

apan's ODA: Rolling Plan for the Kingdom of Tonga

As of August 2013

| The Main Objective | | Sustainable Green Growth and Improvement of Social Welfare of the People of the Kingdom of Tonga | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Focus Area 1 | | Environment and Climate Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| [Development Issue] Climate Change | [Background] The Tonga Strategic Development Framework prioritizes the integration of the sustainability of the natural environment, reduction of disaster risks, and consideration of the impact of climate change into policy planning and implementation. It deals with the disaster risk management as well as adaptation and mitigation of climate change, through utilizing of renewable energy sources. In the field of disaster risk management, the Pacific regionm, including the Kingdom of Tonga, faces high natural disaster risks from cyclones, earthquakes, and tsunamis, due to its geographic characteristics. Tonga needs to adapt to and prepare for natural disasters urgently. Tonga is strengthening its disaster management system within the Government, based on Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction Management Framework for Action 2005-2015. In the field of renewable energy, the TSDF reiterates its commitment to implement the Tonga Energy Roadmap, which was drafted and adopted with the supports from its development partners, as Tonga heavily relies on the imported fuels and its dependency has been increased due to the transition to modern energy sources. | | | [Japan's Approach] Japan continues its supports in the field of disaster management, including earthquake observation. Its supports focus on the promotion of coordination and cooperation among agencies and prompt dissemination of information to communities so as to enable swift information dissemination, including disaster alerts/warnings, through disaster risk management planning and outreach activities, focusing on human resource and capacity development. In addition, it continues collaboration of its ongoing assistance in the field of meteorological observation in Fiji and promotes information sharing on disaster information, such as cyclones. In the field of renewable energy, it contributes to balanced, stable, and efficient power supplies, complement to the existing netwoerk and promotes the introduction of solar power generation in outer islands and transition to modern energy sources. | | | | | | | | |
| | Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
| | Disaster Risk Management Program | The program is to support the Government's efforts to establish a system to disseminate a disaster-warning to communities promptly and develop human resources in this aim, through various technical cooperation, including a third-country training held in Fiji and training courses in the field of disaster risk management as well as volunteer dispatch for | Disaster Risk Management Field Volunteers (3 Volunteers) | SV/JOCV | Before JFY 2012 | JFY 2013 | JFY 2014 | JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | | |
| | | | Disaster Risk Management Field Training Course (1 Training Course) | TR | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Third-country Training on Meteorology (1 Courses) | TTR | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Disaster Risk Management Workshop | ML | | | | | | | | Asia Pacific Telecommunity |
| | | | The Projects for Upgrading and Improving the Equipments of Tonga Fire Services (2 Projects) | GHGA (GGP) | | | | | | | 0.10 | |
| | Clean Energy/Renewable Energy Promotion Program | The Program aims at the reduction of fuel costs for diesel-generation and emmission of GHG, through introduction of photovoltaic generation. | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Home System | GA | | | | | | | 5.90 | |
| | | | The Project for Introduction of a Micro-Grid System With Renewable Energy for the Tonga Energy Roadmap | GA | | | | | | | 15.73 | |
| | | | Clean Energy Field Training Courses (1 Training Course) | TR | | | | | | | | |
| [Development Issue] Environment Conservation | [Background] The main islands of Tongatapu and Vava'u faces rapid urbanization and high population growth; the increase of solid wastes that cannot be properly processed, the decrease of and pollution of their water resources, and the degradation of the natural environment are concerned. In Tongatapu, despite of the inception of solid waste management, it is concerned that solid wastes might pose negative impacts to the environment due to its insufficient management. It is also concerned that the increasing volume of fresh water use impacts its fresh water lens and causes seawater intrusion in remote outer islands. Meanwhile, Tonga does not have an effective management system of environment conservation, such as forestry, which promotes the recovery of water resources, while there are several efforts such as | | | [Japan's Approach] Japan aims at conserving the vulnerable natural environment of islands, such as water resources, and supports the formulation of projects relevant to the creation of an efficient recycle system, which minimizes the impacts of human and economic activities to the natural environment. Such objectives need to be supported by cross-sectional efforts, covering various issues such as community development, income generation, and, waste management. Japan continues its efforts to maintain the access to water resources by upgrading/installing water supply system, either in community levels. It also continues | | | | | | | | |
| | Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
| | Program for Creating an Efficient Recycle System in the South Pacific | The Program aims at the conservation of the vulnerable natural environment of the Tongan islands, such as water resources. It supports the Government efforts to establish an efficient-recycle-system model for the region, especially, at the Vava'u Group, including J-PRISM, various training courses and volunteer dispatch, and the JICA Partnership Program. It also supports the efforts to | Environment Conservation Field Volunteers (2 Volunteers) | SV/JOCV | Before JFY 2012 | JFY 2013 | JFY 2014 | JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | | |
| | | | Environment Conservation Field Training Courses (2 Training Courses) | TR | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Great Vava'u and Okinawa Mottainai Movement Project | JPP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Reginal Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries (J-PRISM) | TCP | | | | | | | | Regional |
| | | | Coastal Resource Management Expert Dispatch (1 Expert) | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | The Project for Upgrading of the Longotape Village WS (7 Projects) | GHGA (GGP) | | | | | | | 0.70 | |

