

GREEN CLIMATE FUND FUNDING PROPOSAL

Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

UNDP has been supporting the Government of Tonga to formulate a proposal for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), led by the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) to build greater coastal resilience to climate change through adaptation planning and coastal investments. The project responds to the priorities and urgent request by the Government of Tonga (GoT) for building nation-wide long-term resilience to climate change by addressing climate risks and reducing coastal vulnerability. As a Small-Island Developing State (SIDS), Tonga is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and associated risks, thereby requiring an integrated solution of long-term and medium-term measures to protect and build the resilience of vulnerable communities.

The project proposal package has undergone several iterations through submissions and feedback rounds with the GCF, the most recent round of feedback being received in March 2023. The proposed GCF project has been designed and validated through multiple rounds of community consultations. Given the time that has passed since the last submission (in December 2021), a last round of consultation in August 2023 took place to engage with the project implementing partner, and critical stakeholders, and to update the proposal based on the feedback received from the GCF, evolving changes to GCF's requirements, any changes in-country, and address current needs and gaps within the proposal.

The following consultations were organized specifically to inform this proposed GCF project throughout its multiple iterations.

Location	Date	Objective
Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu, Tonga	12-19 August 2023	To address feedback received from GCF on the Coastal Resilience Project proposal that has been submitted to the Green Climate Fund in 2021, by engaging with the key GoT agencies and development partners to gather data and information to update the Funding Proposal, Feasibility Study and related annex documents in the full proposal package to the GCF.
Kolonga & Manuka	21 September 2023	To inform the community of the changes to the design, and areas where project output 3 will be implemented. A few changes were made to the 2021 project proposal taking into consideration the impact of 2022 Tsunami, as well as the post-COVID socio-economic context. Feedback from the community will be reflected in the final project proposal.
Makaunga	7 December 2022	To provide information on the household survey and data from 22 – 24 November 2022, and provide information to community questions with regards to the coastline protection measures and seek feedback from affected communities.
National	9 March 2017	National validation workshop to present the final scope of the project. This workshop invites representatives from target locations and NGOs. See Annex VII.
Northwestern Tongatapu	17-21 February 2017	To present the overall project design; seek feedback from diverse interest groups including possible environmental and social risks that may arise from the project; and to validate the commitment of the community to engage in project implementation as well as post-project monitoring and maintenance activities.

Northeastern Tongatapu	23-25 February 2017	To present the overall project design; seek feedback from diverse interest groups including possible environmental and social risks that may arise from the project; and to validate the commitment of the community to engage in project implementation as well as post-project monitoring and maintenance activities.
Vava'u	October 2015	To solicit general development and climate-induced challenges from local community building on the community consultation processes established within the overall support for establishing Community Development Plans (DCPs) across the country. The consultations were organized by SPREP.
	13-16 February 2017	To present the overall project design; seek feedback from diverse interest groups including possible environmental and social risks that may arise from the project; and to validate the commitment of the community to engage in project implementation as well as post-project monitoring and maintenance activities.
Ha'apai	23 November 2016	To validate conclusions from community consultations that took place between April 2012 and April 2013 as part of Pacific Adaptation Strategy Assistance Program.
	8-11 February 2017	To present the overall project design; seek feedback from diverse interest groups including possible environmental and social risks that may arise from the project; and to validate the commitment of the community to engage in project implementation as well as post-project monitoring and maintenance activities.

It is important to note that the design of any climate change adaptation projects is informed by multiple strands of work. For this proposed project, design has been informed by JNAP, Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (BIORAP), PASAP, GCCA: PSIS, ACSE, CRSP, VAPA Coral Reef Nursery work, and ongoing support on CDPs (by MODI and PRRP) among others. Experts' opinions were also sought in guiding and adjusting the technical aspects of the proposal throughout the design process.

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Consultation in Kolonga & Manuka (Sep 2023)

Stakeholder consultations targeting communities from Manuka and Kolonga took place 21 September 2023 at the Tangikina Valevale Hall, Kolonga. The purpose of the consultation meetings was to inform the community of the changes to the design, and areas where project output 3 will be implemented. A presentation was delivered by Ms. Losana Latu (Department of Climate Change), which included background information about the project, purpose of the consultation meetings. The presentation was done in Tongan for the community and feedback from the community will be reflected in the final project proposal.

Summary of consultations in Makaunga

- The Coastal Resilience project proposal will be finalized by October and submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). A few changes were made to the 2021 project proposal taking into consideration the impact of 2022 Tsunami, as well as the post-COVID socio-economic context.
- The project will focus in the area of Nukuleka to Talafo'ou and Manuka to Kolonga.
- Male and female representative of key community stakeholders, including District Officers, Town officers and women groups, expressed their positive views towards the new approach of the project design and supported the changes.

The table below summarizes questions and answers from the consultation:

Key Stakeholders	Key comments
1. Town Officer of Kolonga (Male)	The new design will strengthen and elevate the road daily used for commuting from Kolonga to Town. This project will have a positive impact to the community of Kolonga but also neighboring communities of Afaa and Niutoua.
2. Community member - Mr. Paluki Valeli (Male)	The new design was supported, as keeping the sand and coastal plants is important considering the recreational use the coastline for the community during weekend and holidays.
3. Community member	It is important to building the seawall guaranteeing access to the beach, include steps in the design to allow this.
4. Women's group representative - Ms Malia Noa (Female)	Supported the new design representing the women of Kolonga and Manuka.
5. Town Officer of Afaa (Male)	In support of the proposed design, and representing the neighboring village, indicated that also use the road for their daily commute and requested if the coastal area of Afaa is included in this project, as there's approximately 20meters at the coastal that has been eroded.
6. Acting District Officer for Lapaha District - Mr. 'Umutolu Fisi'iahi (Male)	Expressed gratitude and support from Nukuleka, Talafo'ou, Makaunga, Manuka and Kolonga communities for the new design presented by the project.

Consultations in Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu, Tonga (Aug 2023)

Stakeholder consultations targeting key ministries and agencies from the Government of Tonga and civil society organizations. The purpose of the consultation meetings was to inform on the changes to the design from the GCF Coastal Resilience Project proposal that has been submitted to the Green Climate Fund in 2021. Consultations also aimed to gather data and information to update the Funding Proposal, Feasibility Study and related annex documents in the full proposal package to the GCF.

Summary of consultations in Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu, Tonga

- Enhanced understanding and availability of information for addressing the gaps in the existing GCF proposal, which will reflect on lessons learned from previous projects developed.
- There is a high demand for recreational use for the Navatoka to Kolonga shoreline in Hahake.
- The National Land Use Policy (2014) has been incrementally implemented and is comprehensively enforced and the Spatial Planning Act captures its intentions.
- GIS Emergency Mapping includes maps of the communities, evacuation centres, affected households, and building footprints. Yet, there is also a block between GIS division and data inputs predominantly because other departments do not have GIS capabilities to receive it back.
- Secured commitments from the Government and other key stakeholders on the project design approach, partnership, and co-financing. The DIM implementation modality was endorsed by MEIDECC and MoF.
- Focus was placed in securing the sustainability of project implementation and local ownership by consulting ministries involved and NGOs.

The table below summarizes questions and answers from the consultation with different government ministries and civil society actors:

Key Ministry/Agency	Date Consulted	Key comments
CSSC, ACEO for MEIDECC and GCF NDA	15-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the GCF pipeline, there are 8 climate readiness projects proposed and 1 energy, and 3 more proposals in the soft pipeline.• There is a precedent for resettlement given the shifting/relocation of 26 communities post-tsunami• On quarry/rock material sourcing, sites for quarries have land ownership issues. It can be challenging to source materials and to transport them.• Emphasis should be placed on the sustainability of project implementation and capacity building for government positions and community-level ownership and buy-in. This will be crucial for Output 1 to have the ability to have longevity.
Department of Climate Change	15-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Joint National Adaptation Plan II (JNAP II) is now the primary national adaptation plan. There are GCF pipelines under the JNAP II. Community level entry for JNAP II happens through Town

		<p>Planning (Ministry of National Affairs). JNAP has its own M&E system to track targets. The National Planning Division (PMO) uses the JNAP model for other sectors in terms of M&E.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO) has multi-hazard maps, local DRM planning, and emergency management communication at the local level. There is a need for a more coordinated approach assessing risk and analysis. A recent study by ARUP funded by ADB of Tongatapu was requested by MLSNR. • There is no centralized database for climate change data and information. • Community Development Plans (CDPs) are supposed to be established every 5 years, but the current lack of local level planning mechanisms to feed into and operate alongside annual national planning. • In 2017-2018, CDPs were formulated working with individual villages. These are still in process of implementation and a 5-year update has yet to be completed. With only 6 staff members, National Planning Division capacity is limited. • The updated GCF proposal needs to reflect on lessons learned from previous projects and define the scope of what can be done.
Natural Resources and Lands	16-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Development Bank (ADB) Multi-hazard Vulnerability Assessment (MHVA) was submitted in 2020, updated with 2021 census information and data. It was launched 2 months ago and used LiDAR data from 2011. It also informs the Tongan Coastal Management Plan. • The Pacific Community (SPC) recently conducted LiDAR surveys for Tonga and Mr. Kula will update on where the surveys were conducted, in order to determine a priority list for areas to be included in the GCF project survey. • This does not mean the GCF project should remove LiDAR survey activities, but rather just revisit the most optimal locations for LiDAR surveys. The Project design can reprioritize and expand scope in light of newer technology to cover the outer islands and incorporate Tongatapu and smaller islands. • There is a high demand for recreational use for the Navatoka to Kolonga shoreline in Hahake. For example, revetments would need to be set back from the road, and more space for recreational use between road and revetment would need to be closely considered. • The National Land Use Policy (2014) has been incrementally implemented and is comprehensively enforced. Spatial land plans are typically approved incrementally because of the influence of Tongan nobles, who, in general, are resistant to increased control over their lands. Yet, funding gaps hinder implementation and the Policy, however, does not cover the

		<p>use of technology like GIS to improve land use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial Planning Act was only approved to enable donor funding to happen, and the leverage of the nobles was affected by this approval. • The 2022 tsunami set a precedent for the nobles giving up land for households and communities that need to be resettled. This could set the stage for the potential allocation of safe (high ground) space for resettlement. • The Spatial Planning Act tends to have more leverage and is already capturing the intentions of the National Land Use Policy (2014).
National Spatial Planning (GIS Division)	16-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GIS team provides data to the NDRMO for preparation for disaster risks (e.g. vulnerability mapping). • GIS Emergency Mapping includes maps of the communities, evacuation centres, affected households, and building footprints. • Capacity concerns: Data systems are too large to download on their current system. There is a lack of LiDAR access and so planning responds to only the data available. Better communication of mapping is needed. The importance of the mapping is missed by decision-makers. • A lack of governance to manage and control data sharing between Ministries and Agencies prevails. Efforts should be made to integrate data in government to allow for geospatial data to grow. • MEIDECC is the focal point to cover data related to climate change, but currently no GIS capabilities within the ministry. • There is also a block between GIS division and data inputs predominantly because other departments do not have GIS capabilities to receive it back. Further data gaps and duplications prevail, given poor data sharing mechanisms and governance. • There is no coordinated approach and communication to data collection and studies conducted in Tonga. Both Government agencies and their development partners conduct studies but seldom share data to construct a more meaningful and complete picture of the overall environment studied. • There is a need for a dashboard with all spatial data to allow wider access to information that would guide investment and development. • The Country Action Plan on Geospatial Planning needs funding to be implemented. • The Land Use Policy, while designed to manage land use, does not cover the use of technology like GIS for planning purposes which is key to any land management planning.
Director Department of Climate Change	16-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEIDECC welcomed the DIM modality and sought a strengthened project management structure to include a dedicated team for the construction component. • In discussion on implementation modality, the sustainability of

