



# Kingdom of Tonga



## Briefing Paper IFAD operation in the Kingdom of Tonga

August 2017





# Kingdom of Tonga

---

## Briefing Paper

### IFAD operation in the Kingdom of Tonga

August 2017

Document Date: August 2017.  
Project No.: 1628  
Document No.: 170317-TO

Ministry of Finance & National Planning / IFAD Asia and Pacific Division /  
Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust;

## Table of Content

1. IFAD as an Organisation .....	4
2. IFAD Strategic Frameworks for 2016-2025 .....	4
3. IFAD Goal .....	4
4. IFAD Objectives .....	4
5. IFAD working in partnership to eradicate rural poverty.....	4
6. IFAD membership .....	5
7. IFAD key people .....	5
8. IFAD operation in Asia and the Pacific .....	6
9. IFAD operation in Tonga .....	7
9.1 Tonga Rural Innovation Project I .....	8
9.2 Outer Islands Credit Project .....	9
9.3 Rural Credit Project .....	10
9.4 Agriculture Credit Project .....	11
10. Tonga Rural Innovation Project II .....	12-21

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The conference was organized in response to the food crises of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa. It resolved that "an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries." One of the most important insights emerging from the conference was that the causes of food insecurity and famine were not so much failures in food production but structural problems relating to poverty, and to the fact that the majority of the developing world's poor populations were concentrated in rural areas.

IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world's poorest people - 1.4 billion women, children and men - live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods.

Working with poor rural people, governments, donors, non-governmental organizations and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing poor rural people's access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources.

## **IFAD's Strategic Framework for 2016-2025**

IFAD's activities are guided by its Strategic Framework on enabling poor rural people to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience.

**Goal** - IFAD's goal is to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security.

**Objectives** - IFAD will ensure that poor rural people have better access to, and the skills and organization they need to take advantage of:

- (1). Natural resources, especially secure access to land and water, and improved natural resource management and conservation practices
- (2). Improved agricultural technologies and effective production services
- (3). A broad range of financial services
- (4). Transparent and competitive markets for agricultural inputs and produce
- (5). Opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development
- (6). Local and national policy and programming processes

All of IFAD's decisions - on regional, country and thematic strategies, poverty reduction strategies, policy dialogue and development partners - are made with these principles and objectives in mind. As reflected in the Strategic Framework, IFAD is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the target of halving the proportion of hungry and extremely poor people by 2015.

## **Working in partnership to eradicate rural poverty**

Through low-interest loans and grants, IFAD works with governments to develop and finance programmes and projects that enable rural poor people to overcome poverty. Since starting operations in 1978, IFAD has invested US\$14.8 billion in over 900 projects and programmes that have reached some 400 million poor rural people.

Governments and other financing sources in recipient countries, including project participants, contributed US\$12.2 billion, and multilateral, bilateral and other donors provided approximately another US\$9.6 billion in cofinancing. This represents a total investment of about US\$21.8 billion.

IFAD tackles poverty not only as a lender but also as an advocate for rural poor people. Its multilateral base provides a natural global platform to discuss important policy issues that influence the lives of rural poor people, and to draw attention to the central role of rural development in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

### IFAD membership

Membership in IFAD is open to any state that is a member of the United Nations, its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Governing Council is IFAD's highest decision-making authority, with 172 Member States represented by a Governor and Alternate Governor, and any other designated advisers. The Council meets annually. The Executive Board, responsible for overseeing the general operations of IFAD and approving loans and grants, is composed of 18 members and 18 alternate members. The President, who serves for a four-year term (renewable once), is IFAD's chief executive officer and chair of the Executive Board.

### Key people within IFAD



Gilbert F. HOUNGBO  
President  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



P erin Saint ANGE  
Associate Vice-President  
Programme Management Department (PMD)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



Hoonae KIM  
Director  
Asia and the Pacific Division (APR)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



Ronald HARTMAN  
Country Director  
Asia and the Pacific Division (APR)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

# IFAD operations in Asia and the Pacific

IFAD's investments in Asia & the Pacific comprise its largest regional portfolio. As of the end of 2012, it was providing more than US\$1.6 billion in financing for 60 ongoing **programmes** and **projects** in 19 of the region's 30 countries. IFAD also provides **regional grants** and **country-specific grants** across the region. With cofinancing by development partners and funds from governments and other domestic sources, all of these operations represent a total investment of more than US\$3 billion.

Most of IFAD's investments in the region support financial services, agricultural technologies, production services and community development for poor rural people. Natural resource management is another area of increasing investment.

According to recent assessments, IFAD-financed programmes and projects in Asia and the Pacific have performed best in terms of their approach to targeting and their emphasis on addressing the links between poverty and gender. Their greatest challenges are in the areas of funding disbursement and financial and project management.

More than half of resources allocated to grant-funded programmes in Asia and the Pacific support research on innovative technologies, while about a third support training and capacity-building in rural communities. Other grant-funded activities involve advocacy, policy dialogue and knowledge sharing.

## Rural poverty in the region

Due to the impact of the most recent global slowdown, domestic fiscal policies and natural disasters, GDP growth in the developing nations of Asia moderated to 7.2 per cent in 2011 compared to 9.1 per cent in 2010. Nevertheless, the Asia and the Pacific region as a whole is well on course to meet the first Millennium Development, halving poverty by 2015, and its East Asia and South-East Asia sub-regions have already done so.

But the proportion of undernourished people remains high, particularly in rural areas of South Asia. There is also a risk that trends such as slower economic growth, environmental degradation and resulting higher food prices may set back prior gains in food and nutrition security.

Although rising food prices reduce real incomes of the poor and increase poverty, both rising prices and rising demand for food have created attractive investment opportunities in the agricultural sector. An important policy challenge is to ensure that higher food prices are transmitted to food producers – especially smallholders – and that impediments to market access are removed through larger public investment in rural infrastructure.

The Asia and the Pacific region also faces challenges posed by climate change, including the delayed onset of rain during the planting season and the inundation of low-lying coastal areas due to rising seas. Over 70 per cent of the region's population depends on agriculture and other natural resource-based activities, and climate variability is undermining their livelihoods. As a result, IFAD-supported projects and Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes in Asia and the Pacific increasingly focus on enhancing the capacity of poor rural people to adapt to climate change.

