



Fourth National Communication

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10636

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Fourth National Communication

Countries

Tonga

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Nationally Determined Contribution,

Climate Change Adaptation, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC National Communications (NC)	11/16/2021	3/1/2022	12/31/2025	9/30/2025

Duration

46In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

47,500.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	500,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)		500,000.00	0.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist the Government of Tonga in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication (4NC) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co- Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Fourth National Communication (4NC)	1. Tonga's Fourth National Communication endorsed and submitted to UNFCCC by September 2025.	<p>1.1 National circumstances and institutional arrangements in relation to climate change and national development priorities assessed with gender-disaggregated data provided.</p> <p>1.2 National GHG Inventory updated from 2007 to 2022 for the Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste sectors using 2006 IPCC guidelines and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible and human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity to undertake a GHG inventory strengthened.</p> <p>1.3 Tonga's vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change assessed and disaggregated by sectors, socio-economic categories and gender</p>	420,000.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation	2. Improved awareness and understanding of project gender inclusive results and transparent project execution realized.	<p>2.1 The project regularly monitored, financial and narrative reports prepared, and lessons learned compiled.</p> <p>2.2 Inception Workshop organized.</p> <p>2.3 Regular stakeholder consultations organized to increase public awareness and transparency on project activities and validate project outputs.</p> <p>2.4 Gender Analysis and Action Plan prepared.</p> <p>2.5 End of Project report prepared, and lessons learnt compiled.</p>	34,550.00	
Sub Total (\$)			454,550.00	0.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			45,450.00	

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Sub Total(\$)	45,450.00	0.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	500,000.00	0.00

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Total Co-Financing(\$)				

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Tonga	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	500,000	47,500
Total Gef Resources(\$)					500,000.00	47,500.00

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Tonga ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 20 July 1998, the Kyoto Protocol on 14 January 2008 and the Paris Agreement on 21 September 2016. In accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention, Tonga as a non-Annex 1 party has submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) to UNFCCC on 21 July 2005, its Second National Communication (SNC) on 2 May 2012 and its Third National Communication (TNC) on 12 February 2020.

Since the ratification of the Convention, Tonga has achieved significant progress in developing key policies and sound institutional arrangements to guide its work on addressing climate change issues.

Based on the recommendation of the INC, Tonga has formulated and approved its Climate Change Policy in 2006. Following an extensive consultation process, the document was revised in 2015 and provides now a vision and an overarching framework for direct response to climate change with clear policy objectives to achieve a "Resilient Tonga by 2035".

Tonga as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) is extremely vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and disaster risks. Recognizing that these risk and impacts are posing great threat to the sustainable development of the country, the Government of Tonga has integrated them as high priorities into national planning and development processes and documents including the Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2018-2028 (TSDF II).

As an integrated part of Tonga's SNC project, the first Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP 1) was developed and released in 2010 with the aim of supporting the implementation of the Climate Change Policy and addressing the serious threats and impacts climate change and natural disasters are posing on the environment and lives of peoples of Tonga. It highlights national and community priority goals and activities to be implemented to enable the people and environment of Tonga to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to mitigate disaster risks.

Tonga's Second JNAP (JNAP2) was endorsed by the Government in 2018 providing a coherent approach to building disaster resilience and strategic actions for climate change and disaster management initiatives for the period of 2018-2028. The JNAP2 is aligned with relevant sector policies and plans, as well as community and island strategic development plans and consistent with regional and international development frameworks and agreements such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

To support the fulfillment of the objectives of the Convention, Tonga has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) on 4 December 2015, which recognizes that climate change is the single biggest issue that will determine the future of Tonga over the coming decades and will require a *‘whole of Tonga’* level of cooperation and coordination. As 2020 was the year to communicate a new or updated NDC per request of the Paris Agreement, Tonga was among the few countries, that has already fulfilled its obligation and submitted a second NDC to UNFCCC on 9th December 2020.

Although Tonga’s contribution to the global greenhouse gas emission is negligible (total of 310.4 Gg CO₂-equivalent in 2006 according to the TNC), the country has pledged ambitious targets in its second NDC to limit the negative effects of climate change in context of both mitigation and adaptation:

• Energy: 13% (16 Gg) reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2006 through a transition to 70% renewable electricity as well as energy efficiency measures.

• AFOLU: establishment of a forest inventory as prerequisite to identify a GHG emission target for the 2025 NDC and planting one million trees by 2023.

• Waste: expansion of the formal waste collection system as prerequisite to identify a GHG emission target for the 2025 NDC.

• 30% of land in Tonga utilized for agro-forestry or forestry by 2025,

• Prevent any permanent loss of land to rising sea levels on Tonga’s four main islands (i.e. Tongatapu, Ha’apai, Vava’u, and ‘Eua),

• Maintenance of the existing stocks of fish and other marine species through a commitment to expand the area covered by Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Special Management Areas (SMAs) to 30% of the Tonga’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).^[1]

In line with its second NDC, Tonga has also been developing its first Long Term ‘Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT ‘LEDS) aiming to support the shift of the country to a low-carbon pathway, while setting up realistic and achievable targets and actions. It is expected that the LT-LEDS will be submitted to UNFCCC in 2021.

Further to the above, sectoral policies and plans have already been in place and supporting the achievement of Tonga’s climate objectives including the Tonga Energy Road Map (TERM) 2010-2020. Tonga, like many other SIDS in the Pacific is heavily reliant on imported diesel in meeting its energy demands. In line with Tonga’s NDC targets, the Government has formulated TERM as a ten-year road map to reduce Tonga’s vulnerability to oil price shocks and to achieve an increase in quality access to modern energy services in an environmentally sustainable manner.

To provide a policy framework and plans of actions to ?increase and sustain resilient agriculture livelihoods? Tonga?s Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP) was launched in 2016 with four strategic objectives of 1) developing a climate resilient environment; 2) improving the enabling environment; 3) developing diverse, resilient farming systems for the Kingdom?s islands; and 4) increasing and sustaining rural incomes across the Kingdom.

Since becoming a party of UNFCCC, Tonga has also implemented a wide range of climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes and projects throughout its islands. These include the construction of photovoltaic (PV) power plants, the rehabilitation of electricity distribution networks, implementing energy efficiency measures, climate proofing of schools, building evacuation roads, coastal protection works, Tsunami risk management and education, training and awareness programmes.

The Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) of Tonga was established by the Cabinet on 17th May 2013, pursuant to the Public Finance Management Act 2002 (PFM Act) and is currently managed by the Department of Climate Change, MEIDECC. The purpose of the CCTF is to finance small community-based climate adaptation and mitigation projects and fund the climate component of non-community-based projects. The vision through the CCTF is to enable all communities to strengthen their coping capacities by ensuring they have completed ownership of their projects, and to ensure that all communities are given the flexibility to design, implement, and steer the priorities, and future development of their communities. The CCTF was initially endowed with a Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) grant in the amount of USD \$5 million, disbursed by Asian Development Bank (ADB), then evolved as an important component of the ADB funded Climate Resilience Sector Project, which targeted the achievement of specific sectors and goals for community resilience prioritized under Tonga?s JNAP1.

To facilitate the implementation of the Climate Change Policy, JNAP and NDC and to coordinate all climate change programmes and projects the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) was established in 2014. MEIDECC is also the designated operational focal point to the UNFCCC, Global Environment Facility and the Kyoto Protocol.

The process of developing National Communications in Tonga throughout many years has strengthened institutional arrangements, national capacities, partnerships, and cooperation with related sectors. It has raised general knowledge, increased involvement of all relevant stakeholders and enhanced awareness on climate change and its impacts. Furthermore, the preparation of the TNC report also contributed with significant data and information to the formulation of Tonga?s INDC, second NDC, Climate Change Policy 2016, JNAP 2, Tonga GCF Country Programme and various project proposals.

On the other hand, the recently completed TNC work and the review process of Tonga?s NDC have also identified several gaps and challenges in the climate change reporting process including lack of reliable data in several sectors (e.g., AFOLU and Waste) that should be addressed by the 4NC project and other initiatives based on the following recommendations:

- To improve the quality of the AFOLU (LULUCF in TNC) inventories, the TNC has recommended to enhance data collection methods (e.g., Agriculture Census, weekly market survey templates to include

wood utilization such as firewood) and human capacities especially in the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAFF) and Tonga Forest Products (TFP) to manage and analyze AFOLU data along with the establishment of an AFOLU database. Furthermore, Tonga's second NDC included a non-emission target of establishing a forestry inventory to improve clarity and transparency for the sector and to support the inclusion of a quantifiable GHG emission target for AFOLU in Tonga's 2025 NDC.

