

تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن مقترح منحة بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمّل الديون إلى مملكة تونغا من أجل مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا – المرحلة الثالثة

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للموافقة

الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 65.

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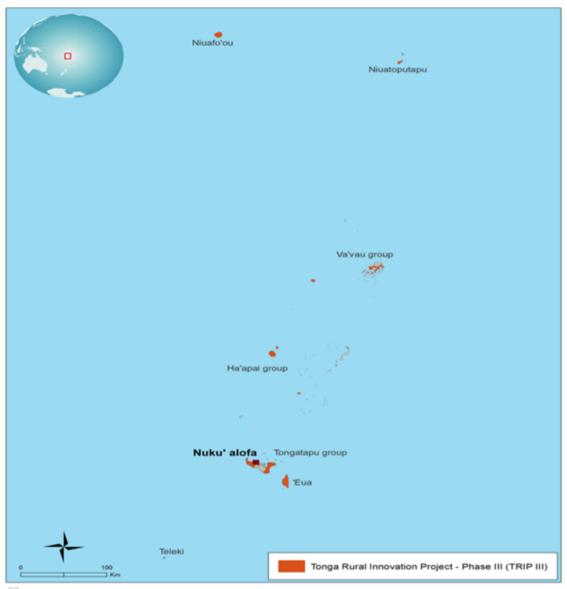
Duy ung Traun كبير الأخصائيين التقنيين الإقليميين شعبة الإنتاج المستدام والأسواق والمؤسسات البريد الإلكتروني: b.hadi@ifad.org

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خريطة منطقة المشروع





إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها. أعد هذه الخريطة الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 23-09-2025

موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: الصندوق

المتلقى: مملكة تونغا

الوكالة المنفذة: وزارة المالية

التكلفة الإجمالية للمشروع: 19.36 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة المنحة المقدمة من الصندوق: 5.3 مليون دولار أمريكي

الجهة المشاركة في التمويل: مرفق البيئة العالمية

قيمة التمويل المشترك: 4.69 مليون دو لار أمريكي

شروط التمويل المشترك:

مساهمة المتلقى: 3.11 مليون دولار أمريكي

مساهمة المستفيدين: 1.76 مليون دولار أمريكي

فجوة التمويل: 4.5 مليون دو لار أمريكي

قيمة التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق: 4.959 مليون دولار أمريكي (شمل تمويلا مناخيا تكميليا قدره 8.0

مليون دو لار أمريكي)

أولا السياق

ألف- السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

السياق الوطني

- 1- تصنف مملكة تونغا دولة متوسطة الدخل من الشريحة العليا، حيث يبلغ نصيب الفرد من الدخل القومي الإجمالي 000 5 دولار أمريكي. ومع ذلك، فهي تواجه تحديات كبيرة على الرغم من وضعها الاقتصادي. وتعد درجتها على مؤشر التنمية البشرية أدنى من المتوسط الإقليمي، مما يشير إلى أوجه ضعف اجتماعية واقتصادية. وأغلب السكان ريفيون، حيث يعيش 79 في المائة منهم خارج المراكز الحضرية، ويعتمدون اعتمادا كبيرا على التحويلات المالية التي تشكل 40 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي.
- 2- السياق الاقتصادي. تواجه تونغا تحديات اقتصادية، حيث سجّلت نموا بطيئا بلغ متوسطه 1.3 في المائة سنويا خلال العقد الماضي، وذلك بسبب عزلتها كدولة جزرية صغيرة نامية وضعفها في وجه التقلبات المناخية والكوارث الطبيعية. وعلى الرغم من أن أغلبية سكان البلد ريفيون، فإن قطاع الزراعة لا يساهم إلا بنسبة 16 في المائة من الناتج المحلى الإجمالي.
- 3- ولا يزال الفقر يشكل مصدر قلق، حيث يؤثر الفقر المتعدد الأبعاد على 24 في المائة من السكان وفقر الدخل على 21 في المائة منهم. وتشهد المناطق الريفية، ولا سيما تونغاتابو وإيوا، معدلات فقر أعلى. وتشمل المجموعات الضعيفة الأطفال وكبار السن والنساء والأشخاص العاملين في وظائف غير رسمية. ويؤدي ارتفاع تكاليف الغذاء إلى تفاقم الفقر، مع إنفاق الأسر المعيشية بشكل كبير على الغذاء.
- السياسات والمؤسسات الوطنية. السياسة الزراعية في تونغا هي إطار شامل يهدف إلى تعزيز الزراعة المستدامة لضمان الأمن الغذائي والتنمية الاقتصادية والحفاظ على البيئة. وجرى تطوير خطة القطاع الزراعي في تونغا المرحلة الثانية للفترة 2025-2035 بهدف استراتيجي يتمثل في تعزيز سبل العيش الريفية المستدامة. وتسلط سياسة تغير المناخ، والمساهمة المحددة وطنيا، والاستراتيجية وخطة العمل الوطنيتان لحفظ التنوع البيولوجي الضوء على القضايا والتدابير الرئيسية التي تهدف إلى زيادة قدرة المجتمعات المحلية على الصمود وتحسين حفظ التنوع البيولوجي.
- 5- وتركز الاستراتيجيات الوطنية على تحسين الأمن الغذائي والتنمية الريفية، مع وجود جهات فاعلة رئيسية بما فيها صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية، الذي يقود المبادرات المجتمعية. وتتعاون الحكومة مع شركاء دوليين مثل الصندوق ومرفق البيئة العالمية لتمويل المشروعات الرامية إلى زيادة القدرة على الصمود والحد من الفقر.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

- 6- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، جرى التثبت من أن المشروع:
 - ⊠ يشمل التمويل المناخي
 - ☑ يراعى الشباب
 - ☒ يعطى الأولوية للشعوب الأصلية
 - ☑ يشمل القدرة على التكيف.

- 7- السكان الأصليون في تونغا، الذين يشكلون ما يقرب من 97 في المائة من السكان، هم في الغالب من أصل بولينيزي، وتجمعهم روابط ثقافية ولغوية وجينية عميقة مع مجموعات بولينيزية أخرى. وتُظهر تقاليدهم وهياكلهم الاجتماعية ولغتهم تراثا بولينيزيا غنيا صمد على مر القرون.
- 8- وتعد تونغا من بين بلدان العالم الأكثر ضعفا في وجه التقلبات المناخية بسبب موقعها الجغرافي، ووضعها كدولة جزرية صغيرة نامية واعتمادها على الموارد الطبيعية في القطاعات الاقتصادية الرئيسية مثل مصايد الأسماك، والزراعة والسياحة. والخسائر والأضرار التي لا رجعة فيها الناجمة عن ظواهر الطقس القصوى وتآكل السواحل تعرض للخطر التزامات الحكومة بتخفيف حدة الفقر وأهداف التنمية الوطنية.
- 9- ويشكل الشباب، الذين يبلغ عددهم نحو 000 32، ثلث سكان البلد ويعدون بلا منازع أهم أصول البلد، ويمثلون مستقبل تونغا. و هجرة الشباب إلى الخارج مرتفعة، وأولئك الذين يبقون لا ينجذبون في كثير من الأحيان إلى الزراعة.

الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- التحديات المستمرة والناشئة التي تواجهها المجتمعات المحلية الريفية في تونغا ويبني المشروع على النجاحات التحديات المستمرة والناشئة التي تواجهها المجتمعات المحلية الريفية في تونغا. ويبني المشروع على النجاحات والدروس المستفادة من المرحلتين الأولى والثانية للمشروع، اللتين أدمجتا عملية تنمية مجتمعية تشاركية في إطار الحكومة المحلية في تونغا وعززتا القدرة الإنتاجية من خلال المجموعات الزراعية العنقودية والحدائق المجتمعية. وعلى الرغم من التقدم المحرز، لا تزال هناك تحديات مثل الكوارث الطبيعية المتكررة، والتعافي من الأوبئة، وانعدام الأمن الغذائي. ويهدف مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة إلى معالجتها من خلال مواصلة توسيع الأنشطة الزراعية وتنويعها، ودعم الانتقال إلى الزراعة شبه التجارية، وتعزيز التنوع البيولوجي وزيادة القدرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية.
- 11- وقد طلبت حكومة تونغا الدعم المستمر من الصندوق للتصدي للتحديات الجديدة مثل تآكل التنوع البيولوجي، والتقلبات المناخية، وارتفاع معدلات البطالة بين الشباب. وتكمن الميزة النسبية للصندوق في خبرته في مجال التنمية المجتمعية وقدرته على تعزيز الشراكات مع الهيئات الحكومية الرئيسية. وسيدعم مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة صنع السياسات، وتحقيق اللامركزية في الحوكمة والابتكار الزراعي، مع التركيز على تحويل الأسر المعيشية إلى الزراعة شبه التجارية، وتنويع الإنتاج الزراعي ليشمل الفاكهة والخضروات وتوسيع فرص الدخل غير الزراعي. ويتماشى ذلك مع رسالة الصندوق المتمثلة في رفع مستويات المعيشة وزيادة الإمدادات المحلية للأغذية المغذية في المناطق الريفية.

باء الدروس المستفادة

- 12- تسلط تجربة الصندوق في تونغا الضوء على أهمية المشاركة الفعالة لأصحاب المصلحة من أجل التنفيذ المستدام للمشروعات وتعزز الملكية. وقد أثبتت الإدارة اللامركزية فائدتها، لا سيما في الجزر الخارجية المعزولة، من خلال تحسين الرقابة، وخفض التكاليف وتعزيز المشاركة المحلية. ويعد بناء القدرات أمرا بالغ الأهمية، مع التشديد على الحاجة إلى التدريب المستهدف لرفع مستوى المهارات التقنية وتعزيز القدرات المؤسسية، وتمكين أصحاب المصلحة لتولى الملكية.
- 13- وكان نهج المشروطية والمنافسة فعالا في إشراك المجتمعات المحلية الريفية، حيث كان الدعم يتوقف على مساهمات المستفيدين والإجراءات السابقة. ويشجع هذا النهج المشاركة ويوفر دعما إضافيا للمجتمعات المحلية التي تبدي ملكية والتزاما قويين. بيد أنه من الضروري الجمع بين المنافسة والتمكين لضمان استمرار تنافس المجتمعات المحلية ذات القدرات الأقل.

14- وتعد المرونة والاستجابة حاسمتي الأهمية لتمكين المشروعات من التكيف بسرعة مع الكوارث الطبيعية والأزمات الاقتصادية. وتسمح هذه القدرة على التكيف بالانتقال السريع بين التنمية وأساليب التخفيف من حدة الأزمات، مما يضمن استمرار التقدم على الرغم من التحديات الخارجية.

ثانيا وصف المشروع

ألف. الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل، والمجموعات المستهدفة

15- يهدف المشروع إلى زيادة الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي، والحد من الفقر وتعزيز القدرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية في المجتمعات المحلية الريفية، وتعزيز تنمية المجتمعات المحلية وتحسين سبل العيش الريفية من خلال تشجيع الإنتاج الزراعي المتنوع وإضفاء الطابع التجاري. وسيجري تحقيق ذلك من خلال دمج الممارسات القادرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية، وزيادة التنوع البيولوجي، وتعزيز الإدماج الاجتماعي وتبنى الحلول المبتكرة.