		implementation post-project was highlighted as an important consideration when designing a DIM approach.
Director Department of Climate Change	18-Aug- 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates on stakeholder meetings and the information collected to address gaps from the 2021 proposal submission were shared. • On Output 3, it was discussed how construction works for the Hahake shoreline between Navatoka to Kolonga would overlap with infrastructure already in place, specifically the tunnel groins installed by a European Union (EU) project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Works under Output 3 are intended to build on what infrastructure is already in place, rather than replacing it. ○ There will need to be consultation with the communities about whether they are willing to give up the beaches for the revetment because the project needs to capture the social implications about women being able to fish or discouraging recreational space. ○ At that stage, a specific engineering solution was not proposed. Proposal Team still needs to conduct a more thorough analysis with information and data collected. • On Outputs 1 and 2, considering the number of plans in place, action is needed on the ground and a plan should be created that aligns with what already exists with the guidance of MLNR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New policies at the district or community level is not a transformative element being sought by the GCF; the outputs need to remain at the national level. ○ A major change to the land use policy is desired, to relate the project to JNAP2, and to include a relocation element in the proposal. ○ The proposed revetment of Output 3 is a medium-term solution and the need for a national dialogue plan that is widely communicated, with relocation as a solution only being a last resort.
Ministry of Finance	16-Aug- 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-financing approaches presented to Ministry of Finance (MoF), and their potential contribution to co-financing Climate Trust Fund's • MoF also informed of the DIM modality and their concurrence to the project as all climate finance projects are routed through the Ministry. • MoF requested inclusion for sharing the proposal and involvement in the validation.
Ministry of Infrastructure	17-Aug- 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Engineering Division is responsible for building coastal infrastructure but permits go through the Ministry of Lands. • National Infrastructure Process (NIP) only deals with projects valued at over \$1 million. Ministry of Infrastructure (MoI) involvement in the NIP comes through the appraisal undertaken within the process.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific guidelines for technical aspects for coastal works exist, but there is a tool from the World Bank (planning to management and monitoring risks) that should be incorporated into GCF project planning. There is a need for establishing a standard for public infrastructure design and construction. • Climate Resilience Sector Project (CRSP) was completed at the end of July, and the Department of Climate Change will follow up to provide any evaluations on coastal works from this report. • Division for Coastal Infrastructure received oversight from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), but this has been changed to Mol. • Safeguards awareness is increasing, and projects are individually equipped with their own safeguards' officer/expert, but this is project appointed only, not appointed by Mol. • There is no current infrastructure work along the Hahake shoreline between Navutoka and Kolonga. There was a foreshore wall built by the previous government. It was not properly designed. • Mol needs technical engineering assistance to accommodate new projects. • The construction company from the ABD revetment can still be used - The 'Ahononou Quarry.
	18-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Infrastructure (Mol) will take the lead on activities under Output 3. • The ministry's NIP applies to construction works on main islands and urban areas, whereas works on the outer islands are community-directed. • Focus of the Mol's Building Works Division is road construction, especially in the tsunami recovery period. • Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has 2 staff working on coastal infrastructure through rehabilitating the old sea wall. JICA intends to raise the height of the existing seawall. • Suggested to share Output 3 costing to the Mol for updating and to align with costing from other agencies' projects to accurately allocate co-finance budget Mol maintenance. • The post-tsunami assessment of damage report will include an assessment of the ADB revetment
Meeting with local NGO representative s: Youth Congress, Tonga National Youth, Civil Society from Tonga, Red Cross, Live	17-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with representatives from 8 local NGOs to seek feedback on their involvement on previous submissions and to discuss how to align the proposal with work being conducted by the organizations. • Perspectives on overall climate and adaptive issues were shared, and insights from NGO's activities provided. • An NGO forum is the main avenue of communication and collaboration with government ministries and NGOs, and this is how the work and recommendations of NGOs are included in climate change action. Engagement, consultations and

Learn 1, Live Learn 2, Tonga Community Development Trust, Disability Association, Waste Authority		<p>participation of civil society organizations is greatly present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coordinated action from NGO action on coastal protection and adaptation work. • NGOs collect information on climate change predominantly through MEIDECC and efforts are taken by the NGO's to "Tonganize" climate change language at the community level. Further efforts are needed to build capacities of NGOs delivering training to communities, following a training of trainers approach. • NGOs receive multiple requests for assistance from communities. However, access to funds is a challenge. Hence interventions only cater for a certain number of communities. • NGOs engagement with Town and District Officers in providing training on roles and projects run communities. Town officers are usually the authority to consult and made aware of projects. NGOs have their own CPD with communities. • Working through the Local Government can delay the consultation process with villages due to bureaucratic requirements. • Policy discussions need to include all diverse groups and communities. NGO and Government alike need to be more aware of people with disability's access to policy and activities.
Meeting with Department of Meteorology	17-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC is able to release the latest LiDAR data. • The World Bank project that developed a multi-hazard early warning system (MHEWS) includes impact-based forecasting and has legislative support for multi-hazards. • Department of Meteorology produces information on warnings and forecasts via its website and social media, email, and SMS. • Report from the Pacific Resilience Program (PREP) should be ready by the end of year. • National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) has ocean wave data, but there have been issues with stolen sensor buoys, so the data collection has been disrupted.
Meeting with Gender Division	17-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a list of the most vulnerable and those in need of care, for example, disabled persons, within each community. • Important to consider the rights of widows to land/heirs to land and confirm that those attending community consultations are the landowners. • In considering gender mainstreaming, it was noted there is a national gender policy, though it is not financed, and the corporate plan of the Ministry of Internal Affairs includes a gender specialist. • A community grant program exists that provides 180,000 TOP per grant and newly relocated (post-tsunami) women are being prioritised for the grants. • Substantial increase of female-headed households in Tonga. Males leaving for overseas work (e.g. Australia/NZ seasonal

		<p>workers) are contributing to this increase. However, female headed households struggle to do disaster risk reduction preparations. Training also takes time that is not typically available for women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regards to the Community Development Plans, district town officers need to give permission for the Ministries to engage the communities as there have been complaints that the Ministries take up too much of community time. • Climate change in social protection is very important and it would be valuable to mainstream climate change throughout the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There is space for capacity building within the ministry.
Local Governments	18-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government's involvement with coastal resilience is limited as it provides only certain areas with support. • 6 small islands have seawalls that were constructed in 2013 that the Local Government needs to reconstruct. However, construction of seawalls depends predominantly on the communities as there is limited funding. • Communities raise their own funds for CDPs. 40% is provided by the communities and 60% by the Government of Tonga. • The first priority for most CDPs is water supply, so funding tends to be requested for water tanks.
Department of Environment	18-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) services from Ministry of Environment (MoE) will review the Output 3 design and highlight any issues (will apply to GCF project works). MoE will share development application and requirement for submission of the EIA. • EIA will need to be undertaken for the works/design including the materials (e.g. EIA to include the quarry material sourcing). • There is a Marine Spatial Plan 2021. There is a Marine Atlas/Marine Habitat Atlas completed by the Government of Italy. • MoE would like to provide input into Output 1 and Output 2 on the land use planning and to inform land use planning, particularly on controls and protection areas with spatial plans. • A land use policy is an urgent product for the MoE. • Tonga R2R project (GEF 5) conducted the coastal mapping, which is available open source. • Tonga R2R Phase 2 project (GEF 7) is to complement the MLNR project. Also intends to establish a Land Use Strategy for the area of the Tonga R2R Phase 2 project (GEF 7) in the absence of the finalized Land Use Policy. • Community engagement is conducted through the Tonga R2R project's team calling town officers to present or have a meeting. There is no budget/funding for community engagement or outreach outside of the Tonga R2R project.

Land-Use Policy Drafter	18-Aug-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use Policy was being worked on through the FAO project to develop 3 policy papers: land (GIS), agriculture, and climate and environment • The policy papers are now out of date given they do not include impacts of the 2022 tsunami, new changes resulting from information availability, the Climate Change Trust Fund, recent LiDAR updates, or the ADB Multi-hazard Risk Assessment. • Governance structure of Output 1 dialogue would depend on where the structure was housed. • MoE would need a memorandum of understanding (MoU) • MLNR and Spatial Planning have the potential to use the 3 civil society organizations (CSO) as the key chairs as done under the Marine Spatial Management Plan. • Post-tsunami time provides an optimal opportunity to revisit the discussion on land resettlement. • Given the land tenure system, recent relocations have depended heavily on the MLNR. • Geospatial Management Action Plan (2023) intends to integrate the development agencies to ensure there is critical engagement between them. The plan needs to be enacted/implemented and will require resourcing. • Important to take stock of, and harmonize, national land uses, policies, and regulations to determine the most pragmatic way forward.
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Consultation in Makaunga (Dec 2022)

Stakeholder consultations targeting communities from Nukuleka, Makaunga, Talafo'ou, Manuka and Kolonga took place on 7 December 2022 at the Makaunga Community Hall. A presentation was delivered by Fuka Kitekei'aho. An overview of results from the household survey and collection of data from 22 – 24 November was provided to the community.

Summary of consultations in Makaunga

- Beach erosion was related to human alterations to natural ecosystems, including rock digging and maladaptive coastal protection structures.
- Hence, rock revetments and foreshores in a sloped structure are the most effective coastal protection.
- The Government of Tonga (Ministry of MEIDECC) and UNDP are working on a project proposal to GCF, to ensure protection and security for the coastal areas including Nukuleka to Talafo'ou, and Manuka to Kolonga communities.

The table below summarizes questions and answers from the consultation:

Question	Reply
1. What can be done to ensure protection and security of the beach and coastal areas, considering the current rock revetment is not effective enough in protecting the coastline and avoiding erosion?	The most effective structure rock revetments and foreshores in a sloped structure, similar to Nuku'alofa's rock revetment. The sloped structure of the rock revetment enables the sea waves to climb or run up the sloped surface and eventually lose strength. Thus sand is deposited on the coast or beach, building the beach.
2. Can the community of Makaunga seek assistance to strengthen the rock barriers and revetments? The community expressed its concerns about future generations in the next 10 years	Yes, assistance and funds in project proposals are being sought to ensure protection and security for the coastal areas including Nukuleka to Talafo'ou, and Manuka to Kolonga to protect communities that are vulnerable to extreme weather events especially the coastal communities.
4. Did the digging of rocks from the community's beach was related with no more sand depositing on the beach?	Yes, the action of removing the rocks and sand from the beach and lining them at the roadside has somehow manipulated the natural regime. More studies will be carried out to collect more studies and data.
5. After the Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai Tsunami and Volcanic Eruption, the infrastructure measures were defragmented (groynes) and destructed (seawall), while the Navutoka rock revetment there was minor destruction, so will this infrastructure be similar to protect?	The Government of Tonga (Ministry of MEIDECC) and UNDP are working on a project proposal to GCF that will assist and enable to build effective coastal infrastructure measures.

<p>6. When concrete work will be done on the ground to protect the coastline from inundation, following consultations and meetings conducted from Government?</p>	<p>Other activities are being implemented by MEIDECC, such the National Water Tank Project. Efforts will be accelerated to submit the GCF proposal, the government does not have funds. It will take a long time to approve any funding request.</p>
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Consultations in Northwestern Tongatapu (Feb 2017)

Stakeholder consultations in Northwestern Tongatapu took place in February 2017 in Ha'atafu, Kanokupolu, Ahau, Kolovai, Ha'avakatolo and Fo'ui. In total, 105 community members were consulted, from which 36% men, 41% women and 23% youth.

Summary of consultations in Northwestern Tongatapu:

- There is strong support from the communities on the need for coastal defense and erosion control measures to be put in place.
- There is enthusiasm from the community and strong support for the revetment structure to be built. Emphasis has been made that access in the form of boat ramps for men and women should be provided in every village.
- The residents have expressed their interest in participating in the implementation phase of the project and in monitoring the revetment structure.
- Existing platforms for community consultations should be utilized for a discussion on long-term adaptation options.

Table below summarizes questions and answers for men and women.

Question	Men	Women
How frequently do you access the coastal area on the scale of 1 to 5 (not frequent to very frequent)?	5 – Very frequent.	5 – Very frequent.
Who accesses the coastal area?	<p>Mostly the villagers and the coastal dwellers. The coastal area is used for fishing, swimming or exercising.</p> <p>Fishermen go on fishing trips on a daily basis. Ofisi kolo for Kanokupolu regularly tends to the culvert for swimming and fangota.</p>	<p>All the people in the community, but women are using the sea on a daily basis.</p> <p>Used for fishing, swimming, and for processing of fau and panadanus for weaving.</p> <p>Different fishing activities are conducted there such as collecting shellfishes, fish traps (<i>pa ika</i>), collecting sea urchins etc.</p>
During the last Tropical Cyclone, did you experience inundation in your house? Where is your house located (on the front line, or after the main road)?	<p>Yes, inundation was experienced. Waves resulting from storm surges inundated low lying areas of Kolovai, 'Ahau and Kanokupolu.</p> <p>Two of the houses located near the foreshore took the full force of the storm and experienced serious inundation.</p>	<p>Yes, inundation was experienced. During the previous cyclone waves came ashore, even over the sea walls at in Kanokupolu and 'Ahau (incomplete seawall)</p> <p>Coastal flooding occurred, but was from both the sea and prolonged rainfall. The worse inundation was experienced in</p>

	Other houses located away were affected as well, but with minimal impacts.	Kanokupolu.
How important is access for your boats on the scale of 1 (less important) to 5 (very important)?	Access for boats is rated at 3 as the community representatives see access to boats as being crucial.	Access for boats is rated at 3.
Where would you need the boat ramps to be located? What kind of structure do you want to have?	Consensus has been reached that they would like each village to have their own boat ramp as this would enable easier access to the sea and will lessen disputes over rightful use of boat ramps.	Two or three boat ramps per village has been suggested by representative from Kanokupolu.

Public Consultations in Vava'u (Oct 2015, Feb 2017)

The design of the interventions in Vava'u, most importantly, relies on the prefeasibility assessment conducted by SPREP between September and November 2015. This prefeasibility study looked primary at measures needed for building coastal resilience in the island group of Vava'u. This exercise, in turn, is built on prior work and consultations of VEPA, BIORAP and Community Development Planning process in which concerns for increasing sediment run-off especially during intensive rainfall events have been recorded. These past initiatives have resulted in the identification of areas of severe erosion and sediment run-off (See Annex IX).

Similar to the consultation in Ha'apai, the consultation in February 2017 was used to present the outline of the project, seek feedback from diverse interest groups including possible environmental and social risks that may arise from the project and to validate the commitment of the community to engage in project implementation as well as post-project monitoring and maintenance activities.

Meetings were organized in the following five districts to cover 20 communities:

- Neiafu (Neiafu, Neiafu Tahi and Toulā),
- Pangamotu (Pangamotu, 'Utulei, 'Utungake),
- Hihifo (Longomapu, Tefisi, Vaimalo),
- Hahake (Ta'anea, Tu'anekivale, Holeva, Koloa) and
- Motu district (Kapa, Falevai, 'Otea, Lape, Matumaka, Nuapapu, Hunga).

In total, 210 residents were consulted (30% men, 44% women and 26% youth). See Annex II for the list of participants.

Summary of the February 2017 consultations

- There is a consensus on the urgency and the need for sediment control measures to be put in place.
- Run-off of sediments affects the coastal and marine ecosystems, undermining the resilience of the coastal areas.
- In addition to intensifying rainfall events, poor livestock management has been identified as a factor aggravating the situation.
- There is a need for sustainable land management plan and practices to be undertaken.
- A consensus has been reached on the need to promote tree plantation programs, for both coastal and inland plantation.
- There is a strong interest in changing practices and in awareness programmes on climate change, its impacts and adaptation.
- Expanding the involvement of youths could happen through awareness programmes to expand and upgrade their skills and capabilities.
- There is a strong interest in planting activities and the women group has suggested the following varieties:
 - Ornamental plants (example: siale, pua, tonga, kalosipani);
 - Sandal wood;
 - Toa;
 - Timber plants;
 - Medicinal plants;
 - Tangato;
 - Pandanus tree;
 - Breadfruit tree.

On the coastal area:

- Mangroves
- Milo fetulona

In the sloping area, the following plants have been suggested:

- Fetu'
- Feta'anua
- Lekileki
- Fekika vao and
- Ttuhuni.

Finally, ensuring that coastal ecosystem restoration works will last in the long term through regular monitoring and reporting, regular coordination of relevant stakeholders, and well established and robust institutional set ups.

Table below summarizes questions and answers for women, men and youth.

Questions	Men (30%)	Women (44%)	Youth (26%)
1. When is land erosion most severe in a year (which months)? Is it worse this year compared to last year at the same time? Compared to 5 years ago?	<p>Land erosion is most severe during the wetseason (Nov-Apr). Apart from that, occasional heavy rainfall outside of the wetseason also causes severe land erosion.</p> <p>Land erosion and inundation are exacerbated in comparison to 5 years ago. Erosion from heavy rainfall results in land loss (agricultural land, tax allotments and residential lands).</p> <p>Erosion also affects roads and access to town and tax allotments. Sediments runoff affect the nearby coastal and marine ecosystems, which leads to disappearance of marine species and loss of biodiversity. When there is heavy rainfall, there is flooding and increased sedimentation runoff. Some of the existing drainage are blocked that can contribute to the</p>	<p>Women agreed that more soil is eroded during the rainy season. Occasional heavy rainfall also happens during the dry-cold season from (Mar-Oct).</p> <p>Land erosion is exacerbated in comparison to 5 years ago.</p>	<p>The youth community agreed this time of the year (Feb-Mar) is the worst in terms of erosion and 5 years ago land erosion was not as severe, but due to climate change induced impacts it has worsened.</p> <p>The most obvious land erosion is at the Neiafu Tahi area.</p> <p>In Pangai Moto, Tefisi, Vaimalo, Tu'anekivale, and Kapa, land erosion has worsened this year.</p>

	<p>level of erosion.</p> <p>In Pangai Moto and particularly Utulei, there is also exposure of rocks due to severe erosion.</p>		
<p>2. Is the main difficulty with erosion or inundation during extreme weather events? What would you like to receive help with in order to reduce your vulnerability to erosion? For inundation?</p>	<p>Heavy rainfall causes both soil erosion and inundation and proper drainage system needs to be constructed.</p> <p>Assistance to reduce vulnerability to climate impact in the specific context of Vava'u is needed in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting tree plantation programs (coastal and inland trees); • Land management; • Rainwater harvesting to be established; 	<p>Erosion is the main problem and is caused by heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Assistance to reduce the vulnerability to erosion is needed in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting more trees in order to reduce the vulnerability. <p>Note: A concern has been raised on groundwater seeping around Tefisi and whether the water could be collected for periods of droughts.</p>	<p>Erosion and inundation are getting worse. A contribution to the problem is that 10 years ago laws such as keeping livestock fenced were enforced, but over the past 5 years, it is more common to find pigs roaming around. Cyclones now occur at unusual times and they also contribute to erosion.</p> <p>The youth community in consulted districts agreed that they would benefit from the following assistance to reduce vulnerability to climate impact:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reassess the geomorphology and geological features of the communities and consider those in the future; • Raising awareness on climate change, its impacts and adaptation options. Climate change to be included in school's curriculum; • To consult botanists and soil scientists on plants to be grown both inland and on the coastal area; • Direct engagement of communities in the project including the design, implementation and monitoring phases. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replanting trees; • Fencing of livestock; • Proper drainage so that heavy rainfall events do not result in surface run-off.
3. Identify what are the human induced impacts to erosion and climate change induced impacts?	<p><u>Climate change impacts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased heavy rainfall • Fluctuation of rainfall patterns • Increased sea level • Increased temperatures • Wind • High time and increase in sea level rise (SLR) <p><u>Human induced impacts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of grass and trees (coastal and inland) • Poor road infrastructure with poor engineering design • Ploughing of agricultural land in sloping areas • Improper drainage system in place • Improper disposal of solid wastes • Roaming pigs • Using heavy machinery for road infrastructure • Houses with no guttering systems • Wrong solutions applied to the wrong problem (road infrastructure and drainage) 	<p><u>Climate change impacts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rain during rainy season has caused road destruction. <p><u>Human induced impacts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pigs roaming contribute to soil erosion (some agreed and some did not agree). • Burning lands in preparation for planting crops (some agreed and some did not agree). • No proper roads and use of plough for transportation 	<p><u>Climate change impacts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclones • Increased and heavier rainfall. • Sea level rise causing soil erosion <p>There is a limited knowledge and understanding of climate change within the youth communities in Neiafu and a need to enforce the law.</p> <p><u>Human induced impacts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation for commercial farms or building new houses • Burning of rubbish • Lack of fencing for livestock • Taking out the sand from the beach.

	<p>Lack of coordination of relevant stakeholders (government, NGOs, community and Vava'u Development Committee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enforcement of environmental legislation • Lack of awareness 		
<p>4. Would you consider changing your practices (for example farming, grazing & land management) to reduce and minimize sediment loss? What would you need to change your practices?</p>	<p>There is a strong interest to change practices.</p> <p>Suggestions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting (contour planting and avoid denudation of trees) and coconut trees on the coastline • Agroforestry and agricultural diversification, promotion of organic farming and inter-cropping • Grazing and livestock management • Land management plan • Sediment traps to be put in place • Enforce environmental legislation (Environment Impact Assessment Act and regulations). • Retaining wall as a first priority in Tefisi 	<p>There is a strong interest in changing practices.</p> <p>Suggestions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation; • Construction of hard fences for livestock; • Involving men in growing crops in the sloping areas; • Using proper and stronger wire for pig fences • Decompose organic waste • Collect rainwater in tanks to reduce erosion. • Suggested to have a communal fence. 	<p>There is a strong interest in changing practices.</p> <p>Suggestions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently monoculture is prevailing, while in the past there was mixed farming. For example if the youth community could plant mixed plantation could be very helpful to prevent soil erosion. • Stop deforestation activities • Town officers to engage the youth on awareness programmes per communities, rather than per district.

<p>5. Would you require trainings? On what? What information you need to know? What skills do you need to build? What equipment do you need? How would you like this support provided?</p>	<p>There is interest in trainings on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring • Farming practices on how to plough the land to reduce sedimentation runoffs • Trainings need to be conducted in schools and climate change could be integrated in school's curriculum. • Awareness training on climate change, its impacts and adaptation options. • Support to be provided to the community via its village committee, which will be overseen by the Vava'u Development Committee and the Climate Change Department within MEIDECC. • Financial incentives are required for the youth groups • Better understanding of the alignment of Community Development Plans with Climate Change Policy, Plan and Trust Fund. 	<p>Trainings and building skills on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replanting trees and on type of plants that could grow in sloping area. <p>Equipment needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women group of Neiafu requested if wires could be provided for pig fencing. 	<p>There is interest in changing practices and trainings will be required on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land management / Erosion control • Farming and grazing • The know-how of tree planting (for example coconut tree, sandal wood, vegetable gardens and healthier and more diversified food) <p>Equipment needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming tools • Fencing materials • Establishing a Farming system or having a nursery in the village. <p>Need for development assistance in Kapaisland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle to transport equipment such as a tractor and tools to deliver water to the plants so they could maintain the trees. • Proper drainage system • Road infrastructure to be build
<p>7. What are your ideas for expanding communities' involvement in decision-making related to erosion control?</p>	<p>Ideas to expand communities' involvement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened partnerships of community committee with Vava'u Development Committee, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Government, NGOs. • Involvement of communities starting from designing/planning phase of the project through the implementation and evaluation and monitoring phase. 	<p>Ideas to expand communities' involvement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a community development committee at the village level; • Setting up community regulations in place and to encourage people living in sloping areas to build a fence in order to help reducing soil erosion 	<p>Ideas to expand communities' involvement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programs to upgrade the youth community's skills and experience and at the same time to increase their capabilities. • Planting trees in order to raise awareness within the communities. • The communities have expressed their interest in having nurseries across the Vava'u Island Group.

<p>8. Would you like to be engaged in planting activities? How much time can you allocate to this activity?</p>	<p>There is interest in planting activities.</p> <p>Trainings to be conducted twice every quarter.</p>	<p>There is interest in planting activities.</p> <p>Trainings could be conducted once a week (perhaps every Saturday) with different groups rotating every Saturday.</p>	<p>There is interest in planting activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings could be conducted once a week for the male youth. • The female youth could allocate 3 to 4 hours a week. • In Kapa, trainings could be conducted over the weekend, as during the week the residents are in Neiafu.
<p>9. What type of vegetation is appropriate for your village? How much have you allocated for planting? What do you need to be able to plant the vegetation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both coastal and inland vegetation to prevent sedimentation runoffs and erosion and inundation problems. • Establish nursery at communities to provide seedlings for tree plantation. 	<p>Types of plants needed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ornamental plants; • Sandal wood; • Timber plants; • Medicinal plants; • <i>Tangato</i> • Mangroves • In the sloping area, plants such as <i>Fetu'u</i>, <i>Feta'anu</i>, <i>Lekileki</i>, <i>Fekika Vao</i> and <i>Touhuni</i> should be replanted • Pandanus trees • Coastal plants such as <i>Milo Fetulona</i> • Breadfruit tree • Ornamental plants (example: <i>siale</i>, <i>pua</i>, <i>tonga</i>, <i>kalosipani</i>) • <i>Toa</i> <p>Women could allocate one day per week.</p> <p>Note: There do exist women groups that include in their monthly activities replantation of trees (ex. Otea island).</p>	<p>In Neiafu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of vegetation needed is fiber plants, ornamental plantation (ginger etc.), fruit trees, and sandalwood. • Vegetation on the coastal area needed is long grass (<i>saafa`</i>) and mangroves (to be planted not as a seed, but when they are grown). <p>In Pangai Moto:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coconut tree, sandal tree, cava and vegetable garden <p>In Tefisi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tova and Mangroves on the coastal area. • Fruit trees like mango and coconut and grass (<i>musie</i>) <p>In Kapa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional tree plantation (ex. ahi, sandalwood), ornamental plantation, fruit trees, vegetables and on the coastal area – (Fetao) <p>The youth community could allocate one day per week, preferable on Friday and Saturday afternoons.</p>

10. How to ensure that coastal ecosystem restoration works will last until your children and grandchildren are grown up?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring and reporting; • Well established and robust institutional set up; • Regular meetings of relevant stakeholders; 	Use of existing groups such as a women development committee has been suggested for ensuring sustainability of results.	The youth community wants to ensure that the work will last in the long term and there is a strong interest to learn about management techniques. There is a need to encourage and incentivize the youth for motivational purposes.
What management techniques will be used? Are there management systems in place now? What works well? What does not work well? Who organizes the restoration work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong partnerships and coordination of relevant stakeholders including town and district officers, Vava'u Development Committee and MEIDECC • Sustainable financing mechanism in place (for maintenance and cater for other capacity needs of communities to sustain the coastal ecosystem; restoration works <p>For example in Tefisi, a village committee was established. Members are composed of the town officer, representatives from women, men, youth and churches.</p>		
11. Would you like to be involved in trainings on monitoring of erosion, coral reef health etc.? How much time can you allocate to them?	Yes there is an interest in such trainings.	There is an interest to join the trainings, once a month.	<p>Yes there is an interest in such trainings. One day per week could be allocated to such activities.</p> <p>It has been suggested to have it at a time that youth can attend, for example after school and working hours. The weather is also a factor to consider like rain days will affect attendance and participation.</p> <p>In Tefisi, there is a preference to have the trainings on Wednesday for 1 hour, every week.</p>



Public Consultations in Northeastern Tongatapu

In northeastern Tongatapu, the ADB-financed CRSP project has consulted communities in this area since 2012 for a possible coastal protection project. As described in the main proposal, the GCF project will co-finance with ADB for the common objective of reducing the coastal vulnerability of the entire northeastern coast of Tongatapu. As such, the community consultation carried out during the design of the CRSP project constitutes a foundation for community participation during the design of the proposal. In February 2017, three consultations were organized by the Government of Tonga to present the outline of the project, seek feedback from diverse interest groups including possible environmental and social risks that may arise from the project and to validate the commitment of the community to engage in project implementation as well as post-project monitoring and maintenance activities. In total, 126 individuals have been consulted during the three-day consultations in February 2017 (62 men, 49 women, and 15 youth).

Summary of the February 2017 consultations

- Communities fully support the proposed sea wall and made some requests where possible.
- The slope of the sea wall design to stretch out by 5 meters' maximum to disperse waves.
- Include a footpath before the slope of the sea wall to allow the communities to walk and enjoy the breeze of the coast in the evenings.
- Nukuleka have requested for occasional gaps in the sea wall in sandy areas to maintain a nice area for local swimming.
- Communities recognise that they have a role in maintaining the sea wall.
- They expressed concern over the need to have access for their boats to enter the sea. They were informed that concrete ramps will be provided at locations to be identified by the communities and they accepted this.
- They were concerned that beach sandy areas would still be available. They were informed that such areas of sandy beach and public picnic areas were planned as part of the amenity facility of the seawall.
- All communities requested more training and explanation of the climate change and what it will mean for the communities in the future.
- The road from Nukuleka to Makunga is the only escape route for communities in Nukuleka. They have no other means of escape. Although the seawall will give protection to the coastal roads they requested a second escape road to the east crossing the internal part of the lagoon. The community are seeking assistance to build an 'escape' route at the back of the community on the lagoon side that will traverse the mangrove areas and eventually connect with Taufua'ahau Road inland.
- Communities consider that they can manage climate change effects where funds are available to help them implement these actions.

Table below summarizes questions and answers for women, men and youth.

Consulted	Attendees	Key comments
23/2/2017 Manuka and Navutoka	24 people attended – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 men and 9 women • Public discussion • 2 focus groups – one with men and the other with women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keen for the project – want to be part of the development – involved throughout • Key social vulnerability includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of diversity in income generation – mostly dependent on remittance ○ Poorly maintained escape paths ○ No ongoing disaster management activities ○ Water shortages in times of drought ○ No Climate Change Training – need greater involvement of the community • Key climate vulnerability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased coastal erosion

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase in sea level rise in association with king tides resulting in inland inundation ○ Heavy rain associated with high tides causes households' septic tanks to overflow and wash down to the coast ○ Health of the reef is declining due to increased temperature; thus the number of fish catches are decreasing also.
24/2/2017 Talafo'ou and Makaung a	<p>70 people attended –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 men and 36 women • Public discussion <p>3 focus groups – one with men, one with women and the third focused on youth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keen for the project – want to be part of the development – involved throughout • Key social vulnerability includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of diversity in income generation – have plans but financial issues pose an obstacle as most are dependent on remittances ○ Poorly maintained escape paths ○ Starting to develop disaster management plan – need greater community involvement ○ Lack of ongoing training and/or awareness activities for the communities on Climate Change concepts and adaptive capacity towards impacts ○ Lack of climate change mitigation activities ○ A number of female headed households – approx. 10 % • Key climate vulnerability includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased coastal erosion ○ Increased coastal and inland inundation during heavy rain and king tides
25/2/2017 Nukuleka	<p>31 people attended –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 men and 4 women, 15 youth • Public discussion <p>3 focus groups – one with men, one with women and the third with the male youth of Nukuleka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keen for the project – want to be part of the development and involved throughout • Key social vulnerability includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of diversity in income generation - mostly dependent on remittances ○ No escape path from severe weather event or tsunami – must go back to vulnerable coastal road to escape. ○ Not all are aware that a disaster management plan has been drafted ○ Men indicate that they have had sufficient up-skilling training – request for the implementation to commence at their coastline ○ Overcrowded households accelerates water shortages ○ Lack of climate change risk mitigation activities except planting of coastal trees ○ The siren is based in Talafo'ou – in severe weather events the siren is unlikely to be effectively heard in Nukuleka. • Key climate vulnerability includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Narrow land mass (16 hectares) compared to 20 years ago as the rate of land erosion accelerates hence impacts of sea level rise and inundation of houses along the coast increases also ○ Mangroves on lagoon side of community have either been cut for commercial purposes or have died.

Identified Issues

Environmental Hazards

- Coastal related issues are priority for all communities. All consultations highlighted the vulnerability they feel from their exposure to weather and severe sea related events.
- Town Committees have arranged activities where people are encouraged to maintain their environment. This includes weeding, mowing, planting trees and plants along the roads edge

Coastal erosion

- Coastal erosion is reportedly increasing from both severe weather events as well as normal tidal inundation. Various efforts have been used along the coastline to trap sand and prevent erosion since the 1960s. A revetment in the areas from Manuka to Navutoka was developed in the early 1960s and has largely helped to maintain the coastline integrity. From Talafo'ou to Nukuleka another project put in intermittent groynes in 2015, in order to trap sand on each side and help prevent erosion. While this has worked to a degree, the sand is reportedly then washed away with the tidal currents.
- While there have been issues experienced with people sand mining the beaches for building purposes this has recently been banned in these coastal communities.
 - Communities fully support the proposed sea wall and they are requesting the following where possible:
- The slope of the sea wall design to stretch out by 5 meters' maximum (exactly like the Nuku'alofa sea wall) to disperse waves.
- Include a foot path before the slope of the sea wall to allow the communities to walk and enjoy the breeze of the coast in the evenings
- A boat ramp for boat access
- Nukuleka have requested for occasional gaps in the sea wall in sandy areas to maintain a nice area for local swimming.
- Communities recognise that they have a role in maintaining the sea wall.

Flooding

- Flooding in low-lying areas is an issue especially when there is heavy rain and 'king' tides. This can be accentuated in those areas where the low-lying onshore areas are tidal and flooding can occur from both the sea as well as from onshore. This results in such concerns as:
 - Septic tanks can overflow
 - Some people drain some of their grey waters straight to the sea. This is indicated through the presence of green algae along the coast.
 - Communities' slope towards low lying areas including the coast and inland run-off drains to the lower areas.

Climate Change

- Climate change is an urgent matter and it needs to be addressed. All communities are concerned about Climate Change and recognise that it is already affecting them and their communities. This includes drought and increases in temperature placing an added demand on water stocks, increasing intensity of cyclones, flood, coastal and land erosion, sea level rising etc. On a practical level, several respondents noted the decrease in fish stocks.
- The communities agree that it is the responsibility for everyone to act on Climate Change. However, there are little to no local activities being done currently to mitigate its impacts apart from banning sand mining and planting trees in Makaunga and Nukuleka along the coast.
- Communities believe that burning tyres, cutting down of trees etc. contribute to the changes in climate.
- No households or small business have insurance in the communities except where it's a loan for the establishment.

- Communities consider that they can manage climate change effects where funds are available to help them implement these actions.

Capacity building

- There are several climate changes areas that communities indicated that they do not fully understand or have the ability to autonomously manage the climate related changes, particularly extremes in cases of disaster. Respondents indicated that they did not have the financial means to address adaptation efforts, however there are a number of less complex actions and processes that can help communities be better prepared and manage climate related changes. For example:
- While some communities (Manuka, Talafo'ou and Nukuleka) have carried out training and an exercise to develop a Disaster Management Plan, following NEMOs direction, many community members are not aware of this. Some of the communities also carry out drills to keep people in communities aware and alert. In the drills the Town officer announces the evacuation procedure for those who need special assistance, including the elderly, disabled and children and they proceed first. This requires ongoing reinforcement in the communities.
- While a number of people have the experience of previous climatic events, they do not have experience with severe, life threatening events. Therefore, building community adaptive capacity and subsequent social resilience is essential.
- Red Cross carry out First Aid Training and several youths, men and women have participated.
- Different groups in four communities have requested training in managing the effects of Climate Change. Youth in Nukuleka also indicated that they would be keen to better understand where they can make a difference to the effects of climate change on their community. While respondents identified the key impacts of climate change on their lives and communities, they felt they were not confident in the management of them at a local level and their associated contributions and responsibilities.
- While financial assistance is important for the more significant projects and support smaller efforts, the actual project descriptions are not clearly defined and look more like a household 'wish' list, such as a request for support for households to build individual fences. One community is seeking to acquire funds from the Climate Change Trust for Women in the community – these women will need assistance to tailor and focus their request accordingly.

Public Consultations in Ha'apai

Assessments and public consultations carried out during the PASAP (2008-2014) constitute the basis for the interventions envisaged in Lifuka Island in Ha'apai. Three broad risk mitigation strategies against sea level rise and storm surges were presented as technically feasible options during the PASAP. They were:

1) managed retreat; 2) alteration of building designs; and 3) foreshore protection. After extensive community consultations, it was concluded that the most realistic and acceptable option was foreshore protection. Further assessments of alternatives within the project resulted in the selection of rock revetment as the most cost-effective options.

Community consultations that were organized by MEIDECC in November 2016, February 2017 and March 2017 (at the national level inviting community representatives) directly build on the findings of the PASAP. The November 2016 consultation, considering the time lapse of a few years since the PASAP consultations, had the objective of verifying that the community members still hold the same view expressed during the PASAP consultations.

The February 2017 consultation was used to present the outline of the project, seek feedback from diverse interest groups including possible environmental and social risks that may arise from the project and to validate the commitment of the community to engage in project implementation as well as post-project monitoring and maintenance activities. The consultation took place in five different locations (Pangai, Ha'ato'u, Hififo, Holopeka and Koulo) on the main island of Lifuka. In total, 109 residents were consulted, from which 40 % men, 36 % women and 24% youth. See Annex I for the list of participants. The communities were divided into four groups of men, women, youth male and youth female and were asked a set of questions and given the opportunity to raise any questions of concerns. Table 1 summarizes the outcome of the questionnaires and table 2 provides a summary of the issues that have been raised.

Summary of the February 2017 consultations

- There is a consensus from the community on the urgency and the need for a coastal defense and erosion control measures to be put in place given the significant erosion that is taking place.
- There is enthusiasm from the community and strong support for the revetment structure to commence as soon as all requirements are ready for construction
- To minimize the disruption of access to the ocean which provides an important source of livelihoods, access in the form of boat ramps for men and stairs for women was requested.
- Both men, women and youth have agreed on the need for boat ramps to be placed on the rock revetment structure in the following locations:
 - Pangaea: Near the Palace, the Police Station, the Department of Fisheries and for Ha'ato'u near Tailulu College
 - Hififo: Near Lolo's house (opposite Hihifo's FWC), Mo'unga'one landing, Uiha landing, the Hospital and Houmatofua
- Participants expressed their interest in participating in the implementation of the project and in monitoring the revetment structure. Youth could play a leading role in monitoring and data collection.
- Existing platforms for community consultations should be utilized for a discussion on long-term adaptation options.

Table below summarizes questions and answers for women, men and youth.

Question	Men	Women	Youth
During the PASAP stakeholder consultations, a consensus has been reached on the need for a rock revetment structure. Do you still have the same position?	There is a consensus on the need for a rock revetment structure.	There is a consensus on the need for a rock revetment structure. Note has been made that unskilled labour for the construction work could be recruited locally.	There is a consensus on the need for a rock revetment structure across the entire Lifuka island.
How frequently do you access the coastal area on the scale of 1 to 5 (not frequent to very frequent)?	5 – Very frequent.	5 – Very frequent. However, the areas near the shore are now covered with mud. The deep areas are getting shallower due to sedimentation. We want some areas deepened for swimming.	In Pangai, 5 – Very frequent. In Hififo, it is 3 for boys and 5 for girls.
Who accesses the coastal area?	Men, women and youth. In Hififo, the coastal road is accessed by tourists.	Men, women and youth.	In Pangai, all men, women and youth access it. In Hififo, it is mainly children who access it for swimming.
For what purposes?	For various purposes, but mainly for fishing and recreation. In Holopeka and Koulo, it has been noted that the coastal area is used for the preparation of pandanus leaves for weaving and handicrafts.	For various purposes, but mainly for fishing and recreation.	For various purposes, but mainly for fishing and recreation.
How important is access for your boats on the scale of 1 (less important) to 5 (very important)?	5 – Very important	5 – Very frequent for Pangai 3 – Somewhat frequent for Hififo.	In Pangai, boat access is very important, rated at 5 and not just for the boats on the main island, but for those arriving from the outer islands. In Hififo, access is very important, rated at 5.

Annex XIII (h) – Stakeholder Consultation Report

In order to ensure sustainability of the project, would you be interested in monitoring of rock revetment structure?	In Pangai there is a strong interest to be involved in the monitoring of the structure, but also in the construction work itself. Youth could also be trained and involved in the construction work.	Yes, especially for our youth (for both boys and girls).	Yes, there is a strong interest to be part of the monitoring team. Need to work together with the government to build the youth's capacities in monitoring.
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	In Hififo, all agreed to be engaged in the monitoring and it has been suggested that the Ministry of Infrastructure (MOI) leads the maintenance work with the support from the village committee, the committee councils with the help of Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust(MORDI).		
Would you be willing to be part of a team of NGOs, CSOs and the Government, and collect data on monthly basis?	There has been a general agreement to be involved in data collection across all 4 villages.	The youth could be trained to conduct monitoring with MEIDECC having regular checks upon their work.	In Pangai and Hihifo, views were expressed that given that the youth is the future of our communities, we need to engage them in any possible way and as often as possible. Previous discussions show that youth has shown very little interests and poor attendance (less than 1%) in community consultations.
Is there a need to create a platform for community consultations between nobles and common people on long-term adaptation options and practices? What kind of platform do you think will be effective?	<p>There was an agreement from community members that such a mechanism to talk about long-term adaptation options, including relocation options, is needed. It was also suggested that for such dialogues to be effective, meetings need to take place regularly.</p> <p>Existing mechanisms such as village or district committees were suggested as a possible platform for this dialogue.</p>	<p>In Pangai and Hififo, there is a need to create such platform and there is a need to organize such a meeting at least 3 times per year. The community requested to have regular updates on the rock revetment structure together with the consultations.</p> <p>In Holopeka and Koulo, the community agrees on the need for such platform, especially for the youth and the elderly. Relocation is an option, if assistance is provided in the form of land or assistance in construction of a new house.</p>	<p>Yes and there is a need to discuss now to include relocation in the future.</p> <p>In Holopeka and Koulo, an example has been given for previous consultations with the former Governor of Ha'apai on long-term adaptation options and relocation. Close collaboration between the nobles and common people is necessary.</p>

Would you like to attend dialogues on long-term adaptation options? What are your ideas for how the dialogue should be organized?	There is a strong interest in attending such dialogues. The dialogue should be built on current and existing structures that have been previously been set up.	Generally, there is an interest to attend such dialogues. But a concern was also raised that discussions with land and financing availability also need to take place.	Yes, the discussion should begin as soon as the project is in place. It has been suggested that church leaders, village councils and town officers are also involved in such activities. This will ensure the high rate of involvement for the youth.
How frequently would you be involved in such dialogues? How much time can you allocate for it?	As much as possible.	As frequently as needed, with at least three meetings per year. From 1 to 2 hours per each meeting.	In Pangai, as frequently as needed. One suggestion is to organize such a dialogue twice a quarter.

Discussion:

Participant	Issue	Response
Tupoutu a Lavalavu ,Pangai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the structure will create a deep area in front of it due to scouring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical specialist, Fuka Kitekei'aho noted the importance of this questions and answered that the sloping rock revetment that has been proposed will lead to sand accumulation starting from toes moving up the structure. Scouring and creating deep area can happen with steep structures such as vertical sea wall.
Kava Fietonu, Pangai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is an EIA needed before construction work begins? Sometimes this requirement slows down the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical specialist, Fuka Kitekei'aho responded that EIA is a must and there should be no exceptions, in order to prevent negative impacts and spillovers on the environment.
Fisiitaoa Pulotu,Pangai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regards to long-term solutions to climate change, an inevitable option may be to migrate abroad, given the issue of land that Tongans are faced with. Issue with the lack of coordination and communication between the contractors and communities during the implementation phase. It is important for the communities to directly engage in the project and to be part of every component. There is a lesson from the construction of a wharf in Hafeeva island. During the construction, the residents of the island recommended that the wharf is built on the other side, because the current was too strong the other side. However, the engineer did not follow the advice and the wharf was destroyed in less than a month. Finally, an issue with the need for assistance for the communities with funds so they could implement some activities in relation to Climate Change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An example has been given in the case of Tuvalu, which has come up with a long- term adaptation option of purchasing a land in Fiji. That is a very important memo and will be taken into consideration during the project implementation phase. The community will take direct ownership of the project and will be directly involved in each phase of the project. The proposed GCF project will provide assistance to communities in this regard. For example, communities could access the Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF), established under the Climate Resilient Sector Project, which is funded under the Climate Investment Fund, Asian Development Bank (ADB).

<p>Velangilala Paletu'a, Pangai</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the possible negative impacts of rock revetment structure? • Additional concerns have been expressed in regards to the women's access to the structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible impacts could include loss of beach and fine sediment from construction which could also affect corals wellbeing and fishes. Erosion at downstream part of the structure can occur. However all these impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level during construction and operation stages of the structure. During the construction, the contractor would be required to follow an environmental and social management plan. Part of that plan would relate to sediment and its control. • This is an important issue. Questions about access to the ocean are included in the questionnaire as men and women access the ocean for different reasons. Based on the answers that we have collected, we will include foot/boat access points in the revetment design. We will take these suggestions into consideration and ensure that both men, women, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities would be able to maintain access to the ocean.
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Participant	Issue	Response
		take these suggestions into consideration and ensure that both men, women, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities would be able to maintain access to the ocean.
Ms. Lu'isa Liuaki, Hififo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When will the project start? Concern about too much consultations, but no actual work that has been done yet. • Will the rock revetment have negative impacts on the existing wharf? • Will the revetment reach Mui Fonua? Need to protect this area as it is a picnic area that can be good for tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are aiming to submit the project documents in the second week of March 2017 and we are aiming for the second GCF board meeting. If the project is approved, implementation should start next year and construction work will begin in the first quarter of next year. • It has been clarified that the rock revetment is downstream of the wharf and should not have any impact on the wharf. However, the wharf will act to impede sediment from being transported southward to the proposed rock revetment. The project will not be undertaking any activities in regards to retrofitting the port. • The revetment structure will not reach Mui Fonua, as there are no communities located there.
Ms. Fononga Fakahokota u, Hififo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will there be any opportunity for youth (unemployed) to be employed in the construction of the revetment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will certainly create many job opportunities for the youth. For the actual construction work, a team of engineers would be put in place and while there might not be many jobs for the youth on the construction side, they could be

		very actively engaged with the monitoring and data collection once the project is in the implementation phase.
Ms. Lu'isa Taunga, Hififo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern for female youths' safety, given there will be influx of workers (male) coming to Ha'apai. It has been suggested that an increase of police force might be necessary to take care of cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth's safety is a priority and the Government of Tonga will ensure that foreign workforce would follow local practices.
'Alisi Telefoni, Holopeka and Koulo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will there be any consideration for homes very close to the coast, during the construction of the rock revetment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary relocation may be a possible option as part of this project, but the initial design of the revetment takes into consideration of the nearest homes and other buildings to the possible construction sites. The preliminary conclusion is that such relocation would not be required.
Mr. Va'e , Holopeka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding and sediments wash off to sea because of poor drainage systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an important issue, which needs to be considered in future funding proposals.
Sione, Holopeka and Koulo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No support from the government on relocation and not sufficient land. The Ministry of Infrastructure built a rock revetment structure a couple of years ago, which did not hold. How can we ensure that if a new structure is built it will hold? During the construction side, will the labour be imported or can they rely on the island's labour? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue of land has been taken into consideration in the design of this GCF proposal, where an activity focusing on a discussion between the nobles and the community will be facilitated with the involvement of the Government and NGOs on long-term adaptation solutions. The structure built by Ministry of Infrastructure did not go through proper process and was not fit for purpose due to small size rocks being used in a high energy environment. This allowed the high energy waves to dismantle the structure. The new structure could be built with correct size rocks and calculated slope to dissipate the high energy waves in the area. During the construction side, a team of engineers will be appointed by the Government, but once the structure is in place, the communities could be in charge of monitoring and data collection.

<p>Mr. Setaleki Pahulu, Koulo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seawater intrusion contaminates underground water, which in turn • reduces availability of potable drinkingwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is what happens when the coastal area is not protected. However, this issue can be addressed under a water project proposal.
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Annex I – List of participants for community consultations in Kolonga & Manuka (Sep 2023)

TITLE: Community Consultation

LOCATION: Kolonga & Manuka

DATE: 20th September, 2023.

#	Hingoa	Kolo	Fika Telefoni	Fakamo'oni
1	'Inailoto Pulu	Kolonga	8834721	'Upehi
2	Marasaia F. Senitahi	"	8783827	
3	Malia P. Sioa	Noa Kolonga	8876504	Noa
4	Keleringi Hikotonga	Kolonga	77-74019	'Alililala
5	Kotafu Igau	Kolonga	33.349	
6	Sione. Pulu	Kolonga	7724490	
7	Makelona Tangitara	Kolonga	8496506	Tangitara
8	Tan Lang	✓	7719163	Dyn
9	Kolotan Lungana	AFA	7757611	
10	Paukai F. Vaka	alimilua	8773361	
11	Sulu Lang	Kolonga	7703212	Se
12	Kerua Vaka	NKD	774395	
13	Kuka Kitekeri	Carer/Kat	7753687	
14	Alison Noa	Kolonga	8761646	Noa
15	Luis Alchell	MEDECC	26514	DL
16	Suendra Michael	UNDP	7204805	Suendra
17	Jesana Jatu	MEDECC	26514	J
18				
19				
20				

Annex II – List of participants consultation with NGO representatives (Aug 2023)



GOVERNMENT OF TONGA
MINISTRY OF METEOROLOGY, ENERGY, INFORMATION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT,
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

"NGO Forum Meeting"

Venue: Department of Climate Change Conference Room

Date: 17 August 2023 | Time: 11:30am

Name	Organization/Community	Gender	Signature
1. <i>Rhene Mui</i>	<i>lcc</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2. <i>Kalaine Kavafifi</i>	<i>tcdt</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3. <i>Alani Apr</i>	<i>live clear</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. <i>Melody (leth)</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. <i>Aloma Akeuova</i>	<i>TONGA RED CROSS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6. <i>Keas: Tanao Pogi</i>	<i>Civil Society Forum of Tonga</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7. <i>lakuli SB</i>	<i>Tonga National Youth Congress</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8. <i>Mousa Halahala</i>	<i>TNGC</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9. <i>Sipi Mui</i>	<i>NAL</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10. <i>Estmoor Kaufisi</i>	<i>JNAP Sec</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>



GOVERNMENT OF TONGA
MINISTRY OF METEOROLOGY, ENERGY, INFORMATION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT,
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

11.	Hauvani Ngata	C81 Division	F	Ngata.
12.	Alan Ti.	Mugata ✓	F	Al.
13.	Anau Matadale	ODS	✓	AM
14.	Liliani Makasini	VNO	F	Makasini.
15.	Geetton Tonga	✓	M	Geetton
16.	Kavin Falesia	Climate Change	✓	K.F.
17.	Sauvini Tapa	mitigati	M	
18.	Akenu Fifti	/	F	
19.	Elizabeth Finan	Plan & Planning (DCC)	F	Finan
20.	Loidei. Botu	Intigation	F	
21.	Solomonus Vungu	ODS	F	M. Vungu.
22.	Alvaro Pika.	MS	✓	Al.
23.	Falolita Sila	Policy Planning (DCC)	F	Sila.



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24.	Isaana fahu	VAD, Dept. of Climate Change	F	df
25.	Saini Toia	P&P (DCC)	F	df
26.	Makalea Nuala	CPD	F	Joanne.
27.	Nua vetefeta	N	F	Mulga
28.	Pesivina Humea	CPD	N	df
29.	Maile Jenu	TCF	M	df
30.	Olufi Holi	C & I	M	
31.	Soane Patolo	MORDI	M	
32.	Crystal Ate	✓	F	
33.	Buddus Telea	TWB	M	Apology
34.	Stone Taumoeblau	TRCS	M	
35.	Maile Lano Paka Fonua	DCC -	M	



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MINISTRY OF METEOROLOGY, ENERGY, INFORMATION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT,
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

36	Maliqosa Tapueluelu	Caritas	F	
37	Martin B	Dec	M	
38	Susana Leraia	Ch 1	F	} apologies.
39	Viliamu Takau	Ch 1	M	
40	Siasi Fifita	Donor.	F	

Annex III – List of participants for community consultations in Makaunga (Dec 2022)

Participant List for Post-Consultation at Makaunga


No.	Full Name	Male/female		
1	Vehance. Vaingiro	F	Vehance. V.	8405139
2	Sifa Fehi	F	Atti	8405139
3	Maristi Tuinean	M	Tuinean	8721119
4	Tahi Tuinean	F	Tuinean	7731056
5	Maketa Tuinean	F	Tuinean	8721119
6	Leani Fehi	M	Atti	8405139
7	Laita Tuitupou	M	Tuitupou	7770041
8	BONE & SAVIER	M	Saviers	77 5559.
9	MARCO Tupou	M	Tupou	7716705
10	Sifa Tuinean	M	Sifa	
11	Fekau	M	Fekau	
12	Meliana. Vaitafa	F	Vaitafa	7714760
13	Kiliani Tuitupou	F	Tuitupou	
14	Laita Maitani	IE/M	Vaitafa	
15	Laita Tuinean	F	Tuinean	7731056
16	Selaji Fotofili	F	Fotofili	84166T
17	Sitalaki Fotofili	M	Fotofili	" 9"
18	Roselyn N. IRENISA	F	IRENISA	
19	PABA Poteri	M	Poteri	
20	Mele Fekau	F	Fekau	8705317

No.	Full Name	Male/Female	Signature	Contact Details
21	Sinai. Tafengatto	F	Safengatto	8779455
22	Madeline Jaki	F	M. Jaki	7302651
23	Epinia Mohokoi	F	E Mohokoi	7799218
24	Jemakeli Tuhucata	F	Jemakeli	8634829
25	Pelili Mataiduluki	M	P. Maiki	8440580
26	Mona	F		
27	Kopuati P. Stamli	M	K. Stamli	7767474
28	Melvan Tuhupha	F	M. Tuhupha	32466
29	Sifa Lamipate	M	S. Lamipate	7203875
30	Neonai Tonga	F	N. Tonga	7770233
31	Mona Vaea	F	M. Vaea	8442602
32	Tauterango Vaea	M	T. Vaea	878-5050
33	Sione Poteki	M	S. Poteki	862 1513
34	Makelata Longoni	F	M. Longoni	8814820
35	Vaisilini Tuoneta	F	V. Tuoneta	7723069
36	Rae Ngavisi	M	R. Ngavisi	877-1258
37	Lozana Jaki	F	L. Jaki	778896
38	Liliani Makasini	F	L. Makasini	77-30555
39	Kevin Fakina	M	K. Fakina	—
40	Nathan Tonga	M	N. Tonga	—


No.	Full Name	Male/Female	Signature	Contact Details
41	Alunga Tupou	F	A. Tupou	772405
42	Filimone Moli	M	F. Moli	7708344
43	Uelanga Toni Sikali	M	U. Sikali	7740065
44	Akese Lameli	F	A. Lameli	77-37267
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Annex IV – List of participants for community consultations in Vava'u (Feb 2017, Oct 2015)

Participation list Neiafu District:



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Date: Monday ~~13~~ February 2017
 Time: 1200hrs
 Venue: Fakamelino Hall
 Participant List for **Neiafu District** (Neiafu, Neiafu Tahi, & Toula)

Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Fehita Palahame	Falaleu	55	F	8794101	Palahame
2. Ma'ia Fanese	Falaleu	53	F	70311	Fanese
3. Sesika Tan	Falaleu	60	F	889.8207	Tan
4. Talafungani Manuana	Falaleu	35	F	8873077	Manuana
5. Siliana Tifita	Falaleu	33	F	8437540	Tifita
6. Feho Hanea	Falaleu	25	F	871-5688	Hanea
7. Vaofo Tonga	Falaleu	34	F	877-8351	Tonga
8. Aika Lolohoa	Falaleu	32	F	8715668	Lolohoa
9. Siliana Tangimara	Falaleu	52	F	8898135	Tangimara
10. Uate Taka	Falaleu	38	F	8417292	Taka
11. Ana Malokula	Falaleu	50	F	8705969	AMalokula
12. Enele Paea	Falaleu	39	F	8795231	Enele



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. Elsie Faleda	Kameli	46	F	8414510	Saleda
14. Tola Finau	✓	50	F	8428310	Tola
15. Mary Enlopo	✓	33	F	7530608	Enlopo
16. Josep S. Niurapu	Makave	61	M.	7710005	Niurapu
17. Oimohi Tau	Fakaleu	49	M	8880633	Oimohi
18. Ma. Kaurusi	Neiafua	52	M.	8020757	Kaurusi
19. Malaka; Tau	Kakaleu	63	M		M. Tau
20. Alawini Alomeli	Tonla	48	M	8462827	Alomeli
21. Rev. Donatus Torginana	Fakaleu	53	M	8898135 70325	Torginana
22. VAVA. Laboth	KAMELI	53	M	887-6124 7701640	Laboth
23. Viivani Kaurusi	Fakaleu	24	M	8799814	Kaurusi
24. Lopseni Ffita	Kameli	50	M	8790793	Ffita
25. Peni Fala	✓ Kameli	24	M		Fala
26. Solomon Fisiiahi	✓ Kameli	30	M	8471798	S. Fisiiahi



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. SALESI HAVEA *	KAMELI	34	T	8898207	
28. Salesi Fusikata ✓	Kameli	20	T	8724139	
29. Chie Hattori	talau	30	F	70033	
30. Vesiqi Puta	Fungamisi	48	M	7859440	
31. Mele Finau	MAKAVE	29	F	7742542	
32. Naxi Tokoua	Baukeke	24	F	095936879	
33. Haka Kase	Neiafu	73	F	70-062	
34. Lilo Moele	Neiafu	30	F	7733221	
35. Losana Lotu	Neiafu	82	F	26514	
36. Keiona Jonoli	Neiafu	28	M	7784862	
37. Milika Tuia	Neiafu		F		
38. Luisa Tuiafiu Mabe	Neiafu	44	F	26514	
39. Fuka Kiteheiaho	Neiafu	57	M	7753087	
40.					





Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga




Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. SALESI HAVEA *	Ranieli	34	T	8898207	
28. Salesi Fusikata ✓	Kameli	20	T	8724139	
29. Chie Hattori	talau	30	F	70033	
30. Vesiqi Puta	Fungamisi	48	M	7859440	
31. Mele Finau	MAKAVE	29	F	7742942	
32. Naxi Tomoua	Baugok	24	F	095936079	
33. Heda K. Lusa	Neiafu	73	F	70-060	
34. Lilo Moola	Neiafu	30	F	7733221	
35. Losana Laru	Neiafu	82	F	26514	
36. Keiona Jouneli	Neiafu	28	M	7784842	
37. Mihika Tuita	Neiafu		F		
38. Luisa Tuiafiu Malolo	Neiafu	44	F	26514	
39. Fuka Kiteheiaho	Neiafu	57	M	7753087	
40.					

Participation list Pangaimotu District:

 Project Title: *Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.*
Government of Tonga 

Date: Monday 13 February 2017
Time: 1900hrs
Venue: Pangaimotu
Participant List for Pangaimotu District (Pangaimotu, 'Utulei, Talihau & 'Utungake)

Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Peki fiefia Lōketi	Pangaimotu	60	M	8702061	Lōketi
2. Jilipa Manufeton	✓	51	M	8429776	dm
3. Nailini Latu	'Utulei	37	M/F	8431981	Latu
4. Tōpe Penisoni Pias	'Utulei	46	M/F	8880680	Pias
5. Mafi Tolutau Tupu	Pangaimotu	36	M/F	8405762	Tupu
6. Fapena Tilipe	'Utulei	46	M/F	7765547	Tilipe
7. Vika'oni Veta	Pangaimotu	50	F	8858170	Veta
8. Falakesi Uata	Pangaimotu	63	F		Uata
9. Leasoa Fatai	Pangaimotu	75	F	871 6620	Fatai
10. Leha'ua Zulu	Pangaimotu	61	F		8071405
11. 'Ofa 'Aloua	Pangaimotu	49	F	883 5776	'Ofa 'Aloua
12. Hina 'Unga	Pangaimotu	46	F	883 6213	H. 'Unga





Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. Setai Feliaki	Pangaimotu	36	F	—	Setai
14. Lina Talakai	Pangaimotu	25	F	8428713	Talakai
15. Aesona Pukala	Pangaimotu	17	F	8820796	A. Pukala
16. Tevita Teli	Pangaimotu	38	M	8777547	Teli
17. Fonua Nau	Pangaimotu	15	M	—	
18. Saimone Tokotaha	Pangaimotu	15	M	—	
19. Tiinitale Pukala	Pangaimotu	34	T	8469414	Tiinitale
20. Siofina Talakani	Pangaimotu	23	T	8428713	Siofina
21. Hani Teli Feliaki	Pangaimotu	28	T	8879877	Hani
22. Tevita Tinopotani	Pangaimotu	15	T	8740021	Tevita
23. Fotu'ingoa Nau	Pangaimotu	18	T	8422829	Fotu'ingoa
24. Feningatani Tutoi	Pangaimotu	18	T	—	
25. Elisua Malakani	Pangaimotu	34	T	8431887	Elisua
26. Amanni Letavoo	Pangaimotu	34	T	88719436	Amanni





Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. SAMIU SEAM	UTUNGAKA	51	T	8742729	[Signature]
28. Vilianni Muka LATANAO	PANGAIMOTU	43	T	871-4015	[Signature]
29. 'Mica' 'Blava	Pangaimotu	51	F	8447730	'Blava
30. Sione T Loketi	Pangaimotu	71	T	8740401	Loketi
31. Vilianni T Laitu	Utulei	44	T	8431981	Laitu
32. Tevita Manu DEJOA	Pangaimotu	42	T	8429776	[Signature]
33. STONE KALODI POUTU	UTULEI	57	T	8431981	[Signature]
34. Samina Lavaka	Pangaimotu	66	T	8429776	Poutu
35. Mikaela Kisoni'ono	Pangaimotu	63	T	8741603	Kisoni
36. Alele Taroa	Pangaimotu	16	F	8403959	[Signature]
37. Selote Vete	Pangaimotu	16	F	8888170	Vete
38. Sesalina 'Ulunga	Pangaimotu	16	F	8886213	[Signature]
39. Losaline Loketi	Pangaimotu	21	F	8884288	L. Loketi
40. Siulolo Fdiaki	Pangaimotu	32	F	841-8130	Fdiaki





Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
41. Heilala Lakawa ma	Pangaimotu	46	F	8467444	Hakawa ma
42. Matileti Tuionetoa	Pangaimotu	49	F	847-9941	Matileti
43. Aritidoti Tuionetoa	Pangaimotu	40	F	876-7339	A. Tuionetoa
44. Sefa Teli	Pangaimotu	35	F	8524956	STeli
45. Sefi Pincala	Pangaimotu	32	F	8423396	Pincala
46. Lankan Tavake	Pangaimotu	43	F	8836652	Tavake
47. Chie Hareori	Talan	30	F	70033	AKH/KOR
48. Kaione Lomali	Niuafu	28	M	778456	AKH
49. Lili Moala	Niuafu	30	F	7733221	2kh
50. Talakat	Pangaimotu	59	F	7797637	MS
51. Lucy La'anun	Tuanekevale	46	F	840-999	LD
52. Vaia	Pangaimotu	31	F	75-58196	AKH
53. Vesiri Pura	utulei	43	M	7559440	AKH
54. INOE Taup	AKH	40	M	7741761	AKH






Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
55. Losana Jatu	Neiafu	32	F	26514	<i>[Signature]</i>
56. Male Finau	MAKAVE	28	F	70033	<i>[Signature]</i>
57. Fuka Ketekei'aho	Neiafu	17	M	7753087	<i>[Signature]</i>
58. Luisa Tui'afitu Meldo	Neiafu	44	F	26514	<i>[Signature]</i>
59. Mari Teavau	Bangkok	24	F	095936129	<i>[Signature]</i>
60. Milika	✓		F	7815142	<i>[Signature]</i>
61. Keleni Ulingaholo	Neiafu	46	F	70-033	<i>[Signature]</i>
62.					
63.					
64.					
65.					
66.					
67.					
68.					




Participation List Tefisi District:

 **Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.**
Government of Tonga



Date: Tuesday 14 February 2017
Time: 1200hrs
Venue: Tefisi FWC Hall.
Participant List for **Hihifo District** (Vaimalo, Tefisi & Longomapu)



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Lesieli. Savalei	Tefisi	33	F	8798150	Lesieli.
2. Ana. Taufalele	Tefisi	67	F	8790815	Ana.
3. Matani. Tangaloa	Tefisi	53	F	8441426	Matani.
4. Katalina Polihani	Tefisi	28	F	8441069	Katalina.
5. ALILIA Peliti	Tefisi	50	F	8778685	Alilia.
6. Kuluali Tupou	Tefisi	43	F	7557028	Kuluali.
7. Kiala. PTA	Tefisi	47	T	8884445	Kiala.
8. Mesese. Tangulu	Tefisi	55	T		Mesese.
9. Kalo. Loti. Loti	✓	63	T	8804560	Kalo.
10. Mal. Lo. Teakina	Vaimalo	60	T	8462758	Mal.
11. Vaisioata Mahina	Tefisi	50	T	8461650	Vaisioata.
12. TEISINA MAHINA	Tefisi	55	T	877-8870	Teisina.



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. TANIEA T. LANTANA	Tefisi	60	T	8730211	
14. Simo'e Tangulu.	Vaimalo	48	Y	8705920	
15. Lachile Elou	TEFISI	53	T	8672913	
16. Samu'oli	Tefisi	45	X	849-8691	
17. Heneli Ma	Vaimalo	40	T	8897611	
18. Sen' Faei Tofa	TEFISI	38	T	8728907	
19. Kenei Vaka	Tefisi	62	T	8748257	
20. Tevita Lavemamu	TEFISI	49	T	8742404	
21. Haleri Palaoite	Longonpu	59	L	8455588	
22. Liagikoni Kaka	Tefisi	65	T	8869764	
23. Olafeli Daini	Tefisi	68	T	8767303	
24. Saele Lavulava	Tefisi	51	T	8400867	
25. Vika Finaki	Tefisi	21	F	8888290	
26. Naisi Teeki	Vaimato	23	F	7718513	





Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
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Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. Palasa Fainu	Tefisi	48	F	746 7303	Fainu
28. Ailina Laulake	Tefisi	62	F	873 0211	Ailina
29. Tamalisi Hakeke	Tefisi	37	F	840 9669	Hakeke
30. Kalitia Rita	Tefisi	40	F	886 1445	Rita
31. Khayen Maluina	Tefisi	49	F	883 3130	Maluina
32. Maama'e'eho Polau	Tefisi	50	F	842 8897	Polau
33. Holisi Tongulu	Tefisi	73	F	872 4395	Holisi
34. Vika Lekaile	Tefisi	51	F	845 936	Lekaile
35. Pahi Lamlau	Tefisi	65	F	888-8557	P.L.
36. Fetai Katope	Tefisi	46	F	842-1710	Katope
37. Ana Vaka	Tefisi	57	F	874-8257	Vaka
38. Sika Sika	Tefisi	66	T		N. T. Sika
39. Melani M. Mada	Tuanaku	27	F	844 2954	Mada
40. Chie Hattori	Talan	30	F	700 33	AR 部 長






Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga




Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
41. Lili Moala	Naiatu	30	F	7773221	DM
42. Tongia Harea	Vaimalo	26	M	8462758	Harea
43. Filina Harea	Vaimalo	27	T	8748002	Filina
44. Sanya Sypau	Ofisi	30	T	8620204	Sypau
45. Losana Lata	Naiatu	32	F	26514	Lata
46. Melika Tuta	Naiatu	42	F	775142	Tuta
47. Mele Finau	Nakave	27	F	7742542	Finau
48. Luisa Tuiatitu Maldos	Naiatu	44	F	26514	DM
49. Fuka Kitekeiaho	Naiatu	57	M	7755089	Fuka
50. Mari Tomava	Baugak	24	F	0959361129	Mari
51. Inoke Tanfa	Kameli	40	T	7741761	Inoke
52. Keleni Ulingaholo	Talam	46	F	70-285	Keleni
53.					
54.					



Participation list Tu'anekevile District:



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Date: Tuesday 14 February 2017
Time: 1900hrs
Venue: Tu'anekevile FWC Hall
Participant List for **Hahake District** (Tu'anekevile, Koloa, Holeva, Ha'alaufuli & Ta'anea)

Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Mina Lata	Tu'anekevile	53	F.	8449822	M Lata
2. Sally Patefau	"	46	F	842884	S Patefau
3. 'Ema Fakaofo	Tu'anekevile	51	F	8422822	E Fakaofo
4. Maulu Feinga	Ha'alaufuli	50	F	8428093	M Feinga
5. Linita māangi	Ha'alaufuli	58	F	8860876	L māangi
6. Helita Māiki	Ha'alaufuli	40	F	8476465	H Māiki
7. Vikatolia Taehia	Tu'anekevile	46	F	840-0603 772-1449	V Taehia
8. Siosiana Pūhaka	Ta'anea	49	F	7734934 8736407	S Pūhaka
9. Fipe 'Aisea	Ta'anea	60	F	7757370 8709414	F 'Aisea
10. Asinate Naeata	Ha'alaufuli	66	F	8463342	A Naeata
11. Mānani Lotu	Koloa	63	F	842-78-36	M Lotu
12. Tilisa Vaka	Ta'anea	71	F	8796739	T Vaka



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. 'Ilausaane Penitani	Ha'alaufu	40	F	8417281	Penitani
14. Fangailepe. Savou	Ha'alaufu	35	F	8420708	Savou
15. Tamama Vani	Ha'alaufu	50	F	874-5621	Vani
16. Ana Sinituli	Ha'alaufu	44	F	8414532	'A Sinituli
17. Ailini A Teumohenga	Tuanekevale	39	F	8471173	Afendya.
18. Muna Moala	Holeva	42	F	8440286	M Moala
19. Susana Vaionga	Holeva	59	F	8422553	S Vaionga
20. Senitela Fetuani	Tuanekevale	51	F	8402865	Fetuani
21. Mele 'Uluifamau	Tuanekevale	48	F	869-6654	Uluifamau
22. Finafina Fijita	Tuanekevale	60	F	8428811	F. Fijita
23. Tupou Fetuani	Tuanekevale	35	F	8747759	Fetuani
24. Gosi Moala	Tuanekevale	42	F	847-1594	Moala
25. Miki Sifu	Ha'alaufu	65	F	8428952	Sifu
26. Salote Koloofai	Ha'alaufu	43	F	844-3451	Koloofai



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
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Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. 'Akefisa Palemami	Haalafu	52	F	889 8675	A. Palemami
28. Vekatahi Hafora	Haalafu	31	F	842 5449	V. Hafora
29. Makia K. Naeata	Ta'anea	47	F	842 8125	M. Naeata
30. Seta Tataitavake	Tuanekivale	54	F	—	S.F.
31. Lusame Moala	Tuanekivale	61	F	844 3565	L.F.
32. Efirina Hausia	Tuanekivale	50	F	841-4664	E. Hausia
33. Fua Vaenuku	Tuanekivale	81	F	845 9666	F. Vaenuku
34. Ana Langa	Tuanekivale	46	F	846 6123	A. Langa
35. Mita Saven	Haalafu	73	F	86 78797	M. Saven
36. Ofa Kolo	Haalafu	31	F	88 98 372	O. Kolo
37. Tupou Saunuchiphi	Tuanekivale	60	F	756 0010	T. Saunuchiphi
38. Pea Naje	Tuanekivale	49	F	877 1057	P. Naje
39. Huolo Setefano	Tuanekivale	31	F	845 3291	H. Setefano
40. Peta Tuitupou	Tuanekivale	31	F	841 2814	P. Tuitupou



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
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Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
41. Vaioeana Jimu	Tuānekivale	28	F	8899093	Jimu.
42. Langi Sanga.	"	47	F	8867811	Sanga.
43. Ipa. Kula.	Tuānekivale.	23	F.	877-7653	Ipa.
44. Fetapa Hauva	Hā'alaufu	21	F	888-0298	F. Hauva.
45. Sisilia Tāufa.	Tuānekivale	16	F	872-7562	Sisilia.
46. Vea Teumohenga	Koloa	17	F	8770666	Teumohenga.
47. Sau. Lolo.	Tuānekivale	17	F	8796181	Sau.
48. Anaseini Hooff.	Tuānekivale	17	F	8891817.	Hooff.
49. 'Akanesi Fifita.	Tuānekivale.	24.	F.	7786103.	Fifita.
50. Lauise Uhila.	Tuānekivale	46	F	8779661	Uhila.
51. Simote sei tui.	Hā'alaufu	49	T	8896199	Simote.
52. Kiofona Tenitani	Hā'alaufu	45	T	8809601	Tenitani.
53. Fela Hauva	Hā'alaufu	48	T	8879047	Fela.
54. Tevita Palu.	Hā'alaufu	42	T	8888105	Tevita.





Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
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Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
55. 'Alofi SANFI	TUANEKIVALE	34	T	8716638	<i>[Signature]</i>
56. Sione Tongdeu	Tuanekivale	68	T	7512482	<i>[Signature]</i>
57. Fakimoni Sulikihakani	Koloa	59	T	7778944	<i>[Signature]</i>
58. Tangi Moala	Holeva	43	T	8740237	<i>[Signature]</i>
59. Hamuteli Faanunu	Tuanekivale	71	T	71048	<i>[Signature]</i>
60. Minita fofu	Koloa	63	T	8881343	<i>[Signature]</i>
61. Sekira La	Hakalauaki	55	T	7528967	<i>[Signature]</i>
62. Pulea	TUANEKIVALE	87	T	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
63. Viliini Koffe Lotu	Koloa	78	T	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
64. Koton Koffe	Tuanekivale	60	T	8428811	<i>[Signature]</i>
65. Mele Taulani	Tuanekivale	49	F	8404953	<i>[Signature]</i>
66. Sisilia Taumohapou	Tuanekivale	23	F	7732095	<i>[Signature]</i>
67. Tangi Lotu	Tuanekivale	25	F	8724082	<i>[Signature]</i>
68. Irene Fakatava	Tuanekivale	26	F	8798560	<i>[Signature]</i>

Participation list Moto District:

 **Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.**
Government of Tonga 

Date: Monday 13 February 2017
Time: 1200hrs *Fa'amaleki Hall Q.*
Venue: ~~Governor's Office~~ Conference Room
Participant List for **Motu District, Vava'u (Kapa Is.)**, Falevai Is., 'Otea Is., Lape Is., Matamaka Is., Nuapapu Is., and Hunga Is.

Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Senitula 'Ana Havea	'Otea	41	F	8884287	<i>Havea</i>
2. Kale Pupū	'Otea	58	F	8424456	<i>K. Pupū</i>
3. Sopa Mafi	'Otea	64	F		<i>S. Mafi</i>
4. Keleni Vailen	'Otea	74	F		<i>K. Vailen</i>
5. Viliani Hala	Falevai	60	T	8472571 1166675	<i>Hala</i>
6. Moahyi Pua	Hunga	65	T	9677075	<i>Pua</i>
7. Kileumasi Leasi	'Otea	50	T	877-3932	<i>Leasi</i>
8. Masao Tiovakala	OVAKA	46	T	8462553	<i>Tiovakala</i>
9. Nalupo Tasiima	Ovaka	60	T	8876404	<i>Tasiima</i>
10. Ingilosi Vaitamasi	Kapa	45	T	7512818	<i>Vaitamasi</i>
11. Viliani Tiovakala	Kapa	53	T	8844467	<i>Tiovakala</i>
12. Uaiasi Vaisima	Ovaka	38	T	7530117	<i>Vaisima</i>





Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
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Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. Kaitiaki Kaitiaki	Kapa	25	M	8877767	[Signature]
14. Ulu Masi	Kapa	19	M	8458041	[Signature]
15. Mele Vaile	Hunga	37	F	7521144	M. Vaile
16. Vainoana Halatani	Hunga	39	F	7705470	V. Halatani
17. Akosita, Leakona	Falevai	57	F	8497883	A. Leakona
18. 'Iliapesi 'Ofa	Kapa	58	F	8424460	'Ofa
19. Tupou Pifeteti	Falevai	48	F	8466730	T. Pifeteti
20. Seini Tufa	Falevai	29	F	8442051	Seini Tufa
21. Filisi Kapa	Kapa	48	F	7530106	[Signature]
22. Sipinga Masi	Kapa	41	F	8458041	S. Masi
23. Fatai Tupou	Kapa	54	F	71-339	F. Tupou
24. Valimotu Laufo	Malimaha	62	F	70-331	[Signature]
25. Asapa Ngu	Kapa	62	F	75	A. Ngu
26. Neta Moala	Kapa	21	F	71-178	N. Moala





Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
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Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. Lucy Faianunu	Tiāneki vale	46	F	70 033	
28. Chief Hattori	talan	30	F	700 33	服部和恵
29. Viliami Taufa	Falevai	40	T	844-2051	
30. mele Finau	Neiafu	27	F	70033	
31. Lili Moala	Neiafu	30	F	70033	
32. Luisa Tuafitu Mablo	Neiafu	49	F	26514	
33. Losana Latu	Neiafu	32	F	26514	
34. Fuka Kitekeiaho	Hakitecho	57	T	7752087	
35. Milika Tuita	Neiafu	42	F	7815142	
36. Mari Tomara	Baughack	24	F	095936179	
37. Vesia'i Puta	Falevai		T	7559440	
38. Keleni 'Ulingahala	Talan		F	70-033	
39. Loke Taufa	Kamele	40	T	7741761	
40. Viliami Tupou	Falevai		T	-	




Annex V – List of participants for community consultations in Ha'apai (Feb 2017, Nov 2016,)

Participation list Pangai and Ha'ato:



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Date: Wednesday, 8 February 2017
Time: 1800hrs
Venue: LDS Church Hall
Participant List for **Pangai & Ha'ato'u Village**, Ha'apai

Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Velangilala Paletua	Pangai	31	F	73-19845	<i>Paletua</i>
2. Langlangi Vi	Fangamotu	73	F	8830701	<i>Vi</i>
3. Tupoutua Lavukabou	Pangai	63	F	60-029	<i>Lavukabou</i>
4. Kitilose Sioeli	Pangai	45	F	8405398	<i>Kitilose Sioeli</i>
5. 'Eva Havili	Pangai	42	F	8424997	<i>Havili</i>
6. Maala Laka	Pangai	45	F	8896645	<i>Laka</i>
7. Sileti Ratu	Ha'ato'u	68	F	60067	<i>Ratu</i>
8. Pali Eiaui	Pangai	65	T	8294488	<i>Eiaui</i>
9. Uhila Paanga	Pangai	43	T	—	<i>Uhila Paanga</i>
10. Sileti Finau	Ha'ato'u	98	F	8431374	<i>Finau</i>
11. Aketa Vi	Pangai	39	F	8740477	<i>Vi</i>
12. 'OFA Panulu	Pangai	67	T	7316163	<i>Panulu</i>



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. Pulotu Vemaki	Pangai	52	T	7317480	Hemad.
14. KAVA FIETANK	Pangai	49	T	7731721	...
15. Viliami Pulotu	Pangai	55	T	8440205	...
16. Halaunga Fietona	Pangai	49	F	8463852	...
17. Fisiutaba Pulotu	Pangai	53	F	8883935	...
18. EIMATI NGARUO	Pangai	56	T		...
19. Fina Vinga	Hihifa	57	T	7316940	...
20. Sione S. PAKA HUA	Pangai	39	T	8891067	...
21. UINI FUTI V.	Pangai	38	T	7732570	...
22. Aunfo Takakala	Pangai	36	F	843-8563	...
23. Tuifua Huiui	Pangai	37	F	844-2711	T. Huiui
24. Losena KAIRATO	Pangai	43	F	871-2979	...
25. Tule Latu	Pangai	57	F	7313249 60-034	...
26. Leisola Apeaki	Pangai	65	F	7779-846	...

Participation List Hihifo:



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Date: Wednesday, 9 February 2017

Time: 1800hrs

Venue: Siasi Tonga Hou'eiki Hall

Participant List for **Hihifo**, Ha'apai

Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Ofa Laimanu	Hihifo	41	F	843-4558	Ofa
2. Teisa Pulu Ofa	Hihifo	45	F	8898419	Teisa
3. Vika Sisi Loundai	Hihifo	31	F	8887963	Vika
4. Suliana Kamaa Fuan	Hihifo	39	F	8880932	Suliana
5. Selai Jan Pato Fua	"	58	F	8772633	Selai
6. Kelosita Magilio	Hihifo	53	F		Kelosita Magilio
7. Akanesi Fangupo	Hihifo	27	F	7313239	Akanesi Fangupo
8. Viliami Falaanga	Hihifo	38	T	7738046	Viliami
9. Laimanu Tarake	Hihifo	52	T	60236	Laimanu
10. Haini Kama	"	42	T	7317495	Haini
11. Muli Heluon	"	53	T	60533	Muli
12. Sonke Toa	Hihifo	52	T	8738265	Sonke



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. TAIJANI MOKA	Hihifo	43	T	879432	[Signature]
14. MAILI Sisitoulai	Hihifo	39	T	878643	[Signature]
15. Sione Taisina 'ola	Hihifo	45	T	8829683	[Signature]
16. KESIJA KINAW	Hihifo	48	T	60768	[Signature]
17. SIOKE HAREAS	Hihifo	49	T		[Signature]
18. Sione Nulini.	Hihifo	49	T	60024	
19. FENNAU WALTER	Hihifo	70	T	60-107	[Signature]
20. KESITANI LEPANA	Hihifo	57	T	888086	[Signature]
21. Sione Vatehina	Hihifo	60	T	8452982	[Signature]
22. LEPANA LENT	Hihifo	41	T	8447067	[Signature]
23. Sione Leleu	Hihifo	48	T	8066918	[Signature]
24. Sione Lapi Sioneu	Hihifo	61	T	8788183	[Signature]
25. Sione Sione	Hihifo	75	T	60306	[Signature]
26. Sione Sione Mafiteo	Hihifo	89	T		[Signature]



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. Paula Finau	Hihifo	62	T.O	84024064	Finau
28. Tuitala Taua	Hihifo	59	T.M.	7319343	Taua
29. Asipeli	Hihifo	19	T	60-236	Asipeli
30. Mataki Fero	Hihifo	18	T	8456007	Fero
31. Sione	Hihifo	21	T	8711280	Sione
32. Mikiati	Hihifo	18	T	7319638	Mikiati
33. Ana Pulu	✓	20	F	8432200	P.
34. Mele Kolo	✓	17	F	8420977	Nicolas
35. Fononga Fakahokotau	Hihifo	22	F	8475945	Fakahokotau
36. Luisa Liaki	Tongoleleka	20	F	8442137	L.
37. Siutaisa Taga'anavai	✓	45	F	77-44-731	A.
38. Eva Tau'alupe	✓	39	F	8701429	Eva Tau'alupe
39. Vea Fungu Po	✓	72	F	60197	Vea Fungu Po
40. Siutiti Hakeleva	✓	42	F	8474944	Hakeleva




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Government of Tonga




Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
41. SUCIANA VEA.	Hinifo TONGAREVA	56	F	60-163	
42. Vea Kinan	"	52	F	8402406	
43. Ana Fakahaketau	"	44	F	73-19334	
44. Salete Fenu	Forewards office	38	F	8431374	

Participation List Holopeka and Koulo:



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Government of Tonga



Date: Thursday, 10 February 2017
Time: 1800hrs
Venue: Siasi Tonga Hou'eiki Hall
Participant List for **Holopeka & Koulo**, Ha'apai

Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Village)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Telephone #)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
1. Alisi Fifita	Holopeka	50	F	7381624	Alisi Fifita.
2. Uinise Kiole	Holopeka	63	F		Uinise Kiole
3. Mele Hiari	Holopeka	49	F	8822126	Mele Hiari
4. Lenga Uitala	Holopeka	37	F	8791054 / 7313256	Uitala
5. Laite Uasi	Holopeka	32	F	8626216	Uasi
6. Fetala Fono	Holopeka	58	F	8792390	Fono
7. Siwe Uasi	✓	33	NL	8426416	Uasi
8. Uaisale Fono	Holopeka	19	M	—	Uaisale Fono.
9. Sennisi MANU.	Holopeka	26	M	60037	MANU.
10. Inake Laki	Holopeka	62	M	60-826	Laki
11. Fongolei Kuluaia	Koulo	50	M	8895928	Kuluaia
12. Hakala Kapeka	Holopeka	34	F	8892744	Kapeka



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
13. Halafoleva Kulitapa	Koulo	41	F	8895928	Kulitapa
14. Manusiu Dahu	Koulo	54	F	8417531	Manusiu
15. Fipi Kati	Holopeka	54	F	60926	Fipi
16. Salote Fono	Governor's Office	38	F	8431374	Fono
17. Uinikeili Fono	Holopeka	40	F	8884004	Fono
18. Seini Tonga	Holopeka	42	F	8791686	Tonga
19. Siupeli Tonga	Holopeka	39	F	876-8900	Tonga
20. PANE MAONU	Holopeka	40	F	60037	Maonu
21. Manatu Kivei	Koulo	59	F	8729004	Kivei
22. LEPANI FIRTA	Holopeka	42	T	7381124 738406	Firita
23. INOKE FONO	Holopeka	43	T	879-1001	Fono
24. MATE HUAVI	Holopeka	53	T		Huavi
25. OFAOS TONGA Caka Kio-i-Tu Tonga	Holopeka	40	T	7761-272	Ofaos
26. 'Ua Manu	Holopeka	52	T	60037	Manu



Project Title: Strengthen the capacity to manage the impacts of extreme weather events on Coastal Communities.
Government of Tonga



Hingoa (Names)	Kolo (Villages)	Ta'u (Age)	T/F (Gender)	Fika Telefoni (Fika Telefoni)	Fakamo'oni (Signature)
27. Taniela Vi.	Holopeka.	23.	M.	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
28. Siome Tupou Palatini	Koulo	33	M	60-688	<i>[Signature]</i>
29. Siteliki Rabulu	Koulo	55	T	8417531	<i>[Signature]</i>
30. Masese Fono	Holopeka.	17 17	M	8791001	<i>[Signature]</i>
31. Nafetalai Tonga	Holopeka	14	M	7761272	<i>[Signature]</i>
32. Porilia Peleketi	Holopeka	37	F	7780134	<i>[Signature]</i>
33. 'Alisi Afe Telefoni	Holopeka	14	F	8415539	<i>[Signature]</i>
34. 'Evalingi Fifita	Holopeka	12	F F	7381624	<i>[Signature]</i>
35. Kaloni Fono.	Holopeka.	16.	F	8791001.	<i>[Signature]</i>
36. Mele Fono.	Holopeka.	10.	F.	8884004.	<i>[Signature]</i>
37. Lasa Folau	Holopeka	32	F	87320531	<i>[Signature]</i>

Annex VI. Information Brief - Kolonga & Manuka Consultation (Sep 2023)

Proposed GCF Funded Coastal Resilience Project, Hahake Region

Purpose of the stakeholder consultation:

The Coastal Resilience project proposal will be finalized by October and submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). A few changes were made to the 2021 project proposal taking into consideration the impact of 2022 Tsunami, as well as the post-COVID socio-economic context.

The purpose of the information brief is to inform the target community of the changes made to project proposal based on the last set of comments received from the GCF Secretariat and to invite feedback. Feedback from the community will be reflected in the final project proposal. The timeframe of the proposed project is seven (7) years.

Changes on the final project proposal

Output 1 and Output 2

This project intends to share information on climate change risks and to improve people's capacity for transformative adaptation through improved planning. In essence, the project will:

- provide access to information on how climate change could affect people's lives and livelihoods, as well as measures taken to address these impacts
- provide support to local communities on how to set priorities for local development and climate change adaptation (through the Community Development Plans), and
- improve spatial composition and land-use planning (for housing, livelihoods, conservation, etc.) through village and district spatial plans to help Tonga better adapt to climate change.

On access to information to climate change data, the project will support the government to develop and share simplified information on multi-hazard risks and vulnerabilities, LiDAR data, and any other data on climate change impact to help local communities make informed decisions.

In addition, the project will support participatory planning processes to improve community level climate change resilience. The community development plans and the spatial plans at the village and district level will serve as means for communities to set local priorities and identify specific activities and/or infrastructure development to achieve these priorities. The participatory planning processes aim to enhance local communities voice and allow for local consensus building on adaptation measures for climate change.

Workshops will be held for local community members (men, women, young people). Different workshops will be held to share data on climate change risks, help community members visualize future preferred development state for their local communities, set priorities, and design activities to achieve those priorities.

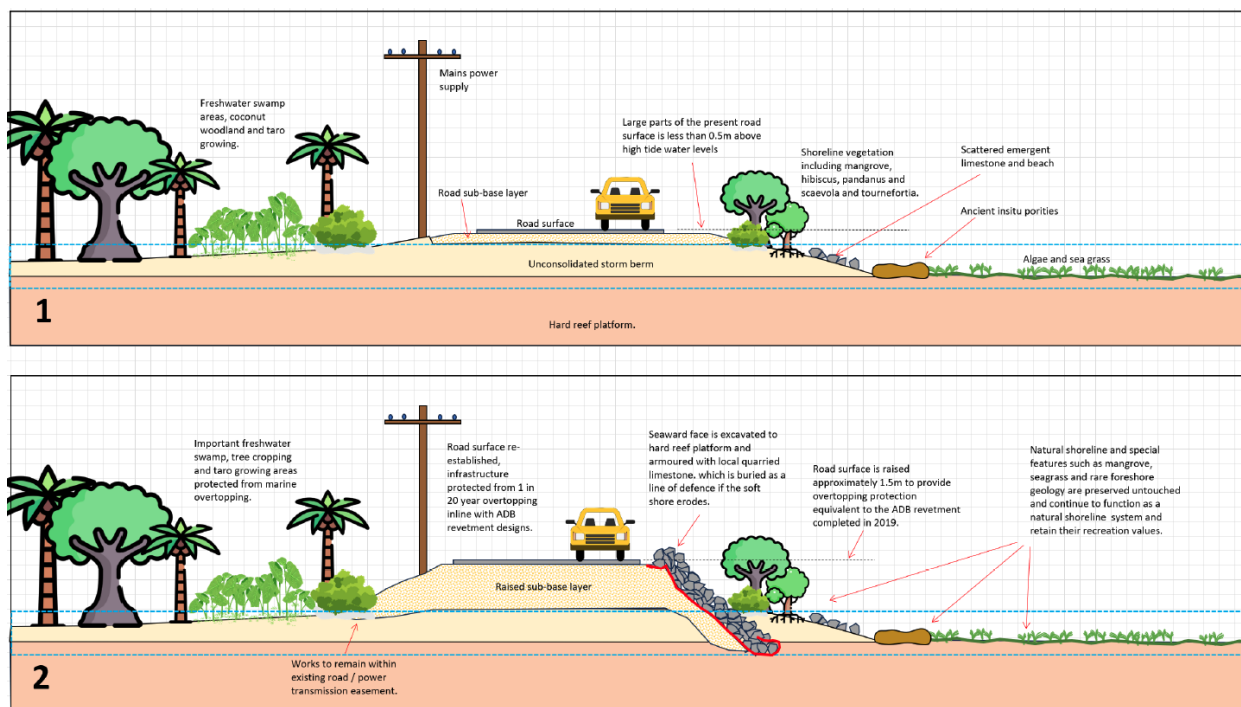
Local officials and relevant ministries and departments will be involved in these workshops.

Output 3

There are two main components of change under Outcome 3. The first component is the raised revetment between Nukuleka and Makaunga and Talafo'ou, with aim of matching the design of the wall between Navutoka to Manuka. In some sections, this raised revetment will be built on top of the collapsed wall that is currently between Nukuleka to Talafo'ou.



The second component is a raised road between Manuka (from where the current wall finishes) to Kolonga. This will ensure the road will not be washed away by the ocean and the road will block the water from going inland if there is a king tide/big wave inundation.



Feedback Instructions

We encourage feedback (both positive and negative) on the changes to the proposed project. The Government of Tonga wishes to make a submission to the GCF Secretariat for their consideration by the end of September. Therefore, all comments are to be **submitted before 25th of September 2023**.

For feedback, any of the following options can be used:

1. Phone: please contact Ms. Losana Latu (Ph: 26514) or Dr. Sivendra Michael (Ph: 26340)
2. Email: departmentclimatechange@gmail.com
3. Website: you can direct your feedback (Subject: GCF Proposal feedback) through the contact us link - https://climatechange.gov.to/?page_id=86
4. Facebook Messenger pages
 - a. <https://www.facebook.com/DCCTonga>
 - b. <https://www.facebook.com/TongaGovPortal>

Annex VII. - Tonga Coastal Resilience Project (Proposal) presentation

The presentation can be accessed [here](#). It was presented at the Stakeholder consultation on 21 September 2023 in Kolonga & Manuka.