•To minimize the level of uncertainties and gaps in the waste sector, it has been recommended that: 1) waste studies should be done on an annual basis and include outer islands; 2) the Department of Environment should coordinate data collection and storage with relevant stakeholders; 3) long/short term trainings are required to address capacity needs in data collection and management. Furthermore, Tonga's second NDC has set a target of expanding the formal waste collection system that would also improve the transparency and clarity regarding assumptions and methodologies used to calculate GHG emissions from waste.

? Considering the absence of high-emitting industries in Tonga and lack of reliable data, the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector was not part of the Inventory of the TNC, but it has been recommended to improve the data collection process of the IPPU sector and include it in the inventories of the 4NC.

? To allow easier monitoring, archiving, dissemination of data on key hazards and vulnerabilities, information Systems shall be developed at sector and at national levels. Mapping of tools in use and the application of multi-risk assessment should inform policy support of cost-effective approaches of V&A assessment.

? One of the major issues relating to better understanding the impacts of climate change on water resources in rural and Outer Islands is the lack of knowledge regarding the extent (magnitude, size and behavior) of the groundwater systems. There is a critical need to carry out a water resource assessment for all islands in Tonga to establish the amount of water that is available and accessible.

? Very little information is available on the impacts of climate change on human health in Tonga, thus it is recommended to undertake research on the impacts of extreme weather events, temperature changes, floods on health and the connection to vector borne diseases, diseases related to air pollution and diarrheal diseases and identify current and future adaptations options to reduce the burden of disease.

[1] Government of Tonga: Tonga's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). December 2020.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as

applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The primary objective of the project is to assist the Government of Tonga in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication (4NC) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Convention and consistent with the revised UNFCCC guidelines (decision 17/CP.8[1]), the Fourth National Communication will provide the following elements of information:

? A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methods to be promoted by the Conference of the Parties.

? A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the non-Annex I Party to implement the Convention.

? Any other information the non-Annex I Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication.

Overall goal of the project is to strengthen technical and institutional capacities of Tonga in preparing and submitting national communications and biennial update/transparency reports on a continuous basis in line with the GEF7 climate change objective CCM3: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

The expected outcomes of the project are:

1. Tonga's Fourth National Communication is prepared and submitted to UNFCCC September 2025.
2. Improved awareness and understanding of project results and transparent project execution realized.

The activities under the 4NC project will strongly build on the work that had been carried during the preparation of TNC and address concerns, gaps and difficulties encountered under the TNC work.

The project will continue to raise general knowledge and promote awareness on climate change and its effects. It will also enhance the visibility of climate change on the national agenda through strengthened cooperation and increased involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the process. The information generated through the project will assist strategy and policy development and to facilitate policy dialogue, capacity building, mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation in sectoral policies and national development plans and the design of climate change programmes and projects. Moreover, the proposed project will further strengthen the capacity of national institutions in related research and analysis eventually contributing to Tonga's efforts to reducing the impacts of the global environmental threat of climate change. Documents (reports, analyses, studies etc.) produced under the project will be used by the decision-makers for preparing and implementing guidelines and policy action framework for achieving the government's national and international commitments. It will also assist Tonga to prepare for transitioning to the Enhanced Transparency Framework and create an

enabling policy environment for a domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system essential for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The project outputs and activities will be described in more detail under section C.

Stakeholders? involvement

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Tonga.

The project design phase is building on existing institutional and stakeholder consultation mechanisms established during the TNC project and development of national and sectoral policies and plans (e.g., Climate Change Policy, JNAP2, 2nd NDC). The stakeholders that have already been identified are coming from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, community development organizations, NGOs, private sector, regional and international organizations. Furthermore, the project will seek to identify and engage new stakeholders during the inception and implementation phases.

The 4NC project will reinforce collaboration among various actors and help to integrate climate change aspects into existing planning processes across different thematic areas. Stakeholders will fulfill wide range roles in the project starting from participation in thematic working groups, data collection, preparation of research studies, V&A and mitigation analysis and validation workshops.

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Individual meetings with technical working groups and sectoral representatives.
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.
- Awareness programs for difference audiences.

The following list represents the stakeholders that have already been identified during the project design phase, the previous TNC work and Tonga's NDC revision process. The list will be updated

regularly. Roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders will be also discussed, identified and further clarified during the Inception Workshop.

[1] <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop8/07a02.pdf#page=2>

	Stakeholder	Role in 4NC project
Government and Government Institutions/Corporations		
MEIDECC	Department of Climate Change Mitigation Division Policy & Planning Division, JNAP Secretariat V&A Division Ozone Layer Protection Division Climate Finance Division Information & Communication Division Outer Island Division Other Existing Projects Division	Implementing agency and overall coordination. Assist with project data and activities Ozone Layer Protection Division, IPPU Sector Lead, provide AD and other information on IPPU
	Department of Energy Policy & Planning Division Energy Efficiency Division Renewable Energy Division	Energy Sector Lead for GHG inventory and mitigation analysis. Participating in technology needs assessment.

	Stakeholder	Role in 4NC project
	Department of Environment Waste and Pollution Control Division Biodiversity & Ecosystem Management Division Environmental Monitoring & Compliance Division	Technical lead on Biodiversity and Waste sectors and providing technical assistance for V&A.
	Tonga Meteorological Service (Meteorology Department)	Responsible for operation and maintenance of the key climatic stations, climate data and information and provide AD and other information on climatic parameters, conditions, scenarios
	National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) / Disaster Management Department	Provide AD and information for V&A
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF)	Agriculture Division Forestry Division Livestock Division Quarantine Division	Sector lead for AFOLU Provide technical assistance and AD for GHGI, Mitigation and V&A
Ministry of Infrastructure	Land Transport Division	Providing Activity Data (AD) and other information on transport and road infrastructure.
	Civil Aviation Division	Providing AD and other information on transport.
	Marine and Ports Division	Providing AD and other information on transport.
	Building Division	Providing AD and other information for Energy Sector and V&A analysis on infrastructure related matters.

	Stakeholder	Role in 4NC project
Ministry of Fisheries	Policy & Planning Division (SMA)	Provide information for National Circumstances. Participating in V&A analysis.
Ministry of Health	Policy & Planning Division Public Health Division	Providing AD and other information on IPPU and waste sector. Supporting to assessing climate change impacts on health and water.
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)	Natural Resources Division	Participating in V&A analysis.
	GIS Division	Participating in V&A analysis.
	National Spatial Planning Authority Office (NSPAO)	Participating in V&A analysis.
Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)	Women's Affairs Division	Supporting the preparation of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan an integration of Gender aspects into project activities and outputs.
	Community Development and Local Governance Division	Participating in mitigation assessment and V&A analysis.
	Youth Division	Participating in V&A analysis
	Disability Division - check	Participating in V&A analysis
Ministry of Tourism	Cruise Ship and Beautification Division	Participating in V&A analysis.
Ministry of Revenue and Customs (MORC)	Customs Department	Providing AD and other information on Energy
Ministry of Trade and Economic Development (MTED)	Consumer Affairs & Fair Trading Division	Providing AD and other information on Energy
Department of Statistics	Census & Survey Division Social Statistics Division	Supporting data collection and provide demographic information
Government Public Enterprises	Tonga Water Board (TWB)	Supporting water resource assessment in V&A

	Stakeholder	Role in 4NC project
	Tonga Waste Authority Limited (WAL)	Providing AD and other information on Waste Sector. Participate in mitigation analysis
	Tonga Power Limited (TPL)	Providing AD and other information on Energy. Participate in mitigation analysis.
	Tonga Airports Limited (TAL)	Providing AD and other information on air transport.
	Ports Authority Tonga	Providing AD and other information on sea transport.
NGOs and Private Sector		
NGOs	Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT)	Participating in mitigation assessment and V&A analysis
	Langafonua ʻa Fefine Tonga	Participating in V&A analysis
	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Participating in mitigation analysis and V&A assessment.
	Caritas Tonga	Participating in V&A analysis
	Tonga Red Cross Society (TRCS)	Participating in V&A analysis
	Tonga National Council of Churches	Provide information for National Circumstances and Other Information chapters.
	MORDI Tonga	Participating in mitigation assessment and V&A analysis.
	Live & Learn Tonga	Participating in V&A analysis.
Youth-related NGOs	350 Tonga	Participating in mitigation analysis and V&A assessment.
	Tonga Youth Leaders	Supporting the inclusion of Youth aspects into project activities and outcomes.
	Talitha Project	Supporting the inclusion of Youth aspects into project activities and outcomes.
	Tonga National Youth Congress (TNYC)	Supporting the inclