



FAO-GEF Mid-Year Implementation Update

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 31 March 2021



1. Project Basic Data

General Information

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|----------------------------|--|
| 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 |

Review and Evaluation

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Expected Mid-Term review date: | August-September 2019 |
| Actual Mid-term review date: | 11 November 2019 |
| Terminal Evaluation Date planned (if applicable): | August-September 2021 |
| Expected Project Completion date (NTE): | 31 October 2021 |

Project Contacts

| Contact | Name, Title, Division/Affiliation | E-mail |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
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2. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges of Project Implementation Activities

1. Progress Since FY20

For component 1, improving the enabling environment for integrated land and agro-ecosystem management, there was no progress on the planned activities related to policy development. A satisfactory level of progress was made in the area of improvements in data quality in the national land administration system database. There was however no progress in training on mapping tools for field data collection and data management. The computer equipment for strengthening the mapping capability on forests and trees resources have arrived and ready for use in trainings to be delivered virtually by end of June 2021.

Outcome 1.1: Increased acknowledgement and incorporation of integrated land and agro-ecosystem management principles in national policies, laws, and regulations.

There has been no progress in finalizing the Policy Intention Papers (PIPs) for the four key Ministries (MEIDECC, MAFF, MIA, MLSNR) that are currently in draft forms due to covid-19 travel ban. Providing virtual technical support has proven harder than anticipated due to workloads of nominated focal points within each Ministry.

Outcome 1.2: Reliable information on land tenure is available to guide land use planning and facilitate the application of sustainable land management nationwide.

There was 11% increase in completion of digitization of Survey Plans (scanned and uploaded to the SOLA database) since FY20, from 47 to 56% of total hard copy Plans nationwide. There was no further progress in digitization of registration records reported since FY20.

Outcome 1.3: Improved strategic planning of forest resources.

Computer equipment for the National Forest Monitoring System have been setup in the MAFF Forestry Division, ready for virtual training on National Forestry Inventory and tools for collecting and managing data.

Under component 2, site-based capacities for evidence-based negotiation of land use planning, management and tenure rights, the Covid 19 travel restrictions impacted the ability of the Senior Technical Adviser and Forestry & Tree Resources Specialist to provide the hands-on technical support for the ILAMS Plans and 'Eua Water Catchment Area Management Plan. While the development of the 'Eua Management Plan document did not progress since FY20, several activities were implemented towards the ecosystem rehabilitation of the areas where the farmers have been relocated from, under Outcome 2.1 below.

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.

A restricted access digital online platform was developed in February 2021 for the ILAMS Plans of the 4 pilot villages has been developed to update land users and spatial land use data and information.

The project installed a 200 square meter nursery for native tree seedlings that has supported the rehabilitation of areas within the 'Eua Water Catchment Area, where the farmers have been relocated. The project has set a target of 20,000 seedlings by end of June 2021.

Outcome 3.1: Increased capacities in Government institutions and NGOs for identifying and supporting SLM practice.

A needs assessment report with proposed training programs and proposed structure for the delivery of agricultural extension services was presented and endorsed by the MAFF Quarterly Meeting in July 2020. Based on the needs assessment, the following training modules were developed and training delivered:

- Manual on the use of PRA tools
- Manual on Community Based Vulnerability Analysis to Climate Change
- Manual on training on presentation skills
- PPT on soil management
- Flow chart on identification of mineral nutrient deficiencies.

The project has also supported the strengthening of coordination of extension services between MAFF, NGOs (MORDI and TCDT) and Private Sector (Nishi Trading Ltd) on the delivery of advisory services.

Outcome 3.2: Increased capacities in local communities in the target localities to develop, apply and adapt SLM practices.

Farmer Field Schools activities were conducted in partnership with MAFF during January to August 2020 in conjunction with trainings in soil health, water management, pests and diseases control, and diagnosis of nutrient deficiencies at community level in Tongatapu, 'Eua, Ha'apai and Vava'u.

Activities continued to support improvements in provisions for seeds and planting materials through upgrade of nurseries and new nurseries established, including for plants with high medicinal and cultural values in partnership with Women's Groups, coordinated by TCDT. The project team continued to support the planting of trees for strengthening agro-forestry systems. A 100 square meters plot was planted with *mucuna* to supply seeds for soil improvement purposes.

The project carried out activities at Government Primary Schools (GPS) including demonstration of Keyhole Garden (KHG) and tree plantings. At the Secondary Schools level, the project engaged with the Tailulu College in Tongatapu to demonstrate SLM practices, including a 50 square meters nursery to engage youth in production of seedlings for planting around the school compound and demonstration of composting techniques.

