FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Pacific Islands
Country (ies):	Tonga
Project Title:	Integrated Land and Agro-ecosystem Management Systems (ILAMS) in Tonga
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/TON/001/GFF
GEF ID:	5578
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation
Project Executing Partners:	MAFF, MEIDECC, MLSNR, MIA, MORDI, Tonga Trust
Project Duration:	4 years, plus 10 months extension
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	S 21^{0}20'20.53" W 174^{0}57'05.57" S 21^{0}11'54.58" W 175^{0}06'36.49" S 19^{0}40'40.88" W 174^{0}16'52.34" S 18^{0}38'12.88" W 173^{0}56'18.96"

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	20 September 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	15 February 2017
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	31 August 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) [2]	31 October 2021
Actual Implementation End Date[3]:	n/a

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	$2,344,954

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] In case of a project extension.

[3] Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[4]:	$7,170,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	$1,997,362
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021[5]	$808,440

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	8 December 2020
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	August-September 2019
Actual Mid-term review date:	1 November 2019 – 9 February 2020
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)[7]:	**No**
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	**August-September 2021**
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	**Yes**
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required[8]	**Yes**

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS

[4] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

[5] Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

[6] The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

[7] Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

[8] Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Overall risk rating:	M

Status

Implementation Status *(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):*	Final PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Taniela Hoponoa, Project Manager, SAP	taniela.hopona@fao.org
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GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lianchawii Chhakchhuak, GEF Programming Specialist, GEF Coordination Unit, FAO	Lianchawii.Chhakchhuak@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	**Description of indicator(s)[9]**	**Baseline level**	**Mid-term target[10]**	**End-of-project target**	**Level at 30 June 2021**	**Progress rating [11]**
Objective(s): To strengthen the resilience of communities by enhancing land tenure systems, improving forest management, and piloting an integrated agro-ecosystem approach to rehabilitate degraded landscapes.						
Component 1: Improving the enabling environment for integrated land and agro-ecosystem management.						
Outcome 1.1: Increased acknowledgement and incorporation of integrated land and agro-ecosystem management principles in national policies, laws, and regulations.	**1.** Integrated land and agro-ecosystem management principles and approaches mainstreamed in national policies, laws, and regulations	No Policies specifically indicate intention to promote ILAMS.	3 ILAMS Policy Intention Papers developed	At least 3 ILAMS Policy Intention Papers developed and published to inform national policies, strategies and plans. National Land Use Policy Document adopted by Government.	The 4 Ministries (MAFF, MEIDECC, MLSNR, MIA) going through reviews of their draft ILAMS Policy Intention Papers for finalisation. The Land Use Policy halted as the Government has not been able to move forward in its public reform to decide where the Planning and Urban Management Authority (PUMA) responsible for the LUP sits.	**MU**

[9] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

[10] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

[11] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

Outcome 1.2: Reliable information on land tenure is available to guide land use planning and facilitate the application of sustainable land management nationwide.	**2.** Number of 'complete watershed' areas with up to date cadastral maps used for GIS-based applications for land use planning and for monitoring land use changes over time.	None of the 'complete watershed' areas i.e., project locations have up-to-date allotment cadastre layer of map data available for developing mapping products.	Up-to-date allotment cadastre layer of map data available for developing mapping products.	4 'complete watershed' areas, with completed up to date cadastral maps used for GIS-based applications for land use planning and for monitoring land use changes over time.	• The Survey Maps of the whole 'Eua watershed area has been completed. • The Survey Maps 4 target localities defined as watersheds in the project document, within which the 4 pilot villages are located have also been completed. More work is needed on the digitization of Registration Records.	**S**
	3. Degree of completion of allotment map data capture and quality improvement work	Less than 10% of both the tax and town allotments in the right allotment map data quality for digital capture	Allotment map data capture and quality improvement work at least 70% completed	Allotment map data capture and quality improvement work 100% completed.	A total of 6423 Survey Plans have been scanned ready for the database, comprising 65% completion nationwide. The Survey Plans of the most northern islands groups of Niuafo'ou and Niuatoputapu have not commenced. • For Tongatapu, 98% of town allotments and 100% of tax allotments completed. • For 'Eua, 100% of town and tax allotments completed. • For Ha'apai, 100% of town and tax allotments completed. • For Vava'u, 100% villages have both town allotments and tax allotment Survey Plans and maps completed.	**S**

	4. Level of in house capacity in MLSNR for data capture and input	Tonga SOLA system not able to utilize spatial functionality of SOLA to deal with the cadastral mapping due to significant gaps in capacity for data capture and data quality.	Tools required for data improvement work in place and local staff received training on these tools.	By project end MLSNR staff have assumed all responsibility for data capture and input	The project supplied a 42in scanner to help with the digitization of data. MLSNR staff trained on the 11 Standard Operating Procedures for data capture have made good progress in the digitization of cadastral data for the SOLA database.	**S**
	5. Capacity of MLSNR to streamline business processes and accept applications and new survey plan data digitally through the internet.	Land administrative processes and services predominantly paper-based		MLSNR is actively accepting applications and new survey plan data digitally through the internet.	While the data capture of survey plans is close to completion as reported above, more work is required on land registration records. There are also significant work that will need to be done in the area of online security of the MLSNR server to protect sensitive data and the database. The recruitment of the SOLA & Open Tenure (OT) Specialist was finalised during the last week of June 2021, to configure the OT mobile app for community use and will support the staff at MLSNR/GIS Unit in the SOLA database quality assurance work and further steps for the SOLA platform for the national land administration system.	**U**

Outcome 1.3: Improved strategic planning of forest resources.	**6.** Extent of application of **National Strategic Forest Development Plan** by Central and local government bodies and civil society organizations	No National Strategic Forest Development Plan exists to implement the 2009 Tonga Forest Policy.	Management Plan for Forestry and Trees Resources in Tonga, 2017 published	The Management Plan for Forestry and Trees Resources in Tonga, 2017 published and key priorities implemented by Central and Local Government bodies and Civil Society Organizations	The term "National Strategic Forest Development Plan" is replaced by "Management Plan for Forestry and Trees Resources in Tonga" (MPFTR), which was published in 2017. Key priorities in the 2017 MPFTR implemented include: • Guidelines for the propagation of 5 main timber trees (kauri pine, mahogany, pinus caribea, red cedar and teak) have been completed. • Training module for the propagation of timber trees. • A monitoring and reporting framework for the state of the forests and tree resources has been completed for use by the Forestry Division.	**S**
	7. Degree to which National Forest Monitoring System (FMS) is utilised in planning	No Forest Monitoring System in place	Conceptual design and workplan for establishing the FMS developed; implementation at least 15% completed.	A fully functional FMS is in place and its data outputs are being used in planning by key entities of central and local Government and civil society organisations.	• A needs assessment has been carried out with a conceptual design completed and computer equipment including mobile tablets for field data collections have been delivered. • A Discussion Paper on the design of National Forestry Inventory (NFI) in Tonga has been completed and some preliminary work done on NFI capacity building. A FMS digital platform with database however has not been designed. • The Head of Forestry has agreed on the use of SOLA/OT, configured for land use as the platform and Forestry staff in which Forestry Division staff will receive training. • The Head of Forestry has also agreed on a FMS based on the current needs and capacity to support a consolidated "State of the Forest and Tree Resources of Tonga" process for periodic monitoring and reporting of outcomes under the various components of the legal and policy framework.	**MU**