## IFAD Members in the Pacific

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1). Cook Islands     | (8). Palau            |
| (2). Fiji             | (9). Papua New Guinea |
| (3). Kiribati         | (10). Samoa           |
| (4). Marshall Islands | (11). Solomon Islands |
| (5). Micronesia (FSM) | (12). Tonga           |
| (6). Nauru            | (13). Tuvalu          |
| (7). Niue             | (14). Vanuatu         |

## IFAD Regional Programme which benefit Tonga

### 2013

#### Medium-term Cooperation Programme with Fos in Asia and the Pacific

**Region - Phase II** Grant No.: 20000074

Grant amount: US\$1,500,000

Grant recipient: AFA

Geographic region: Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia,

Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, **Tonga**, Vanuatu, Cook Islands

Approval date: 07/07/2013

### 2012

#### Sending money home to Asia and the Pacific: Markets and regulatory framework

Grant No.: G-1356

Grant amount: US\$150,000

Grant recipient: World Bank

Geographic region: Asia and the Pacific

Countries: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India,

Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Korea D.P. R,

Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal,

Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka,

Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, **Tonga**, Viet Nam

Duration: 1 year

Approval date: 15/03/2012

### 2010

#### Root & tuber crops research & development programme for food security in Asia & the Pacific Region

Grant No.: G-1239

Grant amount: US\$1,450,000

Grant recipient: CIP

Geographic region: Asia and the Pacific

Countries: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Nepal,

Philippines, Viet Nam, **Pacific**

Duration: 4 years

Approval date: 05/12/2010

### 2009

#### Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (Pacific)

Grant No.: G-1180

Grant amount: US\$1,500,000

Grant recipient: FAO

Geographic region: **Pacific**

Duration: 6 years

Approval date: 17/12/2009

In a letter dated 16 June 2010, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon refers to this programme as a "promising initiative".

### 2008

#### Mainstreaming Rural Development Innovations Programme in the Pacific (MORDI)

Grant No.: G-731 P-I & G-1081 P-II

Grant amount: US\$2,000,000 P-I & US\$ 1,500,000 P-II

Grant recipient: FSPI

Geographic region: Fiji, Kiribati, **Tonga**

Duration: 5 years (grant extended)

Approval date: 2/12/2004 **Phase I** & 17/12/2008 **Phase II**



# IFAD operations in Tonga

## IFAD in Tonga

Since 1983 IFAD has supported 4 projects in Tonga with loans for a total of US\$9.3 million. Tonga has also been included in a regional grant programme for the Pacific Island Countries.

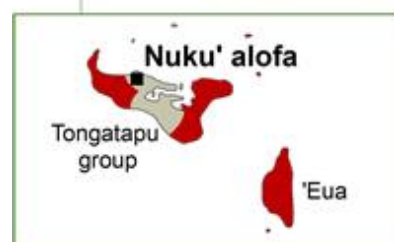
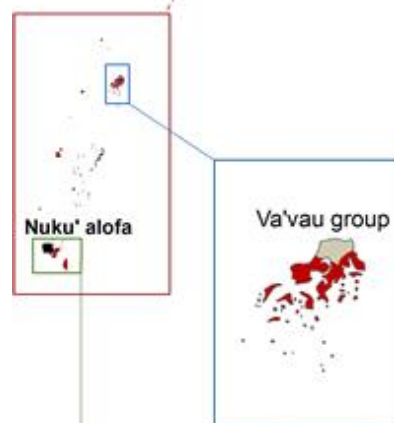
### IFAD's strategy in Tonga

IFAD's first projects in Tonga were credit schemes operating through the Tonga Development Bank. The Outer Islands Credit Project marked a shift in focus to the more disadvantaged outer islands of the country. IFAD supports the Government of Tonga in its efforts to lessen the disparities between the outer and the main islands by developing agricultural and marine resources. All three closed projects have demonstrated that micro-credit can significantly improve the living standards of the rural poor.

Since 2003 Tonga has been included in an IFAD subregional strategy that introduces development innovations in selected poor rural communities throughout the Pacific Island countries. These include parts of Melanesian countries and the remote outer islands of Polynesian and Micronesian countries, all of which show increasing hardship for rural poor people. The development of agriculture and rural sectors in the outer islands has become a cornerstone of IFAD's strategy in Pacific Islands Countries.

### Summary 4 Projects

Date of Approval	Project Name	Project Cost	IFAD investment
Sept 12, 1983	Agricultural Credit Project	US\$7.0 m	US\$1.0 m
Apr 26, 1988	Rural Credit Project	US\$3.4 m	US\$2.3 m
Apr 06, 1993	Outer Islands Credit Project	US\$6.7 m	US\$3.0 m
Apr 03, 2012	Tonga Rural Innovation Project	US\$4.0 M	US\$3.0 m



### STATISTICS

Projects: 4

Total project cost: **US\$ 21.2 million**

IFAD financing: **US\$ 9.3 million**

Directly benefiting: **10,860 households**

### Contact information

**Ronald Hartman**  
Country Director  
Menara Thamrin Building, 5th Floor Jl. MH  
Thamrin Kav. 3  
Jakarta, Indonesia  
Work: +62 812 83779219  
Fax: +39 0654593184  
[r.hartman@ifad.org](mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org)

**Sakiusa Tubuna**  
Regional Coordinator  
C/O UNDP Level 8, Kadavu House, 414  
Victoria Parade  
Suva, Fiji  
Work: +679 9297863  
Work: +679 3227759  
[s.tubuna@ifad.org](mailto:s.tubuna@ifad.org)



## Tonga Rural Innovation Project

This project will be implemented in selected communities within all regions of Tonga, including 29 communities in the "outer islands" – defined as those outside the main islands of Tongatapu, Vava'u and Ha'apai, which are already being covered by the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Programme – and 31 new communities in the "main islands" of Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, the Niua's and 'Eua.

The project will target extremely poor and poor rural households, as well as marginal households, to reach approximately 16,900 people in 60 communities. The goal is to improve sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable communities in rural areas of Tonga.

In particular, the project will focus on:

- Supporting the implementation of local Community Development Plans
- Helping commercial banks publicise and promote financing for business development, and providing supplemental equity grant funds to agricultural enterprises and other rural businesses through the banks.

The project aligns with two key strategy and policy documents of the Government of Tonga: the Tonga Strategic Development Framework and the Ministry of Food, Forests and Fisheries Sector Plan. It is also in line with IFAD's 2004 Sub-regional Strategic Opportunities Paper for the Pacific Islands.

### Documents

**2012:** [President's report: proposed grant to the Kingdom of Tonga for the Tonga Rural Innovation Project](#)

**Press release:** [Prime Minister of Tonga launches US\\$4 million Rural Innovation Project](#)

### Design Report:

**2012:** [Project Design Report, January 2012](#)

### Supervision and implementation support documents

**2017:** [Supervision mission, March 2017](#)

**2015:** [Supervision mission, November 2015](#)

**2014:** [Supervision mission report, March 2014](#)

**2013:** [Supervision Report March 2013](#)



### Facts and figures

Total project cost: US\$ 4.0 million  
Total IFAD financing: US\$ 3.0 million

DSF grant: US\$ 3.0 million  
Duration: 2012 - 2017  
Directly benefiting: 2,800 households  
Project type: Rural Development  
Approval date: 2012-04-03

Status: Completed

### Contact information

**Ronald Hartman**  
Country Director  
Menara Thamrin Building, 5th Floor Jl. MH  
Thamrin Kav. 3  
Jakarta, Indonesia  
Fax: +39 0654593184  
Work: +62 812 83779219  
[r.hartman@ifad.org](mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org)

**Sakiusa Tubuna**  
Regional Coordinator  
C/O UNDP Level 8, Kadavu House, 414  
Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji  
Work: +679 9297863  
Work: +679 3227759  
[s.tubuna@ifad.org](mailto:s.tubuna@ifad.org)

## Outer Islands Credit Project

This project marked a shift in focus to the outer islands, which are more disadvantaged than the main island. Previous projects demonstrated that microcredit could make a significant difference in the living standards of the rural poor. In this project, the goals were to expand availability of credit in the outer islands, offer more focused assistance to the poor and introduce group lending and other credit practices that might lower transaction costs and improve loan repayment. The target groups were smallholder farmers producing mainly cash crops and some livestock, and fishers engaged in inshore and offshore fishing around the coral reefs. Credit helped them increase production capacity through the purchase of fishing nets, outboard engines, small boats and aquaculture materials. Group loans also helped develop alternative sources of income. The project also benefited women's groups that produce handicrafts, especially traditional Tongan mats, and other small rural enterprises engaged in marketing and processing agricultural produce, and in carpentry, cottage industries and tourism.

**1993:** [Report and recommendation of the President to the Executive Board on a proposed loan to the Kingdom of Tonga for the Outer Islands Credit Project](#)



### Partners

[Tonga Development Bank](#)

[United Nations Office for Project Services \(UNOPS\)](#)

### Facts and figures

Total project cost: **US\$ 6.7 million**

Total IFAD financing: **US\$ 3.0 million**

IFAD loan: **US\$ 3.0 million**

Duration: **1993 - 1998**

Directly benefiting: **0 households**

Project type: **Credit and Financial Services**

Approval date: **1993-04-06**

### Cofinanciers:

Australia: **US\$ 0.3 million**

New Zealand: **US\$ 0.1 million**

Status: **Closed**

### Contact information

**Ronald Hartman**

Country Director

Menara Thamrin Building, 5th Floor Jl.

MH Thamrin Kav. 3

Jakarta, Indonesia

Fax: +39 0654593184

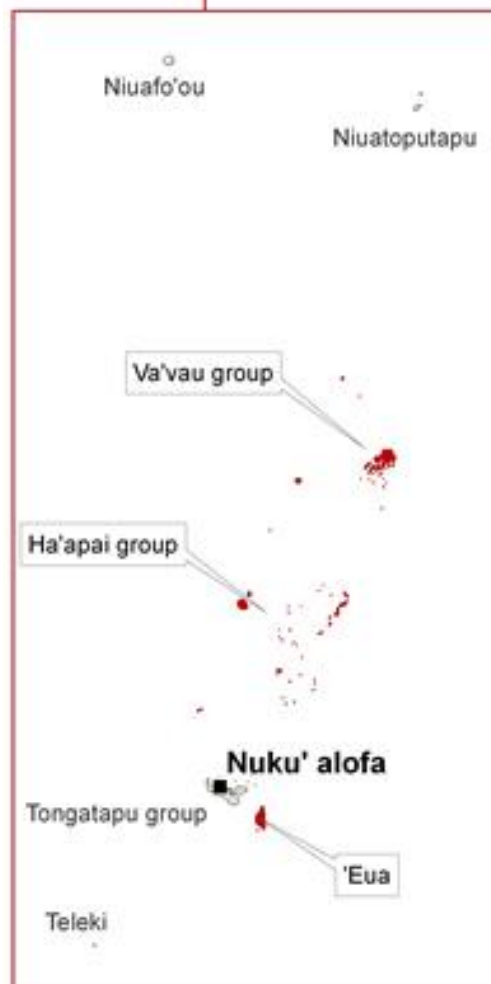
Work: +62 812 83779219

[r.hartman@ifad.org](mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org)

## Rural Credit Project

This project was designed along the lines of the Agricultural Credit Project, but its scope was broadened to include poor people who not had full access to credit in the past. It was implemented countrywide, with an emphasis on the outer islands. A survey made prior to the project indicated a disparity among smallholder families in terms of ownership, access to resources and income levels. The project targeted specific groups, including small-scale farmers with no formal land tenure, young farmers with limited assets, small-scale fishers and women's groups.

The main objective of the project was to broaden the Tonga Development Bank's range of lending in terms of recipients of credit and in terms of territorial outreach to the outer islands. The project worked to develop small-scale rural activities according to each area's potential. In 'Eua the emphasis was on developing fruit, vegetable and livestock production. In Ha'apai the project helped small-scale fisheries, which had recently acquired a boatyard, ice plant and storage facilities, purchase more fishing gear, boats and motors. In this area the waters are underfished, and increased production is important in satisfying domestic demand for more fish. In Vava'u, where tourism is expanding, emphasis was placed on fruit, vegetable, vanilla and handicraft production. The project also supported women's groups in handicraft and other income-generating activities.



### Partners

- [Tonga Development Bank](#)
- [United Nations Office for Project Services \(UNOPS\)](#)

### Facts and figures

Total project cost: US\$ 3.4 million  
Total IFAD financing: US\$ 2.3 million  
IFAD loan: US\$ 2.3 million  
Duration: 1988 - 1992  
Directly benefiting: 6,060 households  
Project type: **Credit and Financial Services**  
Approval date: 1988-04-26

Status: **Closed**

### Contact information

**Ronald Hartman**  
Country Director  
Menara Thamrin Building, 5th Floor Jl. MH Thamrin Kav. 3  
Jakarta, Indonesia  
Fax: +39 0654593184  
Work: +62 812 83779219  
[r.hartman@ifad.org](mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org)

## Agricultural Credit Project

Population growth and migration from the outer to the main islands have put pressure on natural resources in the main island of Tongatapu. The traditional agricultural system of planting food crops alongside coconuts has come under increasing pressure, and productivity is falling. The inner reefs have also been overfished.

The project targeted small-scale farmers and fishers, helping them improve production and increase yields. Loans made available through the Tonga Development Bank, together with training programmes, allowed fishers to increase their fishing range and use simple, improved equipment. Farmers were able to improve production of bananas and purchase fertilizer, materials for pest and weed control and other equipment. The project also helped diversify production. For example, fish and poultry are produced locally rather than imported at a high cost.

The project benefited a significant portion of Tonga's rural population. Over a third of them borrowed under the project. It also helped strengthen the development role of the Tonga Development Bank and demonstrated that smallholders were worthy of credit, reinforcing the bank's confidence in its ability to operate a credit programme for them.

**1983:** [Report and recommendation of the President to the Executive Board on a proposed loan to the Kingdom of Tonga for the Agricultural Credit Project](#)  
[Addendum](#)  
[Annex](#)



### Partners

- [Tonga Development Bank](#)
- [Asian Development Bank](#)

### Facts and figures

Total project cost: US\$ 7.0 million  
Total IFAD financing: US\$ 1.0 million  
IFAD loan: US\$ 1.0 million  
Duration: 1983 - 1986  
Directly benefiting: 2,000 households  
Project type: **Credit and Financial Services**  
Approval date: 1983-09-12

### Cofinanciers:

Asian Development Bank: US\$ 0.2 million

Status: **Closed**

### Contact information

**Ronald Hartman**

Country Director

Menara Thamrin Building, 5th Floor Jl. MH Thamrin Kav. 3

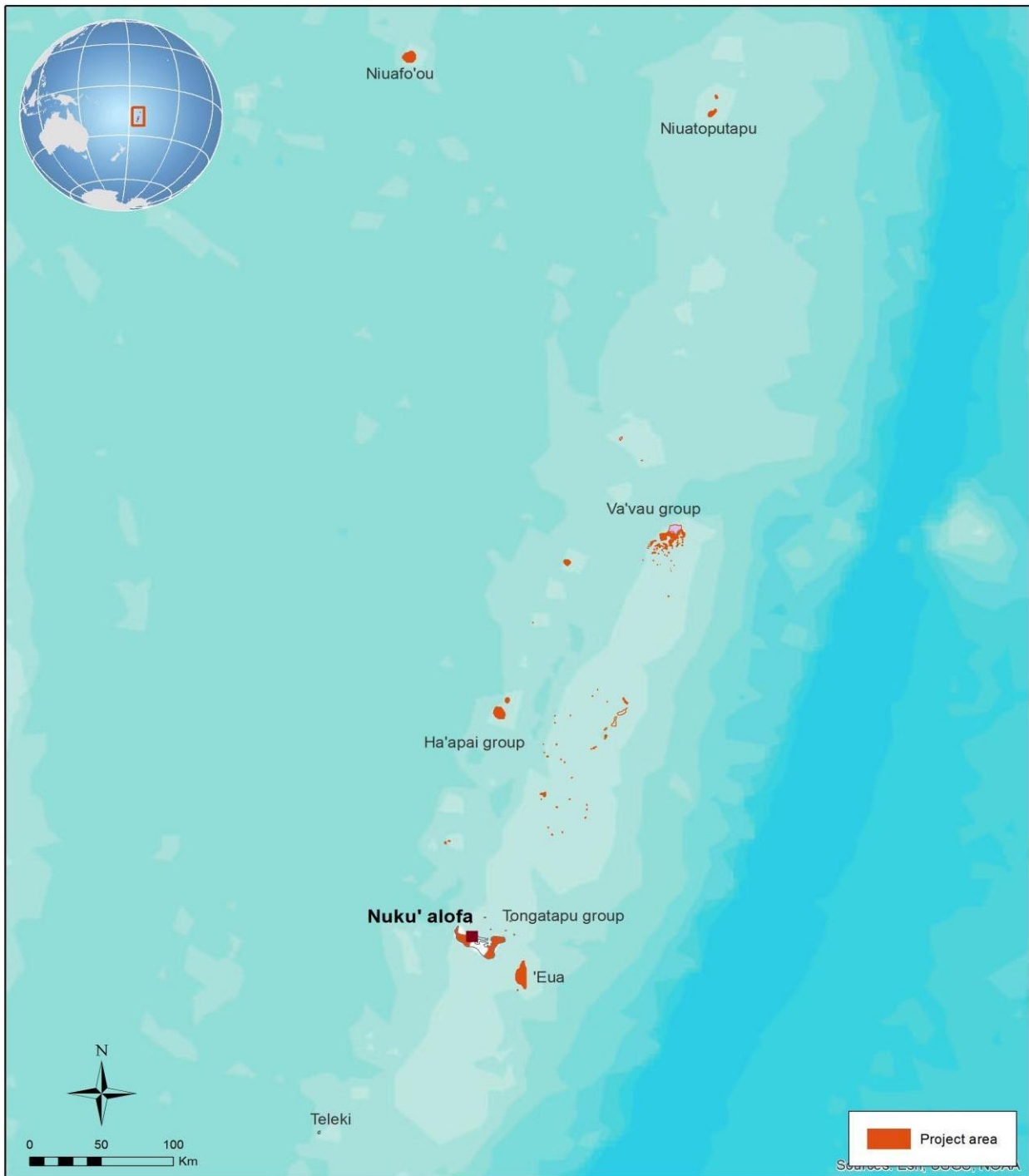
Jakarta, Indonesia

Fax: +39 0654593184

Work: +62 812 83779219

[r.hartman@ifad.org](mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org)

# TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.  
Map compiled by IFAD | 04-07-2016

## PROJECT PROFILE

<b>Project Name:</b>	Tonga Rural Innovation Project II					
<b>Project Abbreviation:</b>	TRIP II					
<b>Project Goal:</b>	The goal is to <i>“to contribute to improved and sustainable livelihoods of Tonga’s rural population”</i>					
<b>Project Objectives:</b>	The development objective is to <i>“communities are enabled to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities”</i> .					
<b>Project Components:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community Development</li> <li>2. Sustainable Economic Livelihood</li> <li>3. Project Management</li> </ol>					
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>C-1 Outcome:</i> Increased community capacity to manage resilient infrastructure built to required standard.</li> <li>2. <i>C-2 Outcome:</i> Increased resilience of economic livelihoods based on climate smart agriculture production systems, and agro-forestry based handicrafts.</li> <li>3. <i>C-3 Outcome:</i> Enhanced Project management for effective implementation and monitoring of rural development.</li> </ol>					
<b>Project Outputs:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>C-1 Outputs:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Community Development Plans (CDP's) prepared;</li> <li>1.2 Operational community economic infrastructure (CEIG);</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <i>C-2 Outputs:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Community Agriculture Development Plans (CADP's)</li> <li>2.2. Improved practices - increased climate resilience of agro-forestry systems on tax allotment;</li> <li>2.3. Improved practices-increased climate resilience of home garden;</li> <li>2.4. Improved agro-forestry based production and processing centres (weaving halls) for handicrafts.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <i>C-3 Outputs:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Competent Project management team</li> </ol> </li> </ol>					
<b>Project Financing:</b>	<b>Component-1</b>	<b>Component-2</b>	<b>Component-3</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		
Government:	308,872	506,118	1,983,331	2,798,321		
Communities:	424,092	1,003,879	-	1,427,989		
IFAD Loan:	777,710	1,203,376	1,394,097	3,375,182		
IFAD Grant:	777,710	1,203,376	1,394,097	3,375,182		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,288,384</b>	<b>3,916,766</b>	<b>4,771,524</b>	<b>USD10,976,674</b>		
<b>Donor:</b>	<p><b>Internal Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Mr. Ronald Thomas HARTMAN</b> Country Director IFAD South East Asia &amp; the Pacific Office, 5th Floor, Menara Thamrin Building, Jl MH Thamrin Kav 3 Jakarta, Indonesia P: +62 21 2980 2300 M: +62 812 8377 9219 E: <a href="mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org">r.hartman@ifad.org</a> W: <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a></p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Mr. Sakiusa TUBUNA</b> Sub-regional Coordinator IFAD Pacific Sub-Regional Office Level 8, Kadavu House, 414 Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji P: +679 331 2500 M: +679 929 7863 E: <a href="mailto:s.tubuna@ifad.org">s.tubuna@ifad.org</a> W: <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a></p> </td> </tr> </table>				<p><b>Mr. Ronald Thomas HARTMAN</b> Country Director IFAD South East Asia &amp; the Pacific Office, 5th Floor, Menara Thamrin Building, Jl MH Thamrin Kav 3 Jakarta, Indonesia P: +62 21 2980 2300 M: +62 812 8377 9219 E: <a href="mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org">r.hartman@ifad.org</a> W: <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a></p>	<p><b>Mr. Sakiusa TUBUNA</b> Sub-regional Coordinator IFAD Pacific Sub-Regional Office Level 8, Kadavu House, 414 Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji P: +679 331 2500 M: +679 929 7863 E: <a href="mailto:s.tubuna@ifad.org">s.tubuna@ifad.org</a> W: <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a></p>
<p><b>Mr. Ronald Thomas HARTMAN</b> Country Director IFAD South East Asia &amp; the Pacific Office, 5th Floor, Menara Thamrin Building, Jl MH Thamrin Kav 3 Jakarta, Indonesia P: +62 21 2980 2300 M: +62 812 8377 9219 E: <a href="mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org">r.hartman@ifad.org</a> W: <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a></p>	<p><b>Mr. Sakiusa TUBUNA</b> Sub-regional Coordinator IFAD Pacific Sub-Regional Office Level 8, Kadavu House, 414 Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji P: +679 331 2500 M: +679 929 7863 E: <a href="mailto:s.tubuna@ifad.org">s.tubuna@ifad.org</a> W: <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a></p>					
<b>Recipient:</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Government of the Kingdom of Tonga</b> c/o Ministry of Finance and National Planning <b>Hon. Tevita LAVEMAAU</b> <i>Minister</i> Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Taufa’ahau Road, Tungi Colonade Building, Nuku’alofa, KINGDOM OF TONGA</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Ms. Balwyn FA’OTUSIA</b> <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> P: (+676) 23 066 F: (+676) 24 040 E: <a href="mailto:ceo@finance.gov.to">ceo@finance.gov.to</a> W: <a href="http://www.finance.gov.to/">http://www.finance.gov.to/</a></p> </td> </tr> </table>				<p><b>Government of the Kingdom of Tonga</b> c/o Ministry of Finance and National Planning <b>Hon. Tevita LAVEMAAU</b> <i>Minister</i> Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Taufa’ahau Road, Tungi Colonade Building, Nuku’alofa, KINGDOM OF TONGA</p>	<p><b>Ms. Balwyn FA’OTUSIA</b> <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> P: (+676) 23 066 F: (+676) 24 040 E: <a href="mailto:ceo@finance.gov.to">ceo@finance.gov.to</a> W: <a href="http://www.finance.gov.to/">http://www.finance.gov.to/</a></p>
<p><b>Government of the Kingdom of Tonga</b> c/o Ministry of Finance and National Planning <b>Hon. Tevita LAVEMAAU</b> <i>Minister</i> Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Taufa’ahau Road, Tungi Colonade Building, Nuku’alofa, KINGDOM OF TONGA</p>	<p><b>Ms. Balwyn FA’OTUSIA</b> <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> P: (+676) 23 066 F: (+676) 24 040 E: <a href="mailto:ceo@finance.gov.to">ceo@finance.gov.to</a> W: <a href="http://www.finance.gov.to/">http://www.finance.gov.to/</a></p>					
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	<p><b>Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust</b> c/o: MORDI TT Mr. Soane PATOLO MORDI TT, Olovaha Road, Fanga-’o-Pilolevu, (P.O. Box 996), Nuku’alofa, KINGDOM OF TONGA. P: (+676) 25 995 F: (+676) 24 354 E: <a href="mailto:soanejr@morditonga.to">soanejr@morditonga.to</a> W: <a href="http://www.morditonga.to">http://www.morditonga.to</a></p>					
<b>Implementation Partners:</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b> N: ‘Ana B. FONUA T: Chief Executive Officer A: Taufa’ahau Road P: (+676) 24586 E: <a href="mailto:anabingfonua@gmail.com">anabingfonua@gmail.com</a> W: <a href="http://www.mia.gov.to">http://www.mia.gov.to</a></p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Ministry of Agriculture, Food &amp; Forestry</b> N: Viliami T. MANU T: Chief Executive Officer A: Vuna Road P: (+676) 23038 E: <a href="mailto:mafsoils@kalianet.to">mafsoils@kalianet.to</a> W: <a href="http://www.mafff.gov.to">http://www.mafff.gov.to</a></p> </td> </tr> </table>				<p><b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b> N: ‘Ana B. FONUA T: Chief Executive Officer A: Taufa’ahau Road P: (+676) 24586 E: <a href="mailto:anabingfonua@gmail.com">anabingfonua@gmail.com</a> W: <a href="http://www.mia.gov.to">http://www.mia.gov.to</a></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture, Food &amp; Forestry</b> N: Viliami T. MANU T: Chief Executive Officer A: Vuna Road P: (+676) 23038 E: <a href="mailto:mafsoils@kalianet.to">mafsoils@kalianet.to</a> W: <a href="http://www.mafff.gov.to">http://www.mafff.gov.to</a></p>
<p><b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b> N: ‘Ana B. FONUA T: Chief Executive Officer A: Taufa’ahau Road P: (+676) 24586 E: <a href="mailto:anabingfonua@gmail.com">anabingfonua@gmail.com</a> W: <a href="http://www.mia.gov.to">http://www.mia.gov.to</a></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture, Food &amp; Forestry</b> N: Viliami T. MANU T: Chief Executive Officer A: Vuna Road P: (+676) 23038 E: <a href="mailto:mafsoils@kalianet.to">mafsoils@kalianet.to</a> W: <a href="http://www.mafff.gov.to">http://www.mafff.gov.to</a></p>					



## **Project Name**

Tonga Rural Innovation Project II (TRIP II)

## **Project Relevance**

1. The Project is aligned with priorities expressed in two Government strategy and policy documents (the TSDF and the TASP), and with IFAD's new Pacific Partnership Approach. The TSDF identifies seven National Outcomes in pursuit of "a more progressive Tonga supporting a higher quality of life for all." National Outcome B is "a more inclusive, sustainable and balanced urban and rural development across island groups." The TSDF recognises that: (i) population dispersion across small islands presents challenges for inclusive development through access to infrastructure and services; and (ii) there is a need for an improved balance, and therefore resource allocation, between urban and rural development across the island groups. The TASP has four programmes which will contribute to achieving National

2. Outcome B, and aims to maximise agriculture's contribution to Tonga's economic growth and food security and nutrition in the face of a changing global economy, climate change and increased natural disasters. These programmes are: (i) Programme 1 (climate resilient environment); (ii) Programme 2 (enabling environment); (iii) Programme 3 (sustainable livelihoods and health foods); and (iv) Programme 4 (sustainable growth and foreign exchange earnings).

### **Rural context, geographic area and target groups**

3. Poverty and rural development context. The last HIES (2009) reported an annual per capita income of TOP3,376 compared with TOP3,450 in 2001, a 2.2% decline over the decade. However, when adjusted for inflation, the annual per capita income has declined substantially. The average monthly per capita household expenditure in 2009 was TOP104, while for households below the poverty line the figure was TOP45. The 2009 HIES estimated that over 20% of households in Tonga lived below the basic needs poverty line - 23% of households were living below the basic needs poverty line in 2009, compared with 16% in 2001. Tonga's HDI in 2014 was 0.717 – a high human development score which reflects steady progress in life expectancy, health and education standards between 1980 and 2014. However, both the severity and depth of poverty have increased significantly in the last decade, and Tonga's HDI ranking in 2012 dropped to 87 because of the global financial crisis. The outer islands have experienced the sharpest increase in hardship, with almost twice as many people living below the basic needs poverty line in 2009, compared with 2001. About half of the Kingdom's poor live in the rural areas of Tongatapu.

4. Apart from these broad outlines, there are few data on poverty that enable a comparison of poverty characteristics between sub-national administrative or geographic locations. The 2009 HIES reported that the poorest households are those with many children, people with disabilities, high levels of unemployment, and no access to land. In general, poverty in Tonga as in most Pacific Islands does not mean destitution or hunger, but rather a lack of access to basic services, a lack of opportunities to participate in the socio-economic life of the community, and a lack of resources to meet daily living expenses and customary obligations. This is termed hardship in the Pacific Islands.

### **Economic Issues.**

5. Tonga faces a number of economic barriers related to its small size and geographic remoteness. Agriculture accounts for only 18% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 90% of total exports and about 35% percent of employment. It is incongruous that agriculture's share of



GDP is declining at time when agricultural exports are increasing slowly, from a low base. This situation has arisen because the value of agriculture exports is very small compared with the total value of agriculture production. In 2015, 86% of households were engaged in agriculture and about 70% in fishing. The manufacture of handicrafts is an important source of income for remote island communities, and tourism is an important activity with about 45,000 visits per year. Wages and salaried employees account for about 40% of the labour force. Tonga achieved higher economic growth in 2015; a 3.4% increase in GDP (up to US\$520 million, and US\$5,100 per capita) as lower oil prices increased economic activity. However, despite this growth, pockets of poverty remain, particularly on the isolated and poorly-serviced outer islands. This is because of unequal distribution of benefits from this growth - in the form of services and access to infrastructure. GDP composition remains unbalanced, with agriculture contributing 18.3%, industry 18.8%, and services 62.9%. The trade deficit has grown from TOP270.4 million in 2009/10 to TOP393.5 million in 2014/15, as imports increased from TOP285.8 million to TOP428.9 million, while exports have been almost stagnant since 2011/12 (TOP25.35 million in 2011/12 and TOP28.14 million in 2014/15). At the same time the value of imported food increased from TOP77.2 million in 2009/10 to TOP103.8 million in 2014/15.

#### **Geographic scope and target group.**

6. TRIP I focused on the outer islands because of the relatively higher incidence of poverty, and because smaller communities enabled more cohesive planning for community infrastructure. Building on the success of TRIP I, TRIP II will scale up interventions and support the TSDF's pillars of inclusive growth, with a balance across island groups. TRIP II has an estimated target of 28,650 people in 5,190 households in 122 communities. This includes almost all of the 22% of households identified as poor in the 2009 HIES. The targeting of Component 1 will ensure that almost all rural viable communities in Tonga, defined as those with more than fifteen households, will have been included in either TRIP I or TRIP II. Component 1 (Community Development) will target 60 communities across the five main island groups with a focus on Vava'u (20) and 'Eua (15); and Component 2 (Sustainable Economic Livelihoods) will work with 28 communities in Tongatapu, 19 in Ha'apai and 15 in Vava'u. Component 1 will be self-targeted at poor people who have a vested interest in the development of community infrastructure. Inclusion is supported by a participatory planning process, validated in TRIP I, that requires 80% participation of all adults (of whom 50% must be women) to take active part in decision-making. The validated planning process has indicators on inclusion to test readiness for sub-project implementation, as well as a ranking matrix that prioritises the interests of women and youth. Inclusion and effective targeting for Component 2 is ensured through the comprehensive planning process in Component 1, as well as through the selection of activities that have been shown to be relevant to the needs of the poor. The design process, as well as the detailed community data available through TRIP I, establish that Component 2 will also be self-targeted, because the capacity building and consultation processes involved are unlikely to interest community members who have alternative economic livelihood strategies.

7. TRIP II's Component 2 (Sustainable Economic Livelihoods) will be implemented in 60 communities, all of which must have completed the community planning process under TRIP I's Component 1. The strategy will be to build TRIP I's activities to spread community development across Tonga, and to provide support for sustainable livelihood opportunities which build on the platform of broad-based community development. The activities supported under Component 2 will be targeted at communities using the following guidelines: (i) they must have completed a community planning process which is designed to ensure inclusion as well a community consensus on the sub-projects selected; (ii) they must have either potential for agricultural livelihoods which are replicable in other contexts in Tonga, and/or are

vulnerable but with potential for climate risk adaptations which are also replicable; and (iii) are sufficiently “graduated” in the Component 1 community planning process with an established community consensus on options, regular participation of the entire adult community, verifiable achievement of gender and youth objectives and proven capacity for planning.

### **Key Project objectives**

8. The goal is to “contribute to improved and resilient livelihoods for Tonga’s rural population “. The development objective is “communities are enabled to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities”.

### **Components**

9. Component 1: Community Development (US\$2.01 million, base cost). The outcome will be increased resilience of community infrastructure built to required standards. This is a continuation of TRIP I’s Component 1 (also Community Development) with the objective of covering the whole Kingdom by the end of TRIP II.

10. Component 1.1s will support development of Community Development Plans (CDPs) in target communities; for example, health, education and agriculture; and from which target communities select and develop (with Project support) priority economic infrastructure such as wharves and access roads.

11. Component 1.2s will support development of resilient community infrastructure based on CDPs, with activities focused on the construction, operation and maintenance of priority small-scale economic infrastructure - as was the case for TRIP I.

12. Component 2: Sustainable Economic Livelihoods (US\$3.64 million). The outcome will be “increased resilience of economic livelihoods based on climate smart nutrition-sensitive agriculture production systems”. The Component is aligned with the TASP and contributes directly to Programme 1 (climate resilient environment) and Programme 3 (sustainable livelihoods). The Component also draws on IFAD’s “Adaptation for Resilient Agriculture in the Pacific Programme” (ARAP).

13. Component 2.1s will support the development of Community Agriculture Development Plans (CADPs), which reflect embedded activities to address climate change and natural disasters and communities expressed wishes for support to improve their economic livelihoods, particularly when they have “graduated” from TRIP I’s Component 1 and are therefore ready to address fundamental constraints to improved standards of living.

14. Component 2.2’s will support farmers engaged in sustainable economic livelihoods through improved and climate resilient practices to: (i) improve agro-forestry based food production systems on tax allotments and demonstration farms; (ii) manage more productive homestead gardens; (iii) support agro-forestry production for handicraft raw material production; and (iv) construction of weaving halls for women.

15. Component 3: Project Management (US\$4.46 million). The outcome is “enhanced Project management capacity for implementation and monitoring of rural development”. This will be achieved through

16. Component 3.1’s output which is “an effective Project management team”. MORDI TT will be appointed by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning on a sole source basis to implement the Project. MORDI TT will establish a Project Management Unit in Nuku’alofa and recruit staff. The Project Manager will have overall responsibility for implementing TRIP II and, importantly, for building and maintaining strategic partnerships, including proactively working

to further institutionalize the TRIP II approach and processes into formal Government procedures. He/she will be assisted by five senior staff: (i) an Administrator; (ii) a Finance and Procurement Manager; (iii) an M&E and Knowledge Management Coordinator; and (iv) two Component Coordinators. These senior staff will manage smaller teams with the specific skills and experience required to implement TRIP II.

### **Benefits**

17. The major measurable benefits resulting from the Project will include: (i) increased community organization, social empowerment, and participation of women and youth; (ii) reduced loss of life, repair costs, and transport and communication costs associated with new and improved climate resilient infrastructure; (iii) increased household incomes from agriculture (annual and perennial crops) and handicraft production; and (iv) more diversified, healthy and nutritious diets. The Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) for the Project is 20% and the Net Present Value at a discount rate of 12% is US\$8 million. Sensitivity analyses were completed based on changes in costs and benefits (marginal change as well as accrual of benefits over time). An increase in costs of up to 30% decreases the EIRR to 16% - the same impact as delaying benefits by two years. An increase in benefits of 20% changes the EIRR to 22%, while a decrease in benefits of 20% changes the EIRR to 17%.

### **Implementation arrangements**

18. The Project will adopt the same implementation arrangements as functioned effectively under the first phase of TRIP, with some adjustments based on lesson learning. MORDI TT, a locally registered NGO, will be the Lead Agency (LA) and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning will be the Recipient. MORDI TT will report to this Ministry of Finance and National Planning on matters related to TRIP II and a Project Advisory Committee will be established to guide Project implementation in areas of governance, policy, networking with other organizations, and strategic Project overview.

### **Links with other initiatives**

19. Strategic partnerships between MORDI TT and various partners and external service providers were integral to the success of TRIP I. For example, between MORDI TT and: (i) the Pacific Risk Resilience Programme for support to introduce Climate Change and Disaster Risk management concepts and requirements into infrastructure planning; (ii) the private sector for the development and testing of the Farmer Field School approach on 'Eua; and (iii) FAO and its TCP programme to test ways to increase awareness of climate change and the impact of natural disasters on farming practices. These productive partnerships, and associated leveraged technical support and direct funding, will continue under TRIP II and are likely to become even more important as the Project expands across the Kingdom.

20. MORDI TT will also build strategic partnerships with a number of agencies and organizations in Tonga, particularly with the Aid Management Division of the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, which is responsible for Government alignment and harmonisation initiatives. The Trust will run "lessons-learned" workshops involving relevant Government agencies: (i) Ministries of Agriculture, Food, Forests and Fisheries (MAFFF); Education and Women's Affairs; Labour, Commerce, Trade and Industries; and Training,

21. Sports, Youth and Employment; (ii) representatives of non-Government agencies and development partners (e.g. Asian Development Bank, World Bank, New Zealand Aid Programme); and (iii) representatives of the private sector (e.g. commercial vanilla and vegetable growers, and exporters) who are working with and have a particular interest in rural development in Tonga. A feature of TRIP II will be a strengthened and more formal partnership

with MAFFF for the provision of farmer extension services and tree seedlings, with the objective of developing extension packages, good practice modules, etc. for Kingdom-wide adoption and use by MAFFF and others beyond the Project. A close and ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs which employs cooperating Town and District Officers will be essential. These strategic partnerships, particularly those of Education and Women's Affairs and Training, Sports, Youth and Employment will ensure that TRIP II receives continual strategic support and monitoring to further social, economic and gender inclusion objectives.

## **Risks**

22. TRIP II is considered as a lower risk investment for IFAD and the Government of Tonga as the design is based on the earlier MORDI

23. Programme's and TRIP I's proven records of performance with community development in Tonga. Risks include: (i) remoteness, transport and communication obstacles, (ii) lack of finance for community economic infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods; (iii) declining population and migration of youths and able-bodied persons; (iv) non-conducive land tenure systems whereby land and tax allotments are allocated to elder male heirs and are often abandoned and unproductive; (v) climate change risks, including extreme weather events; (vi) MORDI TT staff retention; (vii) the challenges related to adherence to financial management and procurement processes and documentation; and (viii) MAFFF is unable to fulfil its role in terms of providing extension officers for Farmer Field Schools and related extension activities. Most of these risks have been addressed within Project design, and strategies for mitigating others, such as climate change, are also integrated into the project approach and components.

## **Project costs**

24. Project duration. The Project is expected to commence implementation at the earliest in mid-2017, run over a period of five years, and be completed by mid-2022.

25. Price contingencies, exchange rates and inflation. The Project costs have been calculated in prices current in Tonga in June 2016. The allowance for price contingencies (3%) is related to projected international and domestic inflation rates over the implementation period and is based on projected inflation for Tonga by the Asian Development Bank in mid-2016, which for international inflation is related to the World Bank's Manufactures Unit Index (MUI) for G-5 countries. The costs have been calculated in Tonga Pa'anga (TOP) and US\$ at an exchange rate of US\$ 1.0 = TOP 2.2.

26. Physical contingencies, taxes and foreign exchange content. Physical contingencies have been included at a rate of 4% for most items except for those for which the cost is reliably known. Almost all manufactured and construction items in Tonga are imported, mostly from Fiji, New Zealand and Australia and the US\$ equivalent cost in Tonga is subject to changes in the relative exchange rate between these countries and the US\$. Duties and taxes are based on the current tax regime in Tonga, which applies a consumption services tax (CST) of 15% for all goods and services. Major items imported for the Project are assumed to be duty free except for transport and vehicle operating costs.

27. Project costs by component are summarised in Table 3. The total cost over five years is estimated to be US\$10.98 million, including physical and price contingencies, which amount to 4% and 3% percent of base costs, respectively. The foreign exchange element is estimated to be US\$1.98 million, or 18% of total costs. Approximately 20% of the base cost has been allocated to Component 1 (Community Development) of which the majority will be for resilient community infrastructure. Component 2 has been allocated 36% of the base costs, with most

being allocated to support economic livelihoods in the form of grants. Project management costs, including costs for Project PMU and participating Government staff, are estimated at 44% of base costs.

### **Project financing**

28. The proposed financiers of the Project are the Government of Tonga, beneficiaries and IFAD. Government will finance the tax and duty elements of Project expenditure. Component 1 beneficiaries will make a matching payment for community grants to support economic infrastructure, equivalent to 25% of the value of infrastructure investment. Component 2 beneficiaries (as they have already participated in TRIP I) will be required to make a matching payment for economic livelihood grants of 40% of the value of the support. This contribution will be in the form of their labour contribution and/or the in-kind value of materials. IFAD will provide grant financing for all other Project costs.

29. Other contributions. Government will contribute US\$0.87 million in the form of taxes foregone, and about US\$1.67 million in the form of imputed salaries for Government staff actively engage on TRIP II, such as TOs, DOs and MAFFF's Extension Officers. In addition, it is expected that the private sector will contribute in the (non-quantified) form of assistance with product accumulation, processing and marketing; and participation in training events associated with FFSs (as is the case on 'Eua). Finally, contributions from the target communities towards investments in Components 1 and 2 will also be considerable and are estimated to be US\$1.5 million.

#### **Project Cost by Component**

<i>Component 1</i>	2,288,384	21%
<i>Component 2</i>	3,916,766	36%
<i>Component 3</i>	4,771,524	43%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,976,674.28</b>	<b>100%</b>

## TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II COMPONENT 1 TARGET COMMUNITIES

No.	Village	Total HH	Population			No.	Village	Total HH	Population		
			Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Total
1	Fatumu	66	198	215	413	34	Nga'unoho	28	87	94	181
2	Fua'amotu	313	814	825	1,639	35	Utulei	24	56	60	116
3	Ha'asini	155	421	457	878	36	Utungake	57	141	144	285
4	Holonga in Tt	89	239	249	488	37	Ha'akio	23	57	68	125
5	Lavengatonga	64	177	185	362	38	Ha'alaufuli	85	192	190	382
6	Pelehake	151	389	408	797	39	Houma in Vv	27	74	72	146
7	Hoi	76	216	211	427	40	Mangia	17	52	50	102
8	Kolonga	214	542	593	1,135	41	Ta'anea	128	310	334	644
9	Makaunga	60	200	189	389	42	Tu'anequivale	74	197	171	368
10	Manuka	46	144	128	272	43	Feletoa	64	197	205	402
11	Navutoka	119	330	387	717	44	Leimatu'a	228	575	598	1,173
12	Niutoua	130	341	330	671	45	Mataika	107	262	265	527
13	Nukuleka	42	119	107	226			<b>862</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>4,451</b>
14	Talafo'ou	73	194	168	362						
15	Fatai	59	149	155	304	46	Faleloa	66	187	193	380
16	Ha'akame	115	392	350	742	47	Fangale'ounga	24	70	70	140
17	Ha'alalo	101	303	302	605	48	Fotua	42	132	127	259
18	Houma in Tt	366	1,063	1,034	2,097	49	Ha'afakahenga	17	41	49	90
19	Lakepa	62	183	177	360	50	Ha'ateiho Si'i	19	55	55	110
20	Matahau	104	289	281	570	51	Lotofoa	71	210	204	414
21	Utulau	101	289	333	622	52	Fonoifua	9	13	17	30
22	Vaotu'u	79	242	246	488	53	Mango	9	23	10	33
23	Ahau	60	180	206	386	54	Nomuka	81	183	186	369
24	Atata	32	92	88	180	55	Fakakai	25	76	74	150
25	Fahefa	74	214	217	431	56	Ha'ano	24	71	52	123
26	Fo'ui	106	344	313	657	57	Mo'unga'one	15	31	32	63
27	Ha'atafu	47	140	129	269	58	Muitoa	7	22	31	53
28	Ha'avakatolo	40	91	104	195	59	Pukotala	18	41	48	89
29	Ha'utu	38	104	149	253	60	Felemea	31	81	99	180
30	Kanokupolu	70	160	179	339	61	Lofanga	32	74	63	137
31	Kolovai	118	306	312	618	62	Uiha	76	208	170	378
32	Masilamea	35	131	98	229						
33	Te'ekiu	106	299	279	578						
		<b>3,311</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>9,404</b>	<b>18,699</b>			<b>566</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>2,998</b>

## TONGA RURAL INNOVATION PROJECT II COMPONENT 2 TARGET COMMUNITIES

No.	Community	Total HH	Male	Female	Total
1	Haveluliku	27	90	92	182
2	Nakolo	67	208	204	412
3	Afa	72	238	240	478
4	Eueiki	13	35	48	83
5	Talasiu	59	177	189	366
6	Matafonua	44	122	113	235
7	Kala'au	26	76	76	152
		<b>308</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1,908</b>
8	Ofu	26	62	58	120
9	Olo'ua	14	36	41	77
10	Holeva	21	62	68	130
11	Koloa	31	78	64	142
12	Holonga Vv	83	237	164	401
13	Pangaimotu Vv	121	304	332	636
14	Longomapu	109	287	262	549
15	Taoa	94	245	271	516
16	Tefisi	102	283	250	533
17	Tu'anuku	58	145	138	283
18	Vaimalo	23	54	58	112
19	Falevai	20	34	45	79
20	Hunga	39	91	87	178
21	Kapa	10	20	22	42
22	Lape	4	10	6	16
23	Matamaka	23	40	39	79
24	Nuapapu	23	46	52	98
25	Otea	23	50	47	97
26	Ovaka	20	44	53	97
27	Taunga	9	15	13	28
		<b>853</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>4,213</b>
28	Fotuha'a	19	54	51	105
29	Ha'afeva island	57	154	144	298
30	Kotu	30	65	64	129
31	Matuku	17	55	45	100
32	'O'ua	25	69	47	116
33	Tungua	37	94	93	187
		<b>185</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>935</b>

No.	Community	Total HH	Male	Female	Total
34	Kolomaile	96	265	257	522
35	Houma EUA	55	130	148	278
36	Ohonua	220	630	616	1,246
37	Ta'anga	37	108	84	192
38	Tufuvai	41	110	121	231
39	Pangai EUA	60	177	154	331
40	Angaha	64	187	200	387
41	'Esia EUA	38	106	125	231
42	Fata'ulua EUA	37	124	107	231
43	Futu	50	119	139	258
44	Mata'aho EUA	49	138	128	266
45	Mu'a EUA	29	80	81	161
46	Petani EUA	57	149	128	277
47	Sapa'ata EUA	23	85	75	160
48	T/mama'o EUA	29	81	98	179
		<b>885</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>4,950</b>
49	Falehau	56	116	107	223
50	Tafari	8	16	15	31
51	Hihifo Ntt	71	165	137	302
52	Vaipoa	37	89	94	183
		<b>172</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>739</b>
53	'Esia	27	71	59	130
54	Fata'ulua	12	34	27	61
55	Mu'a	6	4	11	15
56	Mata'aho	3	9	7	16
57	Kolofo'ou	11	21	22	43
58	Petani	14	34	34	68
59	Tongamama'o	2	10	5	15
60	Sapaata	26	81	64	145
		<b>101</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>493</b>





**Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust**

***MORDI Tonga Trust***

(P.O. Box 996),

Olovaha Road, Fanga-'o-Pilolevu

Nuku'alofa, Tonga

Tel: +676-24354

Fax +676-25995

E-mail: [admin@morditonga.to](mailto:admin@morditonga.to)

Website: <https://www.morditonga.to/>