

Project Evaluation Series

[28/2023](#)

Terminal evaluation of the project “Integrated Land and Agroecosystem Management Systems (ILAMS) for Tonga”

Project code: GCP/TON/001/GFF
GEF ID: 5578

Annex 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
Project or development objective: to strengthen the resilience of communities by enhancing land tenure systems, improving forest management, and piloting an integrated agroecosystem approach to rehabilitate degraded landscapes.						
Component 1: Improving the enabling environment for integrated land and agroecosystem management.						
Outcome 1.1: Increased acknowledgement and incorporation of integrated land and agroecosystem management in national policies, laws, and regulations	1. Integrated land and agroecosystem 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.	Four (4) key Ministries have drafts of Ministry-specific ILAMS Policy Intention Papers (PIP) drafted, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAFF) Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources (MLSNR) Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). The draft ILAMS PIPs have not been finalized by end of the reporting period and NTE. The LUP remains in draft form and has not been formally adopted by the Government.	MU
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.	By end of the project, the use of the SOLA database for GIS applications would be possible but the technical capacity to do so was outside the scope of project and the local programmer intended to lead this work was carrying out post graduate studies overseas for most of the project duration and was not able to prioritize this into his heavy workload on return. The GIS Unit of MLSNR prioritized its limited capacity to the use of QField. The project nevertheless improved the availability of cadastral data in digital form to make this possible when MLSNR is ready to do so in the future. By end of the project, all cadastral maps for the 4 target localities defined as watersheds in the project document have been digitized and uploaded to the SOLA database. Around 30% of Registration Records nationally have been digitized.	S

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	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 11 966 Survey Plans have been digitized and uploaded to the database. % of Township Maps completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tongatapu – 98% • 'Eua – 100% • Ha'apai – 100% • Vava'u – 100% • Niuafo'ou – 0% • Niuatoputapu – 100% % of Township Plans completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tongatapu – 99% • 'Eua – 77% • Ha'apai – 100% • Vava'u – 100% • Niuafo'ou – 0% • Niuatoputapu – 0% 	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	By end of the project, the capacity of MLSNR was significantly strengthened to assume responsibilities for data capture and input. The project supplied a 42in scanner which helped with the digitization of data. The project also supported the development of 11 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for data capture and provided training of MLSNR on the use of these SOPs, which enabled them to make 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.	Since the mid-term, progress towards improving cadastral data capture and data quality in the SOLA database to a standard that would allow the use of spatial functionalities of SOLA for land administration processes was slow and it became obvious this indicator was unrealistic. By end of the project the capacity of MLSNR for cadastral data capture and maintenance has improved significantly as reported above and is a significant contribution towards a digitized/computerized system to streamline land administration processes in the future.	MS

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					<p>Since mid-term, the project refocused its support from SOLA-Registry (the main part of the FAO suite of SOLA open-source software for formal land registration) to SOLA-Open Tenure & Community Server (SOLA OT/CS is part of the FAO SOLA suite for community use to record 'informal' land tenure such as in customary tenure and can be configured for land use). A proof of concept was developed and available as tongalands.org, and training of the Project Manager and local programmer in the MLSNR/GIS Unit was delivered.</p> <p>The travel restrictions however did not allow the international SOLA Specialist to travel and while many efforts were made to organize virtual training, this proved too difficult for many reasons, including several covid lockdowns that limited ability for groups to get together and individual internet access proved unreliable.</p>	
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Key priorities in the 2017 MPFTR implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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	7. Degree to which National Forest Monitoring System (FMS) is utilized 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 organizations.	A conceptual design completed and computer equipment including mobile tablets for field data collections have been delivered to the Forestry Division of MAFF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Discussion Paper on the design of National Forestry Inventory (NFI) in Tonga has been completed. Training Workshop delivered in partnership with and under FAO co-financing TCP (TCP/TON/3702) on National Forest Monitoring System & Training on Land Cover and Land Use Assessment/Inventory 	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 <i>[Note: Project team propose to revise this indicator to "Multi-stakeholder mechanisms established within target localities."]</i>	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 for extension services and FFS events under the umbrella of a National Extension Advisory Committee. 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	Supported and facilitated the establishment of a National Extension Advisory Committee as a national coordination mechanism to work with the various Village Committees already in place within the context of the Village Community Development Plans.	MS

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				women) participate actively in the mechanisms		
	<p>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 <i>[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."]</i></p>	N.A	50%	80%	No specific mechanism was established so no assessment was done on effectiveness.	U
	<p>11. Degree of initial implementation of 'Eua Watershed Management Plan (EWMP)</p>	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. 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.	MS

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	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 Sustainable Land Management practices	13. Numbers of staff members in Government institutions and NGOs who have received effective training through the modules <i>[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."]</i>	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 Letter of Agreement (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 staff from MAFF 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	S

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
					<p>been planted in bigger areas and some intercroppings with Colocasia and Xanthosoma taro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	<p>Number of members in Government institutions and NGOs making regular use of the training manuals</p> <p><i>[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 of revise the RF]</i></p>				[indicator combined with 13 above]	n/a

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
<p>Outcome 3.2: Increased capacities in local communities to develop, apply and adapt Sustainable Land Management practices.</p>	<p>14. Number of tax allotments (<i>'api tukuha</i>) in target localities on which integrated agroecosystem management practices are applied, including more than one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of piggery digestate as fertiliser • Use of cover crops • Enrichment of fallows • Integrated pest management • Increased use of agroforestry trees for animal feed, household or commercial tree products and/or nutrient cycling 		<p>75 'api tukuha (tax allotments) covering 250ha, with at least 12 'api tukuha covering 40ha in each of the target localities</p>	<p>225 'api tukuha covering 750ha, with at least 30 'api tukuha covering 100ha in each of the target localities</p>	<p>The estimated total area covered is more than 1321ha covering 408 'api tukuha, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 253ha (625 acres) of land covered by the volcanic ashfall from the Hunga Tonga- Hunga Ha'apai (HTHH) volcanic eruption rehabilitated soil health by using tillage to turn the ash into the soil profile. The Project Steering Committee proposed a 4 month extension in response to the January 2022 HTHH natural disaster and agreed to a reprioritisation of project funds to the HTHH Emergency Response to protect the significant achievements made under the project that have been damaged. The rehabilitation work was carried out in partnership with MORDI. • 412ha arable land available including 49 'api tukuha (tax allotments) in the 4 pilot villages 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 	<p>S</p>

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					<p>strengthened the agroforestry aspects of the systems.</p> <p>Other areas not estimated include those beyond the pilot villages that benefited from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
	<p>15. Reduction in the amounts of firewood collected from vulnerable forest areas (in the target localities where such forest areas exist).</p>	Baseline to be established at project start	25% reduction over baseline levels (baseline to be established at project start)	75% reduction over baseline levels	<p>No biodigesters installed yet as replacement to firewood.</p> <p>The project's M&E database recorded 13 782 fuel wood trees within the 49 tax allotments ('<i>api tukuhau</i>) and 91 town allotments ('<i>api kolo</i>). More than 3 000 of these trees were planted with support of the project. While it is difficult to estimate the %reduction, the increase in the number of trees will ensure future supply to avoid firewood being sourced from vulnerable forest areas.</p>	MS
	<p>Percentage increase in water harvesting and storage capacity in target communities (m³/month).</p> <p><i>[Note: Project team propose to delete this indicator as the validation of baseline</i></p>	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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	n/a

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
	<i>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]</i>			covered under each ILAMP.		
	16. Availability of water to local communities in target localities. <i>[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]</i>	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.	At the beginning of the project less than 50% of pigs were confined in all pilot villages. At the end of the project, the % of pigs confined in pig pens increased to 65% in Haveluliku, 70% in Mangia, 99% in Pukotala, 60% in Taanga. In addition, fencing were installed along village boundaries which stopped crop damage from roaming pigs and pigs from neighbouring villages.	S

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
				The total area benefitting from reduced degradation over the life of the project will be 245ha.		
	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 available or collected in the beginning to be able to calculate % increases. The project however carried out several activities that anecdotally would meet the target of 30 farmers in each of the target localities covering areas well above 100ha, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 180 households participating in <i>tou'tu'u</i> farming systems (over 90ha) - At least 49 farmers with 'api tukuhau (tax allotments) increased yields if reduction in crop damages from roaming pigs is taken into account. The % of pigs now confined in pig pens in pilot villages are: Haveluliku - 65%; Mangia - 70%, Pukotala – 99%; Ta'anga – 60%. The anecdotal baseline was less than 50% in each pilot village. - More than 50 farmers with increased yields from adoption of mucuna cover cropping covering 25ha - More than 50 women farmers with increased yields in their home gardens from adopting organic farming practices involving composting, covering 28ha 	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	The project M&E database contains records of 22 168 standing/live trees in the pilot villages, including fruit trees (breadfruits, citrus, pomelia, and mango) and fuelwood trees (sialemohe) that are predominantly used in boundary planting patterns, of which more than >6 000 (>27%) were planted as seedlings. Beyond the pilot villages, 12 900 trees were planted in the more than 92 <i>toutu'u</i> systems (traditional communal management) designed and established to strengthen the agroforestry aspects of the whole	S

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
					systems. A significant number were planted over a year and are considered established trees.	
	20. Avoidance of CH ₄ emissions as a result of the use of piggery waste as biogas fuel	N/A	247tCO ₂ eq/year	247tCO ₂ eq/year (988t total by project end)	No progress as no biodigesters were [not] installed due to unsuccessful procurement of services.	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	No progress. 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 has been no reduction in the ability of communities to meet their social cultural obligations. The 16 pigs with superior genetics provided to communities in the target villages have produced at least 3 generations (more than 600) of pigs which have improved pig genetics pool. In addition, the target villages have reported at least 40% increase of local pig feed supplements produced by households including cassava, sweet potato, moringa and Leucaena that are now available at satisfactory levels for the local pig owners.	S

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
<p>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</p>	<p>23. Area in target localities covered by operational plans and Sustainable Forest Management Agreements (SFMA) that are under effective implementation.</p> <p><i>[Note: Project team propose to revise this indicator to replace SFMA 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]</i></p>	No areas under SFMA		Forestry Division and communities concerned agree that the provisions of operational plans and SFMA covering 150ha ¹⁰ are being met	<p>A draft 'Eua Water Catchment Area Management Plan has been drafted. Due to a covid lockdown, a workshop to discuss the draft had to be cancelled and was not possible to reschedule.</p> <p>The project has also developed Guidelines for the development of Operational Plans for the key areas of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agroforestry plantings 2. Rehabilitation of degraded land 3. Enhancement of forest regrowth 4. Small-scale nurseries for the local production of tree seedlings. <p>These Guidelines form the basis for the Forestry Division and stakeholders to develop Plans for specific areas.</p>	MS
	<p>24. Numbers of tree nurseries nationwide able to meet their seed supply requirements</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>A private owned community nursery was established in Ha'atua in 'Eua that was designed based on an Operational Plan for establishing a small-scale nursery for the local production of tree seedlings, prepared from the Guidelines developed under the project. The main tree species identified in the Operational Plan are sandalwood ('ahi), cedar and kauri.</p>	S

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					<p>Six community nurseries have been installed or upgraded in partnership with village Women Groups under TCDT.</p> <p>Community nursery at Haveluliku upgraded.</p> <p>Nursery at 'Eua Forestry is specifically for native trees to rehabilitate the water catchment area.</p> <p>The project provided training on composting techniques for improving soils at nurseries and also supplied shredders at each island to support the compost activities.</p> <p>Nurseries upgraded at MAFF-Forestry Division nurseries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tokomololo (Tongatapu); - Pangai (Ha'apai); - Fatai (Vava'u); and - Mata'aho ('Eua). - Hango College nursery and Seed Centre in 'Eua. 	
	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)	<p>Guidelines for developing Operational Plans for nurseries have been developed, which covers financial sustainability.</p> <p>Only one nursery has prepared an Operational Plan using the Guidelines</p>	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	<p>More than 50has in the 'Eua water catchment area where farmers have been relocated has been rehabilitated and planted with more than 8 000 native tree seedlings produced at the Forestry Division nursery established under the project in 'Eua.</p> <p>A further 12 900 tree seedlings were planted in agroforestry systems of more than 100ha at farm level. These however are not specific 'forest use', except for boundaries.</p>	S

Outcomes	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating
Component 4: 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	No progress since previous PIR. 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 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 MAFF website and ECC Portal. <i>[Note: The Project Team proposes this indicator should be revised to extend the project content made available online, beyond Technical and Policy Reports. To better align with sharing of knowledge, the indicator should include all online presence, such as media coverage and presence on social media.]</i>	zero	n/a	At least 10 Technical or Policy reports published on MAFF website and ECC Portal	No Reports have been published online yet. A Communications Specialist was recruited to support knowledge management and communications but did not deliver and her contract was terminated.	U

Source: FAO. 2022. *Project Implementation Report Period covered 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022*. Rome.

Office of Evaluation
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