



## **GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE: PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND STATES PROJECT**

### **REPORT ON TONGA PROJECT PLANNING WORKSHOP 12-13<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2012**

#### **Introduction**

The focus of the GCCA: PSIS Project entitled: “Trialling coastal protection measures in eastern Tongatapu” is centred on the protection of coastline and building resilience to climate change in five villages from Nukuleka to Navutoka, Hahake, Tongatapu.

A Planning Workshop was held on 12-13<sup>th</sup> December 2012 at the Ministry of Lands, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MLECCNR) to:

1. Introduce to the key stakeholders a proposed climate change adaptation project.
2. Discuss and agree on the proposed activities of the project.
3. Discuss and agree on the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders.
4. Discuss and agree on the implementation arrangements (institutional, management, etc).
5. Discuss the monitoring and evaluation framework.

The workshop was organised and chaired by the JNAP (Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management) Secretariat.

#### **Workshop Participants**

There were 23 participants on Day 1 and 20 participants on Day 2. Participants came from MLECCNR and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning. Town councillors from four of the villages in the project area also attended both days of the meeting. The list of participants is presented as Annex 1.

#### **Workshop Agenda**

The workshop agenda is presented as Annex 2. At the start of the workshop participants were asked to complete a questionnaire designed to gauge key information as to the extent to which climate change is integrated into institutions in Tonga and participants’ understanding of climate change issues.

#### **Workshop Results**

The workshop was conducted in Tongan and English. All the small group discussions were conducted in Tongan.

After introductions and a description of the workshop objectives, there was a presentation and discussion about the overall GCCA: PSIS project. This was followed by a presentation about the proposed climate change adaptation project in Hahake.

Key discussion points included:

- This project represents an opportunity for on-the-ground adaptation, and if successful it would lay the groundwork for further similar projects in Tonga and other countries.
- Funding of the different activities within the GCCA: PSIS project; participants were encouraged to make applications for technical assistance and training using the project templates. This was additional to the €0.5million for the climate change adaptation project.
- It was stressed that three sets of consultations had already been held with the affected communities as well as further discussions with the community during the environmental impact assessment (EIA).

Participants then divided into small groups to discuss some key questions. The discussions around these questions provided some useful insights about the project area.

1. How has the coast in front of your village changed over the last 20 years?
  - There had been considerable coastal erosion over the decades, approximately 1m/yr over the past 50 years. Plantations, settlements and a cricket pitch had disappeared. The coastlines used to consist of a series of headlands and bays, now the coastline represented a smooth curve as a result of the man-made interventions.
  - Also there had been a decrease in marine species that the communities used to depend on e.g. sea cucumbers.
  - Reduced water quality
2. How many times was your village flooded in the last year? In the last 5 years?
  - On average 1-2 flood events per year.
3. Was the flooding due to heavy rain or did the sea come in and flood the village?
  - Both factors played a role in the flooding. Sometimes the flooding was so bad that small boats had to be used to get from one village to the next or around one village.
4. How many families in the village were affected by the flooding? How was your own family affected?
  - Impacts varied from village to village and according to the cause of the flooding. During coastal surges houses closer to the sea were more impacted, while with heavy rainfall, houses situated further inland were more affected.
5. Did similar flooding events happen 10, 20, 30 year ago?
  - Flooding events appear to be getting more frequent. Last major flooding was Hurricane Rence in 2010. Some participants felt that the increase in sea surges was due to increased coastal development. One group noted that in the past people used to remove rocks from the reef to protect the land.

A presentation was then given on the logical framework analysis. Four participants said they had some experience with logical framework analysis.

The participants worked as a plenary group to define the overall objective and the project purpose. They then divided into two smaller groups to define the key result areas. The results of the small group sessions are presented in Annex 3. Participants then worked to agree on the key result areas.

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| <b>Overall Objective:</b> Increase resilience to climate change impacts in Tonga   |
| <b>Principal Purpose:</b> Trial coastal protection measures in eastern Tongatapu   |
| <b>Key Result Areas</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public awareness of the impacts of climate change and adaptations increased</li> <li>2. Proposed adaptation measures in vulnerable coastal communities identified</li> <li>3. Selected adaptation measures implemented</li> <li>4. Systems established to monitor and evaluate the performance of the project protection measures</li> </ol> |

The output from Day 1 was summarised at the beginning of the second day. Some new participants had joined the workshop and there was further discussion about the overall objective and project purpose. Areas discussed included linking the project to food security and overall governance. It was pointed out that this project focused on coastal protection based on the JNAP action plan and that other climate change projects were focusing on food security. Furthermore, governance issues were being covered under the mainstreaming component.

