

## Rolling Plan for Kingdom of Tonga

As of Jun 2024

Basic Policy (Purpose)	Self-Sustained Economic Growth and Environmentally Compatible Improvement in Living Standard												
Priority Area 1 (Target)	Environment and Climate Change												
Development Issue 1-1 (Objective)  Climate Change	[Current Status and Challenges] Tonga is at high risk of natural disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes, and tsunamis due to its geographical characteristics. According to the World Risk Report 2018, It is ranked as the third most vulnerable country in the world to natural disasters. Cyclone Gita in February 2018 and Cyclone Harold in April 2020 caused damage to the islands of Tongatapu and Eua. In addition, the volcanic eruption and tsunami disaster in January 2022 caused significant damage, particularly on the islands of Tongatapu and Ha’apai. As a result, there is an urgent need to take action and prepare for natural disasters.  Tonga is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels. This dependence has increased in recent years, reflecting the transition to a high energy consumption economy. There are concerns about the impact of fluctuations in international market prices for fossil fuels on the domestic economy and the environmental consequences of their use. Recognizing this situation, the Government of Tonga, with support from other countries, developed the Tonga Energy Roadmap (TERM) 2010-2020. The initial ambitious target was to convert 50% of electricity to renewable energy by 2020. However, due to the impact of COVID-19, the achievement of this target was postponed until the end of 2021 but was not met. The Government of Tonga has now published a new Tonga Energy Road Map 2021-2035 (TERM PLUS), which builds on the TERM 2010-2020 and sets renewable energy targets of 70% by 2030 and 100% by 2035. Effective environmental management and increased resilience to the risks of natural disasters and climate change are identified as key priorities for the Tongan Government in the Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025 (TSDF II). In addition, the Recovery and Resilience Building Plan 2022-2025, published in the wake of the January 2022 volcanic eruption and tsunami disaster, also highlights the need to improve disaster resilience through 'Build Back Better’.						[Policy for addressing development challenges] As part of disaster reduction cooperation, Japan will support disaster risk reduction management, including earthquake monitoring. Japan aims to mitigate the risk of natural disasters by using its experience, technology and knowledge. We will promote measures such as earthquake monitoring in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific. We will also focus on the effective dissemination of disaster warnings to communities through support for the development of disaster management plans and awareness-raising campaigns.  For recovery from undersea volcanic eruptions and tsunami disasters, we support the development of long-term plans based on the concept of 'Build Back Better', with the aim of providing future assistance based on these plans.  In the renewable energy sector, we are working with international organizations to further increase the share of renewable energy and diversify our sources of supply.						
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					2022 Before JFY	2023 JFY	2024 JFY	2025 JFY	2026 JFY	2027 JFY			
	Disaster Risk Management and Renewable Energy Promotion Program (Strengthening Program)	In addition to the implementation of a nationwide early warning system, the results of the earthquake monitoring network operation project and sector-specific disaster management training have contributed to the establishment of a rapid disaster information transmission system and support for human resource development. Furthermore, the development of a wind power system with micro-grid technology at its core aims to achieve a renewable energy utilization rate of 70%. Human resource development is also being supported through targeted training.	The Project for Nationwide Early Warning System and Strengthening Disaster Dommunication	GA							32.94	9, 11	
			Non Project Grant Aid	GA							2.00	13	Disaster Prevention related
			Subject-specific Training in disaster management and climate change renewable energy	TR									
			Oceania Regional Disaster Management Advisor	EXP									
			Third Country Training - Capacity Building for Sustainable Weather Services in the Pacific by the Fiji Meteorological Department	TTR									
			Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific	TCP							3.20	7, 11, 13, 17	Cumulative amount due to multi-country projects
			The Project for Introduction of Hybrid Power Generation System in the Pacific Island Countries	TCP							13.52	7, 13	
Project to improve the operation and functioning of the grid with the massive introduction of variable renewable energy.			TCP										

			Strengthening community capacity against natural disasters in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS).	Multi	<div><div></div></div>									
			Information gathering and verification surveys for the design of disaster recovery projects for volcanic eruptions and tsunami damage.	Data collection survey	<div><div></div></div>									
			Capacity Building for the Conservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Pacific and Caribbean SIDS	Multi	<div><div></div></div>							0.5 million USD	11, 13	Cumulative amounts for multi-country projects of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
Development Issue 1-2 (Objective)	[Current Status and Challenges] In Tongatapu and on the island of Vava’u, rapid urbanization and the influx of people into urban areas have raised concerns about increased waste that cannot be adequately managed. Water resource depletion and pollution also contribute to the overall impact on daily life. Following the volcanic eruption and tsunami disaster in January 2022, disaster-related waste has accumulated in the affected regions. The sudden increase in waste from relief supplies requires urgent attention. While the government has initiated efforts to collect and dispose of waste, management on the remote islands remains inadequate. In There are also concerns about the impact on freshwater aquifers due to increased pumping in peripheral island areas. With regard to the conservation of the natural environment, although there are designated nature reserves, there is no substantial management system in place.			[Policy for addressing development challenges] In line with the 2030 Agenda, which aims to leave no one behind, the Government of Japan is committed to preserving the fragile environment of its islands. Efforts are being made to minimize the impact of human life and economic activities on the environment by creating a circular society. Addressing multiple challenges such as community development, environmental protection, livelihood improvement and waste management requires cross-sectoral approaches. Based on the "Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework" adopted at the end of 2022, support will be provided for biodiversity conservation and biodiversity-friendly initiatives. For waste management, support will be provided through GGP or Technical Cooperation Projects. In addition, as part of the recovery and reconstruction from volcanic eruptions and tsunami disasters, grants will support the recycling of the estimated 30,000 or more abandoned vehicles nationwide. In order to maintain access to water resources, grants will ensure that urban dwellers have access to water supply facilities at the community level.										
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					2022 Before FYF	2023 FYF	2024 FYF	2025 FYF	2026 FYF	2027 FYF				
	Program to support the formation of a recycling society on islands (Strengthening Program)	The program will support the formation of a recycling society model on the islands by implementing the "Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (J-PRISM Phase 2)" to protect vulnerable environment of the islands, by providing training in waste management, environmental education, recycling activities, and training related to organic agriculture. The program will also contribute to maintaining and improving	Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (Phase 3)	TCP								12.50	11, 12, 14	Cumulative amount due to multi-countr projects
			Non Project Grant Aid	GA								5.00	11, 12	
			Subject-specific Training in environmental protection	TR										
GGP for water sector			GGP								0.30	6	3 cases	
		Non Project Grant Aid	GA								1.50	6		
Priority Area 2	Reducing Vulnerabilities													
Development	[Current Status and Challenges] Intensive efforts have been made to prevent communicable diseases in the Pacific, resulting in a high immunization coverage rate achieved through the strengthening of human resources under the Japan Pacific Immunization Project (J-PIPS). The initiative aims to improve public health services, particularly to address the rising rates of obesity that threaten the region and have become a major cause of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Recognizing the growing importance of health promotion, including physical activity and dietary changes, the Tongan government, with support from Australia and WHO, has developed the Tonga National Strategy to Prevent and Control NCDs 2015-2020. Although the number of confirmed HIV/AIDS cases is relatively low, attention must be paid to latent infections.  For COVID-19, high vaccination rates have reduced the number of deaths and severe cases. The borders, which have been closed since March 2020, were reopened in August 2022. However, the health system is not yet sufficiently developed and the health infrastructure needs to be further strengthened in the future.			[Policy for addressing development challenges] Japan supports public health programs and awareness activities to improve the referral function of Vaiola Hospital (the only national general hospital), NCD prevention and control, HIV/AIDS prevention, and human resource capacity development. This support is based on the understanding of the Basic Design for Peace and Health (Global Cooperation), a guideline for global health policy under the Japan Development Cooperation Charter approved in 2015. The policy focuses on the prevention and control of NCDs in the Pacific region.										

Issue 2-1 (Objective)	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					2022 Before JFY	2023 JFY	2024 JFY	2025 JFY	2026 JFY	2027 JFY			
Improvement of Health and Medical Services	Island Health Program (Strengthening Program)	To ensure effective use of the grant-funded Vaiola Hospital, we support hospital management and maintenance of facilities and equipment through technical training. In addition, we work with grassroots technical projects and training to provide support in the fight against non-communicable diseases (NCDs). We are also implementing the provision of thermography cameras to contribute to COVID-19 activities and strengthen Tonga's health system.	Non Project Grant Aid	GA							1.50	3	
			Border Management Capacity Enhancement Plan to Address Infectious Diseases in Pacific Island Countries (IOM collaboration).	Multi							1.50	3	
			Subject-specific Training and Training Programs for Young Leaders in environmental protection	TR							10.19	3	Cumulative amount due to multi-country projects
			Project for Capacity Development of ICU Using Telemedicine under COVID-19 Pandemic	TCP							4.73	3	
			The Project for Pacific Co-learning towards Resilient Health System	TCP							2.40	3	Cumulative amount due to multi-country projects
			JOCV in Health and Medical, and Lifestyle Improvement Sector	JOCV								3	
Development Issue 2-2 (Objective)	[Current Status and Challenges] Primary school enrolment in Tonga is fairly high, but many students have weak numeracy skills. Further improvements are needed in basic education, particularly in science, mathematics, music, physical education and foreign languages. Improving the quality of pre-school and inclusive education, teacher training, school facilities and equipment, and addressing dropout rates and grade repetition are also important issues. To address these challenges, the Ministry of Education and Training is working to formulate a National Education Framework in line with Tonga's Education Framework 2004-2019.			[Policy for addressing development challenges] Japan continues to support the improvement of educational facilities, including Vava'u High School and 'Eua High School. In addition, Japan is focusing on improving basic education, especially mathematics, through teacher training and improving the quality of pre-school and inclusive education. These efforts are in line with the guideline "The Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth - Achieving Quality Education through Mutual Learning" under the Japan Development Cooperation Charter adopted in 2015. In addition, Japan supports the cultivation of aesthetic sensibilities for personal mental growth and promotes Japanese language education as a method of enhancing cross-cultural understanding.									
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Improvement of the Quality of and Access to Education	Education Support Program for Island and Remote Areas (Strengthening Program)	The program supports efforts to improve numeracy skills through Soroban (Japanese Abacus). It provides volunteers, training courses, Japanese language education, cultivates aesthetic sentiments for personal spiritual growth, and offers pre-school and inclusive education. It also supports the improvement of school facilities through the GGP program.	SDG's Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Development of an Education Scheme for the Utilization of "Specified Skilled Worker" in Tonga	SDGs-BMFS									
			SDG Global Leader	TR									
			Grant Assistance for Grass -roots Human Security Projects in Education Sector	GGP							0.10		One case
			Subject-specific Training in Education Sector	TR									

Development Issue 2-3 (Objective)  Strengthening Economic Foundations for Growth	[Current Status and Challenges] To address the regional disparity between the main islands and other outer islands, it is essential to improve and properly maintain transport and communication networks and to develop basic infrastructure for the provision of public services. However, the Tongan government faces financial difficulties in doing this alone. Development partners are therefore prioritizing infrastructure development as one of their focus areas, such as the ADB-supported Integrated Urban Development Program. Another issue that should be addressed is the improvement of technical and vocational education and training, which helps to promote domestic and regional economic development as a measure against unemployment, especially considering that youth make up a large proportion of Tonga's population. In addition, attention needs to be paid to the impact of the COVID-19 border restrictions on Tonga's economy, as they restrict the movement of people and goods.			[Policy for addressing development challenges] Japan supports public infrastructure development, including the development and strengthening of transport and communication networks, and human resource development to promote industries such as tourism, agriculture and fisheries. Japan also supports technical and vocational training to promote domestic and regional industries. To maximize efforts with limited resources, Japan uses various programs, including training courses, the JICA Partnership Program, the Follow-up Cooperation Program, volunteers and others.  In response to the increase in illegal drug smuggling due to the growth of maritime transport, we are supporting the enhancement of law enforcement capabilities by providing drug detection equipment and patrol vessels through grants.									
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	2022 Before JFY	2023 JFY	2024 JFY	2025 JFY	2026 JFY	2027 JFY							
	Program for Industrial Development and Income Generation (Strengthening Program)	The program supports efforts to achieve balanced urban and rural development and sustainable use of resources in rural and remote islands through JPP (in the case of Tokyo University of Agriculture), provision of volunteers and training courses in rural development, support for SMEs and other to support activities to improve the living conditions and generate income.	Effective use of breadfruit and development of new processed products to improve the livelihoods and health of the population	GGHSP	<div></div>								
			JICA-WCO Collaboration Program for Pacific Island Countries: Master Trainer Program for Custom Administration Focused on Risk Management and Post Clearance Audit	TTR	<div></div>								
			Non Project Grant Aid	GA	<div></div>					1.50	8, 14		
	Program for Economic Infrastructure Development and Maintenance and Management Capacity Strengthening (Strengthening Program)	The program supports infrastructure development efforts through the Grant Aid Scheme. This includes the provision of a tugboat and provisions for the upgrading of the Fa'amotu International Airport, given its impact on the tourism industry - a major contributor to Tonga's GDP. Japan is also supporting the improvement of management and maintenance skills and human resource capacity through training courses and volunteer assignments. In the financial sector, Japan has decided to send a debt management advisor.	Subject-specific Training and Training Programs for Young Leaders in Infrastructure and public administration sector	TR	<div></div>								
			Non Project Grant Aid	GA	<div></div>					1.00	9, 11	Infrastructure sector	
			Non Project Grant Aid	GA	<div></div>					10.00	9	Infrastructure sector	
			Non Project Grant Aid	GA	<div></div>					4.23			
			Advisor on Port Operations and Maintenance Policy	EXP	<div></div>						9	Fiji-based	
			Oceania Region Ship Operations and Maintenance Advisor	TCP	<div></div>						9	Fiji-based	
Debt Management Adviser			EXP	<div></div>						17			

【Legend】

1. Technical Cooperation

[TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (and Development Study), [EXP] = Expert, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [CTR] = Country-based Training, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [EQ] = Equipment, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers

2. Financial Cooperation

[LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA] = Non-Project Grant Aid, [GGHSP] = Grant Assistance for Grass -roots Human Security Project, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA] = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation

3. Other terms

[PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design

4. Lines

Solid Line = Schedule

Dash Line = Tentative Schedule