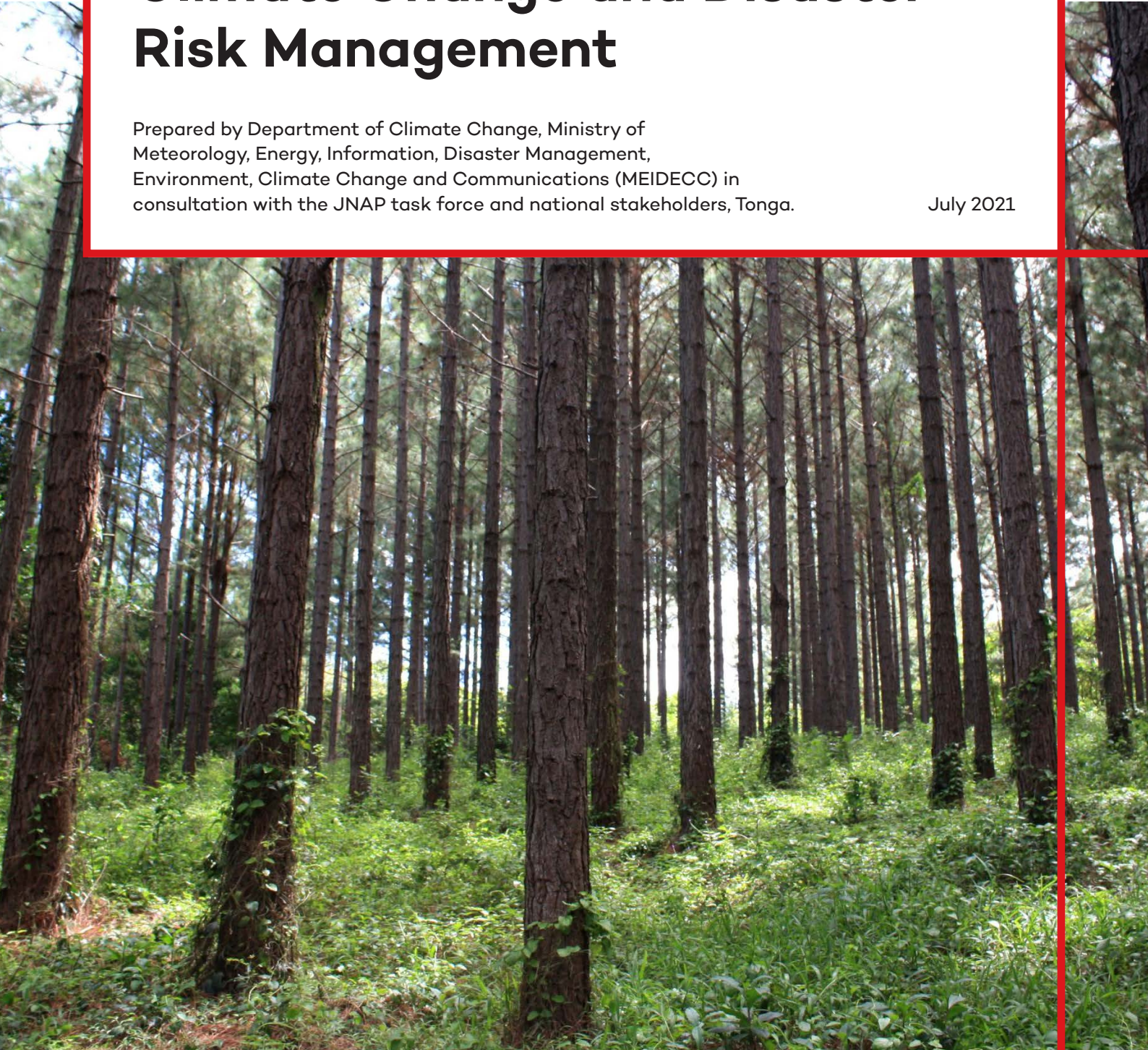




# Progress Report of the Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Prepared by Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) in consultation with the JNAP task force and national stakeholders, Tonga.

July 2021



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## **Acknowledgements**

In 2019, the USAID Climate Ready project provided technical support to the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the JNAP Secretariat to design and develop the Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2018-2028 (JNAP2) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System. The design and roll-out of the JNAP2 M&E System was further supported by nine other government ministries and non-government agencies. The compilation of this first Progress Report of the JNAP2 was a collaborative effort between the JNAP Secretariat, DCC and the National Planning Division (NPD). The JNAP2 M&E Reporting System was designed to support the inclusive engagement of stakeholders from multiple sectors and governance levels in Tonga's resilient development process. The knowledge and information used to compile this report was gathered via the ministry corporate plan reporting process administered by the NPD on a quarterly basis. The analysis of reporting data was conducted by the JNAP Secretariat and the DCC.

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## **About the NAP Global Network**

The NAP Global Network was established in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes and to help accelerate climate change adaptation efforts around the world. To this end, the Network facilitates sustained learning and exchanges among countries of the South, supports national efforts to develop and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and strengthens bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors by coordinating donor contributions. The Network comprises representatives from over 140 countries involved in the development and implementation of NAPs, together with 11 bilateral donors. Its activities are supported financially by Germany, Austria, Canada, and the United States. Its Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, please visit [www.napglobalnetwork.org](http://www.napglobalnetwork.org).

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**July 2021**



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# Acronyms

<b>CCDRR</b>	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>CP</b>	Corporate Plan
<b>DCC</b>	Department of Climate Change
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GESI</b>	Gender Equality Social Inclusion
<b>FRDP</b>	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
<b>FPR</b>	Framework for Pacific Regionalism
<b>JNAP</b>	Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>M&amp;E</b>	monitoring and evaluation
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries
<b>MEIDECC</b>	Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications
<b>NCCCC</b>	National Climate Change Coordinating Committee
<b>NPD</b>	National Planning Division
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SFDRR</b>	Sendai Framework for Resilient Development
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing State
<b>SAMOA</b>	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
<b>SMA</b>	Special Management Area
<b>TRT</b>	Tonga Resilience Target
<b>TSDF</b>	Tonga Strategic Development Framework
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>USAID</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development

# 1.0 Introduction

This is the first *Progress Report of the Second Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2018–2028* (JNAP2). Tonga pioneered the integration of climate change and disaster risk management into a single policy framework in 2010 and named it the *Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2010–2015* (JNAP).<sup>1</sup> The JNAP2 is an extension of that report.

The JNAP's vision is for “a Tonga that is Resilient to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks, and is able to protect and safeguard its present and future citizens.”<sup>2</sup> Its mission is “to develop a Resilient Tonga through an inclusive, participatory approach that is based on good governance, builds knowledgeable, proactive communities and support a strong, sustainable development pathway.”<sup>3</sup> This overarching agenda shapes the JNAP2's targets, objectives, and activities and aligns them with key national policies developed prior to 2018, including the *2016 Tonga Climate Change Policy*<sup>4</sup> and the *Tonga Strategic Development 2015–2025* (TSDF). The TSDF is the overarching policy framework of all the plans, including the JNAP2 monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

In 2019, the *JNAP2 M&E System Guide and Standard Operating Procedure* was developed to guide the assessment of progress toward implementing the JNAP2 activities (process) and to evaluate its effectiveness in strengthening resilience (outcomes) while contributing to Tonga's national sustainable development goals (impact). The JNAP2 M&E system is framed by the 22 Tonga Resilience Targets (TRTs) and the six strategic objectives that branch into 25 sub-objectives and 92 activities.<sup>5</sup> This progress report assesses the extent to which the 92 activities have been achieved and identifies ways to improve future implementation across sectors. As this is the very first progress report for the JNAP2, it serves the dual purpose of assessing: (i) if progress was made on activities over the past 3 months and (ii) the implementation stage of activities to date.

Consistent with the *JNAP2 M&E System Guide and Standard Operating Procedure*, the defined quarterly time frame of the JNAP2 Progress Report was intended to align with the ministry Corporate Plans (CPs). The CPs report to nationally defined sustainable development indicators, within which 69 indicators of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are

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<sup>1</sup> Government of Tonga. (2010). *Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) 2010–2015*. Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Government of Tonga. (2016). *Tonga Climate Change Policy 2035*. Department of Climate Change, MEIDECC.

<sup>5</sup> The development of the JNAP2 M&E system was, in itself, the implementation of JNAP2 Activity 1.1.2. Moreover, the gathering and analysis of data and information from various sectors regarding climate change and disaster risk and impact management is core to mainstreaming the JNAP2 nationally and sub-nationally and across varied stakeholders including government, industries, and the community.

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embedded. A process of integrating the activities of the JNAP2 into the relevant sector ministry CPs was jointly initiated and coordinated by the National Planning Department (NPD) at the Prime Minister's Office and the JNAP Secretariat of the Climate Change Department at the Department of Climate Change, MEIDECC. As such, this first progress report of the JNAP2 shows the extent to which activities have been integrated into corporate planning and reporting processes across sectors.

The intention of this report is primarily to inform the JNAP Taskforce about the status of the JNAP2 implementation and offer recommendations on how future implementation could be improved. It also serves to inform stakeholders and decision-makers in government, industry, civil society agencies, and regional and international partners on what (and how) Tonga is doing in its quest for resilient and sustainable development as well as invite and coordinate interest and input toward this journey.

## 2.0 Approach Used for Developing This Progress Report

The JNAP2 M&E system guide frames the assessment of processes and outcomes according to the 22 TRTs and the six strategic objectives in an intersecting way (See Table 1). The 22 TRTs comprise sector-specific and cross-sector targets. Two targets (12 and 22) are further branched into two sub-categories (a and b). The JNAP2 aims to achieve the 22 TRTs via the implementation of six strategic objectives, namely:

1. Mainstreaming climate change & disaster risk management approaches (Mainstreaming)
2. Research, monitoring & management of data information (Knowledge Management)
3. Resilience-building response capacity (Capacity)
4. Resilience-building actions (Actions)
5. Financing (Financing)
6. Regional & international cooperation (Cooperation)

The JNAP2's six strategic objectives branch into 25 sub-objectives and 92 activities. Each of the 92 activities is tagged to at least one of the 22 TRTs, as shown in Tables 1 and 2, to constitute the JNAP2 progress monitoring questionnaire. As shown in Annex 1, the questionnaire comprised five key questions:

1. To what extent have the JNAP2 activities been integrated into the Ministry's Corporate Planning and Reporting process?
2. What progress has been made in activity implementation in the last 3 months?
3. What is the implementation status of all JNAP2 activities?
4. What capacity issues need to be addressed to facilitate the implementation of JNAP2 activities in the next three months?
5. What lessons and opportunities can be drawn from this reporting period?

Each questionnaire was sent to ministries identified as JNAP2 reporting focal points (see Table 1). The 92 JNAP2 activities were each allocated to at least one TRT area, such that one activity may be asked by between 1 and 17 (of the 22) focal points.

Prior to disseminating the questionnaire, the JNAP Secretariat and NPD met with various stakeholders to integrate, as much as possible, the JNAP2 activities into the respective ministry CP to streamline and expedite implementation and reporting processes between the JNAP2 and the TSDF. The questionnaire was disseminated and gathered via the CP reporting process administered by the NPD. The completed JNAP2 progress monitoring questionnaire was then collated by the NPD and submitted to the JNAP Secretariat for data entry, analysis, and reporting.



This progress report presents the results of the data gathered from the questionnaire describing the progress made toward implementing the respective 92 activities under the six objectives of the JNAP2.

**Table 1. Resilient Tonga target focal points and activity allocations**

Resilient Tonga target area	Agency	Number of JNAP2 activities allocated	Activity reference (Key: 1.3.2 is Objective 1, Sub-objective 3, Activity 2)
<b>SECTOR-SPECIFIC TARGETS</b>			
T1: Coastal Management	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	8	1.3.2/1.3.3/1.3.6/2.2.2/2.2.3/2.3.3/4.1.1/4.1.5
T2: Transport and Telecommunications Infrastructure	Ministry of Infrastructure	8	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.3.11/2.1.5/3.6.7/4.1.2/4.1.5
T3: Public, Community, and Private Building Infrastructure	Ministry of Infrastructure	5	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/2.1.5/4.1.5
T4: Fisheries	Ministry of Fisheries	6	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/4.2.1/ 4.2.2/4.2.3
T5: Energy	Energy Department, MEIDECC	10	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.3.8/1.3.10/1.3.11/2.1.5/3.6.5/3.6.6/4.1.3
T6: Agriculture	Agriculture Department, MAFF	5	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/2.1.5/4.1.4
T7: Forestry and Agroforestry	Forestry Department, MAFF	5	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.3.4/2.1.5/
T8: Biodiversity	Environment Department, MEIDECC	7	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.3.7/2.1.5/3.6.5/4.1.5
T9: Tourism	Ministry of Tourism	4	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/2.1.5
T10: Water Security	Tonga Water Board	6	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.4.2/2.1.5/2.3.3
T11: Waste/Ocean Pollution	Environment Department, MEIDECC	5	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/2.1.5/3.6.7
T16: Education	Ministry of Education	7	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/3.4.1/3.5.1/3.5.2/3.5.3
T18: Private Sector/Civil Society	Tonga Chamber of Commerce/TANGO	5	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/2.1.5/3.2.2/
T21: Health	Ministry of Health	4	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/2.1.5

Resilient Tonga target area	Agency	Number of JNAP2 activities allocated	Activity reference (Key: 1.3.2 is Objective 1, Sub-objective 3, Activity 2)
<b>CROSS-SECTOR TARGETS</b>			
T12: Community Resilience	NEMO and Climate Change Department, MEIDECC Ministry of Internal Affairs	12a: 21	1.2.3/1.2.4/1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.4.1/1.4.3/1.4.4/1.5.1/1.5.2/1.5.3/2.1.5/2.1.7/3.2.1/3.3.1/3.3.2/3.6.2/3.6.4/5.3.1/5.3.3/5.4.2
		12b:10	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.5.1/1.5.2/1.5.3/2.1.5/2.1.7/3.6.2/4.1.5
T13: National Decision Making	JNAP Secretariat, MEIDECC	6	1.1.1/1.2.3/2.4.1/2.4.2/4.3.1/6.1.1
T14: Mainstreaming	MEIDECC	12	1.1.1/1.1.2/1.2.1/1.2.2/1.2.4/1.3.12/3.1.1/3.1.2/3.2.3/5.4.1/5.5.1/6.2.2
T15: Climate Information Services	Meteorology Department, MEIDECC	4	2.3.1/2.3.2/2.3.4/3.6.2
T17: Gender and Social Inclusivity (GESI)	Gender Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs	10	1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/1.5.1/1.5.3/2.1.7/3.3.1/3.6.1/3.6.3/5.3.3
T19: Sustainability	National Planning Department, Prime Minister's Office	3	2.1.5/5.5.1/6.2.1
T20: Climate Finance	Climate Change Department, MEIDECC	10	5.1.1/5.1.2/5.1.3/5.2.1/5.2.2/5.2.3/5.2.4/5.2.5/5.3.2/6.1.1
T22: Information and Knowledge Management (IKM)	JNAP Secretariat, MEIDECC	22A:9	2.1.5/2.1.6/2.2.1/3.1.1/3.1.2/3.5.3/4.4.1/5.2.3/6.1.2
		22B:9	2.1.5/2.1.6/2.2.1/3.1.1/3.1.2/3.5.3/4.4.1/5.2.3/6.1.2

**Table 2.** JNAP2 activity allocation by target areas

JNAP2 Activity	Target Areas																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22A	22B
<b>OBJ 1: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE &amp; DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES (MAINSTREAMING)</b>																								
1.1.1														x	x									
1.1.2															x									
1.1.3																								
1.2.1															x									
1.2.2															x									
1.2.3												x		x										
1.2.4												x			x									
1.3.1		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x		
1.3.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x		
1.3.3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x		
1.3.4							x																	
1.3.5										x	x													
1.3.6	x																							
1.3.7								x																
1.3.8					x																			
1.3.9																								
1.3.10					x																			
1.3.11		x			x																			
1.3.12															x									
1.4.1												x												
1.4.2										x														
1.4.3												x												
1.4.4												x												
1.5.1												x	x					x						
1.5.2												x	x											
1.5.3												x	x					x						

JNAP2 Activity	Target Areas																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22A	22B	
OBJ 2: RESEARCH, MONITORING, & MANAGEMENT OF DATA INFORMATION (KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT)																									
2.1.1																									
2.1.2																									
2.1.3																									
2.1.4																									
2.1.5		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		x	x	x	
2.1.6																							x	x	
2.1.7												x	x					x							
2.1.8																									
2.2.1																							x	x	
2.2.2	x																								
2.2.3	x																								
2.2.4																									
2.3.1																x									
2.3.2																x									
2.3.3	x									x															
2.3.4																x									
2.4.1														x											
2.4.2														x											
OBJ 3: RESILIENCE-BUILDING RESPONSE CAPACITY (CAPACITY)																									
3.1.1															x								x	x	
3.1.2															x								x	x	
3.2.1												x													
3.2.2																			x						
3.2.3															x										
3.3.1												x							x						
3.3.2												x													
3.4.1																	x								

JNAP2 Activity	Target Areas																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22A	22B
3.5.1																	x							
3.5.2																	x							
3.5.3																	x						x	x
3.6.1																		x						
3.6.2													x			x								
3.6.3																		x						
3.6.4																								
3.6.5					x			x																
3.6.6					x																			
3.6.7		x									x													
OBJ 4: RESILIENCE-BUILDING ACTIONS (ACTIONS)																								
4.1.1	x	x																						
4.1.2		x																						
4.1.3					x																			
4.1.4						x																		
4.1.5	x		x					x					x											
4.2.1					x																			
4.2.2					x																			
4.2.3					x																			
4.3.1														x										
4.4.1																							x	x
OBJ 5: FINANCING FOR RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT (FINANCING)																								
5.1.1																					x			
5.1.2																					x			
5.1.3																					x			
5.2.1																					x			
5.2.2																					x			
5.2.3																					x		x	x