After this discussion, participants divided into small groups to discuss project activities. Participants then came together and the activities were compiled and reviewed. The resulting key activities are as follows:

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| <p><b>KRA1</b></p> <p>1.1 Engage project pilot communities, high level decision makers and target groups on climate change impacts in Tonga.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct awareness programmes (TV, radio, publication of awareness materials, documentary); establish billboards in the affected communities.</p> <p>1.3 Work with CCCPIR to integrate impacts of climate change and adaptation measures into school curriculum using the project as example.</p> |
| <p><b>KRA2</b></p> <p>2.1 Prepare draft detailed design and costing of the soft and hard adaptation measures by key stakeholders and quality checking of design and costing.</p> <p>2.2 Hold meetings with key stakeholders and project pilot communities to agree on adaptation measures and sites</p>  |
| <p><b>KRA3</b></p> <p>3.1 Procure goods and services for selected adaptation measures</p> <p>3.2 Implement the selected adaptation measures.</p> <p>3.3 Fencing of the coastline and water catchment areas, protection of coastal areas from pigs</p>  |
| <p><b>KRA4</b></p> <p>4.1 Implement monitoring and management plan identified in the Environment Impact Assessment Report for 6 communities, Hahake.</p> <p>4.2 Establish communication structure between government and community council relating to maintenance and management of the coastline and train community members in monitoring and evaluation procedures</p> <p>4.3 Strengthen the monitoring and enforcement capacity of the MLECCNR</p>  |

The horizontal logic of the logframe was explained and participants practiced developing indicators, means of verification and the assumptions for each key result areas, although there was insufficient time to complete this activity.

The workshop was then closed. Next steps include developing the project design document by the end of quarter 1, 2013 and to keep in contact with the town councillors so they can inform the communities about the ongoing activities. It was again pointed out that if this project is successful it may lead the way to securing further funds for implementation.

### **Workshop Evaluation**

The results of the workshop evaluation are presented as Annex 4. All eleven people who completed the evaluation form found the logical framework approach useful for planning the project. The main suggestion for improvement of the workshop was to conduct it over a longer period.

### **Conclusion**

The workshop was successful in allowing different stakeholders to play a role in the initial planning of the project. Involving the town councillors in the workshop was very successful. The workshop

provided a good model for stakeholder involvement in project design that can be adapted for the other countries involved in the GCCA: PSIS project.

### Annex 1 Participants List

| <b>Name &amp; Organisation</b>                           | <b>Email</b>   | <b>Phone</b>   |
|--|--|----------------|
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| Sioifa Lamipeti, Town Officer, Makange                   |  | 8431879        |
| Sitiveni Feao, Town Officer, Nukuleka                    |  | 8703185        |
| Sione Tuionetoa, Organic Grower                          |  | 7757804        |
| Lisiatu Eulaliti, Town Officer, Manalka                  |  | 33396          |
| Luisa Tuiafitu Malolo, JNAP Secretariat, MLECCNR         | <a href="mailto:ltuiafitumalolo@gmail.com">ltuiafitumalolo@gmail.com</a>         | 7799200, 27262 |
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## Annex 2 Meeting Agenda

### Day 1: Wednesday 12 December 2012

| Time         | Activity/Topic  | Lead Person                |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| 8:30-09:00   | Registration  | All Invited participants   |
| 09:00-09:30  | Introduction – prayer, remarks by reps from Tonga and SPC, introduction of participants (self), objectives of the workshop                            | Luisa (JNAP Secretariat)   |
| 09:30 –10:00 | Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Islands States Project  | Gillian/Graham             |
| 10:00-10:30  | Morning Tea/Coffee  | Vendor/Supplier            |
| 10:30-11:00  | Trialling coastal protection measures in eastern Tongatapu  | Luisa                      |
| 10:30-12:30  | Proposed project activities: Define project objectives, project purpose, key results, activities, approximate costs and schedule                      | Graham                     |
| 12:30-14:00  | Lunch   | Catering vendor/supplier   |
| 14:00-15:30  | Proposed project activities: Define project objectives, project purpose, key results, activities, approximate costs and schedule ( <i>continued</i> ) | MI/SPC                     |
| 15:30-16:00  | Afternoon Tea/Coffee  | Catering vendor/supplier   |
| 16:00-16:30  | Q&A, General discussion and Close Prayer  | Luisa/CCD/JNAP Secretariat |

### Day 2: Thursday 13 December 2012

|             |   |                 |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| 08:30-09:00 | Recap of Day One: Key Points  | Graham/Gillian  |
| 09:00-10:30 | Roles and Responsibilities & Implementation Arrangements (institutional, management, etc): Who is going to do what? | Luisa/CCD/SPC   |
| 10:30-11:00 | Morning Tea/Coffee  | Vendor/Supplier |
| 11:00-12:00 | Linkages to other projects, programmes and activities   | Luisa/CCD/SPC   |
| 12:00-12:30 | Q&A: General Discussion   |                 |

|       |                          |  |
|-------|--------------------------|--|
| 12:30 | Closing Prayer and Lunch |  |
|-------|--------------------------|--|

### **Annex 3 Results of Small Groups Discussions on Key Results**

The overall objective and project purpose were agreed in plenary discussion.

**Overall Objective:** Increase resilience to climate change impacts in Tonga

**Project Purpose:** Trial coastal protection measures in eastern Tongatapu

#### **Group 1**

KRA1: increased public awareness of the impacts and risks of cc and natural hazards and adaptation options

KRA2: Safe communities for the people

KRA3: Protected coastal environment for marine and terrestrial flora and fauna

KRA4: establish systems to monitor and evaluate the performance of the protection measures

#### **Group 2**

KRA1: Proposed adaptation measures identified in vulnerable communities

KRA2: Improve coastal communities' livelihood

KRA3: Reduce vulnerability of coastal communities to impacts of cc

KRA4: Critical coastal infrastructures are protected

#### **Activities**

1.1 Engage project pilot communities, high level decision makers and target groups on climate change impacts in Tonga.

1.2 Conduct awareness programmes (TV, radio, publication of awareness materials, documentary).

1.3 Work with GIZ to integrate impacts of cc and adaptation measures into school curriculum (using project as example)

1.4 Establish billboards in the communities

2.1 Prepare draft detailed design and costing of the soft and hard adaptation measures by key stakeholders and quality checking of design and costing.

2.2 Hold meetings with key stakeholders and project pilot communities to agree on adaptation measures and sites

3.1 Procure goods and services for selected adaptation measures

3.2 Implement the selected adaptation measures.

3.3 Fencing of the coastline and water catchment areas, protection of coastal areas from pigs

4.1 Implement monitoring and management plan identified in the Environment Impact Assessment Report for 6 communities, Hahake.

4.2 Establish and train community GCCA Project Committee Working Group on M&E procedures.

4.3 Present progress report by NC of project to NECC & JNAP Technical Working Group.

4.4 Structure of communication to be established between government and community council relating to maintenance and management of the coastline

4.5 Strengthen the monitoring and enforcement capacity of the MLECC&NR

4.6 Strengthen community training with MLECC&NR on the impacts of CC and adaptation measures

Training of the community on CC impacts. Coordinate with other projects

## Annex 4 Workshop Evaluation

Eleven people filled in the workshop evaluation form.

1. Did you find the Logical Framework Approach useful for project planning?

11 answered 'yes'.

Comments:

- It gives us a fair idea of what this project is about, how it will be implemented, who are the responsible people and time frame for the project to proceed.
- It is critical to incorporate the Coastal Management Programme staff at the Natural Resources Division in this exercise. This will strengthen the capacity of government overall.
- It is really useful, the project actually needs it.
- Comment from Town Officer: I haven't been involved in any of the logframe training and this is totally a new thing to me. I find it really interesting and useful.
- We need to notice the planning to build the project and all the people in this area are very happy to complete the job.
- Simple.
- Quite good although we did spend a lot of time on it.
- It was useful at one stage but other methods would have been quicker to complete in half a day.

2. Recognising this meeting is a first stage in project planning, how could the meeting have been improved?

- Need to have all the relevant stakeholders attend because valuable contributions from them are so important.
- Should government pay for the participants so that the work will be effectively implemented?
- More time should have been allocated for a full 2-day session. Meeting allowances would have increased the number of participants.
- It needs more time and town officers should also attend and be given the opportunity to present.
- More time for group work and discussion.
- Well organised meeting.
- Discussions would be better understood if all done in Tongan.
- Pre-training before meeting is needed.
- Two and a half days would have been a better length.
- Half day process, not full day.