

# A Case Study of Community Sustainability

Best Practices and Lessons Learned by MORDI Tonga Trust

September – October, 2015



Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust



*Enable rural isolated communities to  
fight against poverty*



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This report is the result of a research conducted by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu and Miss Afuafu Kautoke of the Institute of Education, The University of the South Pacific. The findings and conclusions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of MORDI TT and its funders.

Cover

Community of Matamaka from the Motu District of Vava'u (taken by Afuafu Kautoke during field visits in September 2015)

## Acronyms

<b>BOT</b>	<i>Board of Trustees</i>
<b>CDP</b>	<i>Community Development Plan</i>
<b>CF</b>	<i>Community Facilitator</i>
<b>DO</b>	<i>District Officer</i>
<b>IFAD</b>	<i>International Fund for Agricultural Development</i>
<b>MAFF</b>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries</i>
<b>MET</b>	<i>Ministry of Education and Training</i>
<b>MIA</b>	<i>Ministry of Internal Affairs</i>
<b>MOFNP</b>	<i>Ministry of Finance and National Planning</i>
<b>MOH</b>	<i>Ministry of Health</i>
<b>MORDI</b>	<i>Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Programme</i>
<b>MORDI TT</b>	<i>Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust</i>
<b>NGO</b>	<i>Non-governmental Organization</i>
<b>NZAP</b>	<i>New Zealand Aid Programme</i>
<b>TO</b>	<i>Town Officer</i>
<b>TOR</b>	<i>Terms of Reference</i>

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## I. Introduction

Since 2007, the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation (MORDI) in Tonga has been funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Additional funding came in from the New Zealand Aid Programme (NZAP) in 2010. The inception of the National focal point for Tonga began with the support of the National Host NGO<sup>1</sup> of the programme at the time. And with the establishment of the MORDI TT as a Non- Government Organisation, the subsequent recruitment of the National Programme Coordinator and the National Training Monitoring and Evaluation Officer unfolded in the prompt identification and selection of the 22 target communities<sup>2</sup> and 3 districts<sup>3</sup> for the implementation of the Tonga Programme. The goal of the programme continued with the attempt to “contribute to sustainable, improved livelihoods of vulnerable communities, especially women and youth, living in remote rural areas of Tonga, in line with the Millenium Development Goals”<sup>4</sup>. Relevant programmes were designed with four main components which will contribute to the reduction of rural poverty by enabling rural communities to enhance their livelihood opportunities and reduce their vulnerability. The three inter-related components being (1) Community Empowerment; (2) Economic Empowerment; and (3) Learning, Sharing and Upscaling. The fourth component includes the provision of resources to enable effective implementation and the monitoring of the project.

At the end of the MORDI programme in 2011, IFAD continued to expand its partnership with MORDI Tonga Trust in fighting against poverty to improve livelihoods, starting with the most vulnerable communities. MORDI TT is in its final year of its original Strategic Plan 2011– 2015<sup>5</sup>. At this stage, it is seen as appropriate to conduct a study of the programme designed and implemented by the vulnerable communities in ‘Eua Island and Vava’u Islands covering the districts of Vahe Motu, Vahe Hahake and Vahe Hihifo in light of its effectiveness and sustainability at all levels. (Annex C)

Special attention will be directed towards the function of MORDI TT in the implementation of its programmes in Tonga with a focal reflection on the Sustainability factors driving the strategic plans as they cater for now and the future developments in the social, economic and environmental systems that are in constant interaction.

### **A. Methodology**

The Terms of Reference indicates a focus study of the MORDI TT Programmes implemented in ‘Eua and Vava’u Islands. The engagement has been with 10 vulnerable communities in ‘Eua and 9 in Vava’u Islands. The whole study includes: Desk Review of MORDI TT documents and Case Study Reports; Site (field) visits; Community meetings; Interviews with government stakeholders - District

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<sup>1</sup> Civil Society Forum of Tonga and Tonga Community Development Trust

<sup>2</sup> Niuafu’ou: Petani, Tongamama’o, Mu’a, Mata’aho, Fata’ulua, Sapa’ata, Kolofo’ou, ‘Eua. Niuatoputapu: Tafahi, Falehau, Vaipoa, Hihifo. Vava’u: Hunga, Ovaka, Lape, Nuapapu, Matamaka, Falevai, ‘Otea, Kapa, Taunga, Falevai.

<sup>3</sup> Niuafu’ou, Niuatoputapu, Vava’u

<sup>4</sup> Fowles, J. (2012). Best Practices and Lessons Learned by MORDI in Tonga. A Case Study of Community Sustainability. Institute of Education, The University of the South Pacific: 41.

<sup>5</sup> MORDI TT. (2010). Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015. Nuku’alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

officers, Town officers, Government Representatives, Ministries (Ministers and Chief Executive Officers). The site visits enabled meetings and discussions with participants in the field who have been engaged in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the various project components – the community owners of the plan, process and implementation.

### ***B. Study Schedule.***

The team of two (Consultant and Program Assistant) from the Institute of Education, University of the South Pacific, began with a familiarization desk review of documents on the purpose of the establishment of the MORDI programme in the Pacific Region. MORDI is funded under the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and was expanded to a national agency in Tonga : the MORDI Tonga Trust and, then, it was changed again to a registered Non-Government Organization ( NGO) whose mandate was to develop, with the engagement of the ‘identified’ vulnerable communities in rural areas of the Kingdom of Tonga, work plans based on priority needs of the communities, implementation strategies, monitoring surveys, training and human resource appraisal, social and commercial incentives as well as providing management coordination through government structure/office and support.

The first meeting with the General Manager and one of the Field Officers provided affirmation to information gathered from various documents ranging from the MORDI TONGA TRUST Operational Manual July 2015 to various Case Study reports, Field Reports and Presentation. A second meeting after the field visit with the staff of the TRIP Project confirmed the extension of the MORDI TT programme to the TRIP Project in order to pay special attention to the linkage of the community capacity in sustainable planning to enhanced business capability for sustainable financing and investment.

The site/field visits to the 10 vulnerable communities in ‘Eua Island and 9 vulnerable communities in Vava’u Islands (outer islands and rural communities in the main island) provided insights indicative of elements of sustainability and challenges foreseen in efforts towards maintaining the current momentum and building a robust leadership entity in each of the communities.

The meetings/discussions with the relevant government Ministries (Education and Training; Infrastructure and Tourism; Agriculture, Food, Forests and Fisheries; Internal Affairs; Finance & National Planning), Government Representative in ‘Eua, District Officers and Town officers in ‘Eua and Vava’u assured the collaborative support and alignment of the Vision, Missions and Goal of MORDI TT to the Tonga Government Strategic Development Framework 2015. MAFFF, MIA and MOFNP indicated their awareness of the works of MORDI TT through various interactions with MORDI TT and commendations from IFAD.

### ***C. Desk Review***

#### **Case Studies Reports**

The Review in this Section included a survey, review, case studies and presentation from 2012, 2014 and 2015 reporting on the various plans and implementation status of the MORDI TT programmes in the identified vulnerable communities in Tonga. The Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Baseline Survey Report 2012 provided a clear outline of the phasal development in the objectives and goal of the MORDI TT programmes. The other reports included the Commercial Bank Due Diligent Review



2012; Case Study – Stories from the field 2012; Case Study – Community Sustainability 2012; Collection of Stories from the Field 2014; A Case Study of Heilala Vanilla.

### **Reports and documents from MORDI TT Office**

Documents made available from MORDI TT Office included the following : Portfolio Performance Report Annual Review 2013-2014, Vol. 1, Asia and the Pacific Division, IFAD Investing in rural people; MORDI Tonga Trust Operational Manual : Policy and Procedures Manual, July 2015; MORDI TONGA TRUST The Organisation, Tonga Report January 2014; An IFAD Sustainable Livelihoods Framework – Policy conclusions; Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Tonga and MORDI TT for TRIP Project; Presentation for the Sustainable Study, September 2015; MORDI TT Strategic Plan 2011-2015.

The documents fully covered the Organization - MORDI TT, purpose, vision, missions, goal and activities encompassing the plans, process and procedures to facilitate the vulnerable communities with their plans to fight against poverty and improve sustainable livelihoods. They also covered the funding source and work relationship with IFAD in their collaborative efforts to alleviate poverty in Tonga.

### **The Organization**

#### **1. Establishment of MORDI TONGA TRUST(MORDI TT)**

In October 2009, on the request of MORDI in Tonga, IFAD provided an implementation support Mission to identify further support and guidance in order to ensure future sustainability of the programme at country levels. It was also seen that the result of the assessment of the Tonga programme may provide a basis for development in other Pacific countries identified through the MORDI programme.

The outcome of the Support Mission was a recommendation for MORDI Programme to be established as a Non-Government Organization. The Board of Trustees for MORDI TT was set up and the legal requirement for a Deed for the Trust was prepared. In December 2009, MORDI Tonga Trust was registered as an incorporated organization.

On the first year of the new organization, the Board for MORDI TT developed its first 5 Year Strategic Plan with the objectives to reach all isolated communities of Tonga ( 53 communities) by 2015. This is further elaborated with the specifications conveyed in its Vision, Missions, Goal, Objectives, Guiding Principles and Core values.

It is seen as crucial for MORDI TT to continue to ensure its programme design, implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation framework and risk management framework are strengthened by its related achievements to reflect a sustainable benchmark for its outreach in Tonga.

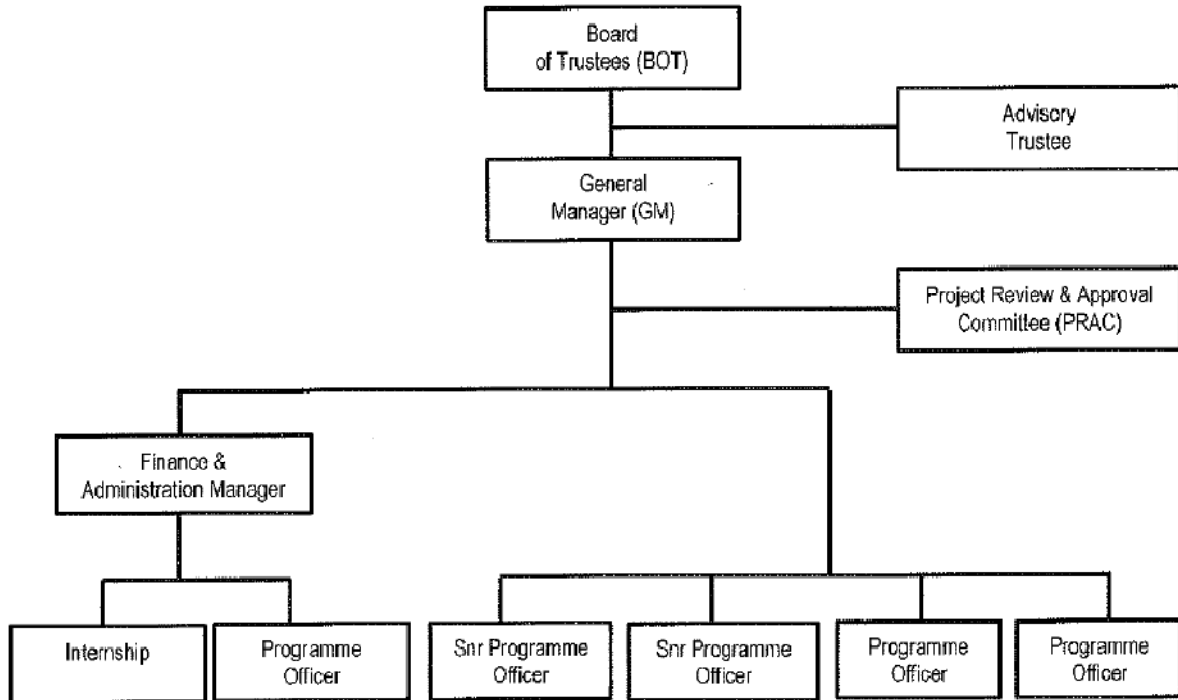
MORDI TT has been working in partnership with rural isolated communities in Tonga in its attempt to alleviate rural poverty. It provides training and support with assurance of equal access to human resources, capacity building opportunities and rural development projects.

This study has witnessed self-developed community plans with agreed specific needs prioritized with due consideration of women, youth and a holistic purpose for the community. The expected outcomes and benefits have been driven through ownership and empowerment.

## 2. Organizational Structure

MORDI TT in its Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015 identified various activities and goals to be covered during the 5 year plan. More so, with the implementation of the *Tonga Rural Innovation Project (TRIP)*, MORDI TT has continued to expand the dimensions of its mandate, thus, including the MORDI TT Project Team.

**Figure 1: Governance and Management Structure**



## 3. Governance and Management

**The Board of Trustees** of MORDI TT has the overall responsibility for the operation of the organization and operates within the Associations Incorporation Act (MORDI TT 2015).

The Board of Trustees is responsible for:

- Ensuring consistency between all actions of the service and the philosophy and culture of the organization;
- Ensuring that the general direction of service delivery is consistent with internal requirements (philosophy and culture of the organization ) and external demands ( service agreements, trends and need assessments);
- Providing a workable, sustainable, efficient organizational infrastructure to allow for the effective provision of services by staff;
- Distribution of funds and the provision of quality services as the accountable body of the organization and is responsible to the funding body and the community in general;
- All staff members, their annual performance review and the planning processes as the legal employer of all Staff Members. A Board of Trustees member will be elected by staff on an annual basis as a staff liaison person. This person will provide an independent contact between Committee and staff (separate to the GM) and will provide support to staff.

## **The Manager of MORDI TT**

The Manager is employed to act as the representative of the employing body (Board of Trustees) on a daily basis.

The Manager is responsible for:

- Overseeing the direct service delivery of the organization and for ensuring that all staff are operating within the parameters established by the organization;
- Ensuring that the organizational infrastructure is operating at an optimum level so that staff may undertake their work within the parameters established by the organization and with support and guidance;
- Ensuring that the Committee is consistently provided with accurate and extensive information in order to make necessary decisions. The Manager must ensure that the Committee is made aware of all activities of the service on a minimum monthly basis.

### **i. Vision, Mission, Objectives**

MORDI TT's *vision* is to strive to improve livelihoods of all rural and isolated communities of Tonga by 2015 by assuring that all have equal access to appropriate human resources, capacity building opportunities and rural development projects. The *mission* is to empower the rural and isolated communities to fight against poverty. This is achievable through the provision of on-the-job skill development training and the implementation of community development projects. The *goal* of the Trust is to contribute to sustainable, improved livelihoods of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women living in remote rural areas of Tonga in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

### **ii. The main objectives of the Trust are to:**

- Strengthen the capacity of target communities to plan and manage their development needs;
- Increase employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities especially for youth and women;
- Document and share learning experiences from best practices and innovations;
- Establish sustainable processes that enable remote rural communities to link with planning processes;
- Secure funding pipelines established with a broad base of sources.

## **D. Strategic Directions of MORDI TT**

Strategic Direction of MORDI TT: The study has confirmed a sound operational planning process. Systems are in place within MORDI TT to support the higher level strategic direction of the nation in its Strategic Framework 2011 – 2015. In its vision, MORDI TT strives to “improve the sustainable livelihoods of all rural and isolated communities of Tonga by 2015 assuring that all have equal access to appropriate human resources, capacity building opportunities and rural development projects”.

The MORDI TT has developed both Annual Plans and also a Five Year Strategic Plan. The activities are linked to four key operational objectives – 1: To strengthen ability of target communities to improve livelihoods and income in a long-term; 2: To expand MORDI Tonga programme to all remote communities in Tonga by 2015; 3: To protect MORDI Tonga process/approach at all times; 4: To have reliable and diverse sources of funds (flexibility, sustainability and risk management).

The Programme Officers are responsible for the scheduled visits to the communities to assist Community Facilitators with programme planning, prioritizing of needs and general co-ordination of activities for improvement of livelihoods. Inclusive in these responsibilities are the various training and capacity building for people of each of the communities.

**Commendation 1:** The MORDI TT management is to be commended on the good practices reflected in the operational planning systems and processes.

**a. Management and Leadership**

A flat management structure is currently in place (Figure 1). The MORDI TT is headed by the Board of Trustees (BOT) as the legal employer of staff and therefore responsible for the annual review and appraisal of staff. It oversees the whole governance and management responsibilities including that of the General Manager who is next in line in the implementation of programme activities and routine operational matters of the Trust. He reports to the Board of Trustees.

MORDI TT has benefitted from strong and stable leadership provided by only one General Manager since the beginning of the MORDI Programme and continued to the establishment of the MORDI Tonga Trust. Meetings with Stakeholders during the Review visit confirmed the very positive impact of the leadership of MORDI TT on its growth and development over the last decade. Although the office and its functions are at its best in the provision of continuing support for the ongoing community initiated programmes, the *associated risks in sustainability* calls for the urgent attention of the Board of Trustees. The strong leadership in the office at this stage may lose its momentum with continuing additional responsibilities that are relevant for the development of the Organization. With due consideration of maintaining the flow of information and its progressive development, it is crucial for MORDI TT to keep its documents and archives reflective of the quality of information that may be used as a basis for a developmental system and processes highly suitable for its purpose and further adaptation. Succession plans in its 2016 annual plan is urgently required. The gaps in the capacity of the General Manager and the next in line, according to the Trust's functional structure, require a review of the organizational structure, staffing and workload assessment.

It is believed that the management structure of MORDI TT needs to be strengthened through the establishment/recruitment of a Programme Manager position to be responsible for Monitoring & Evaluation and Risk Management, ensuring continuing adherence to the MORDI TT systems and processes. Such a position would allow for special attention towards sustainability and resilience (climate change factors) amongst others.

The programme focus on the core mission of MORDI TT could be strengthened through the establishment of a number of Senior Programme Officers to spend more time in the field at this stage of the roll out of programmes. Capacity building and empowerment in the communities are still at a tender stage and requires a buffer relationship with the MORDI TT community facilitators until they have the confidence to move ahead. This is likely to be accomplished through the mental and emotional transfer of trust, hope and confidence.

**Recommendation 1.1:** The Board of Trustees develops a revised management structure for MORDI TT with the establishment of a new position – Programme Manager (Monitoring & Evaluation and Risk Management). **Priority: ESSENTIAL**

**Recommendation 1.2:** The new organizational structure for MORDI TT should have *three Senior Programme Officers* (1– Tongatapu; 1– Vava’u and Eua; 1– Ha’apai and the two Niuas). **Priority: ADVISABLE**

**Recommendation 1.3:** The new organizational structure should include *three Programme Officers* as field officers. They take the responsibilities of maintaining field projects and activities. They would be reporting on ‘lessons learned’. **Priority: ADVISABLE**

**Recommendation 1.4:** Report writing and documentation is critical at this stage of MORDI TT’s progressive development. These would be written/digitized documents reflecting the quality of the organization’s performance and to be used as references for this important mission in Tonga and the Pacific Islands. **Priority: ESSENTIAL**

## II. Sustainability as Related to Planning, Implementation, Evaluation and Re-Design

People-centred community development has been regarded as a key sustainable element in the attempt to improve livelihoods in vulnerable communities. This participatory approach anticipates engagement among the people of the community who are the beneficiaries of the outcomes. The sense of ownership permeates into the roots of the process with the relevant commitment to implement and complete the programmes. Sustainability scope, dimensions and measures are still debated when it comes to the identification of indicators for various conclusive evaluation for different purposes. Communities portray a web of interactions among the environment, the economy and society. Moreover, ***'contemporary perspectives on sustainable development hold that sustainability is not simply a matter of technological innovation, but rather that, in addition to technological innovations, societies themselves must develop, focusing attention on the cultural, psychological and behavioral aspects of societies which lead them to continually push ecological limits...'*** (Ayres et al. 1998).

The concept of 'Sustainability' is based on the understanding that people and their countries are made up of social, economic and environmental systems that are in constant interaction. These elements of interaction must be kept balanced for the benefit of the people in the community for now and the future. The community programmes and projects of MORDI TT and its implementations must be designed and embedded with readiness to endure into the future providing a decent way of life for all its members. The mitigation efforts tend to be locally based in its decisions and actions.

Visiting the identified communities in 'Eua and Vava'u enabled the visiting team to witness the attention given by the MORDI TT programmes/projects to supporting the local initiatives through managing the resources and driving the implementation. However, there are still commitments to help the communities to ensure that its social, economic and environmental systems are well-integrated. Sometimes they overlap but they are definitely inter-related. The principles of sustainability through the MORDI TT programmes can be seen to be incorporated through *participatory processes* sharing various scopes in environmental quality, social and inter-generational equity, quality of life, disaster resilience and economic vitality. Community sustainability needs to be balanced up in all the related factors including a risk management plan that may avoid a course of action that is detrimental before implementation.

Most of the community plans covered in their needs analysis things like street lights, high quality schools, rural employment, health care, historical heritage, housing and so forth. Although most communities picked community halls and agricultural machineries as priority needs for the community, specific preferences referred to what gives them the 'quality of life' they envisage. Each locality has defined and made plans for the quality of life it wants and believes it can achieve.

### ***Community Development Plans***

This initial strategy is used in an effort to encourage the community to take the leading role in the development process. Various training and capacity building reinforce community development through designing of community plans on which activities resemble tools to be utilized to achieve the needed outcomes. The viability of the tools would assist in the process of measuring the

sustainability of the process and their reflections on any progressive outcomes during the implementation. The CDP started off with 'wish lists' that were used as a viable platform on which development projects were built on collective identification of priorities for the whole community.

The CDPs used participatory approaches in which the community was given opportunities to identify areas in their livelihood that ought to be improved in order of priority. The implementation attempts resulted in diverse stages of success that is reflective of the need for continuous assistance and support until the communities have understood that the prioritised needs are to be part of the routine processes. The participants needed to be monitored to ensure that the diversified factors in the environment are carefully considered. It may look complex and complicated but the reality of the impacts in life is crucial to understand and included in any development at all levels.

### **Community Facilitators**

It is seen essential at this stage of development that a key strategy is to have a community facilitator with the qualities of a leader who is well versed with the different aspects of the programme, ranging from the ability to capture the respect and trust of the community to engaging himself/herself in the actual projects to assure the community of the short term and long term improvements of livelihood in tangible outcomes.

The CF should be seen as a colleague of the Town Officer when the CF is a different person and for them to work as a team in the facilitation process. The worst scenario is to have the community divided up between the TO and the CF. It is essential to keep the community together as their collaborative efforts could be seen as effective in some of the communities. However, some of the communities prefer to have the TO also as the CF. The adverse impact of this can be seen at times when the TO/CF travels or leave the community for more than a month. There is no smooth replacement of leadership role and this has an adverse impact on communication and continuity of activities. Worst of all is the unforeseen movements of CF within the country or abroad due to different reasons.

**Recommendation 1.5:** If the CF is a different individual from the TO there is a need for a process to ensure the CF and TO work together harmoniously and are not absent from the community for lengthy periods of time. **Priority: ESSENTIAL**

### **Economic Development**

A very simple plan for commercial purposes has begun to come to fruition due to long term vision and plan within some of the communities. A good example was seen in a few of the communities where there were initial plans to prioritize assistance from MORDI TT to purchase a plough to help with planting of food crops (kumala – sweet potatoes ) for family consumption. While that is being sufficiently provided, the extras are sold at the market for other needs of the family. The community is also enabled to look after the maintenance of the plough and for the purchasing of other needed accessories. When asked about their next priorities in their plan, the community hall is the next on the list. The hall will be used for women handicraft activities (lālanga, koka'anga etc). These are both for family requirements as well as for commercial purposes. The women also discussed the awareness of working on 'smaller handicrafts' for marketing overseas or outside the community.

Sporting activities and skills training especially for youth who have left school is in the plan. The hall will be a place for meetings/activities, storage of sporting equipment and training purposes. There is a fervent understanding that 'sports' can become a social event for all the young people but it can

also be a vocation and a source of funds not to mention the development of highly aspired youths in this area.

### **Programme Management**

Some of the communities have developed their own structure for managing the projects and to coordinate all community efforts and activities. For example, the women have worked along 'women projects' including weaving and handicrafts, planting and gardening (for family needs, marketing and long term commercial purposes), improvement of kitchens and toilets as well as keeping the community clean and healthy. Women groups and youth groups have their elected President and Secretary (also looking after Finances) to take leadership (Angi) to ensure plans are implemented; and activities are organized and carefully coordinated. Competitions within and outside communities are quite encouraging especially in creating aspirations for the total livelihood of their village and others also. The social cohesion is indispensable for a community to keep up with the challenges of development and the sustainability of all efforts towards a harmonious, happy and prosperous livelihood.

One of the communities has won prizes for the 'cleanest village' by using their plough to keep up the cleanliness of their homes and the whole village. This momentum has created extra incentives by extending activities from food crops to include flower gardens, pandanus (weaving) and mulberry plants (for ngatu – tapa making). Seedlings are taken care of by community experts in agriculture. Once they are mature enough for replanting then they are distributed to families in the community. Moreover, the fundraising for the community hall is organized by dividing the community into 'blocks' of residential allotment. There is a robust and high aspirations generated through successful results and tangible outcomes.

Well-organized management teams with inspirations and successes empower leadership and sustainability with the outcomes of their own efforts.

### **TEN COMMUNITIES VISITED IN 'EUA.**

An attempt was made to meet with the Government Representative in 'Ohonua in a courtesy visit and to seek his kind remarks on the progress of the programme to fight poverty and improve people's livelihood through community initiatives. Mr Sione Faeamani conveyed his appreciation for the impact in the communities of the projects through the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust. There is an obvious shift from individual efforts to community initiatives planned and implemented by the people of the villages themselves. There is great strength in a combined community effort. This has allowed the 'more-able' members to assist the 'less able'. There is a mixed rating of projects that have begun, and some are yet to take off but on the whole, there is still a need for monitoring and reinforcement by the Town Officers and District Officers.

The community committees needed to be structured properly to include technical advisors mainly from Agriculture, Infrastructure and Education. Women are the forerunners in the implementation stage and they have shown eagerness, commitment and perseverance. Each household in the community is expected to plant 30 moli (orange) plants; 50 ahi (sandalwood) plants and 500 vanilla (vanilla) plants. Overall, he singled out 'water problems' as critical and needs urgent action. Government has given it their attention but it is still insufficient for the needs of the people especially with long spells of dry periods.



The District Officer for 'Ohonua (the capital of 'Eua), Paula Vehi Tuai, confirmed the vigorous participation of the communities from the planning stage to the implementation of the activities identified in the community plans. The two most preferred options were the town hall and the agricultural equipment (plough). However, some of the communities reconsidered their priorities and opted for improvement of water supply and purchase of a fishing boat. The involvement of MORDI TT is still critical at this stage in order to keep up appropriate support and training. People need to fully grasp the concept of sustainability and the skill of negotiation at all levels. The impact of climate change and its effect on livelihoods are still not taken seriously as people do not fully understand the whole concept and the risks implications on their efforts to improve their livelihood.

#### **'EUA DISTRICT: HOUMA COMMUNITY**

Baseline: Total households – 58 | Male – 141 | Female – 129 | Total persons – 270 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

The Village of Houma focused on the 'village hall' and the 'planting of trees' (Ahi- sandalwood, moli – orange, vanilla) which are expected to cater for commercial purposes ranging from local to international markets.

The village hall has been completed but the water catchment is yet to be mounted. The hall is for community purposes including women activities (mat weaving and tapa making), however, it has mainly been used for community meetings and fund raising activities especially 'kalapu kava tonga' (Tongan kava drinking). The hall is also expected to be an evacuation centre for natural disasters like cyclone, tsunami etc.

The planting project seemed to have gone through difficult times with very few plants surviving the long dry spell. On the other hand, one of the households had a flourishing garden with well- grown Ahi plants and the owner proudly talked about how she tended the plants. She mentioned that they needed shade and moisture especially at the early stage of their growth. She also worked with some women in the community to look after their own nursery and exchanged seedlings for growing. These were obviously highly aspired women who spoke positively of how they would benefit from the Ahi trees when they are fully mature.



**Photo:** New community hall in Houma



**Photo:** 'Ana (left) of Houma Community standing beside her ahi tree explaining how she grows her plants successfully

## 'EUA DISTRICT: TA'ANGA COMMUNITY

Baseline: *Statistics for Ta'anga is not available*

The meeting was held in the Free Wesleyan Church hall which was also used for 'Early Childhood Education' classes. The wish for a new and bigger village hall was conveyed in the discussions. They had collected some money but not enough to build a hall. Fundraising has not been successful. There were strong views to elect a Community Facilitator, different from the Town Officer, who was not in the meeting.

The CDP has not been an effective tool in the Community. There was complaint about soil erosion when it rains which discouraged the community from planting. There were no tax allotments for plantations.

This community has a village committee with a chair and a secretary to drive community activities. There is a women's group to look after women activities. The CDP and associated committees have been formed but there did not seem to have been any progress in the implementation of identified activities. This community still needed external reinforcement and a more robust strategy to combat the natural situations of its vulnerability to erosion. Roaming pigs made it worse by digging the grounds especially around the houses. A project focusing on addressing the impacts of erosion could be a development project for the community, given its vulnerability to erosion and climate change.

The meeting appreciated the assistance from MORDI TT through the projects aimed at the improvement of their livelihood.



**Photo:** Meeting with Ta'anga Community at the Free Wesleyan Church Hall



**Photo:** Village town hall in Ta'anga is not used very often due to its poor condition

## 'EUA DISTRICT: ANGAHA COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 72 | Male – 199 | Female – 202 | Total persons – 401 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

The meeting was privileged with the attendance of the District Officer and the Town Officer.

The Hall has been completed but maintenance has been on-going with leakages in the roof. The toilet for disabled persons is yet to be completed. Some strong opinions were shared on discrepancies in the distribution of building materials. There was over-supply in some communities and others were under-supplied. These were sorted out later on.

The planting project is going well with seedlings provided through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries while some have their own nurseries. Each household was given a target of 50ahi plants, 80moli plants and 600 vanilla plants. The mature ahi plants are already being sold in the market. MORDI TT's support and persistence has been the driving force in the planting project. The biggest hindrance though has been the roaming pigs which continued to destroy the plants and people's efforts in planting will only be destroyed by the pigs. There is a need for assistance with fencing. Street lights are now paid through government assistance and the community is in dire need of water reserves especially during long spells of drought.

One of the critical situations is the garbage dump that is located at the end of the village. This has brought a filthy stench to the community and possibly the cause of a lot of flies in the community. When we inspected the rubbish dump, we found that it is fenced and situated at a slope at the end of the village. The problem is likely caused by the tendency of the people to dump their rubbish outside the gateway, therefore, failing to keep the rubbish away from the community. The supervisor needs to ensure garbage is dumped at the intended collection points. This still needs to be taken to the attention of the Ministry of Health.

There is no sport ground for the community. Even the school has no ground that can be used for sporting activities. This is to be discussed with the relevant authority for allocation of a sporting ground for the community.

This meeting conveyed their wish for agricultural equipment and machinery especially a plough through MORDI TT to assist with planting of food crops for family consumptions as well as for commercial purposes.



Photo: Angaha Community



Photo: Rubbish dump in Angaha

### **Way forward for those inactive members:**

The meeting agreed to have a competition on household cleanliness and planting project at the end of the year (December Inspection). In the meantime, the community will be divided into blocks and each will focus on its activities to meet the requirements for continuing inspections and competitions. Those who require seedlings may contact leaders of each block for relevant distributions.

It was noted that one block has begun and they are due for inspection at the end of the month. This will also include kitchens.



## PANGAI COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 59 | Male – 177 | Female – 156 | Total persons – 333 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

Pangai is a village that already has a town hall but the renovation needs to meet the building code for halls built through MORDI TT. The meeting was attended by the neighbouring District Officer, Town Officer and a few representatives from the three village committees. These committees consist of the Women’s Group, Plough Group and Village Group. These groups assist the Town Officer in leading works within the community and have been rewarded as the cleanest village in ‘Euawith village members working cooperatively within their allocated blocks.

Unlike the other villages, instead of placing a community hall as their first priority to complete, they opted for a plough. The Plough Group shared their delight in how the plough has generated income for not only the community but also for individual households. This useful equipment is hired within the community and also to the outside communities for an additional amount. The scheme enables the collection of money for ongoing repairs needed for the plough, purchasing of plates for more plough functions and for meeting other needs of the community. Pangai’s plough is not only used for agricultural purposes, where families are able to plant and harvest their own crops, but it is also used for cleaning up of the town and carrying goods.

The planting project in the village is on-going but somehow it is not successful in some households and they identified the plastic packaging for ahi seedlings as not of good quality. This is a problem that is of concern, adding on to the lack of water supply to help with the growth of oranges, sandalwood and vanilla that have been distributed to the community to plant. On the other hand, in successful households, including a representative from MAFFF, conveyed the importance of the planting programme and have planted more than the number required and it is going well. However, the Women’s Group expressed their need for more seedlings to plant including pandanus, joyweed, gardenia and others, to plant together with orange seedlings that have been distributed.

With the lead of the Village Group, the community is now working towards the renovation needed for their existing hall. The community anticipates that the success of the planting program in Pangai will continue to generate income for their families and future generations.



Photo: Pangai Community



Photo: TO of Pangai (left) standing next to their plough

## 'EUA DISTRICT: MATA' AHO COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 48 | Male – 134 | Female – 135 | Total persons – 269 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

In Mata'aho's new town hall, our meeting was attended by some of the villagers, including the Town Officer and the District Officer.

The town hall has been completed and it is looked after by the Hall Group. Mata'aho's hall is frequently closed and only opens for meetings. With this village at the center between other communities, they explained that meetings are usually held there and the hall must be kept free for that purpose. However, the Women's Group works on their handicrafts elsewhere within the community and some join other groups from other villages because there are lack of shelters within Mata'aho for their weaving and tapa making. The meeting came to an agreement that the town hall should be utilised to not only cater for village meetings but also for work related to women, youth and disabilities.

Problems that the communities are highly concerned with are in relation to water. There is a regular shortage in the water supply and it is also unclean. Members explained that the families want flush toilets and modern kitchens. However, these priority needs from the community cannot be achieved due to the inadequate distributions of clean water.

Mata'aho is one of the low lying villages in 'Eua and parts of the village are swampy and much worse during long periods of rain. This is one of the factors that community members used to explain the reasons why the planting of ahi, moli and vanilla seedlings are not so successful compared to those seedlings that have been planted outside the town. However, the community is doing a great job in contributing to the cleanliness of the village by farming vacant allotments.

Different small groups within the communities have their own handicrafts and farm produce but there is no definite market in which to sell them. The village wants a safe shelter built for marketing purposes only, where they will be able to sell their produce. Some villagers stated that there are existing skills for sea faring, tourism and carving but they need assistance with equipment for conducting of trainings for youths, which will help with youth employment.



Photo: Women of Mata'aho Community



Photo: New Mata'aho Community hall

## 'EUA DISTRICT: SAPA'ATA COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 23 | Male – 75 | Female – 75 | Total persons – 150 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

After entering many village halls in 'Eua, Sapa'ata community hall was unlike the others as women were busy weaving their mats and had just tucked them away under plastic mats before we started the meeting. The Town Officer and District Officer led the meeting with members of Sapa'ata village in attendance. The CDP is a live document and it is effectively used by the community with the Town Officer's lead.

Sapa'ata's village hall has been completed and it is open to use from women handicrafts to village meetings. However, the community has identified that they have insufficient water storage in the community hall and would need extra water tanks for this purpose. Also, the hall needs a fence to keep out roaming livestock.

The planting project in the community has not been very successful with reports of only an average of 2 sandalwood seedlings in each household surviving. Water was a major factor in this outcome but villagers claimed at the meeting that sandalwood, oranges and vanilla grow better at their plantations, located outside of town.

Identified priority needs drew concern in respect of roaming livestock especially pigs. The District Officer informed the villagers that there is a project that involves the use of biogas. This project will build pig pens for the community in which to keep their pigs, which will stop them from continuing to damage the environment and the gas from pig waste is a potential power source.

The community is working towards keeping the cleanliness in the community with monthly village monitoring of cleaning up in the village but needs assistance with provision of incentive prizes. Also the village is working towards a street lights project to meet another priority need.



**Photo:** Sapa'ata Community



**Photo:** Women's mat weavings are held and stored at Sapa'ata's community hall



### 'EUA DISTRICT: FATA'ULUA COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 34 | Male – 122 | Female – 103 | Total persons – 225 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

A village that is just a few minutes from Kaufana Airport is Fata'ulua, where we had a meeting with some community members, which was also attended by the Town Officer and District Officer.

Fata'ulua has established a town hall where village meetings are conducted but needs MORDI TT's assistance in building a fence. In the community, the Women's groups are very active and have their own programmes for planting but need support for equipment and fences for planting vegetable gardens. The village hall is not used for women's work for the women use various church halls and did not feel the need to use the community hall. However, the community agreed that women's handicraft works should be brought to the community hall so as to not only utilize the hall but also to strengthen closeness and cooperativeness in the community whilst generating income.

MORDI TT's planting programme in the village is on-going and is very successful in some parts of the village. At the nursery house from MORDI TT, there are growing sandalwood seedlings, and the Town Officer stated that it is on-going for they do not want ahi plants to become extinct from 'Eua. The community conveyed the need for MORDI to provide training in looking after projects to ensure on-going projects are successful.



Photo: Women of Fata'ulua Community



Photo: Nursery house in Fata'ulua with growing ahi seedlings

### 'EUA DISTRICT: MU'A COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 29 | Male – 89 | Female – 85 | Total persons – 174 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

A new hall situated inside a rock concrete fence is Mu'a's community hall. The meeting was held with community members, the Town Officer and the District Officer in attendance. This town hall is utilized for community purposes ranging from women's works, men's meetings and youth gatherings.

The planting project in the village is running successfully outside of town where villagers have their plantations. Some of the community expressed how water plays a major part in the growth of plants especially ahi seedlings which need a lot of water but due to water problems this has not been going well. People collect seedlings from the bush where ahi and orange trees grow.

Community members conveyed the need for a separate Community Facilitator from the Town Officer to ensure ongoing communications with MORDI TT and monitoring of current projects. The

community hall also has a separate house meant for the early childhood education school but they are having problems with paying for the teacher's salary.

At the end of the meeting, villagers came to understand that they can appoint their own Community Facilitator, an individual who can carry out tasks and work well with the rest of the community. The early childhood education school is to be registered with the Ministry of Education and Training so that it can receive an education grant which will assist with the running of the school and the payment of the teacher's salary.



Photo: Mu'a Community



Photo: New Mu'a Community hall

#### **'EUA DISTRICT: TONGAMAMA'O COMMUNITY**

Baseline: Total households – 26 | Male – 76 | Female – 82 | Total persons – 158 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

The meeting was held at Tongamama'o's town hall, a very old building with torn ceilings and cracked cement floors. Tongamama'o's TO was present at the meeting with a few representatives from the community.

This community uses the CDP as a living document and has been following through their priorities. Tongamama'o worked their way into getting a plough, for the main reason that it could generate income for the community. Each household in Tongamama'o has been allocated a piece of land for their plantation. Most of the people plant sweet potatoes and cassava, which caters for not only the family needs but also meets their economic needs. The income generated by the plough is used to repair parts of the plough and also kept to meet other priority needs of the community. Tongamama'o is now planning to build a new hall to replace the current old town hall since they are generating income but will need MORDI TT's help.

In years to come the community anticipates that the village hall will be able to look after the community in relation to health, education, economic and social areas. They find that youth unemployment is increasing and the hall would be a great place to conduct training on cooking and sewing. Other than meetings and women's handicrafts, the hall can be used for weekly physical exercises for the community and provide access to computers for the students.

The planting project in Tongamama'o is on-going and very successful. Ahi and orange plants are grown throughout the village and also with vanilla in their plantation outside of town. Outside of the village hall is aahi tree and it has provided seedlings for not only Tongamama'o but also to neighbouring communities and MAFFF. The village was awarded the prize for the best planting of orange plants. This had been very successful with the active involvement of women in the



community and they have their own programmes on village clean up, mat weaving groups and planting peanuts for commercial use.



**Photo:** The DO picking ahi seeds from this ahi tree beside Tongamama’o’s village hall



**Photo:** Tongamama’o community’s plough

### ‘EUA DISTRICT: KOLOMAILE COMMUNITY

Baseline: Population = 225 | 122 Men and 103 Women (44 Youth)

Even though there was no meeting with the community held at this village but the site visits, in which we were accompanied by the TO, showed the great outcomes of MORDI TT’s involvement in the community. Out of the 9 halls built in ‘Eua, Kolomaile has the largest hall.

This hall generates income to the community and it is frequently occupied by groups of women. Kolomaile women use the hall for mat weaving and tapa making which requires them at times to work from dawn to dusk. The Women Group usually donates any amount they can when occupying the village hall so it could assist with payment of water and electricity. Since this is the biggest hall in ‘Eua, large meetings and social gatherings are held here and are paid for which is added to the community funds and also to pay the hall cleaner.

Planting of ahi, oranges and vanilla has been very successful in Kolomaile. They have been rewarded for the most ahi grown within the community. The nursery house established by MORDI TT is used for growing not only the required plants but also for vegetables. An ongoing process of growing seedlings and distributing to the community is led by the TO.

The different groups in the community consisting of men, women and youth are very active and working cooperatively. This village shows success in their programmes and are able to follow through their CDP with the strong leadership of the TO.



**Photo:** Ahi seedlings growing at Kolomaile’s nursery house



**Photo:** The biggest hall in ‘Eua is Kolomaile’s community hall

## **NINE COMMUNITIES VISITED IN VAVA'U**

The nine communities selected were identified by the MORDI TT Office. The team arrived at Vava'u in the afternoon of the 16<sup>th</sup> of September and began the community/site visits with the three of the communities in VaheHahake (Eastern Side). There was a heavy downpour of rain in the evening of the visit and the team observed the risks of land slide and soil erosion in the Vaimalō Community. The temporary community house with thatched roof and walls could not cater for the activities of women's groups, not to mention poor electrical supplies (lights), which hampered movements of families to other locations during heavy rainfall.

Each of the communities had their own specific challenges from the environment, therefore, the need to educate them on impacts of climate change phenomena is high and urgent. At least to begin with, the retention and re-planting of trees/plants to bind the soils in some areas will be an immense effort. As some of the communities are naturally on slopes, the construction activities need to be carefully planned, as are the keeping of roaming animals from digging and destroying ground areas at risk, the placements of drainage as well as stone walls in some areas.

Throughout the nine communities visited, it became more apparent that the instruments with specific elements within the processes needed to be designed well to cater for the assessment of achievements. Where there are constraints that have become serious challenges, some strategies for intervention and redesign would be the way out in continuing to pursue the identified goals to ensure all instruments are being used. Most of the likely challenges could be detected through an appropriate Monitoring and Evaluation system which would also serve to indicate elements of sustainability.

### **HIHIFO DISTRICT: TEFISI COMMUNITY**

Baseline: Total households – 113 | Male – 308 | Female – 280 | Total persons – 588 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

Tefisi community is part of the Hihifo District and its meeting was held at the Free Wesleyan Church Hall with the presence of TO, DO and community members. This village had recently changed their TO and he is still familiarizing himself with MORDI TT's involvement with Tefisi.

Despite the fact that the community has an existing town hall for this meeting, it is not usually put to use due to its poor condition. The two most active groups in the community are the Agricultural Group and the Scholarship Group. The Agricultural Group expressed the need for aid in farming tools to help generate income for the community. The Scholarship Group supports students in the village with their school fees.

One of the main concerns from the community is their water, where they have been experiencing problems with the water pump and lack of water storage. There is only one operating water pump in the village and it is problematic and difficult to fix because it is an old model and should be upgraded to a more recent model. Since, the current water pump is still in use the community is hoping for assistance in obtaining another water pump to hold as reserve in case of any breakdown with the current water pump. In the village, they are experiencing land erosion, which has worsened as there is no proper water drainage system. This has damaged roads, land and affected households and plantations. The government has assisted with the installation of some street lights and fixing part of the roads in Tefisi.

All districts in Vava’u have their own District Plans and all CDPs must be aligned with it. This consists of plans for building of pig fences and flush toilets for every household which will be assessed at the end of 2015. Tefisi is one of the new villages in Vava’u that has recently participated in MORDI TT programmes and needs full support in building their confidence with the planning and implementation phases. Women were also encouraged to strengthen their groups and their active involvement in the programme.



**Photo:** TO of Tefisi (2<sup>nd</sup> from left) with members at the meeting **Photo:** Women of Tefisi community

#### **HIHIFO DISTRICT: TAOA COMMUNITY**

Baseline: Total households – 89 | Male – 236 | Female – 260 | Total persons – 496 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

Community members turned out with the support of TO and DO at the meeting in the Free Wesleyan Church Hall of Taoa village.

The CDP is used as a guide by the community and they are following through their priority needs. The group that has shown an active involvement in the village is the Youth Group. They have been working voluntarily in clearing out vacant allotments and cleaning the village. The Youths are asking for assistance with cleaning equipment that can help them with their work in the community. The youths have expressed that this programme strengthens the bond among youths in the community and has kept them out of trouble. A representative from the group articulated the lack of work available for youths and the need for training but despite all these the group helped raise funds for a school bus which is currently assisting with students’ commuting. Moreover, this group is seeking help in providing a sports field and equipment that will be made available to everyone.

Even though Taoa is one of the new communities to participate with MORDI TT’s programme they are making progress in attending to their priority needs. Government assistance has repaired roads in the town but the community is looking out for MORDI TT’s assistance with agricultural road repairs. The water pump is working well in the village but needs proper maintenance and water tanks are needed in households and the community hall for water storage. Land erosion is gradually sweeping off soil from the village downhill slopes to the sea side and villagers are seeking help from MAFFF with tree planting to lessen the effects. People in the community are experiencing the effects of pit toilets and roaming livestock on not only their lives but also the environment. They have plans to fence the animals and establish flush toilets in the community.

Since the most vulnerable groups involve women, children and the disabled, the community is waiting on MORDI TT’s direction for a new community hall. This will help women gather at one place



for their weaving and other handicrafts making but it will also provide safe storage for their work. Women’s work has been a major income earner for the family and the hall is also used as an evacuation centre. It affiliates well with their active role in the occurrence of disasters.



**Photo:** Town Officer and Taa community members



**Photo:** Attendees at Taa community meeting

### HIHIFO DISTRICT: VAIMALO COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 20 | Male – 49 | Female – 46 | Total persons – 95 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

One of the smallest communities in the Neiafu District is Vaimalō. The meeting was attended by the TO, DO and community members under a tin house which is used as the town hall.

The community has overcome some of their problems from their priority list, with ongoing plans on other priorities. Vaimalō has an operating water pump in the village which did not exist before. Street lights have been installed on the main road by the government but further installation is needed within the community where settlements are located. Road repair the town area has been completed with the assistance of their People’s Representative but the people are having problems with roads to the cemetery and plantations. The wharf is in a very poor condition and with soil erosion in the area, rocks are used as stepping stones to and from boats.

The women’s group in Vaimalō is in need of a proper shelter where they can do their work and kept safe from wind and rain. This can be met through the building of a community hall. The women and the rest of the community are in support of a new community hall which will be the village’s evacuation centre and a meeting place for the community. However, some of the activities on Vaimalō’s plan are on hold as land has not been sub-divided by the government, as it is a government estate. The community is looking forward to solving this problem so that they will be able to build permanent buildings in the village. MORDI TT’s involvement in the village is much needed especially at this early stage of developmental plans in the community.



**Photo:** Vaimalo community



**Photo:** Town Officer of Vaimalo and the District Officer

### MOTU DISTRICT: HUNGA COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 52 | Male – 125 | Female – 104 | Total persons – 229 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

Hunga community is one of the very successful MORDI community, and the meeting was held with the participation of villagers and the TO.

This is one of MORDI’s mature communities, which has developed through the different phases and is able to independently generate proposals and seek funding.

The community has been fundraising to complete their priority needs. The community has requested to establish their own water pump but the drilling machine is yet to be transported to Hunga for there is no boat large enough to do the job. Hunga is working towards a new hall as an evacuation centre to replace the existing hall. A cemented road is to be built to repair current roads used in the community. There is no life boat in Hunga and since it is far away from the hospital, this is very much needed. Also, the early childhood learners need assistance with educational materials and a teacher.

However, with plans to complete its priority needs, Hunga has reached its goals in some areas with the help of MORDI. A wharf has been established with a cemented road from the wharf all the way up to the school. They have also built a village fence and have kept roaming livestock from damaging their plantations. The nursery house is fully utilized with growing seedlings of ahi plants and other vegetables. Equipment stored here are also well looked after and still in good condition.

The TO has been very energetic and active in his role in leading the community. The CDP is a living document and has been modified since its development in 2007 with goals re-prioritized. The community commended on MORDI’s assistance over the years which has helped to empower it into the strong community it is now.



Photo: Women of Hunga at their nursery house



Photo: Wharf and road leading up to the community settlement

### MOTU DISTRICT: LAPE COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 6 | Male – 13 | Female – 11 | Total persons – 24 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

The smallest population in Vava’u communities is Lape where a meeting was held with the presence of the TO and members from his community.



Lape community has established a wharf, a nursery house and a flush toilet facility with the help of MORDI. The wharf is still in great condition and has been very helpful with people commuting to and from Lape. One of Lape's women led the way to the nursery house which was used to store planting equipment and a few growing seedlings of ahi plants. There is an incomplete toilet facility connected to a water tank and it is not fully operational. It is usually kept for visitors.

The community reported on their current priority list and what it urgently needs. Current household kitchens are desired by the community to be upgraded to European style kitchens. A village hall is needed as an evacuation centre with other community purposes to be held here but there is a need for an allocated allotment. There are only a few water tanks in Lape but during droughts, more water storages system should be in place since there is no underground water distributor. Communication has been very limited as network signals cannot be received from the island, except from the top of the hill. Lastly, the community currently has a temporary shelter at the beach which is used for handicrafts selling but due to bad weather they want a secure house where they are able to not only sell but store handicrafts.

Concerns were shown from the people with the current status of MORDI's involvement with the community as they are waiting on negotiations with ongoing projects. However, Lape community praised MORDI and its staff for paving the way in leading them to the phase of development they are currently situated in.



Photo: Members of Lape community



Photo: Community toilet facility

### **MOTU DISTRICT: MATAMAKA COMMUNITY**

Baseline: Total households – 29 | Male – 75 | Female – 72 | Total persons – 147 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

Matamaka Island, also known as the Taulanga Fakahavilingia, is one of the communities in Motu District. It has a busy community hall, where women were weaving, and they were stopped for the meeting, which was attended by the TO and community members.

The main problems expressed by Matamaka are related to water and sanitation. There is a lack of water storage facilities in the community that can supply water to people during drought seasons. This problem has caused the local school to shut down often. The town area is swampy and with the pit toilets existing in the community, its impacts on people's health are intensified.

MORDI have assisted the community in building their wharf which has made travelling easier for not only the people of the community but also for visitors. However, Matamaka is still at a critical stage in using their CDP independently and needs MORDI's guidance.



**Photo:** Women at Matamaka weaving in the village hall before the meeting



**Photo:** At Matamaka wharf

### MOTU DISTRICT: 'OTEA COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 29 | Male – 64 | Female – 61 | Total persons – 125 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

'Otea community, also known as Funga 'Ana Pekepeka, gathered at the Free Wesleyan Church for our meeting with 10 representatives from the community.

The community has built their wharf with the assistance of MORDI TT but it had been wrecked by strong winds and currents. This incomplete status of 'Otea's wharf is due to community builders not fully complying with the wharf plan that was given. However, the men are still working to complete the wharf with MORDI's assistance.

The priority needs discussion by the people from their CDP has yet to commence. The most important priority the people have identified is the need for more water storages. There is no underground water supply in the community even though there is a well but MOH has prohibited its use as it is poisonous. The community stated that the current town hall is in very poor condition and they are looking at establishing a new town hall that will be installed with water tanks to support the people. The difficulty of commuting within the communities of 'Otea, Kapa and Falevai was raised by some members and paved roads to allow easy access were proposed as possible solutions. The TO is the Community Facilitator and he must work cooperatively with the community on ways they can address their problems.



**Photo:** 'Otea community's wharf



**Photo:** 'Otea community members

### LEIMATU'A DISTRICT: HOLONGA COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 81 | Male – 267 | Female – 186 | Total persons – 453 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

The meeting was held at the village hall with 11 members of the community attending with the DO representing the TO who was away.

Currently the community is raising funds to purchase a school bus for the students with assistance from the district's people's representative. This is at the top of Holonga's problems in their CDP. The problem of the dirty village was taken care of by the Working Group, which cleaned up vacant allotments and around the community. However, the problem with the poor condition of the current hall, if it is addressed by the community, will solve the problems of establishing an evacuation centre, lack of water storage, and providing a safe shelter for women to do their work.

Holonga is still at a vulnerable position to be able to deal with fundraising and seeking donors and they still need MORDI's role in advising the community. The community is yet to address the need to build a house for its Peace Corps volunteer, purchasing farming equipment for agriculture and building fences for livestock. Women have expressed how they would want to get involved with planting programmes where seedlings are provided.



Photo: Women of Holonga community



Photo: Current community hall at Holonga

### HAHAKE DISTRICT: HOLEVA COMMUNITY

Baseline: Total households – 20 | Male – 62 | Female – 54 | Total persons – 116 (Tonga 2011 Census Population and Housing)

Holeva community is a part of the Hahake district and is also known as 'Otu Fangavalu. The meeting was privileged to have the presence of both DO and TO and part of the community.

None of the problems in Holeva with current CDP has been addressed accordingly in 2015. The causeway is at a very critical condition that it is unsafe and likely to be damaged easily by natural disasters. Moreover, the current structure of the causeway does not allow for the natural flow of the current, and, therefore, redirects its flow to the land, which exacerbates land erosion in the community. Also, the water pump is currently out of order and people rely on rain water. Most of the students travel to Tu'anekevile for school and the community is expressing its need for a school truck to transport students.

The current community hall is not safe as an evacuation centre and would need MORDI's assistance in renovating or building a new hall. If water reserves are installed at the hall it can mitigate water



problems. Due to the distance children travel to school, the community has planned an allocated area in which to build a primary school which will also include a room for early childhood learners.

Holeva is slowly working towards solving their problems and are looking at more negotiations with MORDI to actively address priorities listed in their CDP.



**Photo:** Town Officer and members of Holeva community



**Photo:** Causeway to Holeva is slowly eroding from the tide

### III. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Achievements were identified through the various projects' processes and practices undertaken by the communities in their various CDPs designed according to their priority needs for improvements of their livelihood.

Factors that obviously contributed to successes or failures in the expected milestones in the communities visited and observed included the following:

- 1. Leadership:** The capability of a leader(s) in the community played an important role in the coordination and empowerment of the people in the community. The people's trust in the leadership gave them unfailing commitments and participation in the community's development programme. The vision and mission outcomes were clearly identified with specific steps of activities to take: some took only a short time and some would take longer to come to fruition. People seemed to have been influenced by the leadership 'history' of TO's and CF's. Successful leadership has allowed the community to fully own the CDP by redesigning it due to related factors identified in the discussions of the plan. Where there is evidence of strong leadership, the progress is consistent with the flexibility of activities which are adapted to reflect the intentions and understanding of the anticipated results.

**Recommendation 1.1:** Community leadership and facilitators need to be well trained and informed of the requirements with MORDI TT (TOR) in order to empower them for the leadership role in this programme. **PRIORITY: ADVISABLE**

- 2. Communication:** It is essential that relationships and communication is harmonious and constructive. Where there is indication of some constraints, the leader and the executive committee within the community should make it their responsibility to call the community and sort out any misunderstanding before it becomes a major constraint. The practice of a vertical line of communication where instructions come down from top and the rest are expected to follow suit is common. In communities where there are signs of group work and efforts, there is clear warmth in the relationships and in the collaboration to achieve the community purpose, thus, minimizing individual benefits only. External communications called for technological assistance through telephone connections from the office of the DO's and TO's. The team believes that the support of MORDI TT is still critical to ensure that all the communities can continue to uphold the various capacity training and likewise, empower others to carry forward all activities in the plans.

**Recommendation 2.1:** That an efficient communication system between the Communities and the MORDI TT office is highly required. **PRIORITY: ADVISABLE**

**Recommendation 2.2:** Internal communication is required to flow through the communities among the members. Meetings and activities may need to be recorded/reported as part of the communities' documentation. **PRIORITY: ADVISABLE**

- 3. Monitoring and Evaluation:** The first question that we need to ask is, 'Who needs it and what for?' Everything we do in life has a purpose, no matter how insignificant it may be. Therefore, we are accountable for whatever actions we take and their consequences. Community activities planned especially for vulnerable communities already gave us a fair idea of the

significance of our actions although it also depends on the sphere of influence of what we do. Personal actions may have minimum influence on others but actions as part of our role has a wider sphere of influence. The larger the sphere of influence of our actions, the less likely we, the implementers, can control the consequences which can be beneficial or detrimental.

This report believes that a strong *Monitoring and Evaluation* model could have been provided and included in the training at the Planning stage for the Community Development Plans. The plans have reflected clear purposes for activities to be implemented and therefore they need the tools and instruments to take actions to achieve the expected results. Because we need to be able to control our actions so that we get the required consequences, we need a clear model for guidance.

We may appreciate the 'traditional model' in similar situations in the Pacific, which means, that whatever we do, if we are happy with it and the people we influence are also happy, then, all are considered well and achieved. Emphasis was, then, on what we do (INPUTS) and little on the consequences of what we do (RESULTS). As long as we use our own resources and we are happy, we celebrate success.

An example of this was the building of the 'community hall'. Every member of the community contributed to the financial requirements for the hall. It was built and that became a pride for the community and a celebration marked off this tremendous effort. As long as they are happy with what they had done, all are well. No consideration was given to the use of the hall by the communities. Some halls were used only once or twice a month and for meetings. Women had limited access to the hall for their identified activities as the hall was to be kept clean and untarnished. Women's groups, then, had to fall back on their thatched roof patch up houses which were not usable during rainy days and windy seasons.

While we, in the Pacific are still very much happy with our traditional model, we need to take into consideration the complexity of costs of services today as well as resources that we need to improve our livelihood. Those that provide support need justification and quality returns on their investments. To put it simply, it is necessary that a change in focus from the communities' actions (inputs and outputs) to the results of such actions (outcomes, impacts) is adopted. Therefore, this recommends a shift to results-based monitoring and evaluation model.

Knowing where you are (achievements) tells you what more you have to do (commitment) to achieve your target/goals. Monitoring and Evaluation involves two separate complementary processes: Monitoring – continuous process of collecting and analyzing information to compare how well a project or programme is being implemented against expected results. Evaluation – assessment of the plan of actions, ongoing actions, or complemented intervention to determine: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and **sustainability**.

In order to successfully monitor and evaluate our progress, we need to know where we are first (baseline). With no starting point, it would be difficult to determine progress although we may establish baseline on the way. The M&E instrument needs to be realistic about the progress and set realistic and achievable targets. The least that is envisaged is setting up a system to fail.

**Recommendation 3.1:** That MORDI TT designs an appropriate and robust Monitoring and Evaluation System to be used in the programmes/projects undertaken within its mandate.

**Priority: URGENT**

## IV. CONCLUSIONS

### **A. MORDI TT**

The registration of MORDI TT as an organization naturally expanded its mandate and functions internally and externally. This called for an adjustment in its structure and responsibility descriptions to co-relate with its functions and capability. This much needed restructure should contain within it a revaluation of jobs and the awarding of associated salary structure and other commitments that may require extra working hours. This may minimize staff turnover and staff burn-out resulting in poor performance. The organizational structure should be made living in the execution of roles and responsibilities.

The absence of a succession plan after a decade has to be considered seriously. Compounded with this is the requirement for full quality documentation.

The **BOARD OF TRUSTEES** has great strength in its composition. However, it requires a more robust fine line of connection with the General Manager by means of holding scheduled meetings, at least monthly, to receive reports and updates from the Manager. There seems to be a de-link between the two structural leading components, allowing gaps in communication to jeopardize the identification of outcomes, accountability, and any related challenges.

### **B. Sustainability**

The IFAD Sustainable Livelihoods Framework pointed out that the essence of its development was on a “people-centred” analysis which drove people to engage in development starting with their own experiences. However, as it was rolled out as an approach for development practitioners, the approach tended to focus more on the assets and not on the people themselves. But as argued by Ayers et al , 1998; “... contemporary perspective on sustainable development hold that sustainability... must develop focusing attention on the cultural, psychological and behavioural aspects of societies which lead them to continually push ecological limits...”.

Each and everyone in the community must be actively involved in whatever way to be part of the development strategies. These aspirations must be kept alight with continuing capacity building and exchanges with other communities. Although, competition can drive incentives to success at different levels, collaboration and cooperation are also found effective with the community desire to achieve common goals for the benefit of all and to help others within their communities and outside. More so, a robust M & E system can assist in identifying challenges before they become problems.

### **C. Stakeholder partnerships**

In discussions with relevant stakeholders, it was obvious that various institutions commended on the beneficial impact of MORDI TT on the vulnerable communities in Tonga.

The Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Forestry acknowledged with pride the report given to him by IFAD on the great success of the programme in Tonga. He specifically referred to how the communities of Ovaka and Nuapapu in Vava’u have faithfully followed the SMA approaches to fishing that during harvest time there is overflow of supplies from one island to the other. He

gave his support for his ministry to assist with the planting project by supplying seedlings and advice to the communities wherever they were needed.

In the meeting with the Hon. Minister and Chief Executive Officer for Internal Affairs they conveyed warm support for what MORDI TT is doing in Tonga in the vulnerable communities for improvement of livelihoods. Special mention was given to the leadership training and capacity building for District Officers and Town Officers throughout Tonga. This has resulted in more engagement and commitment from the Officers with more confidence in delivering their responsibilities.

The Chief Executive Officer and Secretary for National Planning and Finance proudly spoke about the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Tonga and IFAD to deliver financial assistance for the MORDI TT programmes in Tonga. This faith in the organization has been driven by the capability of MORDI TT Office to handle the finances efficiently. There is anticipation of continuing partnership in this valuable programme for the people of Tonga.

The Ministry of Health was represented by the Head of Public Health and the Senior Officer for Public Health. Discussions focused on health and sanitation in the communities especially with the provision of clean water and flush toilets (anticipating assistance from government with ground water supply). There have been plans to establish health centres in most remote islands, giving Hunga as an example. However, the main concern of the report is the utilisation of the clinic and the capability of the Ministry of Health to provide staff for the centre and to maintain it over a long term. This is also reflected in the clinic/hospital in Falevai, Vava'u and Tafahi, Niuatoputapu.

The meeting with the Acting Minister for Education and Training who was also the Minister for Infrastructure and Tourism together with the relevant acting Chief Executive Officers for the two Ministries revealed very little awareness and knowledge of the MORDI TT programmes in Tonga. There was mention of the road works in some of the rural communities in Vava'u and 'Eua but there was a request for provision of machineries and equipment through the MORDI TT. A brief explanation of the MORDI TT programme with its vision and mission initiated more discussions.

The final meeting was with the Representative of the UN Office in Tonga, Ms Milika Tuita. There was warm reflection on the partnership between IFAD and MORDI TT related to the success stories of what has been happening in the MORDI TT programmes in Tonga. The UN Office in Tonga welcomes more discussions on this important venture for the improvement of the livelihoods of vulnerable people in rural communities. In the discussion, an idea was raised about the possibility of having an IFAD desk in Tonga within the UN Office.

The above relevant stakeholders need to be continually advised regarding the progressive developments in the missions of MORDI TT.

All in all, the various studies undertaken revealed a lot of success stories which indicate improvements in the quality of livelihoods in most communities who have witnessed tangible evidence of success. The joy of being part of the developments holds the key for sustainability, and highlights the need for continuous collaboration using the processes set up by MORDI TT. The connectivity of projects and the holistic approach that take into serious consideration the impact of climate change and technology and adaptation to new ways of doing things may enhance the commitments from people to drive their own developments. The people's aspiration, experience and skills will collaborate effectively to combat poverty and take charge in the improvement of livelihoods in Tonga.

## ANNEX A: TERMS OF REFERENCE



### CONTRACT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

BETWEEN

Institute of Education

AND

Mrs Emily M Pouvalu

This contract for professional services is entered into between the Institute of Education, as a part of the Faculty of Arts, Law and Education at the University of the South Pacific ("Institute of Education") on the one hand, and Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu (the consultant)

### RECITALS

**WHEREAS**, the Institute of Education requires professional services to provide, technical assistant and teaching pursuant to the Terms of Reference attached as Annex 1 of this contract;

**AND WHEREFORE**, the Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu has the capacity to provide the services required, and will do so pursuant to the Work Plan attached as Annex 2 of this contract;

**THEREFORE**, the Institute of Education agrees to engage Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu, and the consultant agrees to perform the services, in accordance with the attached Annex 1 and 2, and governed by the following contract terms:

1. **REPORTING:** During the provision of these professional services, the consultant will report directly to the Director of the Institute of Education, Dr Seu'ula J Fua.
2. **MANAGEMENT:** During the provision of these professional services, the administrative management of the work set out herein shall be performed by the Director, Institute of Education, Dr. Seu'ula J Fua.
3. **TERM OF CONTRACT:** This contract shall commence on 01 September 2015 until 30 October 2015 for a total period of 14 non consecutive days.
4. **VARIATION OF TERM:** Upon mutual agreement of the parties and in writing annexed to this contract, the number of working days required for the completion of this contract may be shortened or extended as the case may be.

Initialled by Director IOE: *SJF*

Initialled by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu: *P*



5. **COMPENSATION:** The total fees required by the consultant and which will be paid by the Institute of Education for the provision of these professional services is TOP\$9,800.00

6. **PAYMENTS:** The compensation as stated in clause 6 above shall be payable in the manner set out below.

The consultant will be paid TOP\$700 per day and will not exceed a total of **TOP\$9,800.00** The consultant is expected to keep a timesheet that is submitted with each invoice at the completion of the Review and Reporting.

7. **TAXES:** All compensation paid under this contract shall be subject only to the Tonga Incom Tax regulation. The Consultant will be responsible for meeting his/her own tax obligations

8. **PAYMENT DETAILS:** All compensation paid under this contract shall be made by deposit into the consultant's nominated bank account:

**Account name:**

**Bank:**

**SWIFT CODE:**

**Account No.:**

9. **OTHER NON-FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS:** The services shall be provided primarily from IOE. However, when it is required the Institute of Education shall make available to the consultant the necessary office services including photocopying and printing. Travel related costs will be the responsibility of the Service Purchaser, which in this contract is MORDI TT. The Institute will provide all administrative support required by the consultant in order for the consultant to meet the obligations of this contract.

10. **STATUS OF THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES:** For the purposes of this contract, all employees, including the consultant, of the Institute of Education shall be considered as agents or employees of the Institute. Employees of the Institute of Education shall not have the right or authority to incur or create any obligation outside of this contract which may be legally binding on the Institute of the Education.

11. **INSURANCE:** Insurance for the consultant travelling for the purposes of providing professional services under this contract shall be covered by the consultant.

12. **ASSIGNMENTS AND SUBCONTRACTS:** The consultant shall not assign, subcontract or transfer any rights or obligations under this contract to any other person or interest, except with the consent of the Institute of Education.

Initialed by Director IOE:

Initialed by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu:

*SP*  
*P*

13. **CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION:** The consultant shall not at any time disclose directly or indirectly to any unauthorized person, organization or body, any information whether or not believed to be of a confidential nature concerning any aspect of the Institute of Education, its activities, financial conditions, policies, operational procedures or work or any other similar information, without the prior consent of the Institute.
14. **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY:** The consultant shall provide the Institute with copies of all data generated during the provision of these services. All data generated during the provision of these services shall be the property of the Institute of Education, and may be used in additional studies or as student examples. The Institute of Education shall retain all original data for a period of five (5) years following the completion of this work, and may publish or publicly present the results. The Institute of Education will give the consultant five(5) days notice before submitting manuscripts or abstracts involving this data, for review and comment. The consultant will be acknowledged as the author of this work in any presentations of publications.
15. **FORCE MAJEURE:** Neither party shall be liable for any failure or delay in performance of their obligations under this contract, where such failure or delay is due to causes beyond their control and without their fault or negligence, including but not restricted to acts of God, civil commotion, epidemics, tsunamis, cyclones or other catastrophes, unusually severe weather, quarantine restrictions, failure of transport, provided, however, that the party shall notify the other party in writing of the cause of any such excusable failure or delay no later than five (5) days from the beginning thereof.
16. **APPLICABLE LAW:** The laws of the Government of Tonga shall govern the interpretation and administration of this contract.
17. **DISPUTES:** The parties agree to use all means to resolve any dispute(s) that may arise out of this contract in an amicable manner.
18. **AMENDMENTS:** The parties may, by mutual agreement and in writing, modify the terms of this contract. A copy of the amended provisions shall be annexed to this contract.
19. **TERMINATION:** Subject to clause 10, this contract may be terminated by either party for cause only, and by providing five(5) working days notice, setting out the alleged cause for termination, and allowing the other party to cure the breach within that five (5) day notice period. Where the party in receipt of the notice fails to cure the breach within the notice period, or both parties fail to resolve the issue in an amicable manner, this contract shall be deemed to be terminated at the end of day five(5).

Initialed by Director IOE: *SSF*

Initialed by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu: *P*



20. **NOTICES:** notices under this contract shall be served on the parties as follows:

Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu  
Tofoa  
Nuku'alofa  
Tonga  
Tel: 676 77 73934 ; 676 21 458

Institute of Education  
c/o Seu'ula J Fua, Institute of Education Director  
'Atele,  
TONGA

21. **ENTIRETY:** This contract together with Annex 1 and 2 embodies the whole contract of the parties. No other conditions, provisions or representations have been made.

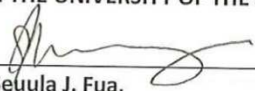
**SIGNATORY PAGE OVERLEAF**

Initialed by Director IOE: *SSF*

Initialed by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu: *P*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties below hereby execute this contract.

**FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr Setuula J. Fua,  
Director


Institute of Education  
The University of the South Pacific, Laucala, Suva, Fiji

Date: 8/9/15

Place: USP Toga Campus

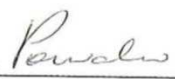
Witnessed by: Lausii Siale.

[Full Name and Title] Project Coordinator

Signed:   
\_\_\_\_\_

Date: 8<sup>th</sup> Sept 2015

**FOR THE CONSULTANT**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu

Date: 08/09/15

Place: NUKUALOFA

Witnessed by:

[Full Name and Title]

Signed: Akautoku  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date: 8.9.2015

## APPENDIX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

### **Background:**

1. The issue of sustainability is a key concern for MORDI TT which has been highlighted by the Mid-term Review Report of MORDI Programme in 2008 and in Six-monthly Progress Reports and in IFAD Supervision Mission Report. The 2009 Support Mission Report confirms that sustainability remains a major challenge for MORDI TT. The MORDI TT Strategic Framework 2010 -2015 acknowledges that ensuring sustainability is a challenging endeavor for MORDI TT – but also that without sustainability it is not possible to claim lasting impact in terms of rural poverty reduction.
2. To this end, a study is to be conducted in two stages:
  - (a) Desk Review: the desk review has involved an analysis of selected documents
  - (b) Interviews with key resource persons at MORDI TT Office.
  - (c) Interviews with community leaders on site
  - (d) Interviews target community members on site

The ultimate purpose of the review is to

- document the multi-faceted concept of sustainability as it applies to MORDI TT-funded field operations;
- Identify enabling factors (or constraints) for sustainability;
- Identify important criteria for improved project design;
- Identify indicators that will measure progress towards sustainability during project implementation.

### **Objective and Scope of Assignment**

3. Overall objectives: the present consultancy will focus on conducting a case study based on work done by the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Programme in Tonga. It will therefore build on the Desk Review work and further advance the multifaceted definition of sustainability as it applies to MORDI Tonga Trust funded operations.
4. The case study will represent an opportunity to shed some light on the reality of MORDI Tonga Trust operations as they are currently being implemented, supervised and evaluated by

Initialled by Director IOE:



Initialled by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu:



MORDI Tonga Trust and its target communities. The overall goal is to identify the enabling factors that led to sustainability or, in case of negative findings, the constraints that projects face (or may face) for sustaining project benefits after completion. The ultimate purpose is to improve the development effectiveness of MORDI Tonga Trust-funded operations in Tonga.

**Detailed objectives: more precisely, the objectives of the case studies are:**

5. To document the experience and performance of selected MORDI TT-funded projects in aiming at ensuring sustainability of project benefits beyond project implementation.
6. To help MORDI TT better understand how project designs, M&E systems, supervision and overall implementation in selected MORDI TT - funded projects and specific communities contexts have addressed – or should address – the issue of sustainability.
7. To generate lessons learned on the specific approaches that have greater chances to lead to sustainability and/or on the specific constraints that may impede prospects of sustainability.

**Output**

8. On the basis of the revised methodological note illustrating the methodology, processes and tools to be used in the development of the case study and on the main results of the desk review, the consultant is expected to deliver a case study report.

**Report's outline**

9. While a detailed final report's outline will be agreed upon between MORDI TT and the consultant submission of the first draft, the report should at a minimum include the following:
  - a) A brief methodological note.
  - b) An assessment of the sustainability approaches and exit strategies used in MORDI TT-funded project and/or planned to be used, including the definition of sustainability.
  - c) A presentation of the key determining factors recognized as essential to ensure sustainability after project completion.
  - d) A presentation of the key risks or potential obstacles to sustainability.
  - e) An assessment of the indicators used to measure sustainability.
  - f) A presentation of the major lessons learned.

Initialed by Director IOE: *S&F*

Initialed by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu: *P*

## Methodology

10. The methodology will include literature review and interviews with key informants and resource person. Outlines developed for these discussions will have a sustainability focus covering social and economic benefits accrued by individuals and households as a result of project interventions, enhancement in or protection of productive resources, resilience of household, community and district-level livelihood strategies.

### Assignment Schedule

1. The following table provides the proposed schedule for the assignment and a broad outline of the specific activities to be undertaken:

Schedule	Days	Location	Activity
September 9, 2015	-	Eua Island	▪ Team travel to 'Eua Island
September 9 ~ 11, 2015	4	'Eua Island	▪ Conduct interview with community leaders and target community members on site.
September 12, 2015	-	Tongatapu	▪ Team arrive to Tongatapu
September 13 ~ 15, 2015	3	Tongatapu	▪ Conduct desk review as well as interview with key persons at MORDI Tonga Trust Office
September 16, 2015	-	Vava'u	▪ Team travel to Vava'u Island
September 16 ~ 18, 2015	3	Vava'u Islands	▪ Conduct interview with community leaders and target community members on site.
September 18, 2015	-	Tongatapu	▪ Team arrive to Tongatapu
September 19 ~ October 10	-	Tongatapu	▪ Conduct desk review, interviews with key informants and resource person. ▪ Finalizing Sustainability case study

### Purpose of the Consultant

IOE is seeking a highly qualified consultant to conduct reviewing and reporting on the surveys of MORDI TT. The Consultant is required to review documentations required to fulfil the task and report on the Baseline Survey conducted by MORDI TT

### Required input:

Total number of days requested: 14 working days.

Additional days may be added upon request and mutual agreement with the program co-ordinator.

Initialed by Director IOE: *SSF*

Initialed by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu: *P*

The IOE will provide the consultant with a template to guide the consultant in preparing the timesheet. The IOE will also provide administrative support to facilitate the writing reports and the reviewing documentations.


**Payment**

The consultant will be paid TOP\$700 per day and will not exceed a total of **TOP\$9,800**. The consultant is expected to keep a timesheet that is submitted with each invoice at the completion of the consultancy.

**Reporting:**

The consultant will report to the Director of the IOE, Dr Seu`ula J I`ua, email: [johanssonfua\\_s@usp.ac.fj](mailto:johanssonfua_s@usp.ac.fj); tel: 676 30-192; 676 878 1170.

Initialled by Director IOE: 

Initialled by Mrs 'Emeli Pouvalu: 

## ANNEX B: DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

### PRIMARY SOURCES

MORDI TT (2014). Angaha Community Development Plan 2013-2015. Angaha Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). 'Esia Community Development Plan 2013-2015. 'Esia Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Falevai Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Falevai Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Fata'ulua Community Development Plan 2013-2015. Fata'ulua Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Futu Community Development Plan 2013-2015. Futu Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust.

MORDI TT (2014). Houma Community Development Plan 2013-2015. Houma Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Hunga Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Hunga Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Kapa Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Kapa Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Kolomaile Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Kolomaile Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Lape Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Lape Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

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MORDI TT (2014). Mu'a Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Mu'a Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Nuapapu Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Nuapapu Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Ofu Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Ofu Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust.

MORDI TT (2014). Olo'ua Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Olo'ua Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). 'Otea Community Development Plan 2014-2016. 'Otea Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust

MORDI TT (2014). Ovaka Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Ovaka Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Petani Community Development Plan 2013-2015. Petani Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Sapa'ata Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Sapa'ata Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Ta'anga Community Development Plan 2013-2015. Ta'anga Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2014). Taunga Community Development Plan 2014-2016. Taunga Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

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MORDI TT (2014). Tufuvai Community Development Plan 2013-2015. Tufuvai Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Falaleu Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Falaleu Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Feletoa Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Feletoa Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Fungamisi Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Fungamisi Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Ha'akio Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Ha'akio Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust.

MORDI TT (2015). Ha'alaufuli Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Holeva Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Holeva Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Holonga Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Holonga Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Houma Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Houma Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Koloa Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Koloa Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Leimatu'a Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Leimatu'a Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Longomapu Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Longomapu Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Makave Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Makave Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Mangia Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Mangia Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Mataika Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Mataika Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

MORDI TT (2015). Neiafu Community Development Plan 2015-2017. Neiafu Community: Community Participatory Planning. Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI TT).

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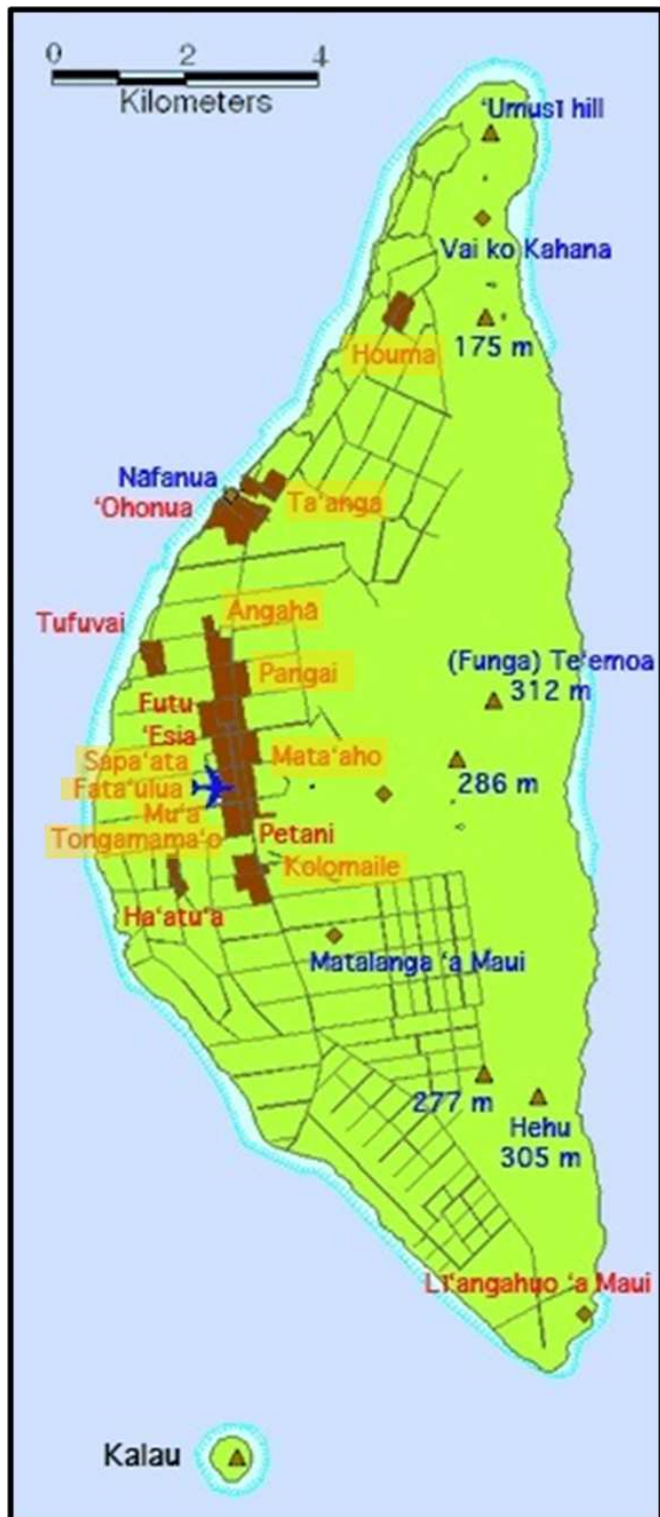
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MAP 2: MAP OF 'EUA ISLAND



**Selected Communities**

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Houma    | 6. Sapa'ata    |
| 2. Ta'anga  | 7. Fata'ulua   |
| 3. Angaha   | 8. Mu'a        |
| 4. Pangai   | 9. Tongamama'o |
| 5. Mata'aho | 10. Kolomaile  |

## ANNEX D: TEAM VISITS SCHEDULE

### TENTATIVE SCHEDULE SUSTAINABILITY STUDY ON MORDI TONGA TRUST COMMUNITY WORK 'EUA COMMUNITIES September 09 ~ 12, 2015

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
09 September Wednesday	04:30PM	<b>Team travel to 'Eua Island</b> <i>Real Tonga – Flight No. RT926</i> Fua'amotu Domestic Airport	Real Tonga Ph: (+676)23777 E: booking@realtonga.to
	05:15PM	<b>Team Check-in Accommodation</b> <i>Deep Resort</i> Tufuvai Community	Deep Resort Ph: (+676)50-421
	07:00PM	<b>Team Meeting</b> <b>Schedule discussion</b> Tufuvai Community	<b>Deep Resort</b> <b>Ph: (+676)50-421</b>
		<b>END DAY 1</b>	
10 September Monday	8.30AM	<b>Meeting with Mr Paula VehiTuai</b> <i>District</i> Office – 'Ohonua Market	Mr Paula VehiTuai Ph: (+676)8878906
	09:00AM	<b>Meeting with Mr. Tonga Faeamani</b> <i>Eua Government Representative</i> Molipeli – MAFFF HQ	Mr. Tonga Faeamani Ph: (+676) 7788267
	10:00AM	<b>Meeting with Houma Community</b> <i>Town Officer – TevitaLeha and the Village Committee</i> Houma Community	Mr. TevitaLeha Ph: (+676) 8611398
	12:00PM	<b>Meeting with Ta'anga Community</b> <i>Town Officer – Ma'afuLatu'ila and the Village Committee</i> Ta'anga Community	Mr. Ma'afuLatu'ila Ph: (+676)
	01:00PM	<b>Meeting with Angaha Community</b> <i>Town Officer – SuliasiFilihia and the Village Committee</i> Angaha Community	Mr. SuliasiFilihia Ph: (+676) 8650454
	03:00PM	<b>Meeting with Pangai Community</b> <i>Town Officer – KeuliLatu and the Village Committee</i> Pangai Community	Mr. KeuliLatu Ph: (+676)
	05:00PM	<b>Meeting with Mata'aho Community</b> <i>Town Officer – 'ApaiLu'au and the Village Committee</i> <i>District Officer – TuifioFinau (on travel but his assistant will be present)</i> Mata'aho Community	Mr. 'ApaiLu'au Ph: (+676) 7617566 MrTuifioFinau Ph: (+676)7717627/8721853
	07:00PM	<b>Team Debrief</b> <i>Deep Resort</i> Tufuvai Community	Ms. AfuafuKautoke Ph: (+676)8781176 E: <a href="mailto:kautoke_a@usp.ac.fj">kautoke_a@usp.ac.fj</a>
		<b>END OF DAY 3</b>	
11 September Friday	09:00AM	<b>Meeting with Sapa'ata Community</b> <i>Town Officer – Samiu Lama and the Village Committee</i> Sapa'ata Community	Mr. SamiuVea Lama Ph: (+676) 7711234
	11:00AM	<b>Meeting with Fata'ulua Community</b> <i>Town Officer – Moseselaukau and the Village Committee</i> Fata'ulua Community	Mr. Moseselaukau Ph: (+676) 7757269
	01:00PM	<b>Meeting with Mu'a Community</b> <i>Town Officer – SimipeliTua'i and the Village Committee</i> Mu'a Community	Mr. SimipeliTua'i Ph: (+676) 8429477
	3:00PM	<b>Meeting with Tongamama'o Community</b> <i>Town Officer – Tolofi Tonga and the Village Committee</i> Tongamama'o Community	Mr. Tolofi Tonga Ph: (+676) 8770263 E:
	05:00PM	<b>Meeting with Kolomaile Community</b>	

		<i>Town Officer – TevitaMa'u and the Village Committee</i> Kolomaile Community	Ph: (+676) E:
	07:00PM	<b>Team Debrief</b> <i>Deep Resort</i> Tufuvai Community	Ms. AfuafuKautoke Ph: (+676)8781176 E: <a href="mailto:kautoke_a@usp.ac.fj">kautoke_a@usp.ac.fj</a>
12 September Saturday	09:00AM	<b>Check in at 'Eua Airport</b> <i>Real Tonga - Flight No. RT926</i> Kaufana Airport	Real Tonga Ph: (+676)23777 E: <a href="mailto:booking@realtonga.to">booking@realtonga.to</a>
	10:35AM	<b>Depart Eua Islands</b>	Real Tonga Ph: (+676)23777 E: <a href="mailto:booking@realtonga.to">booking@realtonga.to</a>
	06:00PM	<b>END OF DAY 4</b>	

**TENTATIVE SCHEDULE**  
**SUSTAINABILITY STUDY ON MORDI TONGA TRUST COMMUNITY WORK**  
**VAVA'U COMMUNITIES**  
**September 16 ~ 18, 2015**

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
16 September Wednesday	01:00PM	<b>Team travel to Vava'u Island</b> <i>Real Tonga – Flight No. RT926</i> Fua'amotu Domestic Airport	Real Tonga Ph: (+676)23777 E: <a href="mailto:booking@realtonga.to">booking@realtonga.to</a>
	03:00PM	<b>Team Check-in Accommodation</b> <i>Hilltop Hotel</i> Holopeka	Hilltop Hotel Ph: (+676)
	4.00PM	<b>Meeting with Tefisi Community</b> <i>Town Officer – LingikoniKaafi and the Village Committee</i> Tefisi Community	MrLingikoniKaafi Ph: (+676)8403375/7529854
	05:30PM	<b>Meeting with Taoa Community</b> <i>Town Officer – KelepiKiokata and the Village Committee</i> Taoa Community	MrKelepiKiokata Ph: (+676)8760636
	7.00PM	<b>Meeting with Vaimalo Community</b> <i>Town Officer – Heneli Ale and the Village Committee</i>	MrHeneli Ale Ph: (+676)8897611/8417361
		<b>END OF DAY 1</b>	
17 September Thursday	7.00AM	<b>Leave from Neiafu to outer islands</b> <i>Neiafu Harbor</i>	
	9.00AM	<b>Meeting with Hunga Community</b> <i>Town Officer – Napa'aHalatanu and the Village Committee</i> Hunga Community	Mr. Napa'aHalatanu Ph: (+676)70 375/7557980
	11.30AM	<b>Meeting with Ovaka Community</b> <i>Town Officer – and the Village Committee</i> Ovaka Community	Mr. Valupeivaisima Ph: (+676) 883 7081
	1.30PM	<b>Meeting with Lape Community</b> <i>Town Officer – and the Village Committee</i> Lape Community	Mr. KaveingaTukuafu Ph: (+676)887 2709
	03:00PM	<b>Meeting with Matamaka Community</b> <i>Town Officer – and the Village Committee</i> Matamaka Community	Mr. Latu Manu Taufa Ph: (+676) 8760072
	04:30PM	<b>Meeting with 'Otea Community</b> <i>Town Officer – and the Village Committee</i> 'Otea Community	Mr. Kilisimasi MA'UKOLOA Ph: (+676) 12061
	07:00PM	<b>Team Debrief</b> <i>Hilltop Hotel</i> Holopeka	Ms. AfuafuKautoke Ph: (+676)8781176 E: <a href="mailto:kautoke_a@usp.ac.fj">kautoke_a@usp.ac.fj</a>
		<b>END OF DAY 2</b>	
18 September Friday	09:00AM	<b>Meeting with Holonga Community</b> <i>Town Officer – MausaLilo and the Village Committee</i> Holonga Community	Mr. MausaLilo Ph: (+676) 8866780
	11:00AM	<b>Meeting with Holeva Community</b> <i>Town Officer – MrUele Moala and the Village Committee</i>	Mr. Uele Moala Ph: (+676) 8879042

		Fua'amotu Domestic Airport	
	1.00PM	<b>Lunch &amp; project visits</b>	
	2.00PM	<b>Meeting with Town Officers &amp; District Officers</b> Petani Hall, Free Church of Tonga	MrUlaiasiVaisima Ph: (+676) 7530117
	4:00PM	<b>Check in at Vava'u Airport</b>	Real Tonga Ph: (+676)23777 E: booking@realtonga.to
	6.00PM	<b>Depart Vava'u Islands</b>	Real Tonga Ph: (+676)23777 E: booking@realtonga.to

**TENTATIVE SCHEDULE**  
**SUSTAINABILITY STUDY ON MORDI TONGA TRUST COMMUNITY WORK**  
**RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS**  
**September 14 ~ October 15, 2015**

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
14 September Monday	10.00AM	<b>Appointment with MrSoanePatolo</b> <i>Manager MORDI TT</i> MORDI Officer	Falefahi Tai Ph: (+676) 25995 E: <a href="mailto:falefahi@morditonga.to">falefahi@morditonga.to</a>
22 September Tuesday	08:30AM	<b>Appointment with Hon Minister SemisiFakahau</b> <i>MAFFF Minister</i> MAFFF Office	SiosianaPalefau Ph: (+676)23038 E: <a href="mailto:siosiana.palefau@mafff.gov.t">siosiana.palefau@mafff.gov.t</a> o
24 September Thursday	8.30AM	<b>Meeting with Hon Minister Fe'aoVakata&amp;Ms Ana Bing Fonua</b> <i>MOI Minister &amp; CEO</i> MOI Office	Pesi Ph: (+676) 24586 E: <a href="mailto:pesitai15@gmail.com">pesitai15@gmail.com</a>
	11:30AM	<b>Meeting with MrTatafuMoeaki</b> <i>MOFNP CEO</i> MOFNP Office	Ana Talau Ph: (+676) 7788267 E: <a href="mailto:atalau@finance.gov.to">atalau@finance.gov.to</a>
29 September Tuesday	02:00PM	<b>Meeting with DrReynold 'Ofanoa</b> <i>Head of Public Health Department</i> MOH Office	ReynoldOfanoa Ph: (+676) 8833179 E: <a href="mailto:rofanoa@health.gov.to">rofanoa@health.gov.to</a>
30 September Wednesday	8.00PM	<b>Meeting with Hon Minister 'EtuatLavulavu&amp; Ms Lucy Moala-Mafi</b> <i>MOI Minister &amp; Acting Minister for MET, MET CEO</i>	Ana Veikoso Ph: (+676) 23903 E: <a href="mailto:aveikoso@hotmail.com">aveikoso@hotmail.com</a> SioneMoala-Mafi Ph: 23100 E: <a href="mailto:moalamafi@gmail.com">moalamafi@gmail.com</a>
02 October Friday	9.00AM	<b>Meeting with Ms MilikaTuita</b> <i>UN Country Development Manager</i> Friends Cafe	MilikaTuita Ph: (+676) 7815142 E: <a href="mailto:milika.tuita@undp.org">milika.tuita@undp.org</a>
08 October Thursday	10.00AM	<b>Meeting with MORDI TT Staff/TRIP Staff</b> <i>MORDI TT/TRIP Staff</i> MORDI TT Office	FalefahiTaufa Ph: (+676) 25995 E: <a href="mailto:falefahi@morditonga.to">falefahi@morditonga.to</a>
12 October Monday	12.00PM	<b>Meeting with Mr Drew Havea</b> <i>Representative CSFT</i> CSFT Office	Drew Havea Ph: (+676) 28282 E: <a href="mailto:drewhavea@mac.com">drewhavea@mac.com</a>
	3.00PM	<b>Meeting with Lady 'AiniseSevele</b> <i>Chair Lady of MORDI TT</i> Sevele Residence	AiniseSevele Ph: (+676) 23889 E: <a href="mailto:feaomoehau@gmail.com">feaomoehau@gmail.com</a>
15 October Thursday	02:00PM	<b>Meeting with Mr Minoru Nishi Jr</b> <i>Member of MORDI TT's Board of Trustees</i> Nishi Office	Lucy Ph: (+676)43091

## ANNEX E: LISTS OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

### 1. Problems of Communities in 'Eua - 2014

Problems 2014	Pangai	'Esia	Fata'ulua	Futu	Mu'a	Sapa'ata	Tongamama'o	Houma	Mata'aho	Tufuvai	Angaha	Kolomaile	Ta'anga	Petani
Poor road in village and to plantation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Damaged or no community hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Poor standard education materials, facilities, swampy	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dirty community, abandoned allotments	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X
Livestock roaming and damages	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Dirty, damaged water pump. Lack of water storage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Damaged and lack of street lights	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Lack of seedlings to plant	X											X		
Family needs not met	X													
No sports field, equipment for youth	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Inadequate means of student commuting		X						X					X	
Lack of flush toilets		X	X		X			X	X	X		X	X	X
Lack or poor European style kitchen					X				X					
Unavailability of definite market (local/overseas) and handicraft centres					X			X	X	X		X		X
Lack/No fishing equipment		X						X	X	X		X		
Lack or no agricultural equipment			X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
No fence for livestock				X	X							X		
Inconvenient for disabilities to commute				X										
No fence for community hall				X										



No exercising gears for disabilities						X									
Lack of commercial farming							X								
Unavailability of first aid, emergency kits							X					X			
No cooler mortuary								X							
No district clinic/Hospital facility no satisfactory								X				X			
No septic truck								X	X	X					X
No equipment for youth to use								X		X					
Lack of handicraft equipments									X						
Unavailability of women working centre									X						
Swampy village area									X						
Youth unemployment									X						
Rubbish dump affects community health											X				
Few registered tax and town allotment											X				
Poor/No village fence												X	X		
Kindergarten building is old with no permanent teacher												X			
No bus, bus station/stop for school children													X		
Village erosion from heavy rain													X		

## 2. Problems of Communities in Vava'u– 2014: Hahake, Hihifo&Leimatu'a Districts

Problems 2014	Holeva	Koloa	Ha'alaufuli	Ha'akio	Ta'anea	Tu'anekeviale	Houma	Mangia	Longomapu	Tu'anuku	Tefisi	Vaimalō	Taoa	Holonga	Leimatu'a
Unsafe causeway and cause problems to marine animals	X				X										
Insufficient/Lack of school transport (bus)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Land erosion	X	X	X						X		X		X		
Water problems (pump machine, water storage, water lens)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roaming livestock damages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
No school for early childhood learners	X								X						
Poor toilet condition, lack of flush toilet, pit toilets affect environment	X				X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
No/Lack ofagriculturalequipments	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Damaged/No community hall	X		X					X			X		X		
Poor condition of current kitchens	X									X				X	X
Unavailability of definite market (local/overseas) and handicraft centres	X				X		X	X							X
Poor standard education materials, facilities, swampy	X	X		X											
No rubbish dispose area	X														
No/Lack of fishing equipments	X	X		X		X			X						
No community cleaning equipments	X			X											
Distance of transportation from town to Neiafu		X													
Dirty village, unclean vacant households		X	X						X				X	X	
Damaged/Less street lights		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Poor road in village and to plantation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No sports field, equipment		X	X				X			X	X		X	X	X

for youth															
No/Poor condition of mat weaving house			X		X	X			X					X	X
No/Lack of access to computer and internet			X					X		X	X		X	X	X
Increase incidences of breaking the law			X		X	X									
No evacuation center			X	X		X						X			
Plant diseases			X												
Lack of access to healthy food						X	X								
No rubbish truck				X											
High unemployment						X	X	X	X						X
Teacher and place for night classes						X									
Government decisions result with environmental problems						X									
Lack of seedlings to plant							X				X			X	X
Shallow wharf									X						
No rubbish truck									X	X					
Poor condition/damaged wharf										X	X	X			
Lack technical skills to train youth (handicrafts, sewing, cooking)										X			X		
Poor standard education materials, facilities													X		
No peace corps quarter														X	
Increasing school dropouts															X
No district health clinic															X

### 3. Problems of Communities in Vava'u– 2014: Leimatu'a, Motu&Neiafu Districts

Problems 2014	Feletoa	Mataika	Hunga	Ovaka	Lape	Nuapapu	Matamaka	Falevai	'Otea	Kapa	Taunga	Ofu	Olo'ua	'Okoa	Toula
Unsafe causeway and cause problems to marine animals														X	
Insufficient/Lack of school transport (bus)		X												X	X
Land erosion				X			X		X	X		X	X		
Water problems (pump machine, lack of water storage, water lens, intoxicated water)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roaming livestock damages	X	X	X					X	X	X		X		X	X
No school and materials for early childhood learners	X			X		X					X		X		
Poor toilet condition, lack of flush toilet, pit toilets affect environment	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No/Lack of agricultural equipments	X	X							X	X		X			X
Damaged/No community hall	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X		
Poor condition of current kitchens		X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X
Unavailability of definite market (local/overseas) and handicraft centres	X	X			X		X								
Rubbish located near to community														X	
No/Lack of fishing equipments					X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
No community cleaning equipments	X														
Dirty village, unclean vacant households								X							X
Damaged/Less street lights		X													X
Poor road in village and to plantation	X	X	X			X		X	X	X			X		X
No sports field, equipment for youth	X	X					X		X						X

No/Poor condition of mat weaving house for women work			X											X	
No/Lack of access to computer and internet											X				X
High youth unemployment rate					X									X	
Lack of seedlings to plant						X									
Shallow wharf			X							X					
No/Poor condition/damaged wharf and terminal					X		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Lack technical skills and equipments (handicrafts, sewing, cooking, tourism)				X		X							X		
No district health clinic			X		X										
No life boat		X													
Community not safe from tsunami			X												
Difficulty in unloading cargo			X												
No patrol boat and emergency aid			X							X					
Lack/No of buoys at sea				X			X								
Poor and damage pig fence															
No network connection (phone)				X											
Damaged boundary fence					X			X							
Damaged property fence					X										
Swamp village						X									
No ice crushing machine						X									
No cement stove															
No teacher accommodation								X	X						
No boat slipway								X							
Increasing boat damages								X							
No community transportation										X					
No community library															X



#### 4. Problems of Communities in Vava'u– 2014: Neiafu&Pangaimotu Districts

Problems 2014	'Utui	Fungamisi	Falaleu	Makave	Neiafu	'Utungake	'Utulei	Talihau	Pangaimotu						
Insufficient/Lack of school transport (bus)	X						X	X							
Land erosion						X		X							
Water problems (pump machine, lack of water storage, water lens, intoxicated water)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Roaming livestock damages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
No school and materials for early childhood learners						X			X						
Poor toilet condition, lack of flush toilet, pit toilets affect environment	X	X		X	X										
No/Lack of agricultural equipment	X		X		X			X	X						
Damaged/No community hall	X	X	X		X	X		X	X						
Poor condition of current kitchens	X			X			X								
Unavailability of definite market (local/overseas) and handicraft centres				X		X			X						
No/Lack of fishing equipments									X						
Dirty village, unclean vacant households	X	X			X	X		X	X						
Damaged/Less street lights		X	X	X	X		X		X						
Poor road in village and to plantation	X		X	X	X		X	X	X						
No sports field, equipment for youth	X		X	X		X	X	X							
No/Poor condition of mat weaving house for women work				X											
No/Lack of access to computer and internet		X				X	X	X							

High youth unemployment rate					X	X			X						
Lack of seedlings to plant						X	X								
No/Poor condition/damaged wharf and terminal							X								
Lack technical skills and equipment (handicrafts, sewing, cooking, tourism)									X						
Increasing school dropouts			X		X										
Increase littering			X												
Poor human and capital resources in hospital					X				X						
No adequate parking in town					X										
No foreshore							X								



**Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation**

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