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.

During July-August 2020, templates were prepared for Operational Plans in the areas of: (i) agro-forestry, (ii) regrowth forest, (iii) rehabilitation of degraded land, and (iv) tree seedlings and nurseries.

A series of 7 training modules were also developed:

- 1: Selecting tree species for forestry and agro-forestry planting in Tonga;
- 2: Small-scale nurseries for tree seedlings;
- 3: Planting and care of tree seedlings;
- 4: Rehabilitation of degraded sites with trees;
- 5: Enhancement of native regrowth;
- 6: Growing and harvesting sandalwood;
- 7: Managing forests and trees to promote biodiversity

A draft issues paper for the development of a Nursery Strategy for Tonga was developed during March 2021.

The project engaged in a partnership with MEIDECC/ Department of Environment in rehabilitation of the mangrove forest in Tongatapu.

Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of lessons learned and good practices in current and future interventions, facilitated.

The Communications Strategy was finalized and communication products (videos, brochures, flyers) currently being developed by the newly recruited Communication Specialist who came on board on January 2021. The project also has a strong social media following on Facebook.

2. Challenges.

The provision of technical support by international consultants (the Senior Technical Adviser, the Forestry & Tree Resources Consultant and the SOLA/OT Consultant) have been significantly affected by the Covid 19 travel restrictions. The virtual delivery of these services often requires training of local counterparts first as trainers, which has proven to be difficult in a country with limited capacity. There have also been challenges with delivery of virtual services due to sporadic internet access in Tonga.

The project went through three RFP competitive processes for procurement of services to design and install piggery biodigesters that for various reasons, all ended without securing any services. The first process around 2017/18 did not attract any Service Provider who could meet the ToR. The operational process for contracting the recommended SP in the second RFP process took too long that by the time an offer was made, SP was no longer available. For the 3rd RFP, the operational issue that could not be resolved was daily rate for the proposed project personnel.

3. Adaptive measures and actions.

Highlight the workarounds identified to adapt and enhance implementation. References to proactive actions being taken to improve implementation should be highlighted here, including management change, update in activities and possible project restructuring

The project team needed to change the modality for delivery of training and specialized technical support by international consultants to virtual delivery and as mentioned above, this requires training of local counterparts first as trainers. During the reporting period, no actual training has been delivered due to a FAO procurement requirement for the direct rehiring of the Forestry & Tree Resources Specialist that required him to take a break in September 2020 and not to commence until 1 February 2021. Since commencement, trainings of Forestry Division staff on mapping tool lined to the NFI are being planned. The training on NFI related capacity building is led by the Forestry & Tree Resources Specialist and the SOLA/OT Specialist for the mapping tool.

The training on installation and management of piggery biodigesters is an important activity towards delivery of output 2.1.2 on Village ILAMS Plans implementation under outcome 2.1 to build capacities on negotiations and implementation of ILAMS Plans. Given the RFP procurement process failed to secure the services of Biodigesters' experts', the project team is now tapping into online manuals and 'how to' toolkits to design and install small scale HDPE bag biodigester models, suitable for the household piggery scales the project has installed. The project team is also exploring ways to purchase off-the-shelf biodigester models that come with Manuals that the project team can use to install in-house, such as FlexiBiogas units from Flexi Biogas Solutions (<https://biogas.co.ke>).

3. Stakeholders Engagement

Like most Pacific small island states, Tonga has had no cases of Covid 19 and the initial social distancing guidelines and domestic travel restrictions have been lifted. Apart from the impacts on the delivery of specialized technical support by international consultants, there is limited impact of Covid 19 on the engagement of stakeholders.

Four Government Ministries (MAFF,) were identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) included in the Project Document at CEO approval. The engagement of MEIDECC, MLSNR and MIA has not changed from the SEP. The engagement of MAFF however, has deviated significantly from the SEP. The MAFF was meant to be the main implementation partner, responsible for day-to-day execution, management, and monitoring of project activities and was supposed to be the lead executing agency for Components 2, 3 and 4. To carry out these functions, a MAFF senior official plays the role of National Project Director (NPD) within the Project Management Unit (PMU). The NPD role however has not been effective and the day-to-day execution, management, and monitoring of project activities is carried out by the Project Manager with support of the Senior Technical Adviser. This may be due to the fact that the PMU office was setup as a standalone office within the FAO Tonga office instead of within MAFF where the NPD is located. As a result, the MAFF has instead limited its engagement to executing partner under a LOA with FAO for provision of “Training and Coordination of agricultural extension services training related activities under ILAMS R2R project”. The MAFF is also engaged in forestry and tree resources activities through its Forestry Division, in close collaboration with the PMU.