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| | Japanese language education, ECE, and IE. It also supports constrction and maintenance of educational facilities, especially at | The Project for Upgrading 'Ngeleia Government Primary School and Others (4 Projects) | GHGA (GGP) | | | | | | 0.40 | |
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| [Development Issue] Island Economy of | [Background] It is essential to improve and properly maintain the transport and communication network in the Kingdom of Tonga in order to reduce the gap between Tongatapu and other outer islands. While infrastructure development necessary to provide public service is important, Tonga has faced severe fiscal constraints to deal with it alone. Development partners prioritizes their supports in this field, such as Integrated Urban Development Program by the Asian Development Bank. The improvement of technical and vocational training, which contributes to domestic and regional economic development, remains one of the priority areas of the Government in order to provide employment opportunities for the youth which accounts for a large part | | | [Japan's Approach] Japan continues its assistance to develop infrastucture to provide public services, such as the improvement and maintenance of its transport and communication network. It also supports human resource development for industrial promotion, such as tourism and acriculture. Japan strengthens its support in the field of technical and vocational training. Japan seeks to further maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of its cooperation with small resources by harmonizing available inputs under different schemes such as Training Courses, JICA Partnership Program, Follow-up | | | | | | | | |
| | Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
| | | | | | Before JFY | JFY | JFY | JFY | JFY | JFY | | |
| | | | | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | |
| | Program for Economic Infrastructure Development, Maintenance, and Management | The Program aims at supporting the Government's human resource development in the field of planning and management of infrastructure development, through training courses and capacity building. It also includes continuing assistance for the continuing infrastructure development through grant aid scheme (including grassroots grant). It also follows up the utilization of the existing | Volunteers (Infrastructure Development and Maintenance) (2 Volunteers) | SV/JOCV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Training Courses (Infrastructure Development & Maintenance and Public Services) (9 Courses) | TR | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products (Non-Project Grant Aid 2011) | NPGA | | | | | | |
| | Program for Equitable Industrial Development and Income Generation | The Program aims at balanced development of the urban & rural areas and the remote islands. The Program includes volunteer dispatch and training courses, including rural development, SME development, tourism development and, especially supports income generation activities and social welfare improvement, through | Vocational Training and Regional Industrial Development Fields Volunteers (5 volunteers) | SV/JOCV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Vocational Training and Regional Industrial Development Fields Training Courses (3 courses) | TR | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | The Project for Upgrading the Automotive Mechanic Department of Tonga Institute of Science and Technology and others (5 Projects) | GHGA (GGP) | | | | | | |
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Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design by TARTOL, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (and Development Study), [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA] = Non-Project Grant Aid, [GHGA] = Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA] = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [TARTOL] = Technical Assistance Related To ODA Loan, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule