocation deemed necessary at a later stage would trigger a revision of the SESP, and to follow the FPIC guidelines as per the IPP.</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi langa lalahi peheni' 'oku fa'a iku ia ki he fehikitaki fakataimi takatakai he feitu'u ngāue'. Ko e ngaahi fonua SIDS, ko e taha ia 'enau ngaahi palani fakataukei ki he feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', ko 'enau fakapa'anga 'a e fehikitaki fakataimi ki he ngaahi motu' mo e ngaahi fonua kehe'.⁷ Ka neongo ia, ne 'i ai e ngaahi fakatamaki lalahi ne</p>	
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⁹ Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Issues and Challenges, Rajib Shaw, Juan Pulhin, Joy Pereira, Emerald Group Publishing, 2010

			<p>hoko ki mui'ni na'a' ne fakahā mai 'a e ngaahi pole ne nau fepaki mo ia fekau'aki mo e 'ofa māteaki 'i he kelekele', mo e mamafa 'a e totongi 'o e fehikitaki'. Ko e poloseki' ni 'oku' ne 'osi 'ilo pē 'a e tu'u'anga 'o e ngaahi 'api' ofi 'i he feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai e poloseki', ko e 'uhi', ke 'oua na'a hoko ha fehikitaki. Ko e fakamā'opo'opo, 'e 'ata'atā pē feitu'u ngāue' 'o 'ikai fiema'u ke fai ha fehikitaki. Pea ka fiema'u ke fai ha fehikitaki 'i he faka'osi'osi 'o e poloseki' kuo pau ke toe fakamanamanatu e SESP ia, pea kuo pau ke muimui ki he fakahinohino 'a e FPIC, fakatatau ki he IPP.</p>	
<p>Risk 17 Pole 17 The main infrastructures (revetments, activity 3.1) will be completed with some mixed approaches, including planting. This activity could lead to the introduction of alien and/or invasive species if non-local species used. Ko e langa lahi'(ngāue tanumaka lalahi 3.1) 'e fakakakato'aki ia e ngaahi founa kehekehe, 'o kau ai e tō 'akau'. Ko e ngāue ko 'eni 'e lava ke ne kamata'i 'a e 'omai 'o ha fa'ahinga me'amo'ui pe 'akau 'oku fo'ou pea/pe 'ikai sai ki he 'ātakai'.</p> <p>Principle 1: 1.6; 1.8 Tefito'i tui 1: 1.6; 1.8</p> <p>Standard 6: 6.2 Makatu'unga 6: 6.2</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate 'Avalisi</p>	<p>Activity 1.3 plans a mixed approach to coastal protection. While the construction of infrastructures is the main objective, it will be complemented by smallscale local measures, that currently do not have detailed design. These may include reforestation activities, which may lead to the introduction of alien and potentially invasive species. The Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species – Tonga identifies 383 alien species introduced so far</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ESIA will assess further what those mixed approaches will entail and how the plantation activities are planned. Kuo pau ke sivi faka'auliliki 'e he ESIA pe ko e hā fua e ngaahi founa 'oku fakataha'i', pea 'e palani fēfēe'i 'a e tō 'akau'. Reforestation is to prioritise native species. Where non-native species are proposed, it must be demonstrated that they do not pose a threat as an invasive species. <p>Ko e tō 'akau 'oku tonu ke fakamu'omu'a pē 'a e 'akau tu'ufonua'. Pea kapau 'e 'i ai ha 'akau 'oku 'ikai ko ha 'akau tu'ufonua', 'oku pau ke fakapapau'i 'e 'ikai te' nau fakatupu maumau.</p>

		<p>in Tonga¹⁰. The Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER) project listed the species of particular concerns¹¹. It is possible that some replantation could inadvertently lead to either the introduction of alien species or the spread of invasive species.</p> <p>Ngāue 1.3 'oku ne palani ke ke fakath'i e ngaahi founa kehekehe ki he malu'i 'o e matāfanga'. Neongo koe taumu'a lahi taha' koe lkanga 'o e kau'ā malu'i', ka kuo pau ke 'ai langa ai mo e fanga ki'i me'a iiki, ka 'oku te'eki maau ha palani fakaikiiki ia ki ai 'i he u'utu'u lolotonga'.</p> <p>'E lava ke kau heni e tō 'akau, 'a ia tene lava ke ne fetuku mai ha fa'ahinga me'amo'ui fo'ou mo kovi. Fakatatau ki he Lēsisita faka-mamanilahi 'o e ngaahi me'a mo'ui fakatupu maumau na'e 'osi ma'u', kuo ma'u 'i Tonga ha me'amo'ui 'ikai 'ilo 'e 383.⁸Na'e 'osi lisi 'e he Pacific Island Ecosystem ai Risk (PIER) 'a e ngaahi kalasi fakatupu maumau'.⁹ 'E malava pē ke hanga 'e he tō 'akau' 'o fetuku mai e kalasi me'amo'ui 'oku 'ikai ke taau 'ilo' pe ko 'ene fakamafola atu e ngaahi me'amo'ui fakatupu maumau</p>	
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¹⁰ <https://www.gbif.org/dataset/828f8713-6462-465c-b35f-25e4800e3881#taxonomicCoverages>

¹¹ <http://www.hear.org/pier/reports/tappendix3.htm>

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization? FEHU'I 4: Fakakātoa 'a e ngaahi pole 'e fepaki mo e poloseki', ko e hā 'ene fakakalasi?		
	<i>Low Risk</i> <i>Si'isi'i pē e ngaahi pole</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Moderate Risk</i> <i>'Avalisi pē 'a e lahi 'o e ngaahi pole</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Substantial Risk</i> <i>Lalahi e ngaahi pole</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>High Risk</i> <i>Fu'u lahi e ngaahi pole</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply) FEHU'I 5: Fakatatau ki he ngaahi pole na'e 'osi fakamatala'i' mo e fakakalasi fakakātoa 'o e ngaahi pole', ko e hā 'a e ngaahi fiema'u 'a e SES 'oku fiema'u ki he poloseki'?(fakapapau'i 'oku fakakau 'a e ngaahi fiema'u kotoa)		
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects Ngaahi fehu'i ko 'eni' 'oku 'eke pē ia ki he ngaahi poloseki 'oku pole angamaheni, pole lahilahi pea mo e poloseki 'oku lahi 'ene ngaahi pole		
	<u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u> <u>'Oku fiema'u e sivi' ni? (fakapapau'i pe 'oku tali "io")</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Status?</i> <i>(completed, planned)</i> <i>Tu'unga 'oku 'i ai? (Ngaahi me'a kuo 'osi fakahoko, ngaahi me'a 'oku palani'i)</i>
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i> <i>Kapau 'oku tali 'io, pea fakahaa'i mai 'a e fakakalasi fakalūkufua' mo e tu'unga 'oku 'i ai</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s) Ngaahi fehu'i pau.
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
			planned

			ESIA (Sivi 'o e Ngaahi Uesia 'i he 'Atakai mo Sōsiale)	Ngaahi me'a kuo 'osi palani'i
		X	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) SESA (Palani Ngāue Fakalūkufua ki hono Sivi'i 'o e Uesia Faka'ātakai mo Fakasōsiale')	planned Ngaahi me'a kuo 'osi palani'i.
		<input type="checkbox"/>		

*Are management plans required? (check if "yes")
'Oku fiema'u ha ngaahi palani fakaikiiki ange?
(fakapapau'i kapau 'oku tali "io")*

	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	<p>Targeted management plans (e.g Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)</p> <p>Ngaahi palani fakaikiiki ange 'oku fiema'u (Fakatatā, Palani Ngāue fekau'aki mo e ngaahi fatongia, 'ulungaanga, mo e ngāue 'a e Tangata' mo e Fefine', Palani ki he ngaahi me'a 'e fai 'o ka hoko ha fakatamaki, Palani ki he ngaahi me'a kef ai ki he veve', pea mo e ngaahi palani kehe pē.)</p>	<p>Gender Action Plan (completed)</p> <p>Palani Ngāue fekau'aki mo e ngaahi fatongia, 'ulungaanga, mo e ngāue 'a e Tangata' mo e Fefine ('Osi fakakakato)</p> <p>Stakeholder Action Plan (completed) Palani ngāue 'a e ngaahi hoa ngāue ('Osi fakakakato)</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Indigenous Action Plan</p> <p>Livelihood Action Plan (all planned - included in the ESMP)</p> <p>Palani Ngāue ki hono malu'i mo</p>
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				<p>fakatupulaki 'o e me'amo'ui' 'i he 'Ātakai',</p> <p>Palani Ngāue 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua',</p> <p>Palani Ngāue ki he Ma'u'angamo'ui 'a e Kakai ('Oku fakakau kotoa e ngaahi palani' 'i he ESMP).</p> <p>Process Framework (if deemed necessary after SESA)</p> <p>Palani Ngāue fakaikiiki(Kapau 'oku mahu'inga hili 'a e SESA).</p>
	X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned Ngaahi me'a kuo palani'i.	
		ESMP (Palani Ngāue ki hono Tokangaekina 'o e 'Ātakai mo e Sōsiale' 'a ia 'oku malava ke kau 'i heni 'a e ngaahi palani pau.)		
	X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed Ngaahi me'a kuo fakakakato	
		ESMF (Palani Ngāue ki hono Tokangaekina 'o e 'Ātakai' mo e Anga 'o e nofo 'a e Kakai)		
Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Projectlevel Standards triggered?		Comments (not required) Ngaahi Fakakaukau ('Ikai fiema'u)		

<p><i>Fakatatau ki he ngaahi pole kuo 'osi ma'u, ko fē 'a e tefito'ni tui/makatu'unga 'i e poloseki' 'oku ne ffaka'ai'ai?</i></p>		
<p><i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Tefito'u tui fakafūkufua: 'Oua 'e li'aki ha taha</i></p>		
<p><i>Human Rights Ngaahi totonu 'o e Tangata'</i></p>	X	<p>Better coastal governance and management, as a result of both activity 1.2 (land use policy) and 1.3 (construction of infrastructures) and could lead to an increase in the demand for agricultural lands, in an area where communities depend on these lands for their livelihoods and where many are dependent on leases.</p> <p>Ko hono fakahoko 'o e ngāue 1.2(tu'utu'uni ngāue ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele) mo e ngāue 1.3(ngaahi langa lalahi) 'e iku ki he toe lelei ange hono pule'i mo hono tokanga'i 'o e ngaahi potutahi', pea 'e hoko eni ko ha me'a ke lahi ange ai 'a hono fiema'ua 'o e ngaahi kelekele ke ngoue'i' 'i he feitu'u 'oku fakafalala 'enau ma'u'anga mo'ui' ki he ngaahi konga kelekele ko 'eni pea koe tokolahi 'oku nau fakafalala ki hono lisi atu'.</p>
<p><i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' pehē ki hono fakaivia 'o e kakai fefine</i></p>	X	<p>Outcome 1 may exacerbate existing discriminations against women and youth, as they do not participate effectively in decision-making arena at the national nor local level, leading to maladapted governance decisions, especially in regard to land-use planning. Rural women, whose access to land is generally lower than men's, could particularly be affected by the project. In addition, the rather small-scale influx of workers (30-40 persons max) into the area generated by the project to work on the coastal protection infrastructure has raised concerns in regards to gender-based violence and young women's safety.</p> <p>Ola 1: Malava ke to e kovi ange 'a hono faka-makehekehe'i 'o e kakai fefine' mo e to'utupu' he 'oku 'ikai ke lahi fe'unga hono fakakau honau le'o 'i he ngaahi feitu'u fai'anga tu'utu'uni', 'o tatau pē 'i he pule'anga' mo e kolo', 'e iku 'eni ki ha ngaahi tu'utu'uni ta'etaau, tautautefito ki he ngaahi palani 'o hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele'. Ko e uesia lahi taha 'a e si'i kakai fefine 'oku nau nofo 'i he ngaahi kolo ki 'uta', he 'oku si'isi'i ange 'enau ma'u kelekele' fakatatau ki he kakai tangata'. 'Ikai ngata ai', 'oku 'i ai e hoha'a ki he malu 'o e kakai fefine te' nau kau 'i he poloseki' pea na'a hoko ha tā mo ha fakamamahi 'i he kau ngāue'(toko 30-40) 'i he taimi ngāue'.</p>

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	Accountability Taliui	X	<p>The duty bearers of this project, in particular the contractors, may have low capacities to engage with all members of the communities in depth, and to integrate their recommendations in the construction of the coastal infrastructures</p> <p>‘Oku malava ke ‘ikai ngāuefakataha ’a e kau fua fatongia ‘o e poloseki’ tautautefito ki he kau konituleki’ pea mo e ngaahi komiunitii, ke lava ke fakakau ‘enau ngaahi fakakaukau’ ‘i he langa ‘o e fōsoa’.</p>
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Malu’i mo fakatolonga ‘a e ngaahi me’amo’ui ‘o natula’ pehē ki hono tokangaekina ‘o e koloa fakaenatula’ ke tu’uloa.	X	<p>the installation of coastal protection infrastructure could lead to sediment movement, loss of habitat, changes in hydrodynamic processes, potential increases in erosion, Entrainment, impingement and or entrapment of marine organisms including in or around protected areas.</p> <p>Ko hono fokotu’u koia ‘o e kau’ā / fōsoa malu’i’ ‘o e matāfanga’ tene fakatupunga ‘a e fe’unuaki ‘i he ‘one’one’ mo e kele’ ‘o lava kene liliu ‘a e matātahi’, mole ‘a e ngaahi nofo’anga ‘o e me’amo’ui ‘oku ‘iai’, liliu pea mo e anga ‘o e fetafeaki ‘o e vai’, malava kene maumau ‘i ‘a e kongā lahi ‘o e matāfanga’ ‘one fakatupunga ‘a e ‘auhia’, faka’efihia’i, fakalavea’i ‘a e ngaahi me’a mo’ui ‘o ‘ōseni’, kaunga kiai mo e me’a mo’ui ‘i loto pē ofi mai ‘i he ngaahi feitu’u ‘oku fakahoko ai ‘a e ngāue’.</p>
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks Feliuliaki ‘o e ‘ea’ mo hono ngaahi pole’	X	<p>The coastal constructions, though aiming at protecting the coast from the effects of climate change, are themselves inherently vulnerable to Climate Change and could be destroyed by natural disasters</p> <p>Koe ngaahi langa ‘i he matāfanga’, na’e fakataumu’a ia kene malu’i ‘a e matāfanga’ mei he ngaahi nunu’a ‘o e feliuliaki ‘o e ‘ea’, ka ‘oku’ne lolotonga ‘i he tu’unga tu’u lavea ngofua’ ‘iate ia pē ki he feliuliaki ‘o e ‘ea’, koe’uhi’ ‘oku lolotonga</p>

		faingamālie pē ke maumau 'i 'e ha fakatamaki fakaenatula 'oka hoko mai.
3. <i>Community Health, Safety and Security</i> <i>Tu'unga mo'ui lelei 'o e komiuniti, tu'unga malu, moe tau'atāina.</i>	X	<p>Terrestrial and Marine Noise could happen as a result of the use of construction equipment and rock dumping. The project activities could lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction of coastal infrastructures ; if the infrastructures are damaged, they could also affect the safety of local communities</p> <p>Fakatupunga 'a e longoa'a 'i 'uta mo tahi 'i he taimi nounou koe'uhi koe ngaahi me'a ngāue 'oku ngāue'aki ki he langa' pehē ki hono huhua 'o e maka lalahi'. 'E malava pē ke hoko ha fakatamaki ki he kau ngāue' lolotonga hono fakahoko 'a e langa lalahi 'i he matāfanga', pea ka maumau, tene uesia 'a e tu'unga malu 'o e kakai 'i he komiuniti.</p>
4. <i>Cultural Heritage</i> <i>Ulungaanga fakafonua tukufakaholo.</i>	X	<p>By affecting the Tongan landscape, offering climate smart solution to adapt to climate change, and by supporting the national land use policy, the project is likely to change Tongans' relationship to their landscape, hence affecting their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge on coastal land management</p> <p>'E uesia 'e he poloseki'ni 'a e 'ātakai 'o e matāfanga', makatu'unga 'eni 'i hono ngāue'aki 'o e founga fakatekinolosia' ki hono matatali 'aki 'a e ngaahi pole 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', kau kiai mo e tulifua ki he ngaahi tu'utu'uni ngāue fakapule'anga ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele', koia ai 'e uesia leva ai 'a e 'ulungaanga fakafonua tukufakaholo' pehē ki he ngaahi 'ilo mei ono'aho na'e kei ohi mai ki hono tokagaekina 'o e matāfanga'.</p>
5. <i>Displacement and Resettlement</i> <i>Fetukutuku mei he ngaahi 'api' mo e kumi fonua fo'ou'.</i>	X	<p>The national land use policy could lead to the economic displacement of livelihood activities, including women's and indigenous peoples'.</p> <p>Koe tu'utu'uni ngāue 'a e pule'anga' ki hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele', 'e malava kene fakatupunga 'i he taimi lōlōa 'a e fehikitaki 'a e kakai' pea mo e liliu 'a 'enua founga ma'u'anga mo'ui'. Koia ai 'oku fiema'u ke liliu foki mo e founga tukufakaholo hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele' koe 'uhi' ko e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', pea 'e tokoni 'eni ki he komiuniti kenau matu'uekina 'a e ngaahi pole'.</p>

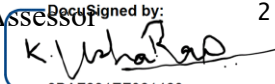

		<p>The coastal infrastructures could restrict fishermen's access to fishing grounds and other livelihood activities, including women's and indigenous peoples'.</p> <p>Ko e fokotu'u langa lalahi ko'eni 'i he matāfanga', tene fakafaingata'a'ia'i 'a e feinga 'a e kakai' kenau a'u ki he matāfanga', pea tene uesia ai 'a e toutai' moe founa ma'u'anga mo'ui 'a e kakai'.</p>
<p>6. <i>Indigenous Peoples Kakai 'o Tonga'</i></p>	<p>X</p>	<p>The indigenous peoples of Oceania indeed include Pacific Islanders, among which Polynesians (one-sixth), of which Tongans are part. The special relationship that Tongans have with their lands, territories, resources means that their landscape and land management practices is are embedded within their Cultural Heritage. Although Western influence has somewhat altered traditions and culture in Tonga, certain Tongan rituals and art forms survive.</p> <p>Neongo 'oku 'ikai ke fakatokanga'i faka'ofisiale 'e he lao 'a Tonga' pehē ki he politiki' ha tu'unga mavahe ke ui makehe kinautolu koe kakai tu'ufonua 'a Tonga', ka 'oku faka'uhinga'i pē 'e he ngaahi makatu'unga 'a e UNDP koe kakai Tonga 'oku 'uhinga pē ia ki he kakai tu'ufonua 'a Tonga', 'i he 'uhinga na'e 'ikai ke toe 'i ai ha kulupu mavahe 'i Tonga tenau toe mahulu ange 'i he tu'unga 'o 'enau nofo he kolo', politiki' mo e hisitōlia'; na'a nau kei tauhi pē 'a e makehe ange 'o 'enau 'ulungaanga fakafonua', lea', tukufakaholo', lao' mo hono fa'unga', ko e anga 'o e nofo' na'e fekāinga'aki mo hono pule'i pehē kihono tokangaekina 'o e kelekele', ngaahi tofi'a' mo e koloa fakaenatula' 'aia na'e nofo'i mo ngāue'aki talu mei tuai, pea na'e hoko ia kimu'a pea toki kolonaisi 'a e 'Ōsēnia', neongo na'e 'ikai pē ke kolonaisi 'a Tonga. Ko e kakai na'a nau fuofua nofo'i 'a e 'Ōsēnia' na'e kau ai 'a kakai 'o e 'otumotu Pasifiki', 'i he ha'oha'onga 'o e kau Polinisia' (vahe ono 'e taha), pea ko e kongā ai koe Tonga⁴. Ko e makehe'anga 'i he vā 'o e kakai Tonga'⁵ mo honau kelekele', tofi'a', ngaahi koloa', na'e 'uhinga ia ko 'enau 'ātakai' mo e founa ngāue na'a nau ngāue'aki ki hono tokangaekina 'o e kelekele' 'oku no'o ia ki he'enau 'ulungaanga fakafonua tukufakaholo'. Neongo 'oku uesia 'ehe 'ulungaanga muli''one liliu 'a e tukufakaholo mo e 'ulungaanga fakafonua 'a Tonga', ka 'oku kei tokolahi ange 'a</p>

			e kau Tonga 'oku nau kei tauhi 'a 'enau tukufakaholo' mo e 'ulungaanga fakafonua'6.
	<p>7. Labour and Working Conditions Kau ngāue mo e 'ātakai 'o e ngāue</p>	X	<p>Risks related to the safety of workers could be associated with the quarries from where the stones will be sourced. The project activities could also lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction of coastal infrastructures.</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi pole felāve'i mo e malu 'o e taha ngāue' 'oku malava ke hoko ia 'i he ngaahi keli'anga maka' 'a ia 'oku ma'u mei ai 'a e fo'i maka'. 'E malava pē ke fakatupunga ha fakatamaki 'i he ngaahi ngāue 'a e poloseki'ni, 'o kaunga kiai 'a e kau ngāue fakalotofonua' lolotonga hono fakahoko 'o e langa lalahi 'i he matāfanga'.</p>
	<p>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Ko e 'Ulii', Faka'ehi'ehi' pea mo e Ngāue fakapotooto 'aki 'a e ngaahi koloa'</p>	X	<p>Damages to the environment (deforestation due to the exploitation of the quarries, creation of waste and pollution from the quarry) could be associated with the quarries from where the stones will be sourced.</p> <p>Ngaahi maumau 'oku hoko ki he 'ātakai' (tā 'o e 'ulu'akau' ko e 'uhi' lava fakahoko 'a hono keli 'o e maka', 'okune fakatupunga 'a e veve mo e 'uli mei he keli'anga maka') 'oku fekau'aki ia mo hono feinga'i 'o e fo'i maka' meihe keli'anga maka'. Ko e ngaahi longoa'a 'i 'uta mo tahi', 'e malava pē ke hoko 'i he taimi nounou koe'uhi koe ngaahi me'a ngāue 'oku ngāue'aki ki he langa' pehē ki hono huhua 'o e maka lalahi'</p>

Final Sign Off

Fakamo'oni nima faka'osi:

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included
'E 'ikai kakato 'a e Final Screening ka 'oleva ke fakakakato 'a e ngaahi fakamo'oni nima ko 'eni'.

Signature Fakamo'oni nima	Date 'Aho	Description Fakamatala
<p>QA Assessor</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  9BAF891EF061460...</p> <p>Faisivi QA</p>	23-NOV-2023	<p>UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.</p> <p>Ko e toko taha ngāue mei he UNDP 'oku ngāue ki he poloseki' ni, angamaheni' ko e 'Ofisa Polokalama 'a e UNDP. Ko e fakamo'oni nima faka'osi, 'oku fakamahino mai na'a nau 'osi fakapapau'i 'oku fakahoko lelei pē 'a e SESP.</p>
<p>QA Approver</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  2CF9606A75D94B3...</p> <p>Tokotaha Fakapaasi QA</p>	23-NOV-2023	<p>UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.</p> <p>Ko e senior manager, anga maheni ko e Deputy Country Director(DCD) 'a e UNDP, Country Director(CD), Deputy Resident Representative(DRR) pē ko e Resident Representative(RR). 'E 'ikai lava ke fakahoko 'e he toko taha tataua 'a e QA Approver pea mo e QA Assessor. Ko e fakamo'oni nima faka'osi 'oku ne fakahaa'i mai kuo nau 'osi fakapapau'i pe sivi 'a e SESP kimu'a pea 'ave ki he PAC.</p>
<p>PAC Chair Sea 'o e PAC</p>		<p>UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.</p> <p>Ko e toko taha 'eni mei he UNDP 'oku sea 'i he PAC. Taimi 'e ni'ihi ko e sea 'i he PAC 'oku ne toe fakahoko 'a e Fakapaasi (QA Approver). Ko e fakamo'oni nima faka'osi 'oku' ne fakapapau'i mai ko e SESP ko e kongia ia 'o e sivi ngāue 'a e kau ngāue 'i he poloseki'. Pea na'e fakakau 'i he fokotu'u 'a e PAC</p>

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Lisi 'o e ngaahi pole faka-sōsiale mo e ngaahi pole ki he 'ātakai'.		
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.</p> <p>Ngaahi fakahinohino: Ko e lisi ko 'eni 'e tokoni ki hono tali 'o e fehu'i 2-6 'o e Tēpile Tali Fehu'i'. Ko e ngaahi tali ki he ngaahi fehu'i 'i he lisi' ni 'e tokoni ke (1) 'ilo e ngaahi pole 'e ala hoko, (2) fakamahino e tu'unga fakalūkufua 'o e lahi 'a e ngaahi pole 'i he poloseki', pea mo (3) makamahino e lahi 'o e ngaahi sivi mo e tu'utu'uni ke fokotu'u ki he poloseki'. Sio ki he SES toolkit ki ha toe ngaahi fakahinohino ange ki he anga hono tali 'o e ngaahi fehu'i'.</p>		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer
Tefito'i tui Fakalūkufua: 'Oua 'e Li'aki ha Taha.		(Yes/No)
Human Rights		Tali
Totonu 'a e Kakai		('Io/'Ikai)
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	Yes
P.1	Kuo 'ohake 'e he ngaahi komiuniti' pe ko ha toko taha faka-lotofonua 'enau hoha'a ki he 'enau totonu fekau'aki mo e poloseki' (fakatātaa'aki e lolotonga e ngāue ki he/mo e kau Stakeholders, ngaahi ngāue ki he ngaahi lāunga', ngaahi tohi ne hā ki tu'a ki he kakai)?	'Io
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.2	'Oku 'i ai nai ha faingamālie 'e 'ikai lava' i lelei ai 'e he kau fua fatongia' (fakatātā'aki e ngaahi va'a 'a e pule'anga') 'enau fatongia 'o he poloseki'?	'Io
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
P.3	'Oku 'i ai nai ha faingamālie 'e 'ikai lava ai 'e he toko taha ma'u totonu (fakatātā'aki e kakai 'e uesia 'e he poloseki') 'o ma'u 'enau totonu'?	'Io
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
<i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.4	Uesia kovi 'a e totonu 'a e kakai' (fakafonua, faka-politikale, faka-'ekonomika, faka-sōsiale pe fakatukufakaholo) tatautefito ki he kakai 'oku laulani'?	'Io
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹²	Yes
P.5	Uesia ta'efaitotonu 'i e kakai 'e uesia 'e he poloseki', tautautefito ki he kakai 'oku nau nofo masiva' pe siolalo'i' kau ai e kakai 'oku nau fiema'u tokoni makehe'? ¹⁰	'Io
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.6	Fakangatangata hono ngāue'aki 'e he kakai' 'a e ngaahi me'angāue' pe ngaahi sēvesi' tautautefito ki he kakai 'oku siolalo'i' pe laulani' i' kau ai 'a kinautolu 'oku fiema'u e tokoni makehe'?	'Io
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
P.7	Toe fakakovi' i ange ha vālau 'oku hoko pea/pe ko ha fakamamahi 'oku hoko ki he ngaahi komiuniti' pe kakai 'oku uesia 'e he poloseki'?	'Ikai
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
Vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' pehē ki hono fakaivia 'o e kakai fefine'.		

¹² Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

¹⁰ Ko e ngaahi tapa 'o e mo'ui' 'oku tapu' i 'i he laulani' 'oku kau ai 'a e matakali, ta'umotu'a, lea, mahaki, tu'unga ko e fefine pe tangata, lotu, politikale pe fakakaukau 'o e kakai kehe', laulani fakapule'anga p faka-sosiale pe fakakolo, tupu'anga pe ha fa'ahinga tu'ung kau ai e tangata' i fonua 'o ha fonua pe ko ha tu'unga 'i ha kulupu 'oku siolalo'i'. 'Oku 'ai eni ki he kakai tangata mo e kakai fefine', tamaiki tangata mo e tamaiki fefine pea kau ai ha fa'ahinga kulupu pē 'oku laulani' i ko e 'uhi', ko e tu'unga 'oku nau 'i ai 'i he tangata pe fefine', hangē ko e kau fakaleiti'i.

P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	Yes 'Io
P.8	Kuo 'osi 'eke nai 'ehe ngaahi kulupu ma'a e kakai fefine'kau taki 'o e kakai fefine' ha'anau hoha'a fekau'aki mo e vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine 'i he poloseki', (fakatātaa'aki e lolotonga e ngāue ki he/mo e kau Stakeholders, ngaahi ngāue ki he ngaahi lāunga', ngaahi tohi ne hā ki tu'a ki he kakai)?	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes 'Io
P.9	uesia kovi 'a e vahevahe tatau 'a e tangata' mo e fefine' mo e/pe ko e tu'unga 'oku 'i ai 'a e kakai fefine' mo e tamaiki fefine'?	
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes 'Io
P.10	Faka'ai'ai 'a e siolalo'i pe fakamakehekehe'i 'o e kakai fefine' ko e 'uhi', ko honau tu'unga ko e fefine, tautautefito ki he 'enau kau ki hono fokotu'utu'u mo fakahoko pe ma'u faingamālie?	
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes 'Io
P.11	Fakangatanga e faingamālie 'a e kakai fefine ke' nau ngāue'aki, fa'u mo malu'i e ngaahi koloa fakanatula', neongo e ngaahi fatongia kehekehe 'o e kakai fefine' mo tangata' 'i hono ngāue'aki 'o e ngaahi me'angāue 'o e ātakai'. Hangē ko e ngaahi ngāue 'e iku ki he holo ai ke 'osi 'a e lahi 'o e ngaahi me'a fakanatula 'oku fakafalala ki ai e ngaahi komiunitii' ki he 'enau mo'ui faka'aho'.	
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	Yes 'Io
P.12	Fakalahi 'a e ngaahi pole 'o e tā mo e fakamamahi 'o e kakai fefine'? Hangē ko hono 'atu 'o e kau ngāue' ki ha komiunitii, 'e iku ki ha liliu 'i he anga e nofo 'a e komiunitii, 'o 'ikai malu ange ai 'enau nofo' mo fe'alu'aki'.	
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below Tu'uloa mo e Matu'uekina: Ko e ngaahi fehu'i fekau'aki mo e ngaahi pole 'oku alu fakataha mo e tu'uloa mo e matu'uekina' 'oku 'omai ia 'e he ngaahi fehu'i faka-Makatu'unga 'i lalo		
Accountability Taliui		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes 'Io
P.13	fakamavahe'i 'a e kakai 'e uesia 'e he poloseki' tautautefito ki he kakai 'oku siolalo'i' (kau ai e kakai 'oku nau fiema'u tokoni makehe), mei he kau kakato ki he fa'u 'o e ngaahi tu'utu'uni 'e uesia ai nautolu'?	
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes 'Io
P.14	Fakahaa'i e mamahi 'a e kakai 'e uesia 'e he poloseki'?	
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No 'Ikai
P.15	Taliteke'i 'a e ngaahi ta'efiemālie 'a e kakai', pe ko kinautolu 'oku nau feinga ke kau', pe ke ma'u ha fakamatata fekau'aki mo e poloseki'?	
Project-Level Standards Ngaahi makatu'unga 'o e Poloseki'.		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Makatu'unga 1: Malu'i mo fakatolonga 'a e ngaahi me'amo'ui 'o natula' pehē ki hono tokangaekina 'o e koloa fakaenatula' ke tu'uloa.		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes 'Io

1.1	Uesia kovi ki he ngaahi ngaahi feitu'u nofo'anga 'o e me'amo'ui'(feitu'u nofo'anga 'o e me'a mo'ui' fa'u 'e he tangata, fakanatula mo e ngaahi feitu'u nofo'anga 'oku mahu'inga 'aupito ki he ngaahi me'amo'ui') mo e/pe ekosisitemi' mo e ngaahi ngāue 'a e ekosisitemi'?	
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? 1.2 ngaahi ngāue 'i he pe ofi 'i e ngaahi feitu'u nofo'anga mahu'inga pe fakataputapui kau ai(ka 'oku 'ikai ngata pe 'i heni) ngaahi feitu'u 'oku tapu'i fakalao'(fakatātā'aki 'a e ngaahi paaka fakafonua', ngaahi feitu'u 'oku malu'i), mo e ngaahi feitu'u 'oku faka'amu ke malu'i', mo e ngaahi feitu'u mahu'inga ki he kau ma'u mafai fakalotofonua' mo e/pe kakai 'o e fonua' pe ngaahi komiunitii fakalotofonua'?	Yes 'Io
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5) 1.3 ngaahi liliu ki he ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele' mo e ngaahi koloa' tene uesia kovi 'a e ngaahi feitu'u nofo'anga', ngaahi 'ekosisitemi' pea moe/pe koe ma'u'anga mo'ui 'a e kakai'? (Fakatokanga'i: kapau 'oku ai ha fakangatanga ki he ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele', sio ki he Makatu'unga 5)	Yes 'Io
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)? 1.4 'omai ha ngaahi pole ki he ngaahi me'amo'ui 'oku malu'i(hangē ko e tāmata'i kinautolu, pe faka'auha 'enau feitu'u nofo'anga)?	Yes 'Io
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade? 1.5 fakakovi'i ange 'a hono faktau ta'efakalao 'o e fanga manu'?	No 'Ikai
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species? 1.6 fetuku mai 'o ha fa'ahinga monumanu fakatupu maumau?	Yes 'Io
1.7	adverse impacts on soils? 1.7 Uesia kovi 'a e kelekele?	Yes 'Io
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? 1.8 ta'aki 'a e ngaahi vaotā fakanatula', fakalalakala'i e ngaahi ngoua'anga pe toe tō 'o e ngaahi 'akau?	Yes 'Io
1.9	significant agricultural production? 1.9 lahi 'a e ta'aki 'o e ngoue' mo e tamate'i 'a e fanga manu' ki he me'akai mo e ngaahi koloa ke fakalelei'i mo tauhi 'a e mo'ui 'a e tangata'?	No 'Ikai
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? 1.10 tauhi mo tokanga'i 'a e fanga monumanu', pe toutai'i 'o e fanga ika' pe ngaahi me'atahi kehe?	No 'Ikai
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i> 1.11 fakalalahi e to'o e vai' mei he ngaahi feitu'u, liliu e anga e tu'u 'a e vai' 'i he funga fonua' pe lolofonua? Fakatātā'aki eni, langa 'o e kau'āke ta'ofi e vai', langa 'o e ngaahi fakatafenga vai', langa 'o e ngaahi pamu vai mei lolofonua'.	Yes 'Io
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹³ 1.12 ngāue'aki e fangamanu' pe ha me'amo'ui? ¹¹	No 'Ikai
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁴ 1.13 Ngāue'aki ha ngaahi koloa mahu'inga?(fakatātā'aki 'a e tānaki pea mo/pe koe ta'aki, langa fakataumu'a ki he fakaele pisinisi) ¹²	No 'Ikai
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? 1.14 uesia kovi fakavaha'apule'anga pe hoha'a fakamāmani lahi fekau'aki mo e 'ātakai'?	No 'Ikai
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks Feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' mo hono ngaahi pole'.		
<i>Would the potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
a.	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunamis or volcanic eruptions? 2.1 ngaahi feitu'u 'oku lavea ngofua ki he ngaahi fakatamaki fakanatula' hangē ko e mofuike, tāfea, holo 'a e kelekele, havili mālohi, peau lalahi, sunami pe pā 'a e mo'unga afi'?	Yes 'Io

¹³ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹¹ Sio ki he [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) pea mo 'ene [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#)

¹⁴ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

¹⁴ Sio ki he [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) pea mo 'ene [Nagoya Protocol](#) 'i he ngāue'aki mo fevahevahe'aki 'a e lelei mei hono ngāue'aki 'a e koloa fakanatula'.

2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events</i> b. 'oku tu'u lavea ngofua ki he ngaahi uesia 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea'?' Fakatātā'aki eni, 'aki e 'alu ke lahi ange 'a e 'uho'uha', la'ala'aa', kona 'a e tahi' mo e ngaahi fakatamaki lalahi'.	Yes 'Io
2.3	direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i> c. toe lavea ngofua ange ki he ngaahi nunu'a 'o e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea' 'i he taimini pe kaha'u'?' Fakatātā, 'e faka'ai'ai 'e he ngaahi liliu ki he palani 'o hono ngāue'aki 'o e kelekele' 'a e ano vai', pea iku 'o lahi ange 'a e tu'u lavea ngofua 'a e kakai' ki he feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea', tautau tefito ki he ano'.	Yes 'Io
d.	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
2.4	toe lahi ange 'a e ngaahi kasa kona 'e tukuange at uke fakalalahi ai e feliuliuaki 'o e 'ea'?	'Ikai
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security Makatu'unga 3: Tu'unga mo'ui lelei 'o e komiuni'i, tu'unga malu, moe tau'atāina		
<i>Would the potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? 3.1 fokotu'utu'u 'o e ngaahi langa'(hangē ko e hala, fale mo e ta'ofi'anga vai)?	Yes 'Io
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation? 3.2 'uli'i 'o e 'ea, longoa'a, ngalulu, kiu e hala, lavelavea, fakatamaki, pelepela, ngngana e maka, fakama'a?	Yes 'Io
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)? 3.3 fakatamaki fakatupunga 'e he maumau 'o e ngaahi kongokonga langa 'i he poloseki' (hangē ko e holo 'o ha fale)?	Yes 'Io
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health? 3.4 tō ha ngaahi mahaki(hangē ko e fanafanau fakataimi ha fanga ki'i manu 'i he feitu'u 'e fakahoko ai e poloseki'), mahaki pipihi mo 'ikai pipihi, mahamahaki e me'akai' mo e ma'ui faka'atamai'?	No 'Ikai
3.4	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? 3.4 fetuku, tauhi mo e ngāue'aki mo e/pe laku atu 'o e ngaahi me'a fakatu'utāmaki'(hangē ko e nfaahi koloa vela ngofua, penisini mo e ngaahi kemikale kehe lolotonga e ngāue')?	No 'Ikai
3.8	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)? 3.8 uesia kovi ki he ekosisitemi' pea mo e ngaahi ngāue 'a e ekosisitemi' 'oku 'aonga ki he mo'ui lelei 'a e kakai'(hangē ko e me'akai, fakama'a e vai)?	Yes 'Io
3.9	influx of project workers to project areas? 3.9 'ave 'o ha kau ngāue toko lahi ki he ngaahi feitu'u poloseki'?	Yes 'Io
3.10	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities? 3.10 ngāue'aki e kau le'o ke malu'i e ngaahi feitu'u mo e koloa 'o e poloseki'. Mo poupoua e ngāue'?	No 'Ikai
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage Makatu'unga 4: 'Ulungaanga fakafonua tukufakaholo'		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site? 4.1 ngaahi ngāue 'i he ngaahi feitu'u fakafonua' pe ofi ai'?	Yes 'Io
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes? 4.2 keli lahi, holoki, ue'i holo 'o e tu'unga lolotonga 'o e kelekele, tāfea pe ha ngaahi liliu 'i he 'ātakai'?	Yes 'Io
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts) 4.3 ngaahi uesia kovi ki he ngaahi feitu'u, ngaahi langa, pe ngaahi me'a 'oku 'i ai honau hisitōlia, tala, tukufakaholo pe mahu'inga he siasi', pā ha fa'ahinga founa 'o e 'ulungaanga fakafonua'(hangē ko e 'ilo, poto'i)? (Fakatokanga'i: ko e poloseki' 'oku 'uhinga ia ke malu'i mo fakatolonga 'a e ngaahi tukufakaholo', ka 'e lava pē ke nau uesia kovi'i ta'e'ilo 'a e ngaahi me'a 'oku nau taumu'a ke malu'i)	Yes 'Io
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Yes
4.4	uesia mo liliu e fōtunga mo e tu'unga fakanatula 'o e ngaahi feitu'u 'oku mahu'inga fakafonua?	'Io

4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No 'Ikai
4.5	ngāue'aki e ngaahi feitu'u mo e ngaahi koloa tukufakaholo' moe ngaahi 'ulungaanga tukufakaholo'(hangē ko e 'ulungaanga fakafonua, 'ilo tukufakaholo, ngaahi tau'olunga fakafonua) ke ma'u ai ha'anau pa'anga pe ko ha ngaahi taumu'a kehe ange?	
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement Makatu'unga 5: Fetukutuku mei he ngaahi 'api' mo e kumi fonua fo'ou'.		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes 'Io
5.1	fehikikitaki fakataimi pe ta'engata pea moe fehikikitaki kātoa pe fakakonga(kau ai e kakai 'oku 'ikai ken au ma'u fakalao e kelekele)?	
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes 'Io
5.2	mole e ma'u'anga mo'ui fakapa'anga' (hangē ko e mole 'a e koloa' ko e 'uhi', ko e fakangatangata e hono ngāue'aki' neongo 'oku 'ikai fai ha fehikikitaki)?	
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹⁵	No 'Ikai
5.3	pole 'o e 'ave pe tuli fakamālohi'? ¹³	
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes 'Io
5.4	uesia pe liliu e ngaahi founa pe lao vahevahe kelekele' mo e/pe totonu 'o e ngaahi komiunitii ki he' enau koloa'/ ngaahi totonu alepau ki he kelekele', 'api ma'u' pea mo/pe ko 'enau koloa'?	
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples Makatu'unga 6: Kakai totonu 'o e fonua/Kakai Tonga		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes 'Io
6.1	ngaahi feitu'u 'oku 'i ai 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua' (Kau ai e ngaahi feitu'u 'oku uesia 'e he poloseki)?	
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes 'Io
6.2	fakahoko e ngaahi ngāue ;i he ngaahi tofi'a 'oku ma'u 'e he kakai totonu 'o e fonua?	
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	Yes 'Io
6.3	ngaahi uesia (kovi pe lelei) 'i he totonu, kelekele, 'api ma'u mo e to'onga mo'ui tukufakaholo 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua' (neongo 'oku ma'u fakalao 'e he kakai' 'a e konga kelekele ko ia' pe 'ikai, Pea neongo 'e fakahoko e poloseki 'i loto he 'api ma'u 'o e kakai' pe 'ikai, pe neongo 'oku lau 'e he fonua' ko e kakai he feitu'u ko ia' ko e kakai totonu 'a e fonua' pe 'ikai)?	
<i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i> <i>Kapau ko e tali ki he fehu'i 6.3 ko e "io", tā 'e fu'ulahi 'a e ngaahi pole 'e fakatupu 'e he uesia 'a e poloseki'. Pea 'e fakakalakalasi leva 'a e poloseki' 'i he ngaahi poloseki 'oku lahi pe fu'ulahi ene ngaahi Pole</i>		
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No 'Ikai
6.4	'ikai ke 'i ai ha talatalanoa/fakataha 'o taau mo e 'ulungaanga fakafonua', ke ma'u 'a e taumu'a FPIC, fekau'aki mo e ngaahi me'a 'e malava ke' nau uesia 'a e totonu mo e fiema'u, kelekele, koloa mo e to'onga mo'ui tukufakaholo 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua'?	
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No 'Ikai