The impact of the deviation from the envisaged MAFF engagement in the SEP include the missed opportunities to ingrain integrated agro-ecosystem approaches in the mindset of MAFF staff, for example, to promote integrated pest management practices as compared to heavy use of agri-chemicals. It would have also strengthened the mainstreaming of the agro-ecosystems approaches into MAFF strategic action plans (Corporate Planning) and helped lead the finalization of the Policy Intention Papers for the key Ministries (output 1.1.1). On the positive side, the experiences from reporting on the LOA highlighted the risks avoided and associated with weak institutional capacity in the area of financial management services within MAFF to manage and report on donor funds.

The Ministry of Education was not included in the SEP but now actively engaged to support delivery of trainings and other activities in schools, such as composting and keyhole gardening techniques. The original work plan activities to deliver on Output 3.2.1: Demonstration modules for integrated agroecosystem management systems, as agreed from consultations during the project development (PPG) phase was to establish two demonstration sites at Tupou College on Tongatapu island and Hango Agricultural College on ‘Eua island. During implementation, the clarity of the activities under ILAMS became difficult as other programmes and partnerships, in particular technical support these institutions already receive under China Aid, and IFAD through MORDI, the concepts of integrated livestock-crop/trees farming system are all there.

As at September 2019, the 3rd RFP process for securing technical expertise in biodigester design and livestock wastewater management recommended NIWA Ltd as Service Provider. The ToR included technical review and analysis of opportunities at these two school sites where ILAMS can supplement the existing activities as demonstration of the concepts of integrated livestock-crop/trees farming system as ILAMS practice at Tupou College and Hango Agricultural College. The negotiations of a

contract between FAO and NIWA Ltd however, failed to secure the services of NIWA Ltd by end of June 2020 as both Parties could not agree on contract conditions offered by FAO. The focus of ILAMS project team at these sites has been to establish and foster collaborative partnerships with ChinaAid and MORDI.

To deliver on Output 3.2.1, the PMU proposed a variation in 2019 to the multi-year work plan & budget (AWP&B) that included activities to demonstrate SLM and ILAMS practices to youth and schools beyond Tupou College and Hango Agricultural College, and to include all SLM practices in a schools programme. The MYWP&B included activities at Tailulu College and the Government Primary Schools (GPS).

Tailulu College was identified in a rapid capacity assessment of schools that provide vocational training in Tonga. As an independent church-based school, establishing collaborative partnership was directly through the school Principal.

The engagement with GPS and other schools, the PMU liaised with the Ministry of Education to provide approval to engage with GPS Principals. The project also incorporated engagement with schools in the ToR and work plan of the LOA with MAFF.

The project has facilitated the engagement of a Private Sector (Nishi Trading Ltd) in the strengthening of coordination of extension services with MAFF and NGOs (MORDI and TCDT). Both Nishi Trading Ltd and MORDI have strong extension services targeting their key stakeholders. Nishi Trading have a ready market supplied by several growers and commercial farmers in their network. MORDI engages approximately 80 percent of all of Tonga's rural communities. The Nishi Trading Ltd, MORDI, and of TCDT engage with more than half of Tonga's land owners involved in farming. The project's support to MAFF therefore focused on strengthening the coordination of extension services through its Division of Extension Services and through local partners in the agriculture sector such as Nishi Trading Ltd, MORDI and TCDT.

4. Gender-responsive measures

As mentioned above, Tonga has had no cases of Covid 19 and the initial social distancing guidelines and domestic travel restrictions have been lifted, so there has been no impact of Covid 19 on gender.

There was no Gender Action Plan (GAP) documented at CEO approval. There were however potential benefits for women identified, including increased opportunities for the generation of food and income generation through small-scale vegetable and fruit production, and improvement of sanitary conditions, due to the elimination of roaming pigs from the village environment; and handicraft production and other economic activities based on agroforestry products such as pandanus and paper mulberry. The project has specifically targeted Women's Groups under a LOA with Tonga Community Development Trust to "Coordinate training and facilitate the participation of women groups in promoting the adoption of SLM practices and in the conservation and sustainable use of plants with high cultural and medicinal values", building on TCDT's long running "*Ama Takiloa 'a e Fefine Tonga / Village Women Development (VWD)*".

The 93 women from 7 village Women Groups - under the TCDT LOA - who participated in workshops and trainings in the previous reporting period, continued to engage during the reporting period, by carrying out field site visits to learn from each other and share experiences in the field. The site visits also included the well-established nurseries, such as the MAFF nursery at Tokomalolo to learn and receive practical training in preparation for establishing their own nurseries in their homes and in communities. The TCDT in close consultation with the Women Groups selected 39 women who have installed household nurseries at home. Two community nurseries were also installed in two villages on the island of 'Eua.

5. Knowledge Management Activities

As mentioned above, Tonga has had no cases of Covid 19 and the initial social distancing guidelines and domestic travel restrictions have been lifted, so there has been no impact of Covid 19 on knowledge management activities.

The project recruited a Communications and Knowledge Management support local consultant. As reported above, the Communications Strategy has been finalized and communication products (videos, brochures, flyers) are currently being developed. The project also has a strong social media following on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/763339937157345>).

6. Risks

| RISK TABLE |
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| <p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p> |
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| | Risk | Risk rating ¹ | Mitigation Action | Progress on mitigation actions ² | 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 collaboration of communities has been high as they see tangible benefits from activities on the ground. The envisaged tangible socioeconomic benefits from provision of clean energy biogas however, has not materialised due to significant delays in installation of biodigesters as the RFP process failed to secure the services of a contractor. | |

¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

² 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 ¹ | Mitigation Action | Progress on mitigation actions ² | 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. | Good progress has been made in strengthening the capacity of MAFF to coordinate and provide training on extension services. A series of training modules in areas related to forestry and tree resources management have been developed targeting Forestry Officers in MAFF but training on these modules have been delayed due to Covid travel restrictions. | |

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| 3 | <p>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.</p> | H | <p>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.</p> | <p>The failure of the RFP process to secure a service contractor to design, install and provide training on operation and maintenance of biodigesters has increased the risk and decreased the chances to demonstrate integrated livestock-crop/tree farming system. The chances of demonstrating the small scale biodigesters are good, but there is now limited time to demonstrate the use of the effluent as organic fertiliser to increase crop yields. There are however demonstrations in Tonga already by China Aid on the use of effluent from their 50m³ fixed-dome biodigesters (too big for households with less than 10 pigs), so the project will do chemical analysis of both effluents to compare the value of effluent from the</p> | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|

| | Risk | Risk rating ¹ | Mitigation Action | Progress on mitigation actions ² | Notes from the Project Task Force |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | smaller household biodigesters as organic fertiliser by end of the project. | |
| 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 modules for extension services include vulnerability assessments to climate change. Training has already been provided in this area under the LOA with MAFF. | |

| | Risk | Risk rating ¹ | Mitigation Action | Progress on mitigation actions ² | Notes from the Project Task Force |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 5 | Natural Disasters: Tropical Cyclones such as TC Gita and the covid19 global pandemic impact significantly on implementation. | H | Team to explore virtual operations within Tonga's internet environment and capacity. | Team currently holding meetings and some trainings virtually. | |

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

| FY2020 rating | Mid-Year 2021 rating | Comments/reason for the rating for Mid-Year 2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period |
|---------------|----------------------|---|
| M | M | No change from previous year. The project team is now moving ahead with alternatives to installation of piggery biodigesters in-house instead of by a service contractor. |

7. Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

| | Mid-Year 2021 Development Objective rating ³ | Mid-Year 2021 Implementat ion Progress rating ⁴ | Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for Mid-Year FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period |
|--|---|--|---|
| Project Coordinator | MS | MS | No change. A 4 month no-cost-extension was endorsed by the Project Steering Committee and have been submitted to take the NTE to end of October 2021. This should help complete activities that have been delayed. |
| Budget Holder | | | |
| Lead Technical Officer⁵ | MS | MS | |
| FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer | MS | MS | <p><i>A number of field activities were undertaken during this period. However, covid-19 travel restrictions hindered capacity strengthening initiatives that were to be conducted by technical specialists.</i></p> <p><i>Though a 4-month extension has been recommended, it is unlikely that some of the project activities will be achieved in the next few months. The team will have to focus on alternative arrangements for securing technical expertise in biodigester design and livestock wastewater management with little compromise on the planned end result.</i></p> <p><i>In the coming months, arrangements for Terminal Evaluation will have to be initiated, including a smooth exit plan for the project</i></p> |

³ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – please refer to Annex 1.

⁴ **Implementation Progress Rating** – please refer to Annex 1.

⁵ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

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.