Component 2: Site-based capacities for evidence-based negotiation of land use planning, management and tenure rights						
Outcome 2.1: Capacities for evidence-based, and negotiated formulation of resource management plans at landscape and village levels, clarification of farmers' tenure rights and obligations.	**8.** Frequency of meeting of multi-stakeholder mechanisms in target locations	N/A	Multi-stakeholder mechanisms are active at least twice per year in target locations	Multi-stakeholder mechanisms are active at least twice per year in target locations	• The various Village Committees participated in ILAMS Plans consultations and are involved in coordinating project activities within their communities. • Rather than establishing separate mechanisms in the target locations only, the project facilitated the establishment of a national coordination mechanism that support regular and ongoing extension services and FFS events under the umbrella of a National Extension Advisory Committee, expanding on a national expert group on soils that was established in 2019. The stakeholders agreed that this Committee's roles be expanded to cover the national coordination of the FFS activities. • The project also strengthened its partnership with Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation (MORDI) Tonga Trust, working together in coordination of support to agricultural development in communities in the context of their Village Community Development Plans.	**S**
	9. Representativeness of participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms in target locations.	N/A	All key stakeholder groups (commoners and nobles, men and women) participate actively in the mechanisms	All key stakeholder groups (commoners and nobles, men and women) participate actively in the mechanisms	While no formal mechanisms have been established in target localities, discussion on coordination of extension services as mentioned above, pointed to a need to support the coordination mechanisms already in place within the context of the Village Community Development Plans, in partnership with MORDI, supporting the various Village Committees already in place.	**MU**

	10. Percentage of participants in multi-stakeholder mechanisms consider that the mechanism contributes significantly to resolving issues that impede equitable and sustainable approaches to land management *[Note: Project team **propose to revise** this indicator to refocus on "Measure of the effectiveness of the ILAMS Plans in supporting the adoption of ILAMS practices."]*	N.A	50%	80%	As mentioned above, no specific mechanism was established so no assessment was done on effectiveness. The proposed ILAMS Plans are in draft forms but there have been significant delays in the finalization of the spatial layouts using maps from SOLA/OT as platform configured for land use, due to delays in recruitment of the SOLA/OT Specialist.	**U**
	11. Degree of initial implementation of 'Eua Watershed Management Plan (EWMP)	Inter-sectoral Committee established with GIZ support, to coordinate work on a Catchment Area Management Plan.	Draft Plan developed, including identification of alternatives for farmers to reduce encroachment, and rehabilitation plans for degraded forest areas.	Operational plan developed for the implementation of the 'Eua WMP over at least the project period, and corresponding activities implemented in accordance with the plan.	The Inter-sectoral Committee established with GIZ support has long ceased to exist after key members have either retired or have moved to new jobs. As there were no documentation of work carried out in terms of a draft EWMP, the project had to start from scratch with a new Draft drafted.	**MS**

					Rehabilitation work has nevertheless begun in areas where the farmers have been relocated, using seedlings of native trees supplied from the nursery installed at 'Eua Forestry Division by the project. Three Operational Plans have been developed for all of Tonga, including 'Eua Water Catchment: (i) rehabilitation of degraded land with forest and trees; (ii) enhancement of regrowth forest; and (iii) tree seedling nurseries.	
	12. Effectiveness of the Plan in reducing encroachment on forests in the watershed.	75 ha of farmed land within the catchment areas (45 registered tax allotments) relocated and rehabilitated with forest as a conservation area	90 ha of farmed land rehabilitated with forest as part of the expanded 'Eua Watershed Catchment area under the WMP	No new instances of clearance of forests in the watershed for agriculture	While the Plan itself is only in its first draft and no consultations has been carried out, a Monitoring protocols for the Code of Harvesting Practice for the 'Eua forestry plantations has been completed. A significant area of the water catchment is forest plantation. Fences and signs have been installed as well as rehabilitation to native forest where farmers have been relocated from, is resulting in no new encroachment reported.	**S**

Component 3: Strengthening of capacities for the formulation and implementation of sustainable land management practices with an integrated R2R approach						
Outcome 3.1: Increased capacities in Government institutions and NGOs for identifying and supporting SLM practice.	**13.** Numbers of staff members in Government institutions and NGOs who have received effective training through the modules *[Note: Project team **propose to revise** this indicator, as follow-up to the MTR recommendation to revise the RF, to combine with indicator 14 below on making regular use of the modules. The indicators to read, "Numbers of staff members in Government institutions and NGOs who received effective training through the modules and making regular use of the modules."]*	zero		20 members of Government institutions and 28 members of NGOs have received training through the modules and 'how to' manuals, and show improved knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) as a result	Under a LoA with MAFF to develop modules and coordinate training and strengthening of multi-stakeholder mechanisms and partnerships in the delivery of extension services to support and promote the adoption of ILAMS practices by village communities: • 30 staff from MAFFF Research, Extension and Women, Livestock and Forestry Divisions and staff from MORDI received training on the use of PRA tools. • Training was also provided on Vulnerability Analysis to Climate Change. • Training workshops were also held in the 4 main island groups on Soil Health and Water management; pests and diseases; Diagnostic skills (plant health clinic and soil health card). • A total of 99 participants attended FFS training in the 4 island groups. Under a LOA with TCDT: • A total of 93 women from 7 Women Village Groups participated in conservation of plants with high cultural and medicinal values. Other trainings by the project team: • In Hango, 'Eua, demonstrations were established and implemented in the use of mucuna as ground cover to protect soil moisture and for soil conditioning. A 100 square meters plot was planted with mucuna seeds. Mucuna plants have been planted in bigger areas and some intercroppings with Colocasia and Xanthosoma taro. • Beyond Hango, the Project Manager carried out training of Project Field Officers and MAFF staff as trainers and of communities in the use of mucuna.	**S**
	Number of members in Government institutions and NGOs making				[indicator combined with 13 above]	

	regular use of the training manuals *[Note: Project team **propose to delete** and combine with above indicator on training on the manuals. The revision is follow-up to the MTR recommendation oi revise the RF]*					
Outcome 3.2: Increased capacities in local communities in the target localities to develop, apply and adapt SLM practices.	**14.** Number of tax allotments (‘*api tukuhau*) in target localities on which integrated agroecosystem management practices are applied, including more than one of the following: - Use of piggery digestate as fertiliser - Use of cover crops - Enrichment of fallows - Integrated pest management		75 ‘api tukuhau (tax allotments) covering 250ha, with at least 12 ‘api tukuhau covering 40ha in each of the target localities	225 ‘api tukuhau covering 750ha, with at least 30 ‘api tukuhau covering100ha in each of the target localities	The estimated total area covered is more than 1068ha covering 330 ‘api tukuhau, comprising: • 412ha arable land available including 49 ‘api tukuhau (tax allotments) in the 4 pilot villages have benefited from integrated agroecosystem management practices in the forms of reduced crop damages from better management of roaming pigs and expanding the agricultural biodiversity of agroecosystems through provision of seedlings and planting of a wider range of trees and crops. About another 20 tax allotments (area estimate not included) in surrounding villages benefited from protection of crops from roaming and wild pigs as a result of pig fencing along villages boundaries and installation of both ‘a-puaka Tonga fences and ‘a-puaka palangi pens. • more than 400ha in 4 extra villages (Houma, Pea, Popua, Lapaha) involved in conservation and revival of plants with high cultural and medicinal value by Women’s Groups, in partnership with TCDT. • about 256ha of more than 92 toutu’u systems (traditional communal management) in partnership with MORDI: 32 in Tongatapu, 16 in ‘Eua, 24 in Vava’u and 20 in Ha’apai, which strengthened the agroforestry aspects of the systems.	**S**

	Increased use of agroforestry trees for animal feed, household or commercial tree products and/or nutrient cycling				Other areas not estimated include those beyond the pilot villages that benefited from: • supply of seedlings and planting materials planted at tax allotments have been supported by upgrading the nurseries, through supplies of nursery shade cloth and structures at: - MAFF-Forestry Division nurseries in; Tokomololo (Tongatapu), Pangai (Ha'apai) and Fatai (Vava'u) and 'Eua. - Hango College nursery and Seed Centre in 'Eua • Supplies of seedlings and planting materials through strengthened partnership with MORDI.	
	15. Reduction in the amounts of firewood collected from vulnerable forest areas (in the target localities where such forest areas exist).	Baseline to be established at project start	25% reduction over baseline levels (baseline to be established at project start)	75% reduction over baseline levels	No biodigesters installed yet as replacement to firewood.	**U**
	Percentage increase in water harvesting and storage capacity in target communities (m^3/month).	Baseline to be established at project start	At least 20% increase in water storage capacity in whole area where piggeries and intercropping systems will be covered under each ILAMP.	At least 50% increase in water storage capacity in whole area where piggeries and intercropping systems will be covered under each ILAMP.	*Validation of baseline data through household surveys by the project team during first year of the project indicates water supplies for all pilot villages are considered adequate and no longer a priority issue. The indicator is therefore considered irrelevant.*	**n/a**

	*[Note: Project team **propose to delete** this indicator as the validation of baseline data through household surveys by the project team indicates water supplies for all pilot villages are considered adequate and no longer a priority issue. The revision is follow-up to the MTR recommendation to revise the RF]*					
	16. Availability of water to local communities in target localities. *[Note: Project team **propose to revise** this indicator to "No change in availability of water to local communities in target localities as a result of adopting new piggery management practices. The revision is follow-up to the MTR recommendation to revise the RF]*	Baseline to be established at project start	No net reduction in water availability for domestic uses in pilot communities, despite the establishment of piggeries.	No net reduction in water availability for domestic uses in pilot communities, despite the establishment of piggeries.	There has not been any water shortage reported as result of installation of piggeries under the project.	**S**

	17. Percentage reduction in crop damage and loss from roaming pigs in pilot communities and demonstration sites.	Baseline to be established at project start	On average farmers in the pilot communities report a 25% reduction in the areas of crops damaged by roaming pigs.	On average farmers in the pilot communities report a 75% reduction in the areas of crops damaged by roaming pigs. The total area benefitting from reduced degradation over the life of the project will be 245ha.	About 69 tax allotments (223ha) protected with evidence of reduced damage from reduction in roaming pigs where boundary fencing and piggery fencing (‘a puaka Tonga) have been installed.	**S**
	18. Numbers of farmers in target localities with increased crop yields	Baseline to be established at project start	12 farmers in each target locality with 15% increases in crop yields over 40ha.	30 farmers in each target locality with 15% increases in crop yields over 100ha.	Yield data were not collected in the beginning to be able to calculate % increases. Productivity have however increased due to improved provisions of seedlings and planting material and overall increase in number of crops, vegetables and fruit trees planted, covering well over 100ha.	**MS**
	19. Numbers of farmers in target localities who report an increase of at least 20% in the numbers of established (live after 1 year) trees on their farms	Baseline to be established at project start	75 farmers report an increase of at least 20% in the numbers of established (live after 1 year) trees on their farms	225 farmers report an increase of at least 20% in the numbers of established (live after 1 year) trees on their farms	As reported in indicator 14 above, more than 92 toutu’u systems (traditional communal management) were designed and established that strengthened the agroforestry aspects of the whole systems. The project team is continuing to collect field data including total on number of trees per household, to identify those planted since the project vs those that existed before the project as part of the M&E database. The gaps in data has not allowed for proper calculation of number who achieved 20% increase at time of reporting. Anecdotal evidence is the target will likely be achieved.	**MS**

	20. Avoidance of CH_4 emissions as a result of the use of piggery waste as biogas fuel	N/A	247tCO_2eq/year	247tCO_2eq/year (988t total by project end)	No progress. The negotiations of a contract with the preferred Service Provider from RFP for biodigester installation was not successful. The project team has started the procurement process for a prefabricated biodigester model.	**U**
	21. Numbers of households benefiting from biogas produced from piggery biodigesters	No households use biogas and 70% use bottled gas	70, with a corresponding 7% reduction in the amounts of bottled gas used	130, with a corresponding 14% reduction in the amounts of bottled gas used	The project went through 3 RFP processes for installation of biodigesters that were not successful at securing technical support services to design biodigesters. The project team is now in the process of procuring off the shelf pre-fabricated model to be customized to the piggery pens already installed. 15 pig pens ('a puaka palangi) have been installed in pilot villages, with cement floor and drainage for channeling wastewater to the biodigesters, when installed.	**U**
	22. Number of people in target villages where pig management practices have been modified who report no reduction in their abilities to meet social and cultural obligations	Baseline to be established at project start	100% of interviewees in villages where pig management practices have been modified report that there has been no reduction in their abilities to meet social and cultural obligations	100% of interviewees in villages where pig management practices have been modified report that there has been no reduction in their abilities to meet social and cultural obligations	There have been no reduction in the ability of communities to meet their social cultural obligations. On the contrary, a second generation of piglets are now available from the 16 pigs with superior genetics received for improving their pig genetics pool. It is estimated at 50% of local pig operators to now own a grossed breed, which should help enhance local breeds. Husbandry training have been delivered.	**S**

