



## SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN TONGA (2016)


- **Overall risk governance strengthening progress** for 2016 is scored 3.3 (intermediate), with a change of 2.0 (medium/major) against the 2013 baseline.
- **Most significant progress is for the processes & products governance component**, scoring 4.4 (intermediate), with a change of 3.1 (high/significant) against the 2013 baseline.
- **Most significant progress is for the national and agriculture entry points**, with progress rated as 3.3 (intermediate) and 3.4 (intermediate) respectively.

This report shares PRRP and partner progress for 2016 in Tonga. It firstly summarises risk governance strengthening progress for the three main governance components (people, mechanisms and processes) including the development of risk informed (or risk integrated) governance outputs such as policies, processes and plans for key entry points (i.e. national, subnational and agriculture sector). It then shares progress implementing risk informed governance outputs in support of risk informed development practice (i.e. activities, projects and programmes). In future reports, progress towards resilience outcomes and capacities will be shared.

**Risk governance strengthening progress against the initial 2013 baseline is evident for all three governance components** (e.g. people, mechanisms and processes) in Tonga, although the most significant change has been for risk informing processes and products (a change score of 3.1)(see Table 1). This is attributed to advances with risk informing the national and subnational planning processes (e.g. “One Tool” and Community Development Planning) as well as risk informing sector and community plans, notably the Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP) and Community Development Plans (CDPs).

**Table 1: Benchmarking progress in Tonga against the baseline**

Risk governance component	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Risk governance strengthening progress (end 2016)	Risk governance change
<b>PEOPLE</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited leadership, championing or dedicated capacities</b> for risk management within government development agencies.</li> <li>• <b>No systematic collection or communication</b> of user friendly risk knowledge or data.</li> <li>• <b>Risk data dispersed</b> across a range of agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leadership &amp; political commitment strengthened at national and subnational levels</b> for risk informed development.</li> <li>• <b>Four new resilient development posts</b> established in ministries of planning, agriculture and subnational level.</li> <li>• <b>Several training workshops undertaken</b> on risk management (e.g. for district and town officers).</li> <li>• <b>Risk knowledge data from subnational plans</b> stored in a centralised database and are widely accessible.</li> <li>• <b>A community food security knowledge hub</b> and network established to support resilient farming.</li> </ul>	<b>SMALL (1.7)</b> <i>Positive change with strengthened political commitment, risk knowledge &amp; new capacity as the basis for risk informed decision making &amp; behaviour change.</i>
<b>MECHANISMS</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Absence of adequate institutional arrangements, coordination</b> or devolution of authority for CDRM.</li> <li>• <b>Role of individual sector agencies following disasters ambiguous</b> with a need to bridge the humanitarian-development gap.</li> <li>• <b>Limited private sector engagement</b> in risk management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA)</b> launched in May 2016 with ongoing support for implementation.</li> <li>• <b>Food Security and Livelihood Cluster established.</b></li> <li>• <b>Protection Cluster supported to function beyond response phase</b> to bridge humanitarian/development gap.</li> <li>• <b>Community Protection Committees established</b> to provide oversight of community development plan implementation.</li> <li>• <b>Public-private sector partnerships brokered</b> to raise awareness and provide training.</li> </ul>	<b>SMALL (1.3)</b> <i>Initial changes to risk informing institutional arrangements, partnerships &amp; policies/strategies.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited interest or activity for climate financing.</li> <li>No coordinated or systematic integration of risk into sector plans.</li> <li>Risk not incorporated into national planning process (e.g. project cycle).</li> <li>Development budget allocated without consideration to risks.</li> <li>CCDRM investment usually “ad-hoc.”</li> <li>Few communities had prepared development plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk input provided for Tonga Strategic Development Plan (TDSFII).</li> <li>Screening tools drafted for integrating risk into planning and budgeting process with support from the new Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MNFP) resilient development post</li> <li>TASP being used to mobilise funding from partners.</li> <li>Work initiated (through MIA) to develop subnational and community development planning guidelines to further risk inform and institutionalise community development planning process.</li> <li>62 Community Development Plans (CPDPs) and two Island Development Plans prepared integrating risk and Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) issues.</li> </ul>	<b>HIGH (3.1)</b>  <i>Significant change with high success risk informing development processes &amp; plans with progress towards resource mobilisation &amp; implementation.</i>
	<b>Change scores</b> 0 -1.0=   None (limited)   1.1 -2.0   Small (minor)   2.1 -3.0 =   Medium (major)   >3.1=   High (significant)		

Risk governance strengthening progress scores for Tonga show that all entry points (national, subnational and agriculture sector) are at the intermediate stage (see Table 2). New risk capacity for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and finalisation of the sector plan (TASP) have contributed to the higher progress score in the agriculture sector (3.4).

Tables 2: Benchmarking progress in Tonga by entry point

ENTRY POINT	PROGRESS	RISK GOVERNANCE COMPONENT			
		People	Mechanisms	Processes	ALL
National	Baseline	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
	2016	2.7	3.3	4.0	3.3
	Change	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.2
Subnational	Baseline	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.3
	2016	3.7	2.0	3.7	3.1
	Change	2.0	0.7	2.7	1.8
Agriculture	Baseline	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.3
	2016	2.3	2.3	5.7	3.4
	Change	1.3	1.0	4.0	2.1
ALL	Baseline	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	2016	2.9	2.6	4.7	3.4
	Change	1.7	1.3	3.1	2.0

<b>Progress scores</b>	1.0 -2.9=	Basic	3.0 -6.1=	Intermediate	6.0 -9.0=	Advanced		
<b>Change scores</b>	0 -1.0	None (limited)	1.1 -2.0	Small (minor)	2.1 -3.0	Medium (major)	3.1	High (significant)

Implementation of risk governance strengthening outputs (e.g. CDPs, TASP) is still in its infancy in Tonga, but there have been early successes during 2016. The focus has been on putting in place the enabling risk government environment (i.e. capacity and, leadership) to support risk informed decision as well as the behavioural changes needed to sustain change and ensure risk management is factored into routine development practice. Early evidence of implementation progress includes resource mobilisation, for example the submission of risk informed funding proposals for mobilising resources to implement the TASP (agriculture sector). Similarly, certain CDP identified activities have progressed to delivery, for example accessible community centres (doubling up as evacuation centres) have been built in ‘Eua Island.

# 1. Introduction

The Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP) is helping to promote and strengthen risk governance as a foundation for risk informed development and ultimately to improve the resilience of Pacific communities to climate change and disasters.

Risk governance is defined as the enabling environment for risk informed decision making and implementation. PRRP is working with government partners in Tonga to strengthen the core components of governance - the people, mechanisms, and processes supporting development practice – to the specific requirements of risk management. Each of these three components of governance comprise a number of specific opportunities for risk governance strengthening known as the “risk governance building blocks<sup>1</sup>” (see Figure 1).

In Tonga, PRRP has been programming the risk building blocks for resilient development by: i) analysing the development context, national development objectives and preparing a risk governance baseline (e.g. CFRGA); ii) advocating on risk informed development; iii) identifying entry points; iv) strengthening priority building blocks; and v) implementing governance outputs (including risk informed development activities) for more resilient outcomes.

This report shares progress on PRRP and partner risk governance strengthening activities in Tonga over the past year (2016) set against a baseline prepared at the start of PRRP at the end of 2013. It then documents progress towards implementation<sup>2</sup> of risk informed development outputs (e.g. policies, plans, projects) and in future years, will map progress towards resilient outcomes and capacities.

## 2.2 Tonga Context

**Risk context.** In recent years, Tonga has been struck by several damaging cyclones including Tropical Cyclone Ian in 2014 and Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016. Both cyclones caused extensive damage to infrastructure and destroyed food crops, leaving many communities without adequate food, water or shelter. Similarly, a strong El Nino event was experienced in the Pacific in 2015/6, bringing dry conditions, which have led to water shortages, food insecurity and health issues in Tonga, further exacerbating the impacts of TC Ian and TC Winston.

**Governance context.** A Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA), which was launched in May 2016, was the first assessment looking at governance mechanisms for climate finance in the region. It also assessed and proposed measures to strengthen other governance building blocks including the institutional arrangements for managing disaster and climate risks in Tonga. The analysis included the extent to which gender issues are mainstreamed and helped map the governance baseline and identify priority entry points. However, the political, economic and social context in Tonga is constantly changing, with knock-on impacts for the governance context within which PRRP and partners are working. This changing risk governance context has influenced progress in Tonga over 2016. For example, changing leadership and the absence of high level political commitment (i.e. the CEO in MAFF for much of 2016), has meant there has been no high-level champion for the agriculture ministry, influencing progress. **[yet progress high for agriculture though?]**

Figure 1: Risk Governance Building Blocks



<sup>1</sup> See: Risk Governance Building Blocks for Resilient Development in the Pacific: A Policy Brief (October 2016): UNDP (<http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/51325>)

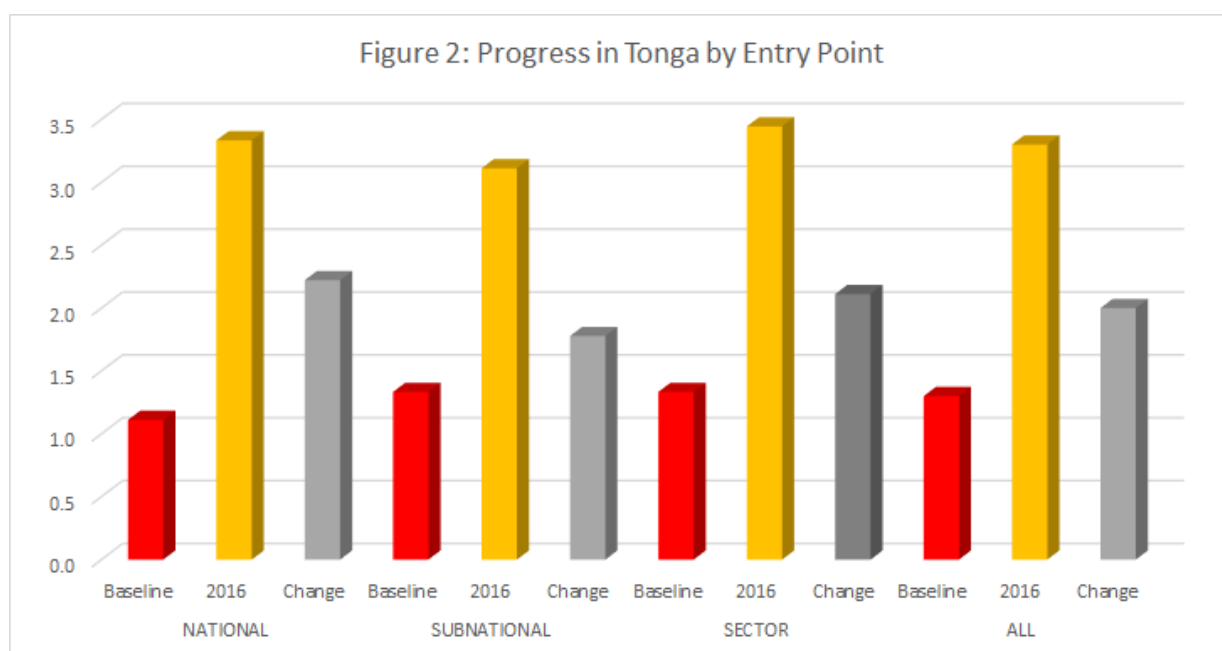
<sup>2</sup> This is mapped against key implementation steps: i) design/planning; ii) resource mobilisation; iii) delivery/operation; and iv) monitoring & evaluation (M & E).

## 2. Progress in Tonga 2016

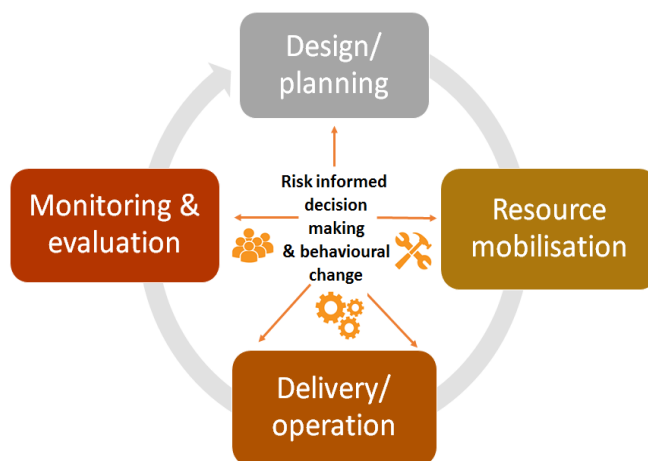
### 2.1 Overview of Progress

**Governance strengthening progress for all three governance components (people, mechanisms and processes) is now rated as intermediate (rather than basic)** and several risk governance strengthening outputs (including risk informed development policies, plans, project proposals) have been prepared (see *Table 3*). Risk governance strengthening highlights for 2016 are detailed in *Annex A* and include: i) the creation of four new resilient development posts within government development agencies; ii) preparation of risk informed island and community development plans, which are being used to mobilise funding; and iii) finalisation of the risk informed Tonga Agriculture Strategic Plan (TASP), also being used to mobilise funding.

**Good progress has been made in partnership with the Government of Tonga for all three entry points (national, subnational, agriculture sector) over 2016** (see *Figure 2*). Progress is particularly notable for the agriculture sector ( a change score of 3.4 – high/significant). Stronger risk governance is providing the foundation or enabling environment (including behavioural changes) for routine risk informed decision making, policy and practice in Tonga.






**The transformation of risk governance outputs, such as risk informed policies, plans and processes into resilience outcomes is a long-term process and progress is context specific.** It is noticeable in Tonga, that progress towards implementation is taking time and requires risk governance strengthening for multiple building blocks. At this stage, a limited number of risk informed governance outputs have progressed to resource mobilisation (e.g. the TASP) and in some cases to delivery or operation (e.g. CDP activities) (see *Table 3*). With risk governance foundations in place, more significant implementation progress is expected for 2017 (see *Figure 3*).



*Figure 3: Risk Governance Output Implementation Cycle*

Table 3: Highlights for Tonga (2016)

Risk governance component	Risk governance outputs	Implementation progress
<b>PEOPLE</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Champions</b> at all levels.</li> <li>• <b>Four new government resilient development posts</b> leading from within.</li> <li>• <b>Community priorities &amp; risk data</b> used to inform planning.</li> <li>• <b>New farmer network for information exchange &amp; training</b> on resilient agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>Early signs of risk informed <b>decision making</b> and <b>behavioural change</b> (which will sustain risk informed development) with new posts, champions, political commitment and knowledge sharing.</p> <p>➤ <i>For example, Vava'u Island administration now require that all development projects and funding are now aligned with the risk informed CDPs (<b>behaviour change</b>).</i></p>
<b>MECHANISMS</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CDCs provided communities</b> with voice &amp; mechanism for supporting CDPs.</li> <li>• <b>Food security cluster active.</b></li> <li>• <b>Protection workplan.</b> (?)</li> <li>• <b>29,000 participants involved</b> in climate change awareness and cyclone preparedness campaigns.</li> <li>• <b>X farming communities</b> accessing private sector training.</li> </ul>	<p>Pockets of progress, with new institutional arrangements being implemented:</p> <p>➤ <i>For example, MNFP (led by the new post) is already implementing recommendations from the CFRGA (<b>planning</b>).</i></p> <p>➤ <i>For example, the new cluster mechanism is now active for food and protection (<b>delivery</b>).</i></p>
<b>PROCESSES &amp; PRODUCTS</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Risk informed development project proposal template</b> &amp; draft screening tool</li> <li>• <b>Concept note</b> for risk informed planning guidelines.</li> <li>• <b>Final risk informed TASP</b></li> <li>• <b>TASP related risk informed funding proposals.</b></li> <li>• <b>64 risk informed CDPs and 2 IDPs.</b></li> </ul>	<p>Evidence of progress towards <b>resource mobilisation</b>:</p> <p>➤ <i>For example, TASP has mobilised \$X from IFAD and SPC for implementation &amp; has resulted in the provision of climate resilience seedlings (<b>delivery</b>).</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Resources have been mobilised for CDP implementation &amp; a handful of projects are operational e.g. 'Eua evacuation centres (<b>delivery</b>).</i></p>

## 2.2 Key achievements by entry point

In Tonga, progress has been particularly significant at sector and local levels over 2016. This section shares progress across all three entry points (national, sub-national and agriculture sector) against the 2013 baseline.

### NATIONAL LEVEL: progress rating 3.3 (intermediate)

At the start of the programme, there was limited national understanding, knowledge, leadership, political commitment, advocacy or capacities for risk informed development in Tonga. Institutional arrangements and coordination for risk management were inadequate and there was limited private sector engagement. Similarly, risk management was not incorporated into national planning and budgeting processes, tools and plans.

During 2016, PRRP has worked with its partners to continue to galvanise support and advocate for risk informed development. It has focused on the first risk governance component (people) to secure leadership, political commitment and capacity for risk informed development. Champions are emerging at the national level, including a new resilient development post in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFNP) (leadership & capacity), who with support from PRRP has provided risk input into the Tonga Strategic Development Plan (products) and is currently supporting implementation of CFRGA recommendations. This has included integrating risk into national planning processes and tools (e.g. "One Tool" and Project Information Documents) (planning process). [Anything on quality of risk integration/implementation? Tonga as a pilot for SDGs?]



## SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL: progress rating 3.1 (intermediate)

**At the start of the programme, subnational planning (and associated Acts) were identified to need major reform following establishment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in 2012.** Only a few communities prepared community development plans and these did not incorporate DRR or GSI. CCDRM investment at the local level was often “ad-hoc,” usually dependent on external support, and not systematically coordinated. Similarly, there was little devolution of authority for CCDRM and very little local government capacity for risk management.

**Over the course of 2016, PRRP has supported the MIA and its Department of Local Government (DLA), continue to roll-out its bottom-up approach to risk informed development** through the Community, District and Island development planning (CDP) process. Climate and disaster risks have become an integral part of the development process from the ‘grass-roots’ up (planning processes) and risk informed community priorities, through the CDPs, are now being elevated to national level and are being used as a basis for allocating budget (financing processes). This is supported by the two newly created “resilient officer” subnational posts (capacity) who have been able to play a central role in managing the drought situation in Ha’apai and supporting the risk informed community planning process. This has culminated in 64 risk informed community development plans for 2016 (products). CDPs are now being uploaded as a source of data for a centralised web-based portal within MIA and as a result community plans and risk data are now being used to inform different levels of planning including the TSDF II (knowledge). *[I have not inserted CPCs as not sure of 2016 progress?]*

*“Risk governance forms the building blocks for ‘self-reliance’ in Tonga”*

*- Ana Bing Fonua, Chief Executive Officer (MIA)*

**Support for these building blocks is starting to manifest in the implementation of CDP identified activities.** For instance, in ‘Eua Island, the CDP process has led to the construction of several community centres doubling up as evacuation centres (which have been built to withstand TC category 3 winds and include adequate access points for people living with disabilities). Other CDPs have led to the provision of water tanks for drought prone areas.

## AGRICULTURE SECTOR: progress rating 3.4 (intermediate)

**At the start of the programme, few sectors had CCDRM elements in their policies, strategies, plans, processes or activities and there was little in-house CCDRM expertise.** In addition, institutional arrangements and the role of sector agencies following a disaster was ambiguous with limited coordination between stakeholders. Similarly, a gap existed between short-term response, recovery and long term development planning with insufficient involvement of the Ministry of MNFP.

**During 2016, PRRP helped finalise & launch** the newly developed Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP), which presents the medium to longer term priority areas of growth for the agriculture sector and includes resilience guidelines and strategies to build capacities for resilient agriculture. This is being used as the basis for acquiring donor funding (financing processes) to implement resilience aspects of the sector strategy; and has also provided the justification for a dedicated post on CCDRM within the Ministry of Agriculture (capacity), which was established at the start of the year. The agriculture sector has taken a medium-term approach to planning for the sector with the recent formulation of the Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP), which is the first sector plan in Tonga requiring activities to be “climate resilient” (products). In this plan, all development goals can only be achieved if they pass certain criteria for climate resilience.

**To help bridge the humanitarian-development gap, support from PRRP (and partners such as FAO) has meant that the Food Security Cluster is now active** and convening partners even beyond disaster response periods, although its full function is yet to be determined (institutional arrangements). Strengthening coordination and partnerships has also meant that the farming community are now accessing training from the private sector in risk informed farming techniques (based on the CDP) (partnerships). Similarly, one Knowledge Hub has been established in Vava’u to improve

communication between farming communities and agriculture extension officers, support regular information exchange, and provide training (via a demonstration plot) on agriculture resilience (knowledge & communication).

### 3. Lessons Learnt

**Several challenges and success factors have been identified by PRRP and its partners in Tonga.** These relate primarily to risk governance strengthening, although implementation lessons are starting to emerge.

**Key risk governance strengthening challenges identified during 2016 are varied, but a number relate to the resilient development posts supported by PRRP.** These are the “central pillar” of PRRP’s approach and fundamental to programme sustainability and ensuring benefits will last. Specifically, these posts need sufficient authority within the government to lead and strategically influence decision making (to ensure it is risk informed) and to promote connectivity and coordination on risk management. However, high government turnover means that new resilient development posts or champions may move on, making it increasingly important that these posts (with roles and responsibilities for risk management) are absorbed (or institutionalised) into the relevant ministries. This was the case for MIA, where the champion moved to a new job. Yet because the resilient development position itself was institutionalised (or absorbed) within the MIA structure itself during 2016, continuity of in-house CCDRM expertise has been assured. [confirm?]

**The past year has highlighted several success factors for both governance strengthening and implementation of risk informed governance outputs.** These include mobilising new partners, such as the private sector. For example, Nishi Trading business is now providing farming communities in [which region?] with training on risk-informed farming techniques. Similarly, [Other success factors?] [GSI inclusion?]

**Opportunities for replicating and scaling up<sup>3</sup> risk governance strengthening activities in Vanuatu to support sustainability and lasting benefits beyond the lifetime of the programme** are emerging. These include:

- *Developing tools.* For example, replicating the risk informed community development planning process by developing CDP guidelines for roll-out in new geographical regions. [other opportunities?]

**Table 4: Outstanding challenges in Tonga**

Building Block	Governance & implementation challenges
<b>Leadership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overcoming high post turnover (e.g. MIA post moved on).</li> <li>• Promoting vertical and horizontal links (e.g. MIEDECC and MIA: sub-national posts need to work through both channels).</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity</b>	Ensuring sufficient seniority of posts to galvanise support and advocate for risk informed development.
<b>Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting uptake of GIS risks maps by development planners.</li> <li>• Forging a partnership with Ministry of Land and Survey.</li> </ul>
<b>Legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulating a policy for the different clusters.</li> </ul>
<b>Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing broader buy-in from CCDRM stakeholders for the development-first approach and CFRGA recommendations.</li> <li>• Improving communication between national, island, district and community stakeholders before, during and after a disaster (as highlighted by recent tropical cyclones).</li> <li>• Formalising the risk resilience focal point network.</li> </ul>
<b>Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving connectivity between national and sub-national levels.</li> <li>• Improving connectivity between sectors and island administrations.</li> </ul>
<b>Budgeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting better access to climate funding and ability to manage funds.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring quality of risk integration into planning processes.</li> </ul>
<b>Products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring coordination between plans at all levels and securing sufficient resources to implement plans.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> PRRP defines replication as copying a concept/model/approach/ activity (exactly) and transferring to a new geographical location or entry point (e.g. sector). Scaling-up means increasing the size or reach by expanding a tested or piloted model or concept to serve more people, a larger geographical area, a broader policy or a larger range of institutions. A different approach may be needed to achieve scale.

## Acronyms [update]

<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>CCCC</b>	Climate Change Cabinet Committee
<b>CCDRM/DRR</b>	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management/ Risk Reduction
<b>CFRGA</b>	Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>GSI</b>	Gender and Social Inclusion
<b>JNAP</b>	Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>MEIDECC</b>	Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Climate Change and Communications
<b>MNFP</b>	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food
<b>MIA</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<b>Moi</b>	Ministry of Infrastructure
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MET</b>	Ministry of Education, & Training
<b>NEMO</b>	National Emergency Management Office
<b>NDC</b>	National Disaster Council
<b>NIIP</b>	National Infrastructure Investment Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisations
<b>PRRP</b>	Pacific Risk Resilience Programme
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme



**Annex A: Risk Governance Strengthening Progress by entry point (n= national; s= subnational; a= agriculture) [pink highlights, I have added/changed scoring – needs checking]**

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline Score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress Score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
<b>1.Leadership</b>	<b>Limited leadership or championing of risk</b> informed development.	1	2	1	<b>Support for leadership at both national and subnational level for risk informed development</b> with MNFP (new post given change in CEO) and MIA (Deputy CEO) as key champions. MAFF has been without a CEO for much of the year.	3	4	2	<b>Champions for risk informed development</b> at national, MIA, Island and community level (e.g. Governor for Vava’u).	2	2	1
<b>2.Human capacity</b>	<b>No dedicated individuals for CCDRM (within core planning or finance ministries, sectors, or subnational government)</b> with risk capacities and dedicated responsibilities for DRR and CCA.  <b>Ad-hoc and stand-alone training</b> provided by regional organisations such as SPC etc.	1	2	1	<b>Four new resilient development posts established</b> in MNFP; MAFF; and NEMO (in Vava’u and Ha’apai) and ongoing support to Deputy CEO post (with responsibility for risk management) in MIA.  <b>Several training workshops undertaken</b> including: i) induction and on-going coaching for key posts; ii) risk management training for district and town officers; iii) cluster management in partnership with FAO.	4	4	2	<b>National post leading CFRGA follow-up and integration</b> into “One -tool” process; Deputy CEO in MIA now fully absorbed and leading CDP process with support from sub-national posts (also managing drought situation); and <b>in-house agriculture sector capacity</b> to manage risk.	3	2	1
<b>3.Knowledge &amp; communication</b>	<b>Risk knowledge dispersed</b> amongst a range of agencies.  <b>Data in general not disseminated or translated</b> into user friendly, accessible risk knowledge products.  <b>Risk communication limited</b> as CCD found it difficult to collect information from other ministries, departments and entities or stakeholders.	1	1	1	<b>Community development planning process (CDP) updated</b> to include community knowledge of hazards and threats to development priorities. <b>CDPs uploaded as a data source</b> for web-based portal within MIA.  <b>Community knowledge hubs and networks established.</b> These provide platforms and demonstration plots to improve understanding/communication between agriculture extension officers (AEOs) and support regular <b>information exchange and training on agriculture resilience</b> (in Vava’u).	1	3	3	<b>Risk knowledge data from subnational plans is now stored centrally and accessible</b> (in MIA). for interested parties ( <b>website?</b> ).  <b>Community plan/risk data used to inform</b> different levels of planning including the TSDF II.  <b>One Knowledge Hub</b> established in Vava’u.	0	2	2

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline Score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress Score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
					[TASP informed by hazard maps (mainly by other partners e.g. WB)]							
<b>4. Institutional arrangements</b>	<p><b>Absence of adequate institutional arrangements to implement DRM across sectors.</b> National agencies for climate change and DRM separate and suffered from human resource challenges.</p> <p><b>The large number of separate coordination committees</b> an obstacle to effective CDRM.</p> <p><b>Little devolution of authority in CDRM at the level of sub-national government and very limited capacity.</b> Local government bodies faced difficulties in accessing information on Tonga's climate change and disaster risk management plans, events, policies projects, &amp; opportunities for accessing funds.</p> <p><b>Institutional arrangements &amp; the role of individual sector agencies following disasters remained ambiguous</b> although laid out in the national emergency management plan.</p> <p><b>DRR, adaptation, preparedness, response &amp; recovery not well coordinated</b> across stakeholders.</p>	1	2	2	<p><b>The Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA) launched in May 2016</b> assessed and proposed measures to strengthen institutional arrangements for managing disaster and climate risks in Tonga and extent gender issues are mainstreamed. PRRP is currently supporting implementation of some of these recommendations; i) risk integration into "One-Tool" processes; and ii) sub-national development planning.</p> <p><b>X Community Protection Committees (CPCs) established</b> following coaching support to the <u>Protection Cluster</u> (in addition to the six established in Ha'apai in 2015). They are responsible for reviewing and providing oversight of the implementation of CDPs (including risk management issues). A direct reporting line from the CPCs to MIA established allowing MIA to use this community information to inform policy directives and to direct funding from government and NGOs.</p> <p><b>Food security/livelihood cluster established</b> through support from PRRP and partners e.g. FAO.</p>	3	4	3	<p><b>CDCs have provided communities with a voice</b> on development priorities including risk management and an understanding of root causes of vulnerability.</p> <p><b>Food security cluster activated</b> and convening partners even beyond disaster response periods (but its full function is yet to be determined).</p> <p><b>Protection workplan (Samuela?)</b></p> <p><b>Safety and protection cluster continues to function beyond response phase</b> helping bridge the humanitarian-development divide (via the ProPA network).</p>	2	2	1

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline Score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress Score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
	<b>Gap between short-term response and recovery</b> and long term planning needs involvement of the MFNP.											
5.Partnerships	<b>Limited private sector interest</b> in adaptation, preparedness or risk reduction initiatives from private sector.	1	1	1	<b>Public-private sector partnerships brokered between NEMO and Digicel</b> to raise awareness on climate change and cyclone preparedness. 29,000 customers participated in an interactive SMS based quiz and <i>[more details]</i>  <b>Partnership brokered between Nishi Trading business and farming community</b> <i>[Doris – more info?]</i>	3	1	3	<b>29,000 customers participated</b> in an interactive SMS based quiz ( <a href="#">link press release</a> )  <b>Farming community now accessing training from the private sector</b> on risk informed farming techniques (based on CDPs).	2	0	2
6.Legal and policy framework	<b>Separation of Joint National Action Plan from the national Development Strategy.</b> Although the JNAP (2010) bought divergent DRM & CCA policies together and had buy in from development partners, it had no costed action-plan.  <b>Some sectorial policies included CCDRM elements included</b> (e.g. the National Water Policy), but not systematically.	1	1	1	<b>Provided input on TSDF II and extent risk integrated into the framework,</b> although no progress on M & E indicators to-date because....	4	1	1	<b>[Check if TSDF feedback included (Elizabeth)]</b>	3	0	1
7.Budgeting/ financing processes & tools	<b>Limited interest or activity in relation to climate financing.</b>  <b>Development budget allocated without consideration to climate and disaster risks</b> and their management.	1	1	1	<b>National Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA) launched in May 2016</b> and implementation of recommendations has been a priority for the MNFP including incorporating risk into allocation of national budgets.	4	2	6	<b>Draft screening tool.</b>  <b>TASP funding proposals submitted</b> to IFAD and SPC.	3	1	5

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline Score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress Score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
	<p><b>CCDRM investments at the sub-national level often “ad-hoc”</b> dependent upon (I)NGOs, development partners, and/or donors and not coordinated systematically against an analysis of risk.</p> <p><b>Recovery financing allocated via response budget</b></p>				<p>Screening tool has been drafted for integrating risk into planning and budgeting process (One-tool) and is being adopted by the planning unit within MNFP.</p> <p><b>The Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP) is being used to mobilise funding</b> from partners.</p>							
<b>8.Planning processes &amp; tools</b>	<p><b>Disaster and risk not incorporated into national planning processes</b> including the project planning cycle.</p> <p><b>Subnational planning (and associated Acts) identified as in need of major reform</b> following establishment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in 2012.</p> <p><b>Limited effort to link sub-national planning process</b> (i.e. bottom-up processes) to national planning (TSDF).</p>	1	1	2	<p>The new CCDRM post within MFNP, is working to incorporate risk into national development planning including the existing project profile guidelines and associated tools (e.g. Project Information Document – Project Proposal Template). <i>[confirm status?]</i></p> <p><b>PRRP has begun work MIA to develop subnational and community development planning guidelines</b>, building on bottom-up planning approaches for formulating the recently development Community Development Plans (CDPs). MIA is the main partner and conduit to the communities.</p>	4	4	5	<p><b>Risk informed Project Proposal Template</b> as a basis for risk screening project proposals.</p> <p><b>Concept note for risk informed planning guidelines.</b></p> <p><b>Bottom-up planning now informing</b> national strategic planning.</p>	3	3	3

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline Score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress Score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
<b>9. Products</b>	<p>Limited prioritisation of CCDRM in the first Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF I) 2011-2014, released in early 2009 and included only three strategies for CCDRM priorities (six in TSDF II 2105-25).</p> <p><b>No coordinated or systematic integration of risk into sector plans</b> (and policies). Although the TSDF is the major point of reference for sector planning (including CCDRM strategies) only five agencies had integrated risk into plans (e.g. MoI) but not into day-to-day activities of the ministry.</p> <p><b>Only a few communities with registered community councils had prepared development plans</b> (or disaster management plans) but not incorporating DRR or GSI.</p>	2	1	2	<p>Island Development Plans (IDP), District Development Plans (DDP) and Community Development Plans (CDP) have been prepared integrating risk and GSI. PRRP has supported the process to incorporate risk considerations, including the needs of marginal or vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>MAFF developed and submitted to parliament the Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan</b> in January 2016, with the support of PRRP. The plan contains resilience guidelines, strategies to building capacity for climate resilient agriculture, indicators for diverse farming systems and recommendations for building CCDRM in MAFF's development and sector plans and budgets.</p>	4	5	6	<p>64 CDPs this year.</p> <p><b>2 IDPs government endorsed</b> ('Eua &amp; Vava'u).</p> <p><b>Final TASP document</b> (first sector plan), which requires activities to be "climate resilient."</p>	2	4	4

Change scores	0 -1.0	None (limited)	1.1 -2.0	Small (minor)	2.1 -3.0	Medium (major)	>3.1	High (significant)
Progress scores <sup>4</sup>	1.0 -2.9	Basic	3.0 -6.1	Intermediate	6.0 -9.0	Advanced		

<sup>4</sup> See PRRP's "Risk Governance Trajectory of Change – Progress criteria" for more detail on stages (available in the Annex of PRRP Progress Report: 2016)