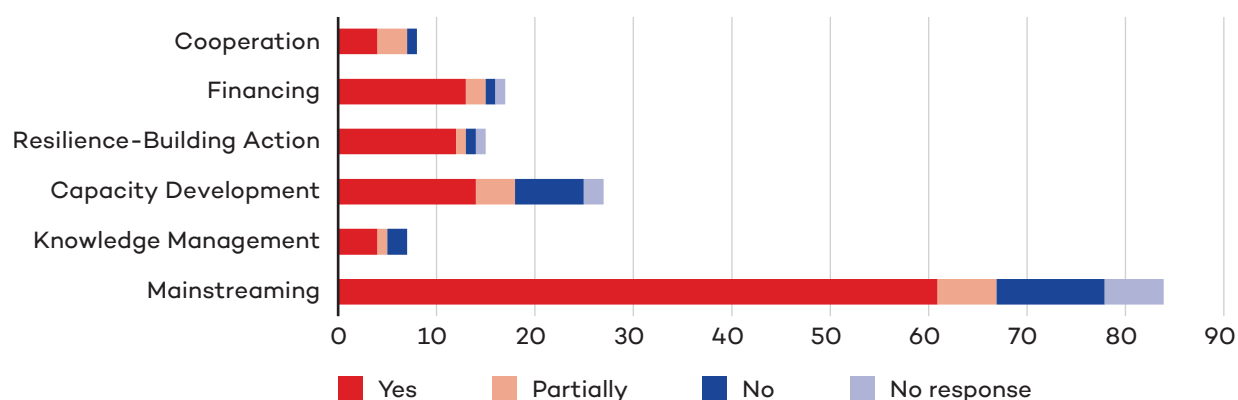
JNAP2 Activity	Target Areas																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22A	22B
5.2.4																					X			
5.2.5																					X			
5.3.1												X												
5.3.2																					X			
5.3.3												X						X						
5.3.4																								
5.4.1															X									
5.4.2												X												
5.5.1															X					X				
OBJ 6: REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (COOPERATION)																								
6.1.1														X							X			
6.1.2														X							X			
6.2.1																							X	X
6.2.2																				X				

## 3.0 Results

### 3.1 Integration of JNAP2 Activities Into the Ministry Corporate Planning and Reporting Process

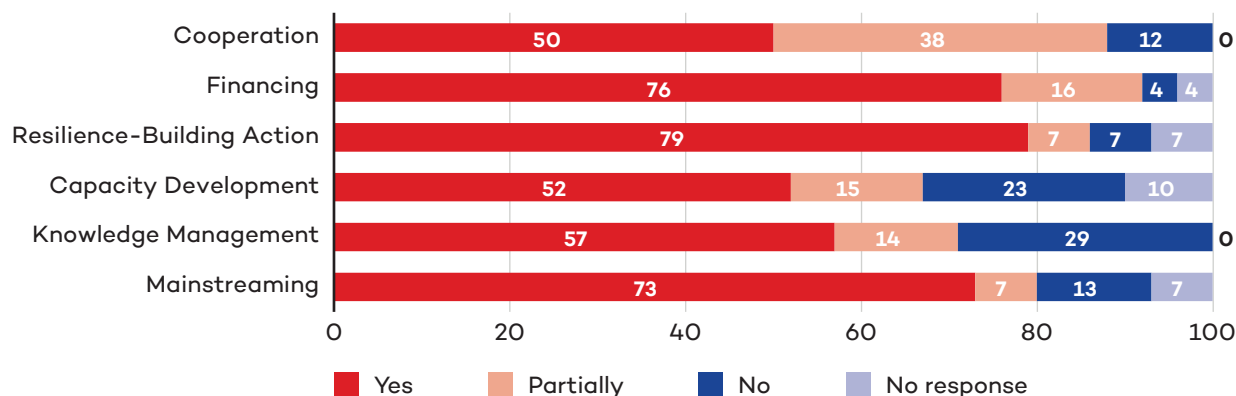
The 22 target focal point respondents were asked to indicate if their allocated JNAP2 activities had been incorporated into their respective CPs. A “yes” meant that their allocated JNAP2 activities had been incorporated and a “no” meant that the activities had not been incorporated. In cases where the activities were somewhat reflected in the CP, respondents were to indicate “partially.” The responses from the 22 respondents were analyzed according to the six strategic objectives of the JNAP2 based on frequency in Figure 1 and proportion in Figure 2.

**Figure 1.** Number JNAP2 activities integrated by theme



The survey results in Figure 1 show that most JNAP2 activities across all six thematic objectives have been incorporated into the respective CPs. The results presented in Figure 2 further demonstrate the differences in the proportional extent to which activities have been integrated, ranging from the most to the least integrated objective.

**Figure 2. Percentage of JNAP activities integrated by theme**



The results in Figure 2 showed that Objective 3, Resilience-building actions, had the most activities integrated at 79%. Objective 5 Financing was second most integrated at 76%. This was respectively followed by: Objective 1 Mainstreaming at 73%; Objective 2 Knowledge Management at 57%; Objective 3 Capacity at 52%; and Objective 6 Cooperation, the least integrated theme at 50%. It is worth noting, however, that a significant 38% of Cooperation activities are partially incorporated into the CPs.

Activities within the following sub-objectives were among the most integrated:

- **Resilience-building action:** design and implementation of “pipeline programmes”; activities to improve fisheries and aquaculture
- **Finance:** stakeholder access to resilience finance; financing for community development plans
- **Mainstreaming:** Strengthen existing decision-making structures, in particular the National Climate Change Coordinating Committee (NCCCC) and the Environment and Climate Change Standing Committee in Parliament.

Activities within the following sub-objectives were among the least integrated or reported:

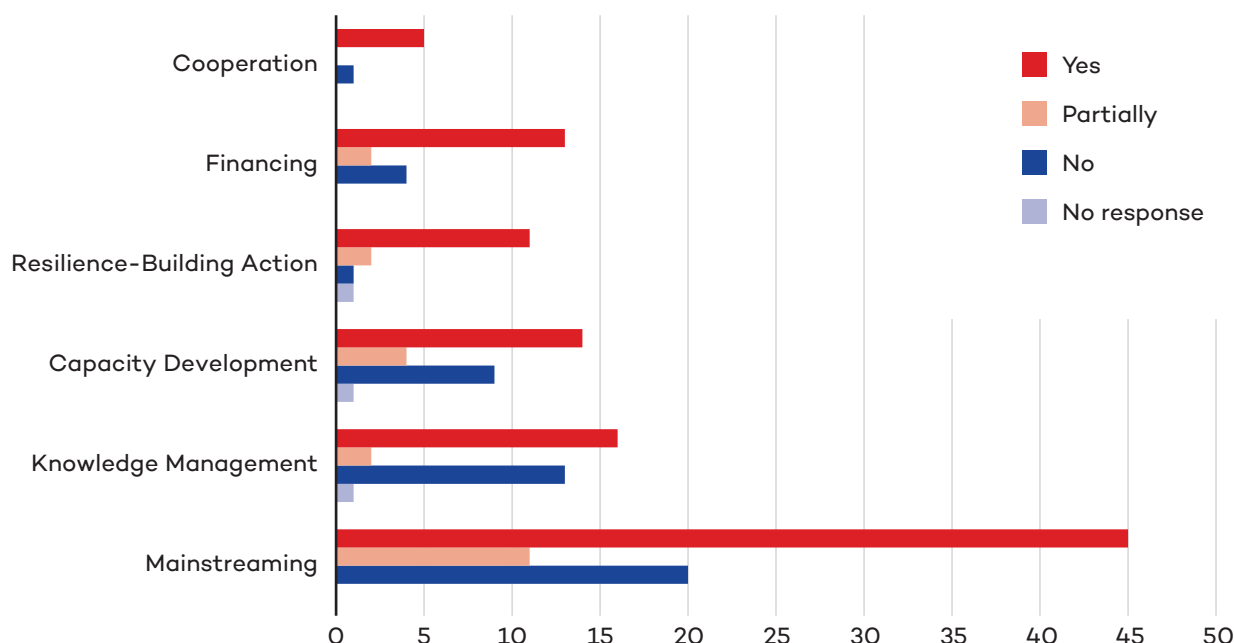
- **Knowledge management:** Progressively implement national-level actions from relevant sector plans aimed at achieving the identified targets for the Tonga Climate Change Policy: A Resilient Tonga by 2035.
- **Capacity development:** Develop and implement a development partner’s coordination mechanism for all relevant funding to ensure full alignment with JNAP2.
- **Cooperation:** Identify and work with regional and international agencies that are best able to support the required transformation to a Resilient Tonga by 2035.