Outcome 3.3. Increased capacities for the formulation and implementation of forest restoration plans, and for supporting improved management of forests, mangroves, and trees outside forests.	**23.** Area in target localities covered by operational plans and Sustainable Forest Management Agreements (SFMAs) that are under effective implementation. *[Note: Project team **propose to revise** this indicator to replace SFMAs with "Management Plans (MPs) for forests and tree resources at the individual forest reserve or property level". The SFMA concepts do not fit Tonga's regulatory environment and context. The revision is follow-up to the MTR recommendation to revise the RF]*	No areas under SFMAs		Forestry Division and communities concerned agree that the provisions of operational plans and SFMAs covering 150ha[12] are being met	Only 'Eua Catchment has a draft MP drafted. The proposed Management Plans (MPs) instead of SFMAs for forests and tree resources at the individual forest reserve or property level have not materialized. The project has nevertheless developed Guidelines for the development of Operational Plans for the key areas of: 1. Agro-forestry plantings 2. Rehabilitation of degraded land 3. Enhancement of forest regrowth 4. Small-scale nurseries for the local production of tree seedlings. These Guidelines form the basis for the Forestry Division and stakeholders to develop Plans for specific areas.	**MS**

[12] Assuming 20% of each tax allotment = 225 total covering 750ha to be trees/forest

	24. Numbers of tree nurseries nationwide able to meet their seed supply requirements	No nurseries currently meet seed supply requirement	30% of tree nurseries nationwide are able to meet at least 90% of their seed supply requirements	80% of tree nurseries nationwide are able to meet at least 90% of their seed supply requirements	The nurseries established or upgraded by the project are now meeting requirements for some trees such as mei, coconuts, timber trees for boundaries and natives for ecosystem rehabilitation. The demand for ‘ahi however is very high across the country and supplies are often reported as short of demand. • 6 community nurseries have been installed or upgraded in partnership with village Women Groups under TCDT. • Community nursery at Haveluliku upgraded. • Nursery at ‘Eua Forestry is specifically for native trees to rehabilitate the water catchment area. • The project provided training on composting techniques for improving soils at nurseries and also supplied shredders at each island to support the compost activities. • Nurseries upgraded at MAFF-Forestry Division nurseries: - Tokomololo (Tongatapu); - Pangai (Ha'apai); - Fatai (Vava'u); and - Mata’aho (‘Eua). - Hango College nursery and Seed Centre in 'Eua. .	**S**
	25. Number of tree nurseries nationwide with long term funding needs ensured	No nursery has secure long term funding	30% of tree nurseries nationwide with long term funding needs ensured (from sources other than short term project-based support)	80% of tree nurseries nationwide with long term funding needs ensured (from sources other than short term project-based support)	Guidelines for developing Operational Plans for nurseries have been developed, which covers financial sustainability.	**MU**

	26. Area of agricultural land returned to forest use in the target localities (where land managers express intention to maintain the area under forest and there are at least XX trees/ha already present alive after 1 year)	Baseline to be established at project start	30ha	100ha	Agro-forestry systems strengthened with new plantings exceeded 100ha at farm level. These however are not specific 'forest use', except for boundaries. More tree replanting have been carried out over 50has in the 'Eua watershed area where farmers have been relocated. The project also provided support for casual labour to support the production of 8,000 seedlings almost ready for planting.	**MS**
<u>Component 4</u>: Knowledge Generation and Dissemination and Monitoring and Evaluation.						
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of lessons learned and good practices in current and future interventions, facilitated.	**27.** Number of ILAMS reports presented at R2R regional meetings or shared with R2R regional networks.	zero	n/a	At least 2 technical reports presented at R2R regional meetings or disseminated through R2R regional networks	The project presented on the ILAMS practices as case study of R2R approach at a Pacific R2R event at the 9th IW Conference. The project also attended and presented the experiences and lessons learned at the regional R2R meetings. No Technical Reports have been shared yet on the regional R2R platform.	**U**
	28. Number of Technical or Policy reports published online, including on MAFFF website and ECC Portal. [*Note: The Project Team proposes this* ***indicator should be revised****, beyond Technical and Policy Reports. To better align with sharing of*	zero	n/a	At least 10 Technical or Policy reports published on MAFFF website and ECC Portal	No Reports have been published online yet. This will be led by a Communications Specialist currently being recruited to support knowledge management as well as communications. The project has an active presence in social media with 1.1k members in its Facebook Group page (https://www.facebook.com/groups/763339937157345/).	**U**

	knowledge, the indicator should include all online presence, such as media coverage and presence on social media.]					

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1: Increased acknowledgement and incorporation of integrated land and agro-ecosystem management principles in national policies, laws, and regulations.	*1*. Follow up with focal points of the 4 key Ministries on the reviews of the draft Policy Intention Papers, then organize virtual feedback for finalization.	STA	End july
Outcome 1.2: Reliable information on land tenure is available to guide land use planning and facilitate the application of sustainable land management nationwide	*2*. The target to streamline business processes and accept applications and new survey plan data digitally through the internet was unrealistic. Clarify with the SOLA team at MLSNR what a more realistic target is around data digitization and data quality .	NPM	End July
Outcome 1.3: Improved strategic planning of forest resources.	*3.* Organize training of Forestry staff on SOLA/OT mobile app for the National Forest Monitoring System (FMS)	STA. NPM. SOLA/OT Specialist	End August
	4. Upload map layers for the pilot villages on SOLA/OT Community Server as platform for spatial layout of the ILAMS Plans.	SOLA/OT Specialist	End July
	5. Organize a meeting involving key stakeholders (Head of Forestry Division, MAFF, Tonga Water Board, and Aotearoa Forestry Ltd, and community representatives) on a process for reviewing the draft Watershed Management Plan (EWMP) prepared.	NPM	mid July
Outcome 3.2: Increased capacities in	*6*. FAO-SAP Operations and Administration teams to urgently complete procurement of the pre-fabricated biodigesters.	NPM, STA	mid July

local communities in the target localities to develop, apply and adapt SLM practices.	*7*. Project Field Officers with supervision of the NPM and support of the STA to maintain efforts in data collection of trees, crops, seedlings etc. to support calculations and tracking of Results Framework indicators.	PFOs, NPM, STA	End August
Outcome 3.3. Increased capacities for the formulation and implementation of forest restoration plans, and for supporting improved management of forests, mangroves, and trees outside forests.	*9***.** Organize a meeting with Forestry Division and key stakeholders on the use of the Guidelines for Operation Plans developed.	NPM	End August
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of lessons learned and good practices in current and future interventions, facilitated.	10**.** Liaise with MEIDECC to discuss creating a page on the climate change portal for uploading all Technical Reports.	NPM	Mid-July

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs[13]	Expected completion date [14]	Achievements at each PIR[15]					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance[16] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Output 1.1.1: Policy intention papers to inform sectoral policy and planning processes	Q4 2020/ Q1 2021	4 Policy Intention Papers drafted for key Ministries (MAFF, MEIDECC, MLSNR, MIA)	The 4 draft PIRs reviewed by the STA with only preliminary review by two of the Ministries.	No change. Ministry Focal Points selected before covid 19 travel restrictions stopped the STA from travel.	Ministries reviewing their Policy Intention Papers (PIP).		85%	The 4 Government Ministries need technical support to facilitate internal consultations for reviewing their respective draft PIPs. Review by the Ministries require hands-on facilitation by the STA that has been made difficult with covid travel restrictions.
Output 1.1.2: National Land Use Policy (NLUP) document	Q2 2020	The draft NLUP is under review and tied to public sector reform to identify the Government Agency to be responsible.	No change. The NLUP is tied up with the public reform in transforming the Planning and Urban Management Authority into a Spatial	No change.	No change.		50%	Government has not yet made a decision which Ministry the responsible agency PUMA comes under. There is not much the project team can do as it is the Government that need to drive the process, which so far seems not to be a priority.

			Planning Authority.					
Output 1.2.1: Enhanced National System of Land Administration, and operational with spatial functionality of SOLA utilized to recommend allowable land uses, monitor land use changes over time and clarify tenure.	Q4 2020	Procedures and Protocols in place to compile and digitize cadastral data in the quality required for SOLA. About 40% of town allotment cadastral data to be digitized.	The digitization of land registration records (tax and town allotments) are progressing well. Town allotment records for all islands are near complete, except for Vava'u. The records of tax allotments completed for Tongatapu and 'Eua with Ha'apai 86%. The	Good progress on cadastral data capture. Survey maps digitization helped by the A3 scanner procured by the project. More work is required for the digitization of land registration records.	The digitization of Survey Plans is near completion. The majority of registration records however are still in paper form, yet to be digitized.		70%	The procurement of a A3 scanner helped progress in digitization of survey cadastral maps. The digitization of land registration records need more effort. Focus for rest of the project will be on configuration of SOLA Open Tenure (SOLA/OT), the 'younger brother' of SOLA developed by FAO specifically for communities. The main challenge has been the procurement of the services of a SOLA/OT Specialist.

[13] Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

[14] As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

[15] Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

[16] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			tax allotments records for Vava'u and the Niuas are only 3% completed. Updating the cadaster data for informal tenure is yet to commence.					
Output 1.3.1: National Strategic Forestry Development Plan developed	Q4 2017	Completed.	n/a	n/a	n/a		100%	The Management Plan for Forestry and Trees Resources in Tonga, 2017 has been published but limited public consultations.
Output 1.3.2: National Forest Monitoring System	Q2 2021	ToR developed for an international consultant to lead.	A needs assessment has been completed with options for the System identified.	The Forests & Tree Resources consultant is on board. National Forest Inventory activities commenced.	Computer equipment and mobile tablets for data collection have been delivered to Forestry Division.		40%	The Forests & Tree Resources consultant advise is not to pursue the development of a fully functional NFMS as this is beyond Tonga's current needs and capacity to resource it into the future. Instead, propose to develop a consolidated "State of Forests and Tree Resources of Tonga" process for periodic monitoring and reporting of outcomes under the various components of the legal and policy framework.

								The Forestry team will be trained in SOLA/OT for data collection and as the platform for mapping forest and tree resources.
Output 2.1.1: Multi-stakeholder mechanisms for the negotiation of resource management and tenure	Q2 2021	The key stakeholders were involved in the consultations for ILAMS Plans.	No change	No change	No separate mechanisms established for target localities. A National Extension Advisory Committee, has however been proposed by stakeholders		50%	Rather than establishing specific mechanisms for the target localities, stakeholders have agreed to a National Extension Advisory Committee that will coordinate support to integrated agro-ecosystems approach. Working in partnership with MORDI also strengthen stakeholder coordination in the context of Village Development Plans. The Inter-sectoral Committee for the 'Eua Catchment Area ceased to exist.
Output 2.1.2: Negotiated and evidence-based plans for land use and integrated agroecosystem management at landscape and village levels	Q1 2021	Draft ILAMS Plans drafted for Ta'anga and Haveluliku. Consultations have been completed for all 4 pilot villages as well as baseline surveys. Template for	The ILAMS Plans are yet to be finalised when the spatial layout and cadastral maps of the villages have been updated to include the 'informal' customary tenure	ILAMS Plans redrafted with focus on land use mapping for tracking land use changes by the communities.	The procurement of services of a SOLA/OT Specialist completed last week of June 2021. The Parcel layers maps have been sourced and ready to be loaded to SOLA as spatial layout of the		50%	The project team is exploring the customization of the open-source software, Open Tenure, to confirm tenure and map the spatial layout of villages (town and tax allotments) as basis for the Plans. To date, finalising the spatial layout has been difficult to finalise as the household data used for the baseline surveys are not fully aligned with the land registration and cadastral map data in the land administration system because tenure is both based on land lease under the Lands Act and 'informal'

		collecting and compiling agro-ecosystem data completed.	arrangements.		villages, as basis for the Plans.			customary arrangements and agreements amongst family members.
Output 2.1.3: 'Eua Watershed Area Management Plan developed, and implemented	Q1 2021	Stocktake of the Management Plan document carried out. Farmers have been relocated from the expanded watershed area and MAFF has commenced replanting of forest trees in those areas.	No change towards the 'Management Plan for the watershed area. Work is continuing on further rehabilitation of degraded land where farmers used to farm.	No change.	1st Draft of 'Eua Water Catchment Area Management Plan drafted.		40%	Since the completion of the SPC/GIZ project, the cross-sector Committee that was established to drive the development of the EWMP has not been active and those involved have moved to other positions. The Committee no longer exists. A draft that was developed with support of the SPC/GIZ project could not be found anywhere so the project had to start from scratch.
Output 3.1.1: Training modules for extension agents	Q4 2020	Yet to commence.	A Letter of Agreement (LOA) has been developed for MAFF to drive the development of training modules	Coordination and training on modules for extension services has been carried out under a LoA with MAFF.	Training modules prepared.		70%	While activities were implemented by MAFF, the project placed focus on strengthening the coordination of delivery of extension services by multiple extension agents (MAFF Extension Services, MORDI, Nishi Trading Ltd), all were involved in the development of the training modules.