¹⁵ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

¹³ Ko e 'a 'Ave fakamālohi' (Forced eviction) 'oku fakamatala'i 'i heni ko e fakamavahe'i fakataimi pe fakmavahe'i 'osi ha taha, ngaahi famili pe komiuniti mei honau ngaahi 'api' pe feitu'u 'oku nau nofo ai', ka 'oku 'ikai ke nau loto ki ai, pea 'ikai ai ha lao ke malu'i pe ha fa'ahinga me'a ke malu'i'aki kinautolu. Ko e 'ave fakamālohi' 'oku' ne maumu'i 'a e ngaahi totonu 'oku fakatokanga'i faka-tu'apule'anga.

6.5	ngāue'aki 'a e ngaahi koloa fakanatula 'i he ngaahi konga kekelele 'a e kakai tonu 'o e fonua' ki he poloseki' pea/pe ki he fakalele pisinisi?	
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	Yes 'Io
6.6	tuli fakamālohi'i 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua' mei kau ai hono taputapu'i 'enau ngāue'aki 'enau konga kekelele' mo 'enau koloa'? Fakapapau'i e tu'uma'u mo hoa e ngahi tali' mo e ngaahi tali 'i he Makatu'unga 5 'i 'olunga'.	
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	fkafaingata'a'ia'i 'a e ngaahi palani mo e foktu'utu'u 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua'?	'Ikai
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	'omai ha ngaahi pole ki he ma'u'anga mo'ui 'a e kakai totonu 'o e fonua'	'Ikai
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes 'Io
6.9	ngaahi uesia 'i he 'ulungaanga fakafonua 'o e kakai 'o e fonua', kau ai hono ngāue'aki fakapisinisi pe ngāue'aki 'enau ngaahi 'ilo mo e anga tukufakaholo' <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i> Fakapapau'i 'oku hohohoko ho tali mo e ngaahi tali 'i he Makatu'unga 4 'i 'olunga'.	
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Matatu'unga 7: Kau ngāue mo e 'ātakai 'o e ngāue		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he: (fakatokanga 'i: 'ai 'eni ki he poloseki' mo e kau konituleki'.)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.1	founga ngāue 'oku' ne maumau'i 'a e ngaahi lao ngāue fakafonua' mo e tu'unga ngāue faka-tu'apule'anga'?	'Ikai
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.2	founga ngāue 'oku' ne faka'ikai'i 'a e tau'atāina 'a e toko taha ngāue' mo e alea mo e kau taki ngāue'?	'Ikai
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.3	fakangāue'i e kauleka te'eki ta'u fakalao ke ngāue'?	'Ikai
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.4	fkamālohi'i e kau ngāue'?	'Ikai
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Yes
7.5	founga ngāue fakamakehekehe pe filifili mānako mo e/ pe si'isi'i e vahevahe tataua e faingamaālie'?	'Io
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes 'Io
7.6	ngaahi pole fekau'aki moe malum o e mo'ui lelei 'a e kau ngāue' 'i he ngāue', ko e 'uhi', ko e ngaahi fakatu'utāmaki fakasino, fakakemikale mo faka'atamai (kau heni 'a e tā mo e fakamamahi) 'i he lolotonga hono fakahoko 'a e poloseki'?	
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Makatu'unga 8: Ko e 'Ulii', Faka'ehi'ehi' pea mo e Ngāue fakapotooto 'aki 'a e ngaahi koloa'		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i> <i>E kau nai 'a e poloseki 'i he, pē 'e iku nai 'a e poloseki ki he:</i>		
1.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.1	tukuange atu 'o e ngaahi me'a faka'uli 'ātakai' 'i he ngāue faka'aho' 'o malava ke ne faka-faingata'a'ia'i 'a e ola fakalotofonua', fakafonua' mo/pe faka-vaha'a fonua'?	'Ikai
1.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	ne fakatupu 'a e veve(veve fakatu'utāmaki mo e veve 'ikai ke fakatu'utāmaki)?	'Io
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.4	Ngāue'aki e ngaahi kemikale 'oku 'ikai tali fakamāmani lahi? Hangē ko e DDT, PCBs mo e ngaahi kemikale kehe 'oku hiki 'i he ngaahi aleapau faka-vaha'a pule'anga' hangē ko e Montreal Protocol , Minamata Convention , Basel Convention , Rotterdam Convention , Stockholm Convention	'Ikai
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.5	ngāue'aki ha faito'o tāmatae inisēkite 'e uesia kovi ki he 'ātakai' pe mo'ui 'a e kakai'?	'Ikai
8.5	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

8.5 fu'ulahi hono ngāue'aki 'o e ivi, ngaahi me'a fakanatula mo e/pe vai'?

'Ikai