باء المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

- 16- يتكون مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة من أربعة مكونات رئيسية. ويركز المكون 1، وهو التنمية المجتمعية، على تعزيز القدرة على التخطيط لمجتمعات محلية وسبل عيش قادرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية. وهو يشمل كلا من خطط التنمية المجتمعية وخطط تنمية سبل العيش، والتي ستحدد أولويات المجتمعات المحلية، وتدمج القدرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية وتسهل الانتقال من زراعة الكفاف الى الزراعة شبه التجارية، بدعم من منح سبل العيش الاقتصادية المجتمعية.
- 21- ويهدف المكون 2، وهو سبل العيش المستدامة، إلى تحسين الإنتاج والمبيعات على مستوى الأسر المعيشية، وتوسيع المناطق الخاضعة لإدارة الأراضي المحسنة، وتهيئة فرص جديدة لسبل العيش، ولا سيما للشباب. ويركز المكون الفرعي 2-1 على بناء القدرات من أجل تنمية سبل العيش، وتوفير التدريب في مجال الإنتاج القادر على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية، والبستنة المجتمعية الموجهة نحو التغذية، والدراية المالية والتجارية. ويدعم المكون الفرعي 2-2 الاستثمار في خطط تنمية سبل العيش وسلاسل القيمة القادرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية من خلال منح سبل العيش الاقتصادية المجتمعية، وتسهيل الشراكات مع الأعمال الزراعية وتشجيع الحراجة الزراعية، والحدائق المجتمعية والحرف اليدوية. ويقدم المكون الفرعي 2-3، وهو مرفق الابتكار، منحا لاختبار وإظهار التكنولوجيات ونماذج الأعمال الجديدة، بينما يعمل المكون الفرعى 1-4 على تحسين الوصول إلى خدمات الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية لدعم الزراعة الذكية مناخيا.
- 18- ويهدف المكون 3، وهو إدارة المشروع ودعم السياسات، إلى زيادة القدرات المؤسسية على صنع السياسات. ويشمل ذلك بناء القدرات في مجال السياسات والمؤسسات وإعداد مسودات السياسات. وسيتولى صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية إدارة المشروع وسينشئ وحدة إدارة المشروع التنفيذ الشامل لمشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة.
- 19- ويتناول المكون 4، وهو التعافي من الكوارث وإعادة البناء، التعافي من الكوارث، من خلال إنشاء آلية للتمويل السريع في حالات الطوارئ على الرغم من عدم تخصيص أي مبلغ مالي في الميزانية الأولية.

جيم- نظرية التغيير

20- يهدف الحل المقترح إلى تحويل الزراعة في تونغا، ونقلها من زراعة الكفاف التقليدية إلى قطاع أكثر قدرة على الصمود ومجد تجاريا. وسيجري تحقيق ذلك من خلال نهج ثلاثي المحاور: التخطيط التشاركي للتنمية

المجتمعية، وسبل العيش المستدامة من خلال إضفاء الطابع التجاري على الزراعة، ودعم السياسات. وسيجري إعداد وتحديث خطط التنمية المجتمعية مع التركيز على التكيف مع المناخ، بما يشمل الزراعة، والأنشطة غير الزراعية المدرة للدخل، والبنية التحتية المجتمعية. وبعد ذلك، واستنادا إلى تحليلات سلاسل القيمة المحلية، ستقوم خطط تنمية سبل العيش بتفصيل الأنشطة الزراعية وغير الزراعية المدرة للدخل، مدعومة بترتيبات تقاسم التكاليف والتدريب على تقنيات القدرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية، والدراية المالية وإدارة الأعمال. وسيُدعم إنشاء الجزء المتعلق بالبنية التحتية المجتمعية في خطط التنمية المجتمعية من قبل مشروع المجتمعات المحلية القادرة على الصمود في تونغا وأستراليا، وهو مشروع مواز ممول من أستراليا.

- 21- وبتوجيه من خطط تنمية سبل العيش، سيعمل المشروع على زيادة إمكانية الوصول إلى المدخلات والتكنولوجيات المحسنة، وتعزيز الإنتاجية مع تحسين قدرة المجتمعات المحلية على الصمود. وسيجري تسهيل الشراكات بين مجموعات المزارعين والأعمال الزراعية في شكل اتفاقيات مع المزارعين المستقلين أو الزراعة التعاقدية. وسيدعم مرفق للابتكار اختبار التكنولوجيات الجديدة ونماذج الأعمال التي تركز على الشباب. ومن شأن تحسين خدمات الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية أن يساعد المزارعين على الاستفادة من المعلومات المناخية بشكل فعال. وسيركز دعم السياسات على تحديث الأطر التنظيمية لتهيئة بيئة مواتية للتنويع الزراعي وإضفاء الطابع التجاري على الزراعة.
- 22- وتشمل الافتر اضات التي تقوم عليها هذه النظرية التعاون المستمر مع المسؤولين المحليين، والاهتمام المستمر من جانب أفراد المجتمعات المحلية والجهات الفاعلة في سلاسل القيمة، والإرادة السياسية من جانب الحكومة لتعزيز السياسات الزراعية. ويتمثل الخطر الأساسي الذي جرى تحديده في الكوارث الطبيعية، التي يمكن أن تلحق الضرر بالبنية التحتية وتؤخر الأنشطة.

دال المواعمة والملكية والشراكات

- 23- يساهم مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة في تحقيق العديد من أهداف التنمية المستدامة، بما في ذلك الهدف 1 (القضاء على الفقر)، والهدف 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع)، والهدف 5 (المساواة بين الجنسين)، والهدف 12 (الاستهلاك والإنتاج المسؤولان)، والهدف 13 (العمل المناخي)، والهدف 14 (الحياة تحت الماء)، والهدف 15 (الحياة في البر) والهدف 17 (عقد الشراكات لتحقيق الأهداف).
- وسيدعم المشروع سياسات واستراتيجيات حكومية هامة، بما فيها: (1) المرحلة الثانية من خطة قطاع الزراعة في تونغا للفترة 2025-2035 (2) المرحلة الثالثة من إطار التنمية الاستراتيجية لتونغا لعام 2050 (3) استراتيجية قارة المحيط الهادئ الأزرق؛ (4) تطوير استراتيجية المحيط الهادي لعام 2050 من أجل الزراعة والغابات؛ (5) خطة عمل أنتيغوا وبربودا للدول الجزرية الصغيرة النامية؛ (6) سياسة تونغا بشأن تغير المناخ؛ (7) المساهمة المحددة وطنيا الثانية لتونغا؛ (8) رؤية النظم الغذائية المستدامة لتونغا بحلول عام 2030.
- 25- ويتواءم أيضا مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة بشكل استراتيجي مع (مسودة) برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية الإقليمية للصندوق لإقليم المحيط الهادي واستراتيجية الصندوق للمشاركة في الدول الجزرية الصغيرة النامية (2022–2027)، بالإضافة إلى السياسات والاستراتيجيات المواضيعية للصندوق، التي تغطي المنظور الجنساني، والشباب، والتغذية، والتقلبات المناخية والقدرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية، والبيئة، والنتوع البيولوجي، والشعوب الأصلية، والتخطيط التشاركي وتنمية القطاع الخاص.
- 26- الملكية. شاركت وزارة الزراعة والأغذية والغابات، ووزارة الأرصاد الجوية والطاقة والمعلومات وإدارة الكوارث والبيئة وتغير المناخ والاتصالات، ووزارة الشؤون الداخلية ومكتب رئيس الوزراء (دائرة الحكومة

- المحلية) والوكالات الشريكة بشكل نشط طوال عملية تصميم مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا _ المرحلة الثالثة.
- 14- الشراكات. لضمان التنفيذ السلس للمشروع لتحقيق أهدافه التنموية، يعتبر مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة الشراكة أحد المسارات الحاسمة. وسيعمل المشروع على بناء شراكات قوية مع الوكالات الحكومية، والمنظمات الشبابية، والجهات الفاعلة في القطاع الخاص والشركاء الإنمائيين. كما أنه سيسهل الشراكات بين مختلف الجهات الفاعلة.

هاء التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

تكاليف المشروع

- 28- يقدر مجموع تكاليف المشروع بحوالي 19.36 مليون دولار أمريكي على مدى ست سنوات. وستخصص استثمارات المشروع على النحو التالي: 21.7 في المائة للمكون 1، و59.1 في المائة للمكون 2، و19.2 في المائة للمكون 3. وتمثل تكاليف إدارة المشروع 17 في المائة من المجموع (انظر الجدول 1).
- 29- ويجري احتساب جميع مكونات المشروع كليا أو جزئيا كتمويل مناخي. ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغيّر المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يقدّر إجمالي التمويل المناخي المقدّم من الصندوق بقيمة 4.959 مليون دولار أمريكي.

الجدول 1 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي والجهة الممولة (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

	منحة الصند إطار القدرة الدي	على تحمل	مرفق البيئة العالمية		I	لمستفيدون		فجوة	ة التمويل	الحك	ومة		المجموع	
المكون/المكون الفر عي	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	نقديا	عيديا	%	المبلغ	%	نقديا	عينيا	%	المبلغ	%
ألف المكون 1: التنمية المجتمعية باء المكون 2: سبل العيش المستدامة	1 529	36.5	516	12.3	-	-	-	1 519	36.2	629	-	15	4 193	21.7
ب و المكون الفر عي 2-1: بناء القدرات من أجل تنمية سبل العيش المكون الفر عي 2-2: الاستثمار في خطط تنمية سبل العيش وسلاسل القيمة القادرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر	1 420	31.9	845	19	-	-	-	1 515	34.1	667	-	15	4 446	23
ر ي و و و المناخية	354	5.7	2 670	42.8	1 493	1 493	47.9	186	3	40	-	0.6	6 235	32.2
المكون الفر عي 2-3: مرفق الابتكار	-	-	130	50	65	65	50	-	-	-	-	-	260	1.3
المكون الفرعي 2-4: خدمات الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية	284	56.8	-	-	-	-	-	141	28.2	75	-	15	500	2.6
المجموع الفرعي للمكون 2: سبل العيش المستدامة	2 058	18	3 645	31.9	1 557.5	1 557.5	27.2	1 842	16.1	782	-	6.8	11 442	59.1
جيم- المكون 3: إدارة المشروع ودعم السياسات المكون الفرعي 3-1: بناء القدرات في مجال السياسات	220	50.6	50	12.5				92	10			1.5	420	2.2
و المؤسسات	230	52.6	59	13.5	-	-	-	83	19	66	-	15	438	2.3
المكون الفرعي 3-2: إدارة المشروع	1 482	45.1	470	14.3	-	-	-	1 053	32	282	-	8.6	3 288	17
المجموع الفرعي للمكون 3: إدارة المشروع ودعم السياسات	1 712	46	529	14.2	-	-	-	1 136	30.5	348	-	9.3	3 726	19.2
دال- المكون 4: التعافي من الكوارث وإعادة البناء	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
المجموع	5 300	27.4	4 690	24.2	1 557.5	1 557.5	16.1	4 496	23.2	1 758	-	9.1	19 360	100