			for the extension agents.					
Output 3.1.2: Manuals for use by extension agents	Q4 2020	Yet to commence.	Cover under same LOA for Output 3.1.1 as well as output/deliverable under 3.2.1.	Same as 3.1.1	Training and FFS events have been carried out		70%	FFS and training events carried out in partnership with MAFF, MORDI and Nishi Trading Ltd, including in tou'tu'u agro-forestry systems.
Output 3.2.1: Demonstration modules for integrated agroecosystem management systems	Q2 2021	Demonstration sites	A RFP was issued and proposal received for a company to design and install piggery biodigesters in both the demonstration sis and in the pilot villages. The ToR also include livestock wastewater management and water quality.	15 'Apuka installed ready to feed biodigesters. Contract negotiations fell through on the preferred Service Provider selected from the RFP.	No progress.		25%	With the contract negotiations not successful, and given this was the second RFP process, the project team proposed to procure pre-fabricated off the shelf models. The procurement process of pre-fabricated models has taken longer than expected. The team also explored the small size of the fixed-dome model installed by ChinaAid in Tonga. The local Livestock Officers however were not trained to independently install them, and relying on technical support of Chinese company. This has not been successful as Chinese experts are contracted only to the China Aid programme.
Output 3.2.2: Farmer field	Q2 2021	Yet to commence.	Partially included	FFS events supported	Several trainings on		90%	

schools for participatory problem analysis and development of SLM practices			under the LOA with MAFF in Output 3.1.1.	under LoA with MAFF.	FFS and FSS activities have been completed.			
Output 3.2.3: Extension modules applied in target communities	Q3 2020	Yet to commence.	Included under the LOA with MAFF in Output 3.1.1.	Modules developed by MAFF under LOA	Several trainings using modules were carried out.		90%	Extension modules have also been developed by MORDI and by Nishi Ltd for growers supplying the company. The challenge is the coordination and establishing partnerships.
Output 3.3.1: Operational plans for forest restoration, including mangroves, formulated and implemented	Q2 2021	Priority areas for forest rehabilitation identified. Some restoration work already commenced within the 'Eua Watershed Area,	No change	Draft Guidelines for Operational Plans developed.	Guidelines for Operational Plans finalized.		65%	Guidelines have been developed for the preparations of OPs for the following: 1, Agro-forestry plantings 2. Rehabilitation of degraded land 3. Enhancement of forest regrowth 4. Small-scale nurseries for the local production of tree seedlings.
Output 3.3.2: Systematisation of traditional tree management systems	Q1 2021	Nurseries upgrades started.	A draft LOA has been developed with the NGO Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) to support the	Activities under a LOA with TCDT commenced to support work by Women Groups on	The project strengthened the systemization of trees in toutu'u agroforestry systems. These are systems		70%	The supplies of tree seedlings have improved significantly through upgrades and installation of nurseries and trainings on propagations and seed savings.

			conservation and sustainable use of trees with high cultural and medicinal values.	plants with high cultural and medicinal values.	under traditional communal management instead of by individual farmers.			
Output 3.3.3: Sustainable Forestry Management Agreements	Q2 2020	Yet to commence	No change	No change	Guidelines for Management Plans developed but no specific Plans yet developed for any areas, except for the 'Eua Water Catchment Area		15%	Propose to replace the concept of Sustainable Forestry Management Agreements with Management Plans (MPs) for forests and tree resources at the individual forest reserve or property level. Address the management of firewood as part of the National Strategic Plan (Output 1.3.1) or as a stand-alone strategy.
Output 3.3.4: Improved mechanisms for supply of tree seed and planting materials	Q1 2021	Nurseries upgrades started.	Continued to upgrade nurseries. Activities under the LOA with TCDT under 3.3.2 will also contribute.	New nursery established at 'Eua MAFF Forestry.	A draft Strategy has been developed.		80%	6 community nurseries proposed under LoA with TCDT. Propose to develop a national strategy for tree seedling nurseries, to promote a more sustainable model that considers the role and potential contribution of both the governmental and private sectors in meeting the needs of all regional communities into the future.

Output 3.3.5: Training modules on forest restoration and management, for Forestry Division staff and community members	Q2 2021	Yet to commence	Some training was provided by the previous Forestry Specialist.	Guidelines for development of Operational Plans include training	A series of 7 training modules have been prepared		90%	While the modules have been completed, training on their use have not been carried out due to covid travel restrictions.
Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation system established, supporting adaptive project management	Q2 2021	Draft M&E developed	M&E Plan in place but limited capacity to implement.	M&E Plan further revised but implementation and data management need support	Field Officers have made good progress on data collection using prepared templates		50%	Project Field Officers collecting agro-ecosystem datasets for the M&E.
Output 4.1.2: Mechanisms for effective management and dissemination of knowledge within Tonga and the region	Q2 2021	A Communications Strategy has been drafted but not finalised and not implemented.	The project contributed to the regional R2R knowledge sharing.	Contributed to FAO SAP review of the CPF	The project presence of social media continues with membership of 1.1k.			A Communications Specialist was recruited at the end of 2020 but was not successful at delivering the services required. She was not able to finalise the Comms Strategy, nor develop communication products in the ToR so she was forced to discontinue. The existing PMU staff with support from SAP Communications Officer will prepare some communications products.

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Under component 1:

- Good progress was made during the year in the digitization of cadastral data for the SOLA system. However, there remain a lot of work to be done in the area of land registration records that are still in paper hardcopy.
- Computer equipment for the Forest Monitoring System have arrived at the Forestry Division but training has been stalled due to delays in the recruitment of the SOLA/OT specialist.

Under Component 2:

- The delivery of FFS and trainings were successfully delivered through better coordination of extension services under a LOA with MAFF and helped build capacity in adoption of ILAMS practices.
- Strengthened partnership with NGOs (TCDT and MORDI) also delivered results, especially in the provision of seedlings and planting materials and supported the participation of Women's Groups in the project.
- The better management of pigs has significantly reduced damages caused by roaming pigs.
- Provisions of seedlings and planting materials improved significantly through upgrades of nurseries.
- The biodiversity of the agro-ecosystems improved through introduction and sharing of plants and tree varieties like mei, moringa, and heilala, etc.

Under component 3:

- The main progress during the year was in the forest and tree resources related outputs. Training modules and Guidelines for Operational Plans were completed. Due to covid travel restrictions however, the training on the use of these outputs have not been delivered. The leadership of the Head of Forestry is also very important in moving forward and require some coaching to realize the opportunities provided through the outputs.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?
The challenges include: • Delays in procurement of goods and services, e.g., biodigesters and SOLA/OT Specialist. • Under-performance of project staff, in particular the Communications Specialist whose contract had to be terminated. The Project Field Officers were also slow in data collection but have improved significantly with regular monitoring missions by the NPM to outer islands. • Delivery of technical services by international consultants due to covid travel restrictions.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating[17]	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating[18]	Comments/reasons[19] justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**MS**	**MS**	The project made good progress in terms of activities on the ground. The improved supplies of seedlings and planting materials has motivated communities to plant more trees and crops. The successful delivery of FFS and trainings also improved capacity to adopt good agricultural practices.
Budget Holder	**MS**	**MS**	Though the project has moved forward and achieved major outputs in the reporting period, especially following the MTR recommendations, the fact that there have been delays in completing some of the major outputs has resulted in this rating. The project team has been instructed to coordinate and ensure completion of all outstanding outputs before the project closure.
GEF Operational Focal Point	**MS**	**MS**	The bottlenecks have primarily been in procurement of goods and services and have delayed the delivery of remaining outputs.
Lead Technical Officer[20]	**MS**	**MS**	In spite of progressing and achieving some key project outputs in the reporting period- considering that the project is coming to an end in 2021-there are a few major outputs that have been delayed. The team is working on identifying measures to remove the bottlenecks to ensure these pending outputs are achieved.

[17] **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

[18] **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

[19] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

[20] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**MS**	**MS**	There was considerable progress made on the ground, despite COVID 19 restrictions. A number of activities remain to be completed prior to the project's closure towards the end of 2021. The team will have to readjust its priorities and prepare an exit strategy to ensure sustainability of its interventions. A Terminal Evaluation will be conducted in the last quarter to assess the impact and effectiveness of the project.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
• **Management of water resources and small dams:**				
Include measures that build resilience to climate change?				
Be located such that it poses no risk or impact to protected areas, critical habitats and ecosystem functions?				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
Make reasonable and feasible effort to avoid practices that could have a negative impact on biodiversity, including agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources?				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
• **Planted forests:**				
Have a credible forest certification scheme, national forest programmes or equivalent or use the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests (or an equivalent for indigenous forests)?				

ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
• **Livestock genetic resources:**				
Be aligned with the Livestock Sector Strategy including the animal disease, public health and land degradation provisions?				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
Adhere to FAO's guidance on decent rural employment, promoting more and better employment opportunities and working conditions in rural areas and avoiding practices that could increase workers' vulnerability?				
Respect the fundamental principles and rights at work and support the effective implementation of other international labour standards, in particular those that are relevant to the agri-food sector?				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
Have the needs, priorities and constraints of both women and men been taken into consideration?				
Promote women's and men's equitable access to and control over productive resources and services?				
Foster their equal participation in institutions and decision-making processes?				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain**.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	**Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[21].** If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low (para 279 of prodoc)	Still valid

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
*The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also **any new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.*

[21] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	Risk	Risk rating[22]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[23]	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	**Limited collaboration by local communities:** Collaboration of local communities will be critical to achieving the objectives of the project, but these communities will need to meet their own needs before agreeing to devote time and resources to resource management and biodiversity conservation. It may be difficult to reach agreement with all members of communities on management and enforcement measures.	M	Extensive community consultations are built into every aspect of the project. Project sites have been selected, in large part, on the basis of communities' expressions of interest and willingness to engage in project activities and the existence of relations of trust that have been built up through previous agency initiatives. Participation will further be ensured through the tangible socioeconomic benefits that will result from the project's actions in the short term, in the form of reductions in the damage to crops and lands caused by roaming pigs, and the provision of clean and accessible renewable energy in the form of biogas.	**The communities have collaborated fully with the project, especially with implementation of activities on the ground. The availability of the ILAMS Plans poses risk in sustainability. Delays in installation of biodigesters has also limited ability to demonstrate use of livestock waste as fertiliser.**	

[22] GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

[23] If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating[22]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[23]	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	**Limited human and financial capacities in national Government:** while the Government of Tonga (GoT) has experience implementing GEF-financed and other projects, overall human resource capacity is generally low, particularly in the outer islands where government presence is nearly non-existent. Government budgets are fairly low, which could present problems if already low budgets are reduced due to changes in national budget allocations.	M	Significant capacity-building activities, for government and stakeholders alike, are included in the project to address capacity gaps. Project management will closely monitor government budget allocations in order to flag and potential shortfalls as soon as possible, so that corrective measures can be taken as needed to ensure continued implementation of project activities. In addition, the project will seek to minimize communities' dependence on Government support by promoting their capacities for the participatory generation, adaptation and dissemination of SLM technologies, based wherever possible on traditional knowledge; and "low-tech" approaches to the production and supply of planting materials.	**FFS and other trainings have helped build capacity of Government Officials. Risk remains in the use of the training materials beyond the project with Government investment still remaining low.** **The Government sees value in the modernization/digitization of the land administration system and will need to secure provisions in the national budget for ongoing operations and maintenance beyond the project.**	

	Risk	Risk rating[22]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[23]	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	**Unsuitability of technologies to local conditions:** While the biogas/piggery system is already being piloted in Tongatapu, the integration of the system with whole farming system at the community-level to be piloted under this project has not been tested as yet in Tongatapu or the outer islands.	M	The project will build on previous experiences with piggery systems in Tonga and community-based biogas systems in other countries, which have shown a high level of uptake and sustainability. On-going training in operating and maintenance of the entire system would be provided during project implementation. In addition, this training will focus on developing capacities among community members to troubleshoot technical, social or other problems that may arise in the future; while the community-based governance mechanisms to be supported by the project will facilitate the resolution of any stakeholder conflicts that may arise regarding, for example, roles and responsibilities for the maintenance of the systems, or the equity of the distribution of their benefits.	**The biodigesters are proven technologies. The experience from the ChinaAid programme however is the importance of building the capacity of local people in the technology. There is no local capacity in the installation of the Chinese model. The project has chosen appropriate size prefabricated models accompanied by easy to use Manuals.**	

	Risk	Risk rating[22]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[23]	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	**Climate change:** climate change will pose a risk to the achievement of the project's objective as it may result in the climatic coping limits of the proposed production systems being exceeded (due to increases in temperature, rainfall variability and storm damage); land loss and degradation due to sea level rise, saltwater intrusion and salt spray impacts may also exacerbate productive pressures, and associated degradation, on the remaining land.	L	The project's approach will mitigate these risks by promoting capacities among extension agents and among community members to innovate and adapt the resource management systems they promote or apply, through the use of participatory, adaptive approaches to analysis, learning and technology generation such as farmer field schools. The project's support to negotiated approaches to addressing land use planning and land tenure issues will further enable communities to adapt to CC-related changes in biophysical and demographic conditions.	**The capacity development through FFS and training have all been in areas that contribute to climate resilience.** **The training and modules for extension services included vulnerability assessments to climate change.**	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	**M**	No change from previous year. The significant delays in procurement of goods and services and therefore in installation of biodigesters for management of piggery wastewater is the main risk in terms of demonstrating integrated farming system.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

	MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
MTR 1	Work in the sphere of ILAMS during the remainder of the project and post project should always adopt an inter-sectoral approach	Project activities always promote inter-sectoral collaboration.
MTR 2	2.1 Maps in ILAMS plans should be produced using participatory approaches to show the landscape and the community's vision of how it can be better manage using a landscape approach – so fundamental in the R2R vision (e.g. the FAO LADA system)..	SOLA/OT signed contract last week of June 2021. Parcel layers already obtained for SOLA platform.
	2.2 The communities in the target localities (including villages surrounding the pilot villages) are eventually to be integrated into the plans, but mechanisms to include surrounding villages have not yet been established and the recent PIR states they "will require incentives for those communities to do so". It should be an important objective for the FPOs to help all land users to understand the win-win-win benefits of the SLMs in the ILAMS plans. These are will not be sustainable post project if incentives have to be given to everyone.	Training and FFS activities have involved communities beyond the pilot villages. Activities also expanded through strengthened partnerships with NGOs (TCDT and MORDI).
MTR 3	3.1 Project should prioritise work on-the-ground, but ensure this is much wider that the household piggery units for the remainder of the project period – reviewing and completing the ILAMS plans using participatory approaches.	As above, project activities expanded beyond pilot villages in terms of FFS and trainings and through strengthened partnerships with NGOs (TCDT and MORDI).
	3.2 It is imperative for the overall success of the project as a demonstration that building of the hh piggeries is completed, including the promised project-provided improved breeds of pigs had been delivered, rainwater harvesting systems on their roofs and promised bio-digester systems to produce biogas for cooking (to reduce tree cutting for fuel and digestate to be used on croplands to increase crop yields and reduce application of agrochemicals).	Improved pig genetics successful so far with introduced new genetics now in 2nd generation. Rainwater harvesting not needed as water supplies remain adequate.

	3.3 The planned rehabilitation / construction of new nurseries for trees and other economically important plants should also be prioritised as these need to be functioning with trained local communities by August 2020.	completed
MTR 4	4.1 FFS target should be the numbers of farmers benefiting from SLM / SFM focused FFSs. 4.2 The PSC should consider revising this target to the numbers of land users participating in and the number of FFSs operating. 4.3 Master trainer in FFSs should be contracted to provide an initial "training of trainers" course for FFS leaders. 4.4 The project should use, perhaps with local tailoring, existing FFS materials and avoid "reinventing the wheel" – which will be costly and time consuming[24].	Carried out under LOA with MAFF Done Done Done
MTR 5	The PSC should re-review M&E plan and systematically prioritise key elements / data which should be kept track of (for the GEF tracking tools and project Outcomes / Outputs) and the PMU should keep up-dating these regularly in the "draft" M&E system.	Templates developed and used by Project Field Officers for data collection for the M&E.
MTR 6	6.1 Communications Specialist and knowledge management Specialist should be contracted to support the remainder of the project. 6.2 The team would benefit from working more closely / learning from experiences of other projects – particularly the wider R2R programme – also TRIP 2, including sharing lessons. 6.3 The project would benefit from producing a small illustrated brochure (in Tongan and possibly also in English) about the overall project, its Objectives, Components, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities to ensure more people understand the project.	Comms Specialist was recruited but under-performance resulted in termination. The PMU will develop comms products with support of the SAP Communications Officer. Cooperative partnership with MORDI well established strengthening link with TRIP II. It was suppose to have been delivered by the Comms Specialist as per the ToR, but did not eventuate. PMU has taken over the task.
7	The PSC and TAG should meet and also communicate electronically more frequently to support the necessary enhancement of the rate of project implementation.	The TAG has not met, primarily due to the STA not being to travel.
8	The PSC and PMU should be more regularly reviewing the Risk Log of the project.	Done

[24] FFS global platform - http://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools/en/ and the manual http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5296e.pdf

9	A no cost extension for the project should be requested.	The NCE revised the NTE to 31 October 2021.
10	10.1 FPOs and wider PMU should continue to ensure activities involve young people – the future farmers of Tonga – perhaps developing a CSAYN branch in Tonga. 10.2 This could include raising awareness and training teachers for example in the benefits of trees and the principles of the landscape approach for them to pass on to their students has been proven in many other projects to create massive impact.	Participation of and activities at schools have been promoted and carried out.

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Pleases note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	N	
Project Indicators/Targets	Y	The project team proposed some changes to the indicators that were approved by the PSC but not officially by the PTF. These are noted in the section 2 above.

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change

Project extension	Original NTE: 31 August 2020 Revised NTE: 31 October 2021 Justification:

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable)
New stakeholder engaged are schools, in partnership with the Ministry of Education. Some trainings have already been delivered on keyhole gardening techniques and wicking gardens at schools. Under the support for strengthening of extension services, the project has engaged with Nishi Trading Ltd who also provide extension services to its growers network, in partnership with MORDI. The project also engaged with TCDT which facilitated the participation of Women's Groups in conservation and protection of plants with high cultural and medicinal values.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)
As mentioned above, the project in partnership with TCDT supported Village Women Groups in the conservation and propagation of plants with high cultural and medicinal values. Workshops and surveys found a fast rate of loss of medicinal/cultural plants in the communities. It also found that the younger generation are often not aware of many medicinal & cultural plants that have been used for traditional medicines, such as *ngahu, puopua, akataha*. It shows the deterioration of not only in knowing the plants but also the cultural practice that associated with these plants and the importance they have in terms of their contributions and role to Tongan culture and to livelihoods.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

The project has a DRAFT Communication Strategy. A key part of the Strategy is to strengthen its social media presence that has been implemented through a Project Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/groups/763339937157345/ that now has more than1.1k members.

11.Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.
Tonga's population are indigenous people.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative[25] approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.
The customization and reconfiguration of SOLA/OT for tenure and land use recordings using a community crowd-sourcing approach is an innovative way to support community planning and management of resources. The introduction of piggery biodigesters and of integrated livestock-crops/trees farming system will be a new innovation for Tongan communities. The effluent from the biodigester can be used for fertiliser to feed crops and trees to improve availability of pig feed, which is the main reason for pigs roaming and causing land degradation and crop damages. The introduction of *moringa oleifera* for live pig fencing and provide nutritional pig feed is also a new innovation for Tonga. The household pig feeds normally comprise of coconut and carbohydrates from left over staples such as cassava, breadfruit and giant taro (kape), which are very low in protein. The *moringa oleifera* add nutrition to the feeds.

[25] Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.
The biggest impact is on the provisions of specialized technical services by international consultants not being able to travel. Working virtually poses many challenges, including internet access. Training local counterparts as trainers has not proven successful.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[26]	Name of Co-financer	**Type of Co-financing**	**Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval**	**Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021**	**Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure** (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	**Expected total disbursement by the end of the project**
Government	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	In-kind	$ 3,340,000.00	$524,070		
Regional organization	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	In-kind	$ 750,000.00	$30,000		
CSO	MORDI Trust	In-kind	$ 980,000.00	$43,770		
Other Multi-lateral Agency	Oxfam	In-kind	$ 240,000.00			
Bilateral Aid Agency	GIZ	In-kind	$ 150,000.00			
	FAO	grant	$ 1,400,000.00			
CSO	Tupou College	In-kind	$ 155,000.00	$50,200		
CSO	Hango Agriculture	In-kind	$ 155,000.00	$160,400		
		TOTAL	**$ 7,170,000.00**	**$808,440**		

[26] Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. DO **Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS -** Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"); **Satisfactory (S -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU -** Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U -** Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU -** The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions**: **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice". **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial

action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.