## 3.2 Progress Made With Implementing JNAP2 Activities in the Last 3 Months

Respondents were asked about the progress of their allocated activities over the past 3 months, July to September of 2020. A “yes” or “partial” response was reflective of the significance of the progress (yes for more and partial for less), while a “no” meant that no progress was made over

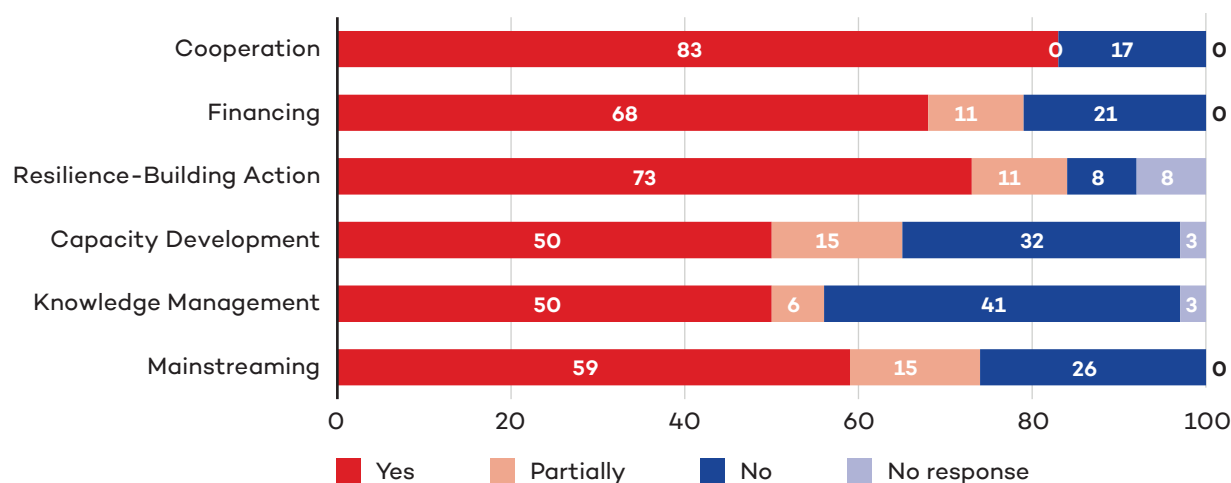
the past 3 months. The results in Figure 3 show the number of JNAP2 activities across sectors where progress was observed, while Figure 4 shows the proportion of activity progress within each thematic objective.

**Figure 3. Survey results on progress made with implementing JNAP2 activities in the last 3 months**



The survey results in Figure 3 show that most activities within each objective area progressed in the past 3 months. Figure 3 also shows that a significant number of activities did not progress in the same period (48 across all six objectives). The proportional differences in activity progress within each objective are represented in Figure 4 in percentage form and show that at least 50% of most activities within each objective theme had progressed in the past quarter.

**Figure 4. Percentage of progress in JNAP2 activities in the past 3 months by objective**



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The results in Figure 4 show that the most progress was made in the implementation of Objective 6, where 83% of the responses on Cooperation were reported to have progressed in the past 3 months. The second most reported progress in the last quarter was in the implementation of Objective 4, related to Actions, with 73% of the responses indicating progress. This was respectively followed by: Objective 5 Financing at 73%; Objective 1 Mainstreaming at 59%, and Capacity and Knowledge Management (Objectives 2 and 3) both at 50%.

The following sub-objectives indicate where most activities seem to have progressed in the past within each of the six JNAP2 thematic objectives:

- **Cooperation:** Continue to participate in all relevant regional and international forums and negotiations and strongly promote the policy goal and associated targets of A Resilient Tonga by 2035.
- **Actions:** Design and implement key resilience “pipeline programmes” for A Resilient Tonga by 2035.
- **Financing:** Develop and implement a strategy for supporting communities, including women, youth, and vulnerable groups, to directly access relevant funding to implement community development plans that are fully aligned with the goals and targets of A Resilient Tonga by 2035.

Alternatively, activities of the following sub-objectives within each of the six JNAP2 objectives were found to have progressed the least:

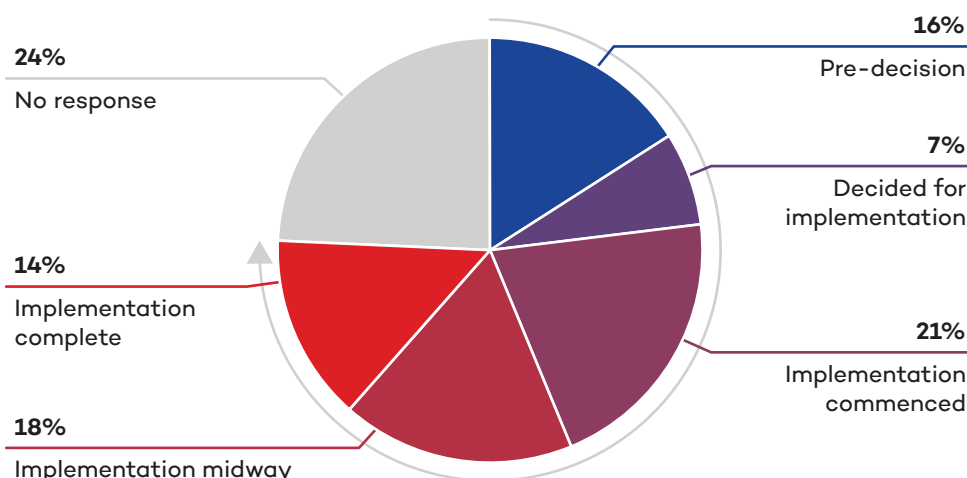
- **Mainstreaming:** Develop and implement prioritised sector-resilient plans such as biodiversity, education, energy, fisheries, forestry, health, infrastructure, land, water, and youth, including supporting policies and legislation where necessary.
- **Capacity development:** Implement systematic capacity-building programmes on resilience in a consistent and coordinated manner for all government ministries, the private sector, and civil society to ensure a “whole of Tonga” approach to achieving the goal of a Resilient Tonga.
- **Knowledge management:** Identify national capacity needs for climate resilience research, M&E, data acquisition, and information and knowledge management. Priorities include enhancing data analysis, gender analysis, vulnerability assessment, and cost-benefit analysis, and developing appropriate capacity-building programmes for implementation.

### 3.3 Implementation Status

The survey also sought to assess the implementation status of all activities under the six objectives of the JNAP2 from inception to September 2020. Respondents were asked to identify each activity’s implementation status according to five progressive stages. As shown in Figure 5, over half of all responses indicated that activity implementation was at the commencement (21%), midway (18%), or completion stage (14%). Up to 16% of responses related to activities that had yet to be decided/approved for implementation, while 7% had been decided upon and were awaiting resource commitment for implementation. About a quarter (24%) of responses were not received from assigned stakeholders.

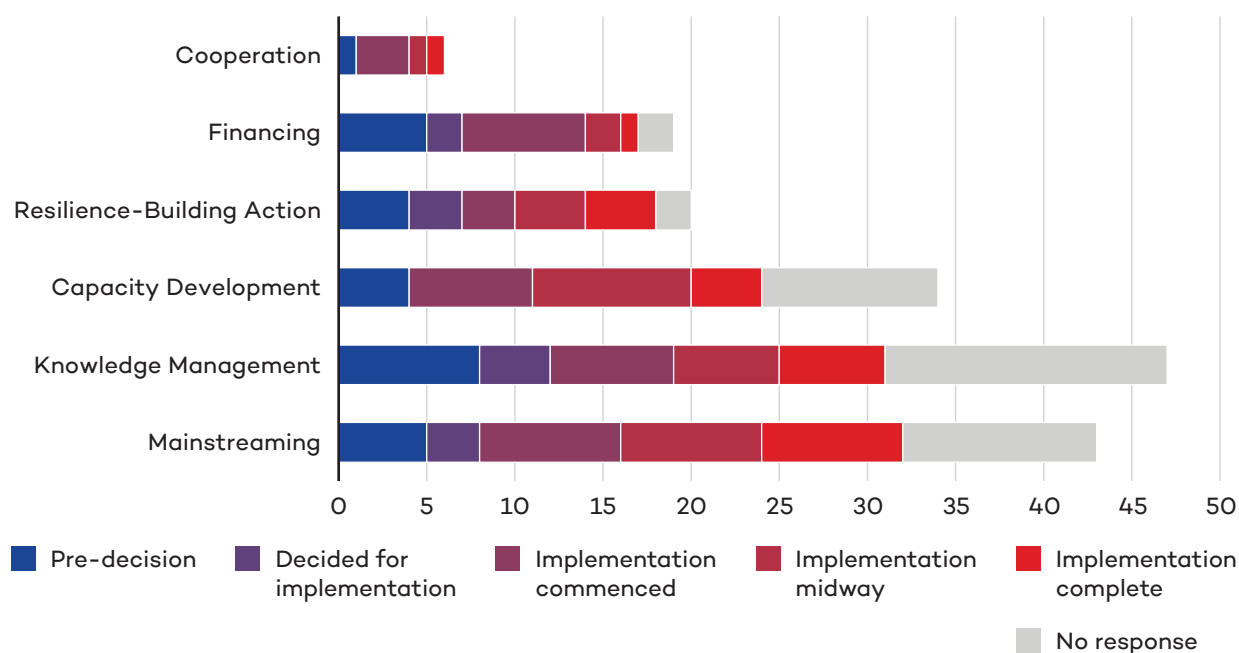


**Figure 5. Implementation status of JNAP2 activities**



The disaggregation of the responses to activity implementation status according to the six JNAP2 objectives showed various levels of progress, as shown in Figure 6. The analysis showed that activities under Objective 6 were at the most advanced stage of implementation, consecutively followed by activities under Action (Objective 4), Capacity (Objective 3), Financing (Objective 5), Knowledge Management (Objective 2), and finally, Mainstreaming (Objective 1). The level of progress for implementing the activities under each objective seemed to be determined by the volume of activities and stakeholders respectively engaged. For example, Mainstreaming (Objective 1), which has the highest number of activities and stakeholders engaged, showed the lowest level of progress compared to Cooperation, which has the fewest number of activities to complete.

**Figure 6. Implementation status of JNAP2 activities**



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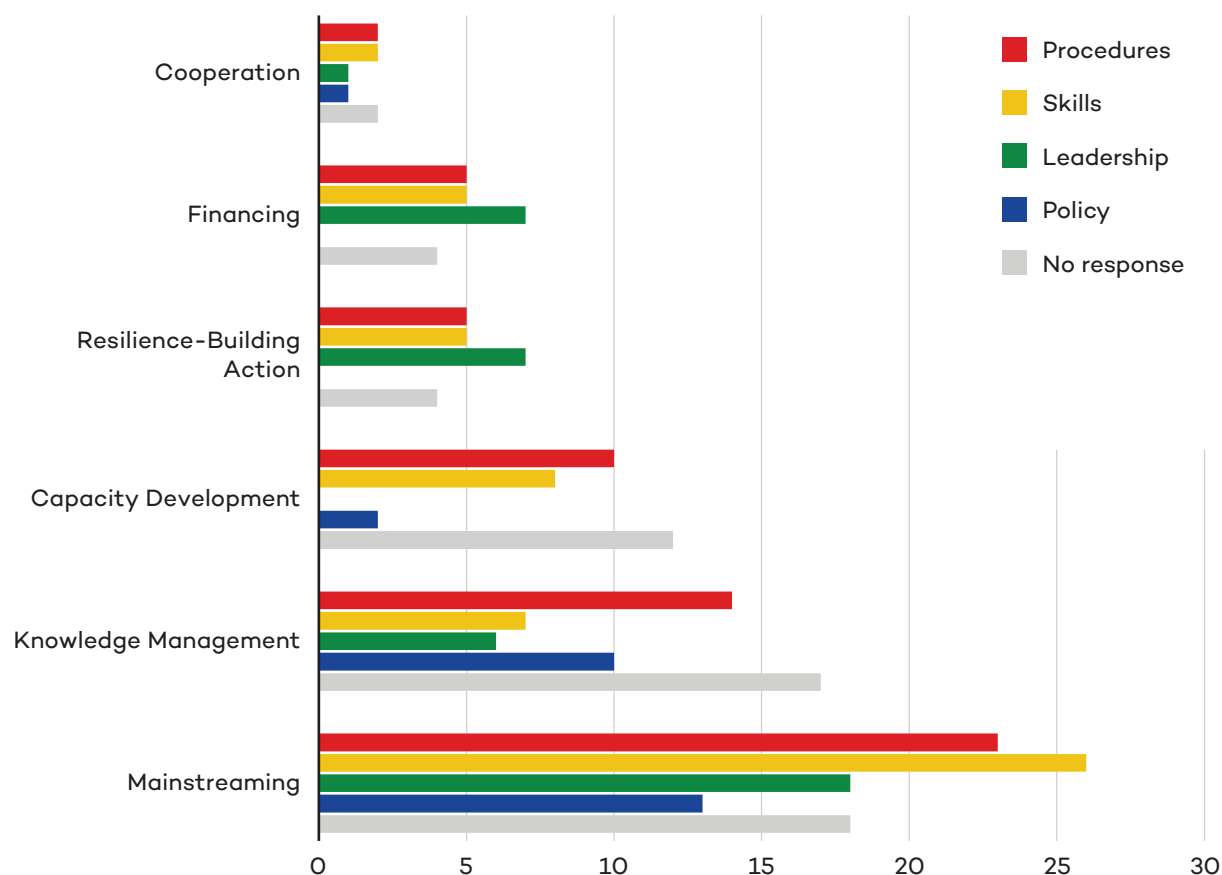
The following is a brief summary of implementation according to each thematic objective, from most to least advanced:

1. **Regional and international cooperation:** JNAP2 Objective 6 (Cooperation) comprises four activities to which six stakeholders responded. Of the responses received 14% were in the pre-decision stage, 43% had commenced implementation, 14% were midway through implementation, and 29% had completed implementation.
2. **Resilience-building actions:** JNAP2 Objective 4 (Action) comprises 10 activities for which 20 responses were gathered. Of these responses, 20% were in the pre-decision stage, 15% had commenced implementation, 20% were midway through implementation, and 20% had completed implementation. Up to 10% of responses to survey questions were not received.
3. **Resilience-building response capacity:** JNAP2 Objective 3 (Capacity) comprises 18 activities to which 34 responses were gathered. Of these responses, 12% were in the pre-decision stage, 21% had commenced implementation, 26% were midway through implementation, and 12% had completed implementation. Up to 29% of responses to survey questions were not received.
4. **Resilience Financing:** JNAP2 Objective 5 (Financing) comprises 15 activities to which 19 responses were gathered. Of these responses, 25% were in the pre-decision stage, 10% had been decided for implementation, 35% had commenced implementation, 15% were midway through implementation, and 5% had completed implementation. Up to 10% of responses to survey questions were not received.
5. **Research, monitoring, & management of data information:** JNAP2 Objective 2 (Knowledge Management) comprises 18 activities for which 47 responses were gathered. Of these responses, 17% were in the pre-decision stage, 8% were decided for implementation, 15% had commenced implementation, 13% were midway through implementation, and 13% had completed implementation. Up to 34% of responses to survey questions were not received.
6. **Mainstreaming Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management Approaches:** JNAP2 Objective 1 (Mainstreaming) comprises 26 activities for which 43 responses were gathered. Of these responses, 12% were in the pre-decision stage, 7% had been decided for implementation, 43% had commenced implementation, 14% were midway through implementation, and 29% had completed implementation. Up to 25% of responses to survey questions were not received.

### 3.4 Capacity Needs

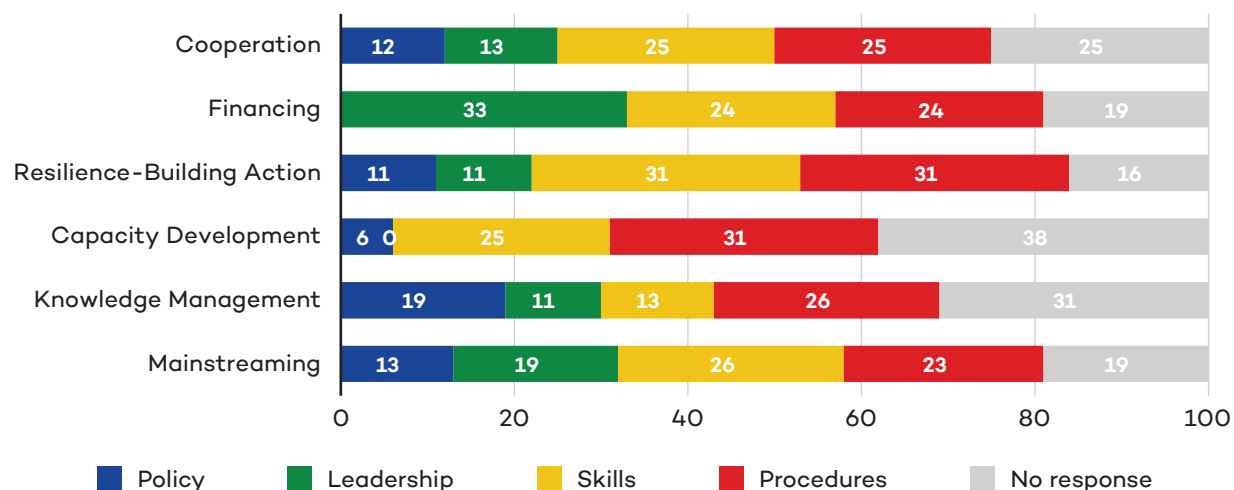
Respondents were also asked to identify which capacities needed to be strengthened to further enable the implementation of the JNAP2 based on the following factors: (i) Policies to justify activity implementation, (ii) Leadership to discuss and decide to do the activity, (iii) Skills accessible and capacity to implement the activity, (iv) Procedures to facilitate the implementation of the activity. For this question, respondents were allowed to choose more than one answer. The responses from the 22 respondents were analysed according to the six strategic objectives of the JNAP2 based on frequency in Figure 5 and proportion in Figure 6.

**Figure 7. JNAP2 implementation capacity needs by objective (based on number of times mentioned)**



The survey results in Figure 7 show the capacity needed to further enable the implementation of the JNAP2. The difference in the number of times each capacity was mentioned in each objective area reflects the difference in JNAP2 activity distribution. The proportional distribution of capacity needs for each JNAP objective area is presented in Figure 8.

**Figure 8. Proportion of JNAP2 implementation capacity needs by objective**



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The results in Figures 7 and 8 justify the following capacity development needs for implementing the JNAP2 in order of priority:

**Capacity Development Priorities:**

1. **Procedures Development** (e.g., systems, guides, and manuals): Mentioned 60 times; most needed in knowledge management, capacity development, resilience-building action, financing, and cooperation.
2. **Skills Development** (e.g., training): Mentioned 54 times; most needed in the areas of mainstreaming, resilience-building actions, and cooperation.
3. **Leadership Development** (to mobilise JNAP2 implementation): Mentioned 34 times; most needed in the area of resilience financing.
4. **Policy Development** (e.g., laws, regulations, policies, and plans): Mentioned 28 times; second most needed in the area of knowledge management.

## 3.5 Implementation Feedback From Sectors

All participating agencies were invited to comment on the implementation of lessons and recommendations to meet mainstreaming objectives in the next 3 months, and the following feedback was received from agencies. Only some of the target focal points responded to these questions, and their feedback is arranged according to the five thematic objectives of the JNAP2.

### 3.5.1 Transport and Telecommunications Infrastructure (Target 2)

**Mainstreaming**

- Policies are needed to support and leadership to mobilise the ministry to develop vulnerability baselines for transport and telecommunications infrastructure.
- In-house skills building is needed to enable the development of a costed and GESI-factored resilience plan for transport and telecommunications infrastructure.
- Procedures need to be developed to facilitate the development of multi-hazard disaster preparedness, response, and recovery plans for transport and telecommunications infrastructure.
- Skills development and leadership are needed to mobilise the development of a case study publication to determine the feasibility for Tonga to transition away from petrol and diesel (alternative sources) in the transport sector (shipping and vehicles).

**Knowledge Management**

- Procedures are needed to develop resilience process and outcomes indicators for 14 climate-sensitive sectors (i.e., as identified in the JNAP2 M&E System Guide).

**Resilience-Building Actions**

- Skills and procedures-related capacities need to be enhanced to enable the development and implementation of a Tonga Climate Resilient Transport Project.

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### 3.5.2 Public, Community, and Private Building Infrastructure (Target 3)

#### Mainstreaming

- Skills development is needed to determine vulnerability baselines for public, community, and private building infrastructure.
- Skills development is needed to enable the development of a costed and GESI-factored resilience plan for transport and telecommunications infrastructure.
- Skills development is needed to facilitate the development of multi-hazard disaster preparedness, response, and recovery plans for transport and telecommunications infrastructure.

#### Resilience-Building Actions

- Skills capacity needs to be enhanced to enable the establishment of environmentally sensitive flood management response measures in 80% of coastal communities.

### 3.5.3 Fisheries (Target 4)

#### Mainstreaming

- A qualified consultant is needed to:
  - Conduct in-house training for our staff on how to develop a vulnerability baseline survey.
  - Conduct in-house training for Fisheries Department staff on how to develop a costed and GESI-factored resilience plan for coastal management.
  - Develop disaster preparedness radio and television programmes for the fisheries sector.
  - Develop staff survey skills to assess disaster damages and their costing.
  - Develop a pre-disaster registration system (and database) for fishers and their fishing gear.
  - Develop financial assistance for recovery purposes.

#### Resilience-Building Actions

- Financial assistance and technical support, including additional staff and Special Management Areas (SMA) equipment (buoy markers, anchors, ropes, etc.), are needed to establish SMAs in at least 80% of villages, extending their use where appropriate and improving the design to be more resilient to the impacts of storms and cyclones.
- Aquaculture facilities need to be upgraded and technical support and additional staff are needed to enable the development of environmentally sensitive fishery resources enhancement programmes, including resources for farmed coral and giant clam aquaculture.
- Awareness and technical skills and capacity development are needed to assemble and deploy fish aggregating devices.



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### 3.5.4 Biodiversity (Target 5)

#### Mainstreaming

- Vulnerability baselines for the environment sector developed via annual monitoring of marine and terrestrial resources are underway. Post-TC Harold data are needed to inform the status of the coastal ecosystem health and the marine coral reef habitats (if there was damage). The report for these surveys will be available soon.
- Gender considerations for the various resilience components of environment and conservation programmes and plans are being implemented via a tracker for monitoring gender inclusivity, such as highlighting the participation of youth, women, and locals in its various programmes. This may be reflective of the development of a costed and GESI-factored resilience plan for the biodiversity target area.
- Multi-hazard disaster preparedness, response, and recovery plans, including a drill exercise for the biodiversity target, may be developed or incorporated via:
  - Communication planning and training programmes for Red List of Ecosystem assessments, monitoring tools, and knowledge-sharing activities.
  - Online international coursework offered to staff on biodiversity, climate change, and oceans.
  - Environment week outreach programmes for primary and secondary school students as well as TV programmes made to inform the public on matters of preparedness, response, and recovery planning with regards to safeguarding nature and conserving biodiversity.
- Climate and disaster risks are to be incorporated into the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018–2025. (Discussion is already underway with the support of the Climate Resilience office.)

#### Knowledge Management

- The development of process and outcome indicators for the environment sector may be derived from reporting processes related to SDGs, National Status of the Environment Report, 6NR, the Tonga Marine Spatial Plan, the formulation of the national ocean management plan, and the implementation of the Fanga'uta Action Plan, particularly on the coastal rehabilitation programme (currently underway).
- There is a need to develop appropriate procedures for the implementation of the various frameworks and plans for managing environment-related funding.

#### Capacity Development

- The development of an appropriate conservation management programme that ensures at least 30% of Tonga's waters are marine protected areas by 2021 is being addressed via the completion of the draft formulation of the national ocean management plan for Tonga (includes a target to achieve its 30% marine protected areas). However, there remains a need to develop action plans for ocean financing to enable approval of the Ocean Bill to support compliance on-site. Therefore, procedures need to be further developed. With regards to the National Invasive Species Action Plan, work is currently progressing: the Global Environment Facility's sixth cycle (GEF6) project that started in 2019 will run until 2024.

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### Resilience-Building Actions

- Environmentally sensitive flood management response measures need to be established in 80% of coastal communities, which are currently being consulted under the GEF7 project for phase 2 of the Fanga'uta catchment project and also for Vava'u. These consultations will address the need for a coastal management plan for the communities in the vicinity of the catchment. The Department of Environment will continue to support the mangrove rehabilitation programmes throughout the year, now with the support from the Ridge to Reef (R2R) Integrated Land and Agro-ecosystem Management Systems programme under Food and Agriculture Organization/Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries (MAFF), which is a nature-based response to flood management in low-lying areas.

## 3.5.5 Community Resilience (Target 12)

### Mainstreaming

- Climate change and disaster risk management training need to reach the whole of Tonga, particularly the outer islands.

### Capacity Development

- The ongoing participation of women, elderly, youth, disabled, and vulnerable groups in the safety and protection cluster's meetings and public events will be supported.
- Training will be ongoing and reach a wider audience.

## 3.5.6 Coordination (Target 14 Focal Point)

### Mainstreaming

- Staff need training to obtain the relevant skills and knowledge to develop NCCCC and Climate Change Standing Committee climate and disaster risk reduction training programmes. Skills are particularly required in:
  - Public speaking and presentations to develop confidence when addressing high-level audiences.
  - Knowledge of procedures, protocol, and communication to address a high-level audience.
  - Checking and updating the role and functions of the NCCCC and whether this committee still functions.
- Recruiting an M&E officer is a priority for the department to ensure that there is qualified and experienced staff dedicated completely to ensuring that JNAP M&E is mainstreamed effectively.
- Leadership and skills capacity are needed to develop and implement a resilience capacity-building programme for the public sector, the private sector, and civil society. This can be done via the consolidation of processes, procedures, or guidelines that have been developed and utilised by key line ministries and organisations to mainstream climate resilience into their activities (decision making, planning, and budgeting) for publication and sharing with relevant ministries and sectors.
- The recruitment of personnel with resilience knowledge and skills for outer island ministries will be prioritised by the department, particularly in Ha'apai with the

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commissioning of the new MEIDECC Office there. A climate change staff in the Ha'apai MEIDECC Office needs to be established to coordinate, supervise, and monitor climate change activities being implemented there.

- The development of the Tonga Climate Change Management Act is recommended to be incorporated as an activity in the Policy and Planning Corporate Plan in the next CP revision for 2021/22 financial year.

#### **Capacity Development**

- This activity is recommended to be incorporated as an activity in the Policy and Planning Corporate Plan in the next CP revision for 2021/22 financial year.

#### **Financing**

- Internal issues need to be resolved to facilitate the endorsement of the Tonga Climate Change Fund Bill and Regulations by Cabinet. It is recommended that a legal adviser be recruited for the Department of Climate Change.
- It is important to continue engaging and working closely with the experts who developed the M&E system, especially in the implementation stages, to provide necessary guidance and relevant knowledge and skills to help build the JNAP Secretariat and staff's capacity to effectively manage the M&E system for JNAP. Staff training on M&E is recommended.

#### **Cooperation**

- Training for staff in leadership, proposal development, negotiations, public speaking, and drafting text is recommended for the development of Resilient Tonga guidelines, integrating the Climate Change Policy, the JNAP2, the TSDF, and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).

### **3.5.7 Climate Information Services (Target 15)**

#### **Knowledge Management**

- Funding needs to be confirmed for the purchase and management of Doppler radar for detecting and monitoring extreme weather events.
- Ongoing training is required to support and establish monitoring system for currents, waves, and ocean pH levels.
- Ongoing training support, quality checks, and customer support outreach are needed to manage meteorological services throughout Tonga; these are strengthened with improved weather, ocean, and land monitoring systems.

#### **Capacity Development**

- There needs to be a guiding legal framework, such as the development of a National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Policy for Tonga, to enable the development of appropriate climate and disaster resilience communication products on preparation, emergency, safety, recovery, and rehabilitation and to be disseminated and accessible to various household members.

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### 3.5.8 Education (Target 16)

#### Mainstreaming

- Procedures need to be established to develop multi-hazard disaster preparedness, response, and recovery plans for the education sector. This activity will be part of the planning week in 2021 when schools will prepare their Annual Operational Plan for the year and schedule the ideal period for the implementation of these activities.

#### Capacity Development

- The integration of climate resilience into the school curricula at all levels needs to be explored with the Curriculum Development Unit.
- A high-level decision from the Hon. Minister of Education and government is required to:
  - Enhance opportunities for Tongans to secure climate change scholarships at both the undergraduate and post-graduate levels.
  - Enhance opportunities for Tongans to secure professional attachments to regional and international institutions and agencies (Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SPREP], Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [DFAT], Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade [MFAT], United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]); implement enhanced opportunities for Tongans to secure professional attachments to regional and international institutions and agencies (Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, SPREP, DFAT, MFAT, UNFCCC).
  - Enhance opportunities for Tongans to participate in short-term training courses at relevant climate change and disaster risk reduction (CCDRR) institutions and agencies (BOM, NIWA, and the UNFCCC negotiations).

### 3.5.9 Sustainability (Target 19)

#### Knowledge Management

- Resilience process and outcome indicators for integrating resilient and sustainable development are approached by (i) ensuring that the JNAP2 is addressed within national development output 15 and (ii) ongoing progress to ensure monitoring and data collection from the 14 climate sectors are consistently reported through regular JNAP2 Progress Reports.

#### Finance

- The development of a standardised reporting framework for all aid activity, including climate resilience activities, should be explored by extending the National Meteorological Services (NMS) to include JNAP through close collaboration between JNAP and the Project and Aid Management Division to capture aid activities under climate change.

#### Cooperation

- There should be ongoing reporting of lessons learned to relevant regional and international forums and negotiations; lead in this would be the MEIDECC–Department of Climate Change (DCC)/JNAP Secretariat and National Planning Division, Prime Minister's Office (PMO-NPD) to assist where needed for reporting matters on the JNAP2 M&E.

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### 3.5.10 Information and Knowledge Management (Target 22)

#### Mainstreaming

- The development of resilience process and outcome indicators for knowledge management is yet to be discussed.
- The development of a climate change portal with links to Statistics Department data has been discussed in the department, but the procedure and way forward are not clear.
- The lack of human resources is a barrier to upgrading the climate change portal for information management and knowledge sharing.

#### Capacity Development

- The development of an umbrella framework for coordinating resilience-building activities across the public sector, the private sector, and the wider community could be addressed via the M&E working group and the communities that the department continuously engages with.
- The development of a comprehensive capacity-building programme (including the launching of an online course) could be expanded to include more U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) course-funded participants.
- Initiatives to enhance opportunities for Tongans to participate in short-term training courses by CCDDR-relevant institutions and agencies (Bureau of Meteorology [BOM], National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research [NIWA], and UNFCCC Negotiations) are occurring continuously. In-house training is inside CP and there needs to be training for facilitators. Also, due to the limitations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, consultants are not able to lead or assist in person.

#### Resilience-Building Actions

- Champion villages (one in each of 21 districts and two in Ongo Niua) with resilience plans and strategies are to be developed with the communities, building on the department's established regular communication for the Climate Change Trust Fund and other projects (including the two Niuas).

#### Finance

- The implementation of five JNAP programme activities via regional climate resilience initiatives will be coordinated by the JNAP Taskforce, JNAP NGO Forum, Tonga Chamber of Commerce and Industry (TCCI), and other relevant climate resilience coordinating mechanisms. Programmes currently being funded by regional initiatives include the JNAP M&E technical group and the JNAP M&E working group. These programmes are funded by USAID, MFAT New Zealand, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

#### Cooperation

- Appropriate procedures need to be developed to collate and disseminate the after-mission reports of all divisions of the department (include training workshops, end-of-project reports, and webinars). The reports will be shared with participants and relevant stakeholders.

# 4.0 Summary and Recommendations

This report demonstrates that significant milestones have been achieved since the operationalisation of the JNAP2 across the plan's six objectives (as summarised in Table 3 and the synopsis that follows). Several recommendations are also provided based on these findings and the above feedback from the sectors.

**Table 3.** JNAP2 implementation achieved and status

	Proxy		
	CP integration	Progress in 3 months	Activities completed and finalised
<b>Mainstreaming</b>	73	59	17
<b>Knowledge Management</b>	57	50	9
<b>Capacity</b>	52	50	3
<b>Action</b>	79	73	20
<b>Financing</b>	76	68	16
<b>Cooperation</b>	50	83	17
<b>Average</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>

## 4.1 Mainstreaming

The first objective of the JNAP2, *Mainstreaming Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management Approaches*, comprises 26 activities. The survey found that up to 73% of mainstreaming activities have been fully integrated into ministry CPs, climate change activity coordination, and decision making; resilience goals have been mainstreamed across ministries, NGOs, and the private sector. Progress was reported for 59% of the activities in the past 3 months, particularly in terms of awareness raising; M&E; mainstreaming in ministries, sectors, and the outer islands; reviewing environment and coastal management plans; and the transport sector. Up to 17% of activities have been either completed or finalised. Capacity development is mainly needed in terms of strengthening skills (26%) and procedure (23%).

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### RECOMMENDATION 1

Prioritise the implementation of Activity 1.3.1 to “conduct sector vulnerability assessments to establish baseline and to inform priority sectors resilient planning” (for those that have yet to develop them). This may entail the development of a national integrated vulnerability assessment framework to support the development of sector-based and island-scale resilience baselines and indicators. It is proposed that the indicators developed from this framework be used to inform the finalisation of resilience outcome indicators for the JNAP2 M&E system.

### RECOMMENDATION 2

Prioritise the implementation of Activity 1.3.2 such that “Priority sectors resilient plans to be developed, integrating the gender inclusions, youth, and people with disabilities and other vulnerabilities, costed and fully aligned with the JNAP2 adapted targets for a Resilient Tonga.” A more practical way to approach this could be to develop GESI indicators in the development of the integrated vulnerability assessment framework, as proposed in Recommendation 1.

### RECOMMENDATION 3

Prioritise the implementation of Activity 1.3.3 to “Develop priority sectors multi hazard disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans including regular drill exercises” across all sector targets (that have yet to develop them).

### RECOMMENDATION 4

As indicated by respondents under “capacity development needs” (Q4), develop skills training activities and support resource materials, procedures, and guides to enable the relevant target focal points to implement Recommendations 1, 2, and 3. From the sector feedback, it seems that the following focal points are ready for these capacity development investments:

- Transport and Telecommunications Infrastructure (Target 2)
- Public Communal and Private Building Infrastructure (Target 3)
- Fisheries (Target 4)
- Biodiversity (Target 5)
- Community Resilience (Target 12)
- Education (Target 16)
- Information and Knowledge Management (Target 22)

## 4.2 Knowledge Management

The second objective of the JNAP2, *Research, Monitoring and Management of Data Information*, comprises 18 activities. The survey found that up to 57% of “knowledge management” activities have been fully integrated into ministry CPs, related mainly to identifying national capacity needs for research, M&E and data acquisition and management, and establishing a multi-disciplinary Research for Resilience Centre. Progress was reported for 50% of the activities in the past 3 months, particularly in terms of linking a climate change portal to the Statistics Department data management system, conducting LIDAR surveys for outer islands,

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establishing weather monitoring equipment, and establishing a climate resilience research centre. Up to 9% of activities have been either completed or finalised. Capacity development is mainly needed in terms of strengthening skills (13%) and procedure (26%).

#### **RECOMMENDATION 5**

Develop guidelines and procedures for developing resilience process and outcome indicators for JNAP2 M&E as well as nationally determined commitments, the Sendai Framework for Resilient Development, and SDG reporting. This activity may be the research and knowledge management system that is linked to Recommendation 1.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 6**

Prioritise investment in Doppler radar and ongoing training to support the monitoring of extreme weather events, currents, waves, and ocean pH levels and other meteorological services under Target 15 (Climate Informational Services).

#### **RECOMMENDATION 7**

As indicated by respondents under “capacity development needs” (Q4), develop skills training activities and support resource materials, procedures, and guidelines to enable the implementation of Recommendations 5 and 6. From the sector feedback, it seems that the following focal points are ready for capacity-development investments:

- Public Communal and Private Building Infrastructure (Target 3)
- Biodiversity (Target 5)
- Climate Information Services (Target 15)
- Sustainability (Target 19)

### **4.3 Capacity Development**

The third objective of the JNAP2, Resilience-Building Response Capacity, comprises 18 activities. The survey found that up to 52% of “capacity development” activities have been fully integrated into ministry CPs, related mainly to coordination and systematic implementation of capacity-building programmes across government agencies, the private sector, and civil society organisations; coordinated approaches to community climate change and resilience awareness; and, in particular, strengthening the role of the arts and media in behavioural changes. Progress was reported for 50% of the activities in the past 3 months, particularly in terms of resilience capacity building for public sector employees, civil society agencies, arts, and the media; accessing undergraduate and post-graduate scholarships for climate change; and accessing professional attachments to regional and international institutions and agencies. Up to 3% of activities have been either completed or finalised. Capacity development is mainly needed in terms of strengthening skills (25%) and procedures (31%).

#### **RECOMMENDATION 8**

Examine and prioritise tailored development and investments in skill and procedural capacity in relation to the following:



- Development of an action plan for ocean financing to enable approval of the Ocean Bill (Target 5).
- Participation of women, youth, disabled, and other vulnerable groups in safety and protection clusters (Target 12).
- Development of a National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Policy for Tonga (Target 15).
- Support for a Curriculum Development Unit to integrate climate change education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels (Target 16).
- Development of an umbrella framework for coordinating resilience-building activities across sectors, jurisdictions, and actors (Target 22).
- Initiatives to have more Tongans participate training and internships with globally recognised CCARR institutions (Target 22).

## 4.4 Resilience-Building Actions

The fourth objective of the JNAP2, Resilience-Building Actions, comprises 10 activities. The survey found that up to 80% of “capacity” action activities have been fully integrated into ministry CPs, related mainly to the design and implementation of “pipeline programmes” and activities to improve fisheries and aquaculture. Progress was reported for 60% of the activities in the past 3 months, particularly in terms of resilient development actions related to transportation, agriculture, fisheries, flood management, and monitoring community-based resilience initiatives. Up to 3% of activities have been either completed or finalised. Capacity development is mainly needed in terms of strengthening skills (25%) and procedures (31%).

### RECOMMENDATION 9

Review the need to maintain Activity 4.1.5 (community flood management response measures) in the JNAP2 given that this resilience-building action is being covered under GEF7 Project Phase 2 (see Biodiversity Sector Feedback).

### RECOMMENDATION 10

Examine and prioritise tailored development and investments in skills and procedural capacity in relation to the following:

- Development of a Tonga Climate Resilient Transport Project (Target 2)
- Establishment of a SMA in at least 80% of coastal communities (Target 4)
- Development of resilient aquaculture projects (e.g., coral and giant clam) (Target 4)
- Development of skills to assemble and deploy fish aggregating devices (Target 4)
- Establishment of champion villages (one in each of 21 districts) for resilience (Target 22)

## 4.5 Financing

The fifth objective of the JNAP2, *Resilience Financing*, comprises 15 activities. The survey found that up to 79% of “capacity” activities have been fully integrated into ministry CPs, related mainly to stakeholder access to resilience finance and financing for community development

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plans. Progress was reported for 73% of the activities in the past 3 months, particularly in terms of resource mobilisation planning, donor directory update, the GCF, Adaptation Fund (AF) project conceptualisation and access, and advancing the Tonga Climate Change Fund Bill. Up to 20% of activities have been either completed or finalised. Capacity development is mainly needed in terms of strengthening leadership (33%) and procedure (24%).

#### **RECOMMENDATION 11**

Examine and prioritise tailored development and investments in leadership and procedure capacity in relation to the following:

- Recruitment of a legal adviser for the Department of Climate Change to facilitate the endorsement of the Tonga Climate Change Fund Bill (Target 14).
- Development of a standardised reporting framework for all aid activity, including climate and disaster resilience financing. This may be done to strengthen the JNAP2 M&E system to more effectively support climate and disaster resilience financing prioritisation and appraisals (Target 14 and 19).
- Implementation of five JNAP programme activities via regional climate resilience initiatives (Target 22).

## **4.6 Cooperation**

The sixth objective of the JNAP2, Regional and International Cooperation, comprises four activities. The survey found that up to 50% of “cooperation” activities have been fully integrated into ministry CPs with progress reported for 83% of the activities in the past 3 months, particularly in terms of promoting Resilient Tonga targets at regional and international forums and reporting these discussions nationally. Up to 17% of activities have been either completed or finalised. Capacity development is mainly needed in terms of strengthening skills (25%) and procedure (25%).

#### **RECOMMENDATION 12**

Examine and prioritise tailored development and investments in skills and procedures capacity in relation to the following:

- Staff training on climate and disaster resilience leadership, financing, negotiation, text drafting, and public speaking (Target 14).
- Communication of resilient development lessons regionally and globally on JNAP2 implementation and lessons gained from M&E processes (Target 19).
- Coordination of the collation and dissemination of after-mission reports across all divisions of the Department (Target 22).

# Appendix 1. Sample JNAP2 Progress Questionnaire (Target 1)

<b>TARGET 1: Coastal Resilience:</b> <i>“Resilient coastal development, infrastructure and integrated coastal ecosystem management including the sustainability and resiliency of offshore exploration and mining”</i>					
<b>Resilience Process-Based Indicator Reporting</b>					
Reporting Period:					
Contributing Stakeholders:					
NAME	AGENCY		EMAIL		
Process Indicator	Q1. Is this activity in your corporate plan? Yes, no, or partially	Q2. Has there been progress in this activity in the last 3 months?	Q3. What is the current status of this activity? 0: Not raised at all 1: Discussion 2: Decision 3: Resources allocated for implementation 4: Implementation started 5: Implementation midway 6: Implementation complete 7: Activity finalised	Q4. Are there capacity issues that need to be addressed? 1. Policies to justify activity implementation 2. Leadership (to discuss and decide to do activity) 3. Skills (accessible and capable of implementing the activity) 4. Procedures to facilitate the implementation of the activity)	Q5. Comments and lessons for advancing activity for the next 3 months. A) Expand on the capacity issues identified in Q4, B) other issues and recommendations (e.g., should the activity be adjusted to suit changing context? Should new activity be added, or should an activity be removed because it is no longer relevant?)

<b>JNAP Obj 1: Mainstreaming</b>					
<b>1.3.1_PI</b> Vulnerability baselines for the <b>coastal sector</b> developed					
<b>1.3.2_PI</b> A costed and GESI-factored resilience plan for the <b>coastal sector</b> developed					
<b>1.3.3_PI</b> Multi-hazard disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans, including drill exercises for communities and the <b>coastal sector</b> developed					
<b>1.3.6_PI</b> A national coastal zone management plan and a national land-use plan developed that is fully aligned with JNAP2					
<b>1.4.3_PI</b> Resilient Tonga targets and vulnerability baselines (see Activity 1.3.1) incorporated into community development plans					
<b>JNAP Obj 2: Research, monitoring, and management of data and information</b>					
<b>2.1.5_PI</b> Resilience process and outcome indicators for the 14 climate-sensitive sectors (i.e., as identified in the JNAP2 <i>M&amp;E System Guide</i> ) developed					

<b>2.2.2_PI</b> An accessible and fully operational geographic information system (GIS)-based hub with all relevant data incorporated (including gender-disaggregated community data and information and relevant climate change data and information)					
<b>2.2.3</b> _LIDAR surveys for all of Tonga completed					
<b>2.2.4_PI</b> Training on the management and use of the climate change portal and GIS-based systems completed for the coastal sector					
<b>2.3.2_PI</b> Monitoring system for currents, waves, and ocean pH levels established					
<b>2.3.3_PI</b> Monitoring system for water, soil health, and coastal erosion established					
<b>JNAP Obj 3: Resilience-Building Capacity</b>					
<b>JNAP Obj 4: Resilience-Building Actions</b>					
<b>4.1.5_PI</b> Environmentally sensitive flood management response measures in 80% of coastal communities established					
<b>JNAP Obj 5: Finance</b>					
<b>JNAP Obj 6: Regional and International Cooperation</b>					



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