الجدول 2 تكاليف المشروع حسب فئة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

	منحة الصندوق بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل		مرفق البيئة									
فئة الإنفاق	الديون		العالمية		المستفيدون		فجوة التمويل		الحكوه	بة	المجموع	
	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
أولا- تكاليف الاستثمار												
ألف- المعدات والمواد	240	85	-	-	_	-	_	-	42	15	283	1.5
باء- المركبات	188	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	15	221	1.1
جيم- المنح	129	2.1	2 800	44.9	3 115	50	186	3	0	-	6 231	32.2
دال- التدريب وحلقات العمل	158	8.1	1 495	76.9	-	-	-	-	292	15	1 945	10.0
هاء- الاستشار ات والدر اسات	2 971	40.2	-	-	-	-	3 308	44.8	1 108	15	7 387	38.2
واو ـ السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	496	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	15	584	3.0
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	4 183	25.1	4 295	25.8	3 115	18.7	3 494	21	1 563	9.4	16 650	86
ثانيا - التكاليف المتكررة												
ً لف- الرواتب والعلاوات	912	64.8	169	12	-	_	325	23.1	0	-	1 407	7.3
باء- العمليات والصيانة	205	15.7	226	17.3	-	-	677	51.9	196	15	1 304	6.7
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	1 117	41.2	395	14.6	-	-	1 003	37	196	7.2	2 711	14
المجموع	5 300	27.4	4 690	24.2	3 115	16.1	4 496	23.2	1 758	9.1	19 360	100

الجدول 3 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي وسنة المشروع (بالاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

المكون/لمكون الفر عي						المج	اميع بما في ذلك	الطوارئ						
	026	2	2027	2	2028		2029		2030		031	2	المجموع	
	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
المكون 1: التنمية المجتمعية	377.8	0.09	752.1	0.18	874	0.21	910.8	0.22	706.7	0.17	571.7	0.14	4 193.2	0.22
المكون 2: سبل العيش المستدامة														
المكون الفر عي 2-1: بناء القدرات من أجل تنمية سبل العيش المكون الفر عي 2-2: الاستثمار في خطط تنمية سبل العيش	456.7	0.10	863.6	0.19	894.4	0.20	921.4	0.21	845.1	0.19	465.1	0.13	4 446.2	0.23
وسلاَّسُل القَّيمةُ القادرة على الصَّمودُ في وجه الظُواهر المناخية	337.7	0.05	1 564.8	0.25	1 559.1	0.25	1 652.6	0.27	1 121	0.18	-	-	6 235.3	0.32
المكون الفرعي 2-3: مرفق الابتكار	-	-	128.6	0.5	131.2	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	_	259.8	0.01
المكون الفرعي 2-4: خدمات الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية	-	-	27.6	0.06	326.9	0.65	57.4	0.11	58.6	0.12	29.9	0.06	500.4	0.03
المجموع الفرعي للمكون 2: سبل العيش المستدامة	794.4	0.07	2 584.6	0.23	2 911.5	0.25	2 631.5	0.23	2 024.7	0.18	495	0.05	11 441.7	0.59
المكون 3: إدارة المشروع ودعم السياسات المكون الفرعي 3-1: بناء القدرات في مجال السياسات والموسسات	97.4	0.22	99.6	0.23	101.6	0.23	115.3	0.26	11.9	0.03	12.2	0.03	438	0.02
المكون الفرعي 3-2: إدارة المشروع	731	0.22	417.6	0.13	426	0.13	559.3	0.17	570.5	0.17	583.3	0.17	3 287.6	0.17
المجموع الفرعي للمكون 3: إدارة المشروع ودعم السياسات	828.4	0.22	517.2	0.14	527.5	0.14	674.6	0.18	582.4	0.16	595.4	0.15	3 725.6	0.19
المكون 4: التعافي من الكوارث وإعادة البناء	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
المجموع	2 000.6	0.10	3 853.9	0.20	4 313.1	0.22	4 216.9	0.22	3 313.9	0.17	1 662	0.09	19 360.5	1

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

- 20- يبلغ مجموع تكاليف المشروع 19.36 مليون دولار أمريكي، منها 5.3 مليون دولار أمريكي ستمول من الصندوق (بما في ذلك 4.5 مليون دولار أمريكي من مخصصات التجديد الثالث عشر لموارد الصندوق بموجب نظام التخصيص على أساس الأداء لتونغا و 0.8 مليون دولار أمريكي إضافي من المساهمة المناخية) (27.4 في المائة من مجموع التكاليف) و 4.69 مليون دولار أمريكي (24.2 في المائة) من مرفق البيئة العالمية. وستساهم الحكومة بمبلغ 1.76 مليون دولار أمريكي (9.1 في المائة)، والمستفيدون بمبلغ 1.11 مليون دولار أمريكي (1.6 في المائة)، والمحتملة لتحقيق مليون دولار أمريكي (16.1 في المائة). ولضمان فعالية التكافة، سيحدد المشروع المجالات المحتملة لتحقيق وفورات في التكاليف لتوجيه استراتيجية لخفض التكاليف المتكررة بشكل مناسب.
- 23.2 وتوجد فجوة تمويل تبلغ 4.5 مليون دولار أمريكي (23.2 في المائة) يمكن سدها من خلال دورات لاحقة لنظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء و/أو من خلال آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة (بموجب شروط تمويل يجري تحديدها ورهنا بالإجراءات الداخلية وموافقة المجلس التنفيذي اللاحقة) أو عن طريق تمويل مشترك محتمل آخر يحدد أثناء التنفيذ. وفي حال تحقق فجوة التمويل وعدم توافر موارد إضافية، لن يتأثر أداء المشروع لأن أهداف المشروع وتصميمه تعتمد على الموارد المتاحة المضمونة.

الصرف

22- ستتبع عمليات سحب منحة الصندوق طريقة الصرف من الصندوق المتجدد، استنادا إلى التوقعات النقدية لمدة ستة أشهر المتوقعة في التقارير المالية المؤقتة الفصلية. وستكون مبالغ طلبات السحب مشفوعة بتقارير مالية مؤقتة تُقدم إلى الصندوق، في غضون 30 يوما بعد نهاية الفصل. وستُقدم التقارير المالية المؤقتة وطلبات السحب عبر بوابة عملاء الصندوق - وحدة التنفيذ المالي. وستنطبق هذه الترتيبات أيضا على منحة مرفق البيئة العالمية. وسيجري تمويل الحكومة للضرائب والرسوم غير المحصلة من خلال المبالغ المستردة التي تجري المطالبة بها بشكل منتظم، وستُدفع مساهمات المستفيدين النقدية مباشرة للموردين والمقاولين؛ ولن تتدفق أي أموال نقدا إلى صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية. ولن تُستخدم عائدات تمويل الصندوق لدفع الضرائب.

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادى

33. يقدر التحليل معدل عائد اقتصادي داخلي تبلغ نسبته 19.8 في المائة، وهو أعلى بكثير من معدل الخصم الاجتماعي، مما يدل على جدوى اقتصادية قوية. ويحقق المشروع قيمة صافية حالية قدرها 33.5 مليون بانغا (1.4 مليون دو لار أمريكي) ونسبة عائد إلى تكلفة قدرها 1.9، مما يشير إلى أن كل بانغا يُستثمر يولد 1.9 بانغا من الفوائد الاقتصادية. وتؤكد تحليلات الحساسية الأفاق الاقتصادية السليمة للمشروع. واختبرت سلامة الجدوى الاقتصادية للمشروع من خلال سلسلة من سيناريوهات الحساسية.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

34- تركز استراتيجية الخروج من المشروع على بناء القدرات المحلية والأطر المؤسسية لضمان الاستدامة في الأمد الطويل. وتشمل العناصر الرئيسية تدريب أصحاب المصلحة المحليين، وإنشاء منظمات مجتمعية، ودمج أنشطة المشروع في البرامج الحكومية القائمة. وسيتضمن التنفيذ السحب التدريجي للدعم الخارجي، مما يتيح للكيانات المحلية تحمل المسؤولية الكاملة تدريجا. وصمم هذا النهج لتعزيز استدامة الفوائد من خلال تشجيع الملكية والاعتماد على الذات بين المستفيدين.

ثالثاء إدارة المخاطر

ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

- 25- قيم المشروع بتصنيف "كبير" لإجمالي المخاطر الكامنة، مع اعتبار تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية "كبيرا" أيضا بعد تدابير التخفيف. وتشمل أهم المخاطر التي جرى تحديدها التقلبات المناخية، التي يمكن أن تؤثر على الإنتاجية الزراعية، والقيود المفروضة على القدرات المؤسسية، التي قد تعيق التنفيذ الفعال للمشروع. وعلاوة على ذلك، قد تؤثر تحديات الوصول إلى الأسواق على استدامة حصائل التنمية.
- 36- ولتخفيف هذه المخاطر، سينفذ المشروع عدة تدابير رئيسية. ولمعالجة التقلبات المناخية، سيسهل تحديد المخاطر المناخية ويدرج تدابير التكيف في خطة التنمية المجتمعية، ويشجع الممارسات الزراعية القادرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية ويستثمر في البنية التحتية من أجل الإدارة الفعالة للموارد المائية.
- 37- ولتحسين الوصول إلى الأسواق، سيسهل تطوير سلاسل القيمة ويدعم إنشاء الروابط السوقية للمزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. وسيشمل ذلك استثمارات في البنية التحتية، مثل الطرق ومرافق التخزين، وتشجيع التعاونيات لتعزيز القدرة على التفاوض الجماعي.
- المخاطر المالية. صنفت المخاطر المتأصلة للإدارة المالية على أنها "مرتفعة". وتشمل تدابير التخفيف ما يلي: (1) بناء قدرات الموظفين الماليين؛ (2) مذكرات تفاهم مع هيئات المحاسبة المحلية بشأن مسارات التدريب والتوظيف؛ (3) تطوير برمجيات المحاسبة لإعداد التقارير في الوقت المناسب؛ (4) إعداد الميزانية في الوقت المناسب ورصد الأداء على مستوى الفئة لكل ممول؛ (5) حسابات مصرفية منفصلة لكل جهة مانحة لتجنب الاختلاط؛ (6) نظام إلكتروني لحفظ الملفات كجزء من الخطة الاحتياطية؛ (7) تحديثات السياسات التي عفا عليها الزمن؛ (8) ترتيبات مراجعة داخلية للحسابات سيجري وضعها؛ (9) إنفاذ سياسة السفر بشأن التبرئات المسبقة؛ (10) استعراضات الأداء المنظمة؛ (11) وثائق طلب المواد وتوزيعها؛ (12) المعاملات النقدية المحدودة؛ (13) وضع مبادئ توجيهية للمساهمات العينية؛ (14) إعداد القوائم المالية ومراجعتها في الوقت المناسب.

الجدول 4 ملخص المخاطر الشاملة

مجالات المخاطر	تصنيف المخاطر المتأصلة	تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية
السياق القطري	متوسطة	متوسطة
الاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية	متوسطة	متوسطة
السياق البيئي والمناخي	كبيرة	كبيرة
نطاق المشروع	متوسطة	متوسطة
القدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ وتحقيق الاستدامة	كبيرة	كبيرة
الإدارة المالية	مرتفعة	مرتفعة
التوريد في المشروع	مرتفعة	مرتفعة
الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي	متوسطة	متوسطة
أصحاب المصلحة	منخفضة	منخفضة
المخاطر الإجمالية	كبيرة	كبيرة

باء الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

39- تعد المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية "متوسطة". وسيعمل المشروع على تشجيع الزراعة المستدامة الذكية مناخيا، وتحسين صحة التربة ودعم التنوع البيولوجي الزراعي. وسيولي اهتمام خاص للنساء، والأسر المعيشية التي

تر أسها نساء، والشباب والمجتمعات المحلية المهمشة. وستُضمن الموافقة الحرة والمسبقة والمستنيرة من خلال عملية خطط التنمية المجتمعية. وبشكل عام، من المتوقع أن يحقق مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا – المرحلة الثالثة فوائد بيئية واجتماعية إيجابية.

جيم تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

المخاطر المناخية في المشروع على أنها "كبيرة". ومناطق المشروع معرضة للأعاصير، والفيضانات وندرة المياه. وتتأثر المحاصيل والثروة الحيوانية بتقلبات هطول الأمطار، وتغيرات درجات الحرارة وتفشي الأفات والأمراض. وستدمج عملية خطط التنمية المجتمعية قضايا المناخ وتدابير التكيف. وسيعمل المشروع على تشجيع الزراعة المتنوعة القادرة على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية والحلول القائمة على الطبيعة. وسيجري تعزيز خدمات الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية وإتاحتها للمزارعين.

دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون

24- تعد تونغا معرضة بشكل كبير لخطر المديونية الحرجة. وهي بلد متوسطة الدخل من الشريحة العليا، وتصنف على أنها اقتصاد دولة صغيرة، حيث يتجاوز نصيب الفرد من الدخل القومي الإجمالي الفاصل التشغيلي المؤسسة الدولية للتنمية. وهي مؤهلة لإطار القدرة على تحمل الديون في الصندوق باعتبارها اقتصاد دولة صغيرة مؤهلا للحصول على تمويل من المؤسسة الدولية للتنمية. وبما أن تونغا معرضة بشكل كبير لخطر المديونية الحرجة، فهي مؤهلة للحصول على المنح بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون في الصندوق في عام 2025. والتزامات ديون البلد خارجية إلى حد كبير؛ وارتفعت نسبة سداد الديون إلى 3.5 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حتى السنة المالية 2024 وستظل مرتفعة عند أكثر من 3 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حتى السنة المالية 2027. ومن شأن خطة الحكومة للامتناع عن الاقتراض الجديد غير التيسيري أن تقلل بشكل أكبر من خطر تعرض تونغا للمديونية الحرجة.

رابعا التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

- -42 ستكون تونغا، من خلال وزارة المالية، الجهة المتلقية للمنحة، وسيظل صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية وكالة المشروع الرائدة لمشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة. وسيقوم أيضا صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية بتنفيذ مشروع المجتمعات المحلية القادرة على الصمود في تونغا وأستراليا في إطار تمويل مواز، وتقاسم بعض التكاليف والموارد بين المشروعين. وسيشرك صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية العديد من أطراف المشروع، بما في ذلك وزارة الزراعة والأغذية والغابات، ووزارة الأرصاد الجوية والطاقة والمعلومات وإدارة الكوارث والبيئة وتغير المناخ والاتصالات، ووزارة الشؤون الداخلية ومكتب رئيس الوزراء (دائرة الحكم المحلي) من خلال مذكرات التفاهم.
- 43- وستقوم لجنة استشارية للمشروع تضم مديرين تنفيذيين من وزارة المالية، ووزارة الزراعة والأغذية والغابات، ووزارة الأرصاد الجوية والطاقة والمعلومات وإدارة الكوارث والبيئة وتغير المناخ والاتصالات، ودائرة الحكم المحلي، ووزارة الشؤون الداخلية، ومنتدى المجتمع المدني في تونغا بتوفير الحوكمة والرقابة الاستراتيجية. وسيستضيف صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية اللجنة

الاستشارية للمشروع وييسرها، مع عقد الاجتماعات فصليا. وستُنشأ وحدة لإدارة مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا – المرحلة الثالثة في مكتب صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية في نوكو ألوفا، بينما ستقوم وحدة منفصلة بإدارة مشروع المجتمعات المحلية القادرة على الصمود في تونغا وأستراليا.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- 44- ستعزز الإدارة المالية وترتيبات التوريد لاستيعاب زيادة في حجم ونطاق الأنشطة في إطار التمويل الموازي ومشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة. وستتطلب ترتيبات التمويل الموازي إعدادا منفصلا لخطط عمل سنوية وميزانيات وأنظمة محاسبة وإعداد تقارير، وبروتوكولات لتقاسم تكلفة بعض الأنشطة بين المشروعين، بما في ذلك إعداد خطط التنمية المجتمعية، وموظفو وحدة إدارة المشروع. وستسترشد عمليات الإدارة المالية بدليل الإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية للمشروعات في الصندوق ودليل تنفيذ المشروعات.
- وسيقوم صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية بإنشاء وحدة وطنية لإدارة المشروع في نوكو ألوفا، برئاسة مدير المشروع. وسينتقل الموظفون الماليون في مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة، وسيجري توظيف مدير مالي إضافي. وسيرأس الوحدة المالية مدير العمليات للشؤون المالية والإدارية، يدعمه مدير مالي وموظف مالي.
- 46- وستُعد خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية بالتشاور مع المجتمعات المحلية، ويقرها صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية، وتوافق عليها وزارة المالية وتقدم إلى الصندوق قبل 60 يوما من بداية السنة المالية. وسينعكس مبلغ خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية المعتمد في الميزانية السنوية الوطنية.
- -47 وستُعد القوائم المالية للمشروع باستخدام نسخة مطورة من برمجيات المحاسبة Mind Your Own أو نظام جديد سيجري تثبيته يدعم العديد من الممولين وأتمتة التقارير. وسيعتمد المشروع المعايير المحاسبية الدولية للقطاع العام (الأساس النقدي) كأساس للمحاسبة. وسيجري الاحتفاظ بالوثائق الداعمة بشكل دائم مع إمكانية الوصول إليها بموجب تفويض. وسيجري تقديم التقارير المالية المؤقتة على أساس فصلي من خلال نظام بوابة عملاء الصندوق في غضون 30 يوما من نهاية الفصل. وسيجري تحسين نظم و عمليات الرقابة الداخلية الحالية، وسيجري تحديث دليل تنفيذ المشروعات.
- 48- وسيتولى مكتب المراجع العام للحسابات في تونغا الإشراف على المراجعة الخارجية السنوية للقوائم المالية، وبتوجيه منه، سيُستعان بشركة لمراجعة الحسابات وفقا لإجراءات التوريد. وسيتبع مراجع الحسابات معايير المراجعة الدولية والاختصاصات المتفق عليها مع المتلقي. وسيجري تقديم تقرير المراجعة في غضون ستة أشهر من نهاية السنة المالية وسيكشف عنه وفقا لسياسة الصندوق لعام 2022 بشأن الكشف عن وثائق عمليات القطاع الخاص غير السيادية.
- 24- تدفق الأموال والصرف. سيُفتح حساب مخصص بالدولار الأمريكي في المصرف الاحتياطي الوطني في تونغا. وستُصرف منحة الصندوق إلى الحساب المخصص على أساس آلية الصندوق المتجدد، وسيجري تقديم طلبات السحب المدعومة بتوقعات النقد لمدة ستة أشهر المتوقعة في التقارير المالية المؤقتة الفصلية من خلال نظام بوابة عملاء الصندوق. وسيفتح حساب للمشروع بعملة البانغا في أحد المصارف التجارية وسيجري تمويله من الحساب المخصص بناء على طلبات مقدمة إلى وزارة المالية لأغراض المعاملات.
- 50- وستُصرف الدفعة الأولى عند تقديم مذكرة تفاهم موقعة من وزارة المالية وصندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية ومقبولة لدى الصندوق، لتعيين صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية ليكون وكالة المشروع الرائدة؛ وتعيين موظفي المشروع الرئيسيين؛ والموافقة على أول خطة عمل وميزانية سنوية وخطة توريد؛ وتقديم تفاصيل الحساب المخصص والتعليمات المصرفية؛ وتعيين الموقعين المخولين؛ وتسجيل المستخدمين في نظام بوابة عملاء الصندوق.

- وسيتبع التوريد المبادئ التوجيهية ودليل التوريد في مشروعات الصندوق، مع إنشاء وحدة توريد مخصصة للتخفيف من المخاطر المحددة. وسيجري تبسيط عمليات التوريد لتناسب السياق اللامركزي، مع قيام أدوات التوريد الإلكتروني مثل أداة التخطيط المركزي للموارد Xero ونظام الصندوق الشامل للتوريد في المشروعات عبر الإنترنت (نظام OPEN) بتحسين الشفافية والرقابة. وسيجري توفير التدريب المنتظم وبناء القدرات للموظفين. ومن شأن خفض عتبات الاستعراض المسبقة والمراجعة الخارجية السنوية للحسابات أن يضمن الرقابة الفعالة.
- 52- وسيجري تعزيز الحوكمة من خلال تدابير قوية لمكافحة الفساد تتواءم مع سياسات الصندوق. وسيتعامل مكتب مفوض مكافحة الفساد مع الشكاوى الرفيعة المستوى، بدعم من مكتب المراجع العام لتونغا وسلطة الإبلاغ عن المعاملات. وستتشأ آلية لحماية المبلغين عن المخالفات، مما يضمن عدم الانتقام والشفافية.

إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة والتعقيبات وآلية معالجة التظلمات

25- سيعتمد المشروع نهجا من القاعدة إلى القمة لإشراك المجموعات المستهدفة، مما يضمن مشاركة ما لا يقل عن 85 في المائة من السكان الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 16 و 65 عاما. ويشمل ذلك إعداد خطط التنمية من قبل النساء والشباب والرجال، والتي سيجري دمجها في الخطط المجتمعية. وستقوم اللجان الفرعية الخاصة بقطاعات محددة، مع التمثيل المطلوب للنساء والشباب، بوضع خطط للمجالات ذات الأولوية مثل البنية التحتية وسبل العيش.

معالجة التظلمات

54- تشمل آليات معالجة التظلمات قنوات لتقديم الشكاوى، وتقييم صحة الشكوى، والحوار أو الوساطة لحل المشكلات، مع التحكيم المستقل، إذا لزم الأمر. ويضمن الرصد الامتثال لسياسات الصندوق/مرفق البيئة العالمية، ويجرى الحفاظ على السرية لحماية المشتكين من الانتقام.

باء- التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل

صينفذ المشروع نظاما شاملا لإدارة المعرفة والتواصل. وستوضع خطط العمل والميزانيات السنوية بشكل تعاوني وسيجري تشاطرها من أجل الشفافية. وسيكون الإبلاغ المرحلي نصف سنوي، وسيقدم تحديثات حول الجوانب التقنية والمالية. وسيقوم نظام الرصد والتقييم بتتبع البيانات المالية وبيانات التوريد باستخدام أدوات مختلفة. وستجرى المسوحات في مراحل خط الأساس وخط الوسط وخط النهاية. وستصمم المنتجات المعرفية، بما في ذلك المواد التدريبية، والوثائق والمحتوى الرقمي، خصيصا لتناسب جماهير مختلفة.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

- 56- صُمم مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة لتسريع التحول الريفي الشامل، والقادر على الصمود في وجه الظواهر المناخية والمجدي تجاريا من خلال مرفق الابتكار. ويقدم المرفق دعما موجها من خلال منح صغيرة تهدف إلى اختبار الحلول المبتكرة التي تعزز الإنتاجية، وتشجع القيمة المضافة، وتقوي الاستدامة البيئية وتوسع المشاركة المنصفة في سلاسل القيمة ذات الأولوية، مع إثبات فعاليتها وتوسيع نطاقها.
- 57- ويمكّن مرفق الابتكار المجتمعات المحلية والجهات الفاعلة المحلية من تجربة الحلول التي تعالج القيود النظامية والتثبت من صحتها أو فتح فرص جديدة في السوق.

.https://www.reservebank.to/index.php/financial-intelligence/transactions-reporting-authority 1

58- والأهم من ذلك أن الابتكارات المدعومة في إطار المكون الفرعي 2-3 ليس المقصود منها أن تكون تجارب لمرة واحدة. ويجب أن يوضح كل اقتراح أهمية واضحة لأولويات سلاسل القيمة التي جرى تحديدها من خلال تحليل سلاسل القيمة، والمواءمة مع خطط تنمية سبل العيش ومسار معقول للتوسع أو التكرار.

جيم - خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

لضمان الاستعداد للتنفيذ، سيضع صندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية مبادئ توجيهية جديدة للتوريد تتماشى مع إطار عمل الصندوق لمعالجة الفجوات في القدرات. وستلتزم الحوكمة بسياسة مكافحة الفساد في الصندوق، حيث تتولى لجنة مكافحة الفساد في تونغا التعامل مع الشكاوى. ويتضمن مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا – المرحلة الثالثة إدارة مخاطر الكوارث ويلتزم بالضمانات الاجتماعية والمناخية والبيئية. ومع ذلك، فقد وضعت خارطة طريق مُرضية للانتقال من المرحلة الثانية للمشروع إلى مرحلته الثالثة.

الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

- صينطبق إشراف الصندوق على كل أجزاء مشروع الابتكار الريفي في تونغا المرحلة الثالثة، بما في ذلك تلك التي يمولها مرفق البيئة العالمية. وستقوم بعثة إشرافية سنوية واحدة على الأقل، يجري تنفيذها بشكل مشترك من قبل الصندوق وصندوق تونغا الاستئماني الخاص بتعميم ابتكارات التنمية الريفية والحكومة، بمشاركة أصحاب المصلحة الأخرين في المشروع، بتقييم أداء المشروع وإنجازاته، والدروس المستفادة والامتثال لاتفاقية التمويل.
- وسيجرى استعراض منتصف المدة في الفصل الثاني من عام 2029 على أبعد تقدير، بناء على نتائج استقصاء أثر خط الوسط. واستنادا إلى استقصاء الخط النهائي، ستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروع، بالتشاور مع وزارة الزراعة والأغذية والغابات، ووزارة الأرصاد الجوية والطاقة والمعلومات وإدارة الكوارث والبيئة وتغير المناخ والاتصالات، ودائرة الحكم المحلي، بإعداد تقرير المشروع النهائي لتقديمه إلى الصندوق ومرفق البيئة العالمية وحكومة تونغا في غضون ثلاثة أشهر من إنجاز المشروع.

خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 62- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين مملكة تونغا والصندوق الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المتلقى. وترد نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول.
 - 63- ومملكة تونغا مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقى تمويل من الصندوق.
- 64- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

سادسا۔ التوصية

65- أوصى بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على التمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالي:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى مملكة تونغا منحة بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون بقيمة خمسة ملايين وثلاثمائة ألف دولار أمريكي (000 300 5 دولار أمريكي)، على أن تخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام المقدمة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

(Negotiations concluded on 01 September 2025)

FINANCING AGREEMENT

Grant No:
Project name: Tonga Rural Innovation Project – Phase III ("TRIP III"/ "the Project")
The Kingdom of Tonga (the "Recipient"), through the Ministry of Finance
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

WHEREAS the Recipient has requested a Debt Sustainability Fund (DSF) grant from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Project described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

WHEREAS the Recipient has undertaken to provide additional support, financially or in kind that may be needed to the Project;

WHEREAS, the Fund has agreed to provide financing for the Project;

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

- 1. The following documents collectively form this Agreement: this document, the Project Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2) and and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).
- 2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2022, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.
- 3. The Fund shall provide a Grant (the "Financing") to the Recipient, which the Recipient shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section B

- 1. The amount of the Financing is Five Million and Three Hundred Thousand United States dollars (US\$ 5,300,000)
- 2. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be July 1.

3. There shall be a Designated Account in United States Dollars, for the exclusive use of the Project opened in the National Reserve Bank of Tonga. The Recipient shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.

- 4. There shall be a Project Account in local currency, Tongan Pa'anga for the benefit of the project in a commercial Bank.
- 5. The Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Project in the amount of One Million Seven Hundred and Sixty Thousand United Sates dollars (US\$ 1,760,000) in the form of taxes and duties.

Section C

- 1. The Ministry of Finance shall be the Executing Agency of this Agreement.
- 2. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation (MORDI) Tonga Trust.
- 3. The following are designated as additional Project Parties: the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests (MAFF), the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Prime Minister Office (Department of Local Government (DLG)).
- 4. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
- 5. The Project Completion Date shall be the sixth (6) anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Recipient.
- 6. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with procurement methods and any other measures identified by IFAD.

Section D

1. The Fund will administer the Grant and supervise the Project.

Section E

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:
 - (a) The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- 2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
 - (a) In the event that the Recipient did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 consecutive months without justification subsequent to the first eighteen (18) months from the Effective Date.

3. The following are designated as additional specific conditions precedent to withdrawal:

- (a) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Finance (MoF) and MORDI TT, acceptable to IFAD, to appoint MORDI TT as the LPA,
- (b) Key Project Personnel has been appointed as per section 12 Schedule 3 of this Agreement.
- (c) The first AWPB have been submitted and received no-objection from IFAD.
- (d) The Designated Account shall have been duly opened, and IFAD must have received a duly completed Authorised User(s) Letter, from the designated representative or a sufficiently senior delegated official, designating the name (s) of the official(s) authorised to approve Withdrawal Applications and Interim Financial Reports (IFR).
- 4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Recipient:

Minister of Finance Ministry of Finance Taufa'ahau Road, St George Building, Nuku'alofa Kingdome of Tonga

KINGDOM OF TONGA

For the Fund:

The President International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy

This Agreement has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Recipient.

Dr. 'Aisake Valu Eke Minister for Finance
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Alvario Lario President Date:

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall benefit 35,143 people in 128 communities.
- 2. Project area. The Project will cover six island groups (Vava'u, Eua, Tongatapu, Ha'apaí, the Niua Fo'ou & Niua Toputapu) (the "Project Area").
- 3. Goal. The Project goal aims to contribute to food and nutrition security and poverty reduction and improve climate resilience among rural communities.
- 4. *Objectives.* The objective of the Project is to strengthen community development and improve rural livelihoods by promoting diverse agricultural production and commercialization. This will be achieved through the integration of climate-resilient practices, improvement of biodiversity, fostering of social inclusion, and incorporation of innovative solutions.
- 5. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following Components:

Component 1, Community Development, focuses on enhancing capacities for climate-resilient community and livelihood planning. It includes Community Development Plans (CDPs) and Livelihood Development Plans (LDPs), which involve climate risk assessments and training for local government officials and community members. These plans will identify community priorities, incorporate climate resilience, and facilitate the transition from subsistence to semi-commercial farming, supported by Community Economic Livelihood Grants (CELGs).

Component 2, Sustainable Livelihoods, aims to improve household-level production and sales, increase areas under improved land management, and create new livelihood opportunities, particularly for youth.

Sub-component 2.1 focuses on capacity building for livelihood development, providing training on climate-resilient production, nutrition-oriented community gardening, financial and businesses literacy.

Sub-component 2.2 supports investment in climate-resilient LDPs and value chains through CELGs, facilitating partnerships with agribusinesses and promoting agroforestry, community gardens, and handicrafts.

Sub-component 2.3, the Innovation Facility, offers grants to test and demonstrate new technologies and business models.

Sub-component 2.4 enhances access to agrometeorological services to support climate-smart agriculture.

Component 3, Project Management and Policy Support, aims to improve institutional capacities for policy development. It includes policy and institutional capacity development through multistakeholder consultations and the creation of policy drafts.

Component 4, Disaster Recovery and Rebuilding, focuses on delivering disaster response and recovery packages. The component will have an initial zero budget allocation and financing but provides a mechanism for the Project to gain rapid access to financing to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

II. Implementation Arrangements

6. Lead Project Agency. MORDI TT is tasked with implementing the Project. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be signed between MORDI TT and MOF formalising the arrangement.

- 7. Project Oversight Committee. A Project Advisory Committee (PAC) will provide governance and strategic oversight, comprising CEOs from MOF, MAFF, MEIDECC, the Prime Minister Office (Department of Local Government (DLG)), the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Civil Society Forum Tonga. MORDI TT will host and facilitate the PAC, with meetings held quarterly.
- 8. Project Management Unit. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within MORDI TT's office in Nuku'alofa, dedicated to TRIP III, while a separate PMU will manage TARCP. The PMU will handle planning, grant disbursement, procurement, financial management, and liaise with the government as needed.
- 9. Project Parties. MORDI TT will engage several implementing partners through MOUs, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests (MAFF), the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), and Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Prime Minister Office (Department of Local Government (DLG)).
- 10. *Monitoring and Evaluation*. The M&E system will track financial and procurement data, using various instruments to capture indicators specified in the Logical Framework. Surveys will be conducted at baseline, midline, and endline stages to assess project impact.
- 11. Knowledge Management. Knowledge products, including training materials, documentation, and digital content, will be tailored for different audiences.
- 12. Project Implementation Manual.

A Project Implementation Manual with the associated annexes will be finalized at Project inception, approved by the PAC and subjected to IFAD's no objection. Any amendment to the PIM must receive an IFAD's no objection prior to it becoming effective.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

1. Allocation of Grant Proceeds. (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Grant and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

Category Number	Category Description	Grant Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage (net of tax, co- financiers and beneficiary contributions)
I.	Vehicles, Equipment & Materials	387 000	100%
II.	Grants	117 000	100%
III.	Consultancies & Studies	2 673 000	100%
IV.	Goods, Services & Inputs	585 000	100%
٧.	Recurrent Costs	1 008 000	100%
	Unallocated	530 000	100%
	TOTAL	5 300 000	

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Category I-Vehicles, Equipment & materials includes eligible expenditure also for vehicles.
 - (ii) Category II-Grants shall mean eligible expenditure incurred on Matching Grants.
 - (iii) Category III-Consultancies & Studies also includes TA travel.
 - (iv) Category IV-Goods, services & inputs includes Trainings & Workshops.
 - (v) Category V-Recurrent costs include salaries and allowances and operating costs.

2. Disbursement arrangements

(a) Start-up Costs. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD200,000 Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible. The activities relating to the Project's start-up and preparatory activities are recruitment of PMU staff; costs related to tendering, selection, and recruitment of service providers; costs related to the finalization of the program implementation manual; start-up workshop; accounting software licensing, and baseline survey.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

In accordance with Section 12.01(a)(xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Recipient to request withdrawals from the Grant Account if the Recipient has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.

- 1. Within 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will procure and install a customize accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. Within 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, IFAD no objection to the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) shall have been obtained.
- 3. Within 2 months of entry into force, submission of a tax exemption certificate providing Project with official tax-exempt status
- 4. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will enter into Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with Project Parties that will structure the collaboration, define roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting.
- 5. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Recipient shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 1. Gender. The Recipient shall ensure that appropriate measures will be taken in order to support women and youth in integrated approach that promotes gender empowerment of women and youth in an integrated approach to youth sensitive and climate change.
- 7. Indigenous People (IP) Concerns. The Recipient shall ensure that the concerns of IPs are given due consideration in implementing the Project and, to this end, shall ensure that:
 - (a) the Project is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant IP national legislation;
 - (b) indigenous people are adequately and fairly represented in all Community Development Planning (CDP), Livelihood Development Plan (LDP), and local planning for Project activities;
 - (c) Free, Prior, and Inform Consent (FPIC) is obtained during CDP process.
 - (d) IP rights are duly respected;
 - (e) IP communities, participate in policy dialogue and local governance;
 - (f) The terms of Declarations, Covenants and/or Conventions ratified by the Recipient on the subject are respected²;
 - (g) The Project will not involve encroachment on traditional territories used or occupied by indigenous communities.
- 8. Anticorruption Measures. The Recipient shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.

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² Refer to ILO 169, 1989 when ratified.

9. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Recipient and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.

- 10. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Recipient shall ensure that:
 - (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are allocated to the Lead Program Agency for Project implementation;
 - (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are appropriate to the needs of the Project;
 - (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use;
 - (d) At Project completion, the Parties shall agree on the final use of Project equipment, in accordance with the Government's Asset Management Framework. In the event there is a subsequent phase of the Project, the Parties may agree to transfer the equipment to the next phase of the Project.
- 11. IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool. The Recipient shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Recipient shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Recipient shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project.
- The Key Project Personnel are: Project Manager, Financial Specialist, Officer for Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management Officer, Procurement Officer, Social Inclusion and Gender Specialist, and Environment and Climate Assessment Specialist. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the PMU, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the PMU in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, Public Service policy and instructions, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. The recruitment of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

1. For projects presenting moderate social, environmental and substantial climate risks, the Recipient shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) detailed in the CDP process, , and Targeted Adaptation Assessment (TAA), as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund.

The Recipient shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless: (i) agreed in writing by the Fund and (ii) Recipient has complied with the requirements applicable to the original adoption of the Management Plan(s).

- 2. The Recipient shall not, and shall cause the Executing Agency and LPA, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.
- 3. The Recipient shall disclose the draft and final ESCMP reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Project stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Project -affected area, in a form and language understandable to Project-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).
- 4. The Recipient shall ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 5. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Project implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Project:
 - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
 - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
 - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Recipient shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
- Consult with Project-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
- Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements; and
- Adjust, as appropriate, the Project -level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
- Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

Serious ESHS incident means serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in the context of the grant or within the Recipient's activities. Serious ESHS incidents can comprise incidents of (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; or (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to the Recipient (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Project workforce or in relation to severe threats to

public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any allegations that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) to create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities).

- 6. The Recipient shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that the relevant processes set out in the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.
- 7. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Recipient shall provide the Fund with:
 - Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semiannual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
 - Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Projec and propose remedial measures.
 The Recipient will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
 - Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 8. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any, and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators			Means of V	erification	Assumptions		
	Name	Baseline	Mid- Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services promoted or	supported b	y the projec	Progress	Biannual/Annu	Project PMU		
	Males - Males	0	8,516	21,290	Reports	al		
	Females - Females	0	5,678	14,194				
	Young - Young people	0	4,258	10,645				
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people	0	14,059	35,143	<u>-</u>			
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people	0	14,059	35,143	_			
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number	of househo	lds member	Progress	Biannual/	Project PMU		
	Household members - Number of people		14,059	35,143	Report	Annual		
	1.a Corresponding number of households i	reached		Progress Report	Biannual/ Annual	Project PMU		
	Women-headed households - Households		530	1,326	Report	Annual		
	Non-women-headed households - Households		3,007	7,517	_			
	Households - Households		3,537	8,843	1			
Project Goal: Contribute to food	per cent of rural HH under national pover	ty line		HIES	5 Years	Tonga Statistic	No major changes in	
security, poverty reduction and improve	HH experiencing multi-dimensional poverty (%) (2121 HIES)	24	22	20				Government of Tonga's Strategic Development Framework Phase III
climate resilience	FIES Food Insecurity Experience Scale				HIES	5 Years	Tonga Statistic	and Agricultural Sector
among rural communities.	FIES Food Insecurity Experience Scale - Number	5	4	3				Strategy II 2025-2035.
_			1	1				
Development	2.2.2 Supported rural enterprises reporting	 g an increas	l se in profit	1	Progress	Annual	PMU	Eighty per cent of
Objective Strengthen community development and	Number of enterprises		287	718	- Reports			households in target communities are expected to have

improve rural livelihoods by promoting diverse agricultural production and commercialisation, integrating climate- resilient practices, fostering social inclusion, and incorporating innovative solutions".	Per centage of enterprises - Per centage (%)		32	80				increased incomes by project completion.
Outcome	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influ	uence decisio	on-making o	f local	Progress	Annual	PMU	All 122 TRIP II
Outcome 1. Community	authorities and project-supported service	providers			Reports			communities revise
development capacities	Household members - # of people		14,059	35,143]			CDPs by mid-term
enhanced	Households - Per centage (%)		32	80				
	Households - Households		2829	7,740				
	CE 2 4 Harris halds as the first suith and halds				_ B		DMII	
	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-s	supported se	rvices		Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	
	Household members - Number of people		11,247	28,518	Reports			
	Indigenous households - Households		2,830	7,070	<u> </u>			One committee per community, 10 members per
	Women-headed households - Households		424	1,061)			committee
	Households - (%)		80	80				
	Households - Households		2,830	7,070				
Output 1.1 CDP	CDPs formulated and revised with climate considerations (GEF indicator)	change and	biodiversity	Progress Reports	Annual	PMU		
	CDP Formulated - Number	0	6	6				
	CDP Revised - Number	0	122	122				
	People trained in community management	t/developme	ent topics		Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	
	DOs (one per district) - Number		19	19				
	TOs (one per community) - Number		128	128				
	Committee members - Number		1,280	1,280				
	Community Facilitators (two per community) - Number		256	256				
	# of climate risk and opportunity assessments to inform community and livelihood development planning - Number	128						
Output 1.2: CR-LDPs	Number of people trained in climate changeresponse for increased livelihood resilience and SCCF)		ator – biodi	versity	Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	80 per cent of adult male and female populations in target
	Government officials - Number		60	100]			communities. 20 per
	Producers – male - Number	1	5,272	8,786]			cent of beneficiaries
	Producers – female - Number		5,273	8,783	-			are youth. (based on 2021 census).
	Producers – young - Number		4,218	7,029				ZUZI CENSUS).
	Producers – Total - Number		10,545	17,573				

	Climate-Resilient LDPs revised/updated - Number	431	718				Five LDPs per community
Outcome	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in produ	uction	Progress	Annual	PMU	10,221 households in	
Outcome 2. Livelihood enhanced and new opportunities created	Total number of household members - Number of people	10,612	21,223	Reports			target communities
	Households - (%)	30	60				5 CIGs per community
	Households - Households	2,653	5,306				x 10 members x 128 communities x 70 per
	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment oppo	rtunities	Progress	Annual	PMU	cent success rate	
	Males - Males	1,805	3,008	Reports			
	Females - Females	2,242	3,737				Two cluster farms per
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people	4,047	6,745				community x 8 acres (3.2 ha)
	Young - Young people	2,816	3,755				
	Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities - Number of people	4,047	6,745				
	2.2.5 Rural producers' organisations reporting a	an increase in sale	Progress	Annual	PMU		
	Number of Rural POs - Organisations	431	718	<u>;</u>			
	Total number of POs members - Number	4,047	6,745				
	Women PO members - Number	2,242	3,737				
	Men PO members - Number	1,805	3,008				
	Young PO members - Number	2,816	3,755				
Output	3.1.4 Area of Land managed for climate resilien	ice (GEF SCCF Core		Progress	Annual	PMU	Two cluster farms per
Output 2.1 Capacity	Indicator 4, also IFAD)		1	Reports			community x 8 acres
development for climate resilient	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	641	1,068				(3.2 ha)
production and off farm livelihood opportunities	Area of landscapes under improved management (GEF biodiversity indicator)	nt to benefit biodiv	ersity				
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	301	534				
	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage climate-related risks	natural resources	Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	90 per cent of groups 10 per cent of groups	
	Total size of groups - No of people	1,603	2,672				20 per cent of groups
	Groups supported – Groups	200	334	1			100 per cent of groups
	Males - Males	200	334				Two community
	Females – Females	0	0				gardens per community

	Young - Young people	40	66				x 15 members, of
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people	1,603	2,672				whom 90 per cent are women. 0.1 acres per
	Acreage/# of multiplication/ demo plots/model gardens established (GEF)			Progress	Annual	PMU	garden.
	Acreage/# of model gardens established – Number	19	19	Reports			Includes handicrafts. 2 groups per community
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating management	activities or business		Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	x 20 members, of whom 90 per cent are women.
	Males – Males	3,760	3,760	·			women.
	Females – Females	4,672	4,672				
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people	8,432	8,432				
	Young - Young people	1,686	1,686				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) - Number of people	8,432	8,432				
Output Output 2.2: CR input and technologies provided to facilitate adoption	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing CSA production inputs and/or technological packages/ / People benefitting from GEF-financed investments (GEF Core indicator 11 – biodiversity and SCCF)			Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	Includes all beneficiaries of cluster farms and community
	Males - Males	2,256	3,760				gardens.
	Females – Females	2,803	4,672				
	Young - Young people	1,011	1,686				
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people	5,059	8,432				
	Total rural producers -# of people	5,059	8,432				
	Agribusiness partnerships (e.g. contract farming, outgrower arrangement, etc.) established						
	Agribusiness partnerships - Number	10	20				
Output 2.3 Innovation facility	# private sector enterprises/civil organisations engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action through Innovation Facility (GEF)		Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	Assumes 25 innovation grants awarded, each	
	# private sector enterprises/civil organisations	10	25				involving 20 households in testing and demonstrating
	# of knowledge products (e.g. manuals, how to notes, extension sheets) (GEF)			Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	innovations
	Knowledge products (e.g. manuals, how to notes, extension sheets) - #	10	25				
	# of people trained/ exposed to new technologies through the innovation facility (GEF SCCF)			Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	
	Total – Number	200	500	•			
	Male - Number 100 250						
	Female – Number	100	250				

	Young - Number	40	100						
	IP – Number	200	500	-					
Output Output 2.4: Agromet	3.1.2 Persons provided with climate information services (also a GEF indicator)			Progress Reports	Annual	PMU	All adults (40 per cent of population) in target		
services	Males – Males	4,127	6,879				communities are able to access climate		
	Females – Females	4,308	7,180				information and		
	Young - Young people	1,012	1,687				services.		
	Indigenous people - # of people	8,435	14,059						
	Persons provided with climate information services - # of people	8,435	14,059						
Outcome Outcome 3: Key policy	Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, populicy makers for approval, ratification or a	olicies or strategies pro amendment	posed to	Progress Reports	Annual	PMU			
papers drafted, institutional capacities for policy development	MAFF- GEF	0	1						
enhanced	MEIDECC - GEF	0	1						
	Local Government Department	0	1						
Output	# of policy relevant knowledge products do	eveloped		Progress	Annual	PMU			
Output 3.1. Agriculture, Climate, Local govt policy	Policy relevant knowledge product developed that will mainstream climate resilience – MAFF – GEF SCCF	0	1	Reports					
	Policy relevant knowledge product developed that will mainstream climate resilience – MEIDECC – GEF SCCF	0	1						
	Policy relevant knowledge product developed – Local Government	0	1				_		
	# of multi-stakeholder consultations facilitated		Progress Reports	Annual	PMU				
	Multi-stakeholder consultation facilitated - MAFF - GEF	1	2	Reports					
	Multi-stakeholder consultation facilitated – MEIDECC - GEF	1	2						
	Multi-stakeholder consultation facilitated - LGU	1	2						

Integrated project risk matrix

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
Country Context	Moderate	Moderate
Political Commitment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk : Constant change in government remain a risk that may affect project delivery and implementation. There will be Presidential elections in November, and that a change in	Moderate	Moderate
government may (or may not) have an impact on the approval/implementation of the project.		
Mitigations : The Board and management of MORDI Tonga Trust, have a very good and excell They will continue to promote and intensify engagement with the government.	ent relationship with the	e Government.
Governance	Substantial	Substantia I
Risk : The risk that the country exhibits governance failures that may undermine project implementation and achievement of project development objectives is low because the project is commissioned by the Government to a civil society organisation.	Substantial	Substantia I
Mitigations : The project has been commissioned to a civil society organisation with extensive with IFAD. IFAD has invested substantially in building capacity of the CSO and of Government.	track record and long p	artnership
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Substantia I
Risk : Over the last decade, Tonga's real GDP averaged around 1.3 per cent growth per annum. This figure, which is well below the regional average, has been further reduced by the impact of the global economic crisis particularly with the onset of the corona virus, volcano eruption and tsunami.	Substantial	Substantia I
Mitigations: (i) Fundamental change in the governance structures for rural communities and will empower communities and build more self-reliance at all levels to address community devestrategy will assist the communities to gain a clear understanding of the development process development assistance that will support their development needs and priorities'.	elopment needs. (ii) Fu	rther, this
Fragility and Security	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Tonga is one of the highest ranked countries in terms of vulnerability to climate variability and resilience and natural disasters (e.g. cyclones)	High	High
emphasizes broad-based community participation to enhance resilience. This document provide organizations, and government agencies to coordinate effectively in times of crisis. Sector Strategies and Policies	es a framework for resion Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk : Non-conducive land tenure systems under which land and tax allotments are allocated to elder male heirs and are often abandoned and unproductive.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations : Identification, preparation and implementation of income generating activities, w opportunities for the poor, landless community members and for women.	hich favours employme	nt
Policy Development and Implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk : Government policies and strategies particularly those relating to poverty reduction and agriculture are responsive to the needs of rural people. However, there is a risk in the implementation of these strategies with more emphasis on supply driven and production-oriented approach that does not always align with market conditions.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations : Project emphasis on a more market-informed and bottom-up approach, with inverthe technical skills to be better linked to identified agricultural value chains.	estments to ensure that	farmers have
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	Substantia I
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Substantial	Substantia I
Risk : The unsustainable practices of commercial agriculture and overharvesting are contributing to the degradation of land and marine ecosystems. Prolonged monocropping is depleting soil quality and overall soil health. Additionally, the unregulated use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides is causing further deterioration of the soil, air, and surrounding environment. Moreover, Tonga is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly cyclones.	Substantial	Substantia
These challenges are further exacerbated by population growth and migration to urban centres. The root causes are often linked to a lack of technical information, expertise, and capacity, as well as limited public awareness and appreciation of conservation efforts. Moreover, socioeconomic and ecological assessments are often incomplete, highlighting the need for additional resources and comprehensive statistical evaluations.		1
Mitigations : (i) Integration of biodiversity, climate variability and resilience and natural disast process; (ii) promotion of climate smart and disaster resilient agricultural practices such as usi crop varieties; (iii) promotion of intercropping, crop rotation and agroforestry; (iv) discourager inputs; (iv) promotion of local and indigenous species; (v) training of communities in the form Preparedness Plans to enable them to adapt better to natural disasters. Activation of the RED cemergency for TRIP III target communities.	ng Agro-Met services, c nent and regulation of c Julation of Community D	imate resilient hemical isaster
Project vulnerability to climate variability and resilience impacts	Substantial	Substantia
	1	

Risk: Tonga is among the world's most vulnerable countries to climate variability due to its		
geographic location, status as a SIDS, and reliance on natural resources for key economic		
sectors such as fisheries, agriculture, and tourism. The effects of climate variability, including sea level rise, ocean acidification, rising temperatures, and increasingly intense		Substantia
cyclones, continue to threaten the people of Tonga, their livelihoods, society, and natural	Substantial	Jubstantia
environment. Irreversible loss and damage from extreme weather events and coastal		'
erosion are jeopardising the Government's poverty alleviation commitments and national		
development objectives.		
Mitigations : (i) Training for communities, e.g., disaster risk management training provided un		
Cooperation with development partners who place emphasis on aligning Tonga's aid flows with		
the area of climate variability and resilience and related fields. (iii) Climate resilient infrastructu parallel funding from Australian government and TRIP III will mainstream climate resilient agric		
resilience integration into the community development plans.	diture activities. (IV) Ci	imate
Project Scope	Moderate	Moderate
Project Relevance	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The project targets isolated rural communities and including to women and youth		
whose economic opportunities are limited and where there is comparatively lower efficacy in		
Government support. The risks outlined elsewhere, such as cyclones or natural disasters,	Moderate	Moderate
may however require recalibration of work plans from time to time to ensure short-term		
recovery needs are in place for communities.	and although a status for the co	
Mitigations : The project will collaborate with Disaster Response Authority and internalise natu including planning for additional resource/staffing mobilisation for recovery efforts.	ral disaster risks in its s	strategy,
Technical Soundness	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: (i) Remoteness, transport and communication obstacles which could result to under		Moderate
achievement of Project objectives, outcomes and outputs. (ii) Lack of community financial	Moderate	
contributions for sustainable livelihoods		
Mitigations : (i) Phased implementation approach to access remote areas. (ii) In-kind contribut financial burden, furthermore PRAC can further assess community's financial capacity and decide on a case-by-case basis with IFAD NO.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Substantia
		Substantia
Implementation Arrangements	Substantial	
Risk: (i) MORDI TT staff retention. (ii) Inability of MAFF to fulfil its role of providing	Substantial	Substantia
extension officers for farmer field schools and related extension activities. (iii) Communities,		ı
especially those in remote islands, will require intensive support to develop community and livelihood development plans and implement the sustainable livelihood component.		
Mitigations : (i) All staff positions have been filled. (ii) FFS approach will be used with extension	n and project officers so	erving as
Master trainer and community leaders serving as facilitators in their respective community. (iii)		
CDP and LDP formulation (including market/value chain analyses, land suitability, facilitation) w		
Officers, Town Officers and community facilitators who will provide on-the-ground support to co		
islands, to develop and implement CDPs and LDPs.		
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	Substantial	
		Substantia
Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient.	Substantial Substantial	Substantia
Risk : M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture		Substantia
Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient.		Substantia I Substantia
Risk : M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner.	Substantial	Substantia I Substantia
Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner. Mitigations: (i) Strengthen the M&E system to effectively capture and analyse data in in Provide targeted training to equip staff with the skills needed to operate and manage the	Substantial ine with TRIP III require the M&E system	Substantia Substantia I
Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner. Mitigations: (i) Strengthen the M&E system to effectively capture and analyse data in in Provide targeted training to equip staff with the skills needed to operate and manage the Project Financial Management	Substantial ine with TRIP III require M&E system High	Substantia Substantia Substantia ements. (ii)
Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner. Mitigations: (i) Strengthen the M&E system to effectively capture and analyse data in In Provide targeted training to equip staff with the skills needed to operate and manage the Project Financial Management Project Organisation and Staffing	Substantial ine with TRIP III require the M&E system High High	Substantia Substantia I ements. (ii) High High
Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner. Mitigations: (i) Strengthen the M&E system to effectively capture and analyse data in in Provide targeted training to equip staff with the skills needed to operate and manage the Project Financial Management Project Organisation and Staffing Risk: (i) Lack of familiarity with donor policies affecting compliance with diverse donor	Substantial ine with TRIP III require M&E system High	Substantia Substantia Substantia ements. (ii)
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Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner. Mitigations: (i) Strengthen the M&E system to effectively capture and analyse data in in Provide targeted training to equip staff with the skills needed to operate and manage the Project Financial Management Project Organisation and Staffing Risk: (i) Lack of familiarity with donor policies affecting compliance with diverse donor requirements posing potential risk of errors, processing and report delays. FM staff limited field presence which can affect financial monitoring and documentation at community level. (iii) Difficulties to attract and retain qualified and experienced FM staff partly due to limited qualified and experienced personnel, limited-term contracts linked to project duration and	Substantial ine with TRIP III require the M&E system High High	Substantia Substantia Substantia I ements. (ii) High High
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Risk: M&E processes and systems within the implementing agency are weak or inefficient. This result in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner. Mitigations: (i) Strengthen the M&E system to effectively capture and analyse data in in Provide targeted training to equip staff with the skills needed to operate and manage the Project Financial Management Project Organisation and Staffing Risk: (i) Lack of familiarity with donor policies affecting compliance with diverse donor requirements posing potential risk of errors, processing and report delays. FM staff limited field presence which can affect financial monitoring and documentation at community level. (iii) Difficulties to attract and retain qualified and experienced FM staff partly due to limited qualified and experienced personnel, limited-term contracts linked to project duration and staffing affected by the labour migration to other countries. Mitigations: (i) FM Staff immersion in the various donor reporting requirements and conduct regular refresh and MOUs with local accounting bodies for training and recruitment pipelines. Budgeting Risk: (i) Delays in AWPB submissions. (ii) Budget over-runs at category level above allowable per cent with no prior approvals	Substantial ine with TRIP III require the M&E system High High High High Substantial	Substantia Substantia Substantia High High High High Substantia Substantia
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Mitigations : (i) Timely submission of WAs. (ii) Close follow up with the Ministry for appointment of new signatories and submission of official letter ICP onboarding. (iii) Conduct trainings for MoF Authorised signatories on ICP System and organize regular familiarization sessions for MoF on project activities. (iv) Open separate bank accounts for each of the donors to avoid co-mingling.		
aditions to avoid to minigring.		
Project Internal Controls		
	High	High
	3	3
Risk : (i) Project operates in a fragile context prone to natural disasters. Documents are filed in and can be affected in the event of a natural disaster. (ii) Grievance redress mechanism is out safeguards defined to protect the project from conflict of interests or related party transactions (iii) While MORDI TT does not have its own Internal Audit department, it is necessary for the p to some sections of travel and employment policies; incomplete audit trails on some transaction payments; incomplete record of in-kind contributions due to absence of guideline.	dated. Code of conduct had s. roject. (iv) Non-consistent	s not c adherence
Mitigations: (i) To mitigate risk of losing project financial records due to effects of natural		
disasters, develop and introduce electronic-filing system as part of the back-up plan. (ii)		
Update policies to incorporate safeguards for related party transactions and conflict of		
interests and reporting and grievance handling mechanisms. (iii) MoF Internal audit services to conduct project internal audits. (iv) Enforce travel policy on advance acquittals within		
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9		
before acquittals. Include new measure in travel policy to deduct overdue advance on next		
payroll. (v) Implement a structured performance review calendar aligned with employment		
policy. (v) Consistently record all material requisitions from stores for distribution to		
communities. (vi) Payments should be processed via cheque/or bank transfers, and cash		
payments made on exceptional basis. For the exceptional cash payments, document the		
acknowledgement consistently. (vi) Develop a guideline for in-kind Contributions Project Accounting and Financial Reporting		
Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Substantial	Substantia
	Substantial	I
Risk: (i) Accounting software not customised to prepare required reports such as Statement O	f Sources and Uses of Fun	ds,
category/component wise and not customised per financier. It becomes crucial with the multi-		
(ii) Delayed submission of IFRs. (iii) Recording counterpart contributions transactions outside of	of the system posing risk o	f incomplete
records and possibility of errors.	Г	
Mitigations : (i) MORDI TT is assessing the existing MYOB system with a view to upgrade it or procure a new software with required specification The outcome of the assessment is		
expected to mitigate the issues experienced with the current system. LPA to inform IFAD on		
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High

High

Accountability and Transparency

Risk: The risk that accountability, transparency and oversight arrangements from the project to Tongan National Procurement Unit and IFAD are at the high Risk. Due to there are no availability of the procurement document during the supervision which implicate that there are remain unclear procurement process which also could related with transparency and oversight.	High	High
Mitigations: 1. Provide confidential report of complains received, under investigation and resolved. 2. Establish appropriate level of procurement reviews post and prior based on risk. 3. Identify and report on risk flags during procurement supervision. 4. Use IFAD standard bidding documents which include provisions for prohibitive practis 5. Establish and improve better project record management for any procurement proce 6. More transparent in any procurement process by providing the supporting procurement	ss.	
Capability in Public Procurement	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Implementing Agency in principle have sound process sound processes, procedures, systems and personnel in place for the administration, supervision and management of contracts resulting in adverse impacts to the development outcomes of the project. However, the Executing Agency in this regard are not providing the dedication person to process and conduct the procurement cycles accordance with the Tongan Procurement System and required by IFAD. The IFAD procurement training is attended by project finance person and project manager who has no direct responsible for procurement. Therefore, the procurement implementation face delay due to no one prioritise procurement process and planning. Mitigations: 1). Retain procurement professional (Project Procurement Specialist) to support the procurement of the procurem	Moderate	Moderate 2) Provide
retaining a qualified Procurement Officer. 3). Periodic training and support to be provided to va		,
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Moderate
Biodiversity Conservation Risk: The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2030 has identified two major	Moderate	Moderate
threats to sustainable development: the unchecked expansion of commercial agriculture and the overharvesting of land and marine ecosystems. Key risks include monocropping, excessive use of chemical inputs, the potential unintentional introduction of invasive species, human-wildlife conflicts, and the purchase and use of natural resources from unsustainable service providers.		
Mitigation: (i) Support environmentally sustainable agricultural practices on existing farmland fences, where possible; (iii) promote bio-fencing including living posts; (iv) encourage adding of Promote and incentivise pig farming within designated boundaries; (vi) promote use of governing species; (vii) raise community awareness on invasive species and their management; and (viii)	distraction crops to the croment approved local and in	op mix; (v) ndigenous
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Use of pesticides is common in Tonga. Improper handling of chemicals could contaminate soil. Further, there are risks associated with improper management of agricultural waste, excessive use of chemical fertiliser, particularly in farming cash crops. Because of monocropping, there is nutrient loss from the soil, increase of pests and the risk of crops being adversely impacted from climate induced disasters or climate variability. Risks from livestock production are unchecked use of antibiotics and lack of sanitation in livestock rearing practice. Regarding fishery and onshore aquaculture, there is a risk of habitat destruction from clearing of coastal vegetation, use of exotic fish varieties, use of uncertified fish feed or reduction in fish biodiversity from overfishing or discarding by-catch. Mitigations: (i) The Project will not support purchase of highly hazardous pesticides under IFA	ND guidelines; (ii) it will ra	ise
community awareness about safe use of chemicals; (iii) promote bio inputs such as biofertilised marketing facility; (v) management of soil fertility by using nutrient rich cover crop during fallow intercropping and agroforestry for pest management; (vii) use of water-efficient drip irrigation climate resilient crop varieties; (ix) use of agro met services for informed agriculture practice; antibiotics; (xi) training on good agricultural practices; and (xii) promotion of local and indigen	ow period; (vi) crop rotation system or sprinklers; (viii (x)awareness on safe use	on,) use of
Cultural Heritage	Low	Low
Risk: The project will utilise the traditional practice of making Tapa which has immense cultural significance in Tonga. There is a possibility of this knowledge being misappropriated		
and commercialised without the knowledge of indigenous people. Mitigation: (i) Support community halls for handicraft production such as Tapa making and inclusive community planning anchors activity planning and supports traditional knowledge; (iii and marketing; (ii) capacity building on branding; and (iii) awareness on use and promotion of	i) assist communities with	
Indigenous People Risk: The project will utilise IPs land, natural resources, and their cultural and traditional	Moderate	Moderate
practices. There is a possibility of encroaching rights and tradition of IPs. Mitigation: Indigenous assets and livelihoods are supported by the project, no encroachment. indigenous Tongans who have been involved in developing Community Development Plans (CD These plans, identified and prioritised by community members, are entirely community-driven, development and implementation. Integration of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) productions.	Ps) since the first phase of ensuring local ownership	of TRIP. of both
Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: As TRIP III promotes production and processing facilities, communities may be exposed to chemicals and machinery. To mitigate risks, the project will ensure that all business partnerships, agricultural activities, and income-generating initiatives are fully aware of labour regulations and that compliance is mandatory for receiving project support. When it comes to income generation, because of limited access to resources, women are often unable to generate income for themselves.	. roderate	

Mitigation: No impact on formal nor informal labour. Cooperation with ILO is planned towards recognising and enhancing conditions in the informal economy. Promotion of equal wages and opportunity for women (ii)Capacity building on IGAs (iii) Women focused income generating activities.

Community Health and Safety Moderate Moderate Risk: As TRIP III may support rearing of livestock, fishery and aquaculture, if these are selected as livelihood development priorities by the communities. In these cases, there are risks associated with zoonotic diseases or pathogenic contamination from poor handling and processing of fish.

Mitigation: (i) Introduction of health and hygiene modules for livestock producers in the extension services; (ii) establishment of community-based disease alert system; (iii) awareness on maintenance of good shed and hygiene and sanitation.

Physical and Economic Resettlement

Low Low

Risk: TRIP III will not initiate physical or economic resettlement but may be called upon to support communities resettled in the aftermath or natural disasters, as was the case following the 2022 volcanic eruption and tsunami.

Mitigation: We don't see this as a potential risk. Like that the project shall not promote activities that lead to the resettlement of smallholder farmers. This will be insured by closely working with Ministries working on disaster and resettlement. Component 4 of TRIP III provides for disaster recovery and rebuilding support in the event of a natural disaster triggering declaration of a state of emergency. A disaster response manual will be prepared to define eligible recovery and re-building activities, such as distribution of seeds, planting materials, breeding livestock, tools and equipment, repair or replacement of buildings and civil works etc. Resettlement will only be supported in cases where the original location of a community becomes un-inhabitable or too risky to rebuild, and the community agrees that relocation and resettlement in unavoidable. This is consistent with the principles of full, prior and informed consent (FPIC) generally applied to resettlement conditions.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Low Low

The project will not foresee any use of chemical, fertilizer, emissions through livestock. Sustainable land management supported by the community development and agriculture component will improve carbon capture.

 Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards
 Substantial
 Substantial

 Risk: Climate variability and resilience risks, including extreme weather events threaten community economic infrastructure and agriculture investment activities.
 Substantial

Mitigations: (i) Provide training to communities, e.g., disaster risk management training provided under MORDI Programme. (ii) Cooperation with development partners who place emphasis on aligning Tonga's aid flows with fund environment interventions in the area of climate variability and resilinece and related fields. (iii) Implement climate resilient infrastructure and climate resilient agriculture activities. (iv) Climate Resilience integration into the CDP.

Stakeholders	Low	Low
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Low	Low
Risk: MAFF is unable to fulfil its role in terms of providing extension officers for FFS and ongoing extension activities. TRIP III will have to depend entirely on FFS facilitators (lead farmers) selected from target communities; and not rely on public sector services.	Low	Low

Mitigations: TRIP III will train 10 Master FFS Trainers from MAFF and 10 from the private sector, and/or lead farmers - as an "insurance" policy against this possible risk. MODRI will keep engaging communities in CDP process with minimum 85 per cent community participation. The TRIP III design mission will assess TRIP II and MOORDI Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and will update accordingly.

Stakeholder Grievances	Low	Low
Risk: The inclusive and participatory CDP approach ensures that public investments respond to priorities established by a broad range of households and not only to the leadership/elite. Channels for expressing grievances exist but the country is small and stakeholders may be concerned of retribution risks.	Low	Low

Mitigations: MORDI, the lead implementing partner, is re-visiting its delivery mechanisms and IFAD will support in ensuring that safe grievance channels are part of its approach. The TRIP III design mission will assess Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) of TRIP II and MORDI and will update GRM accordingly.

Overall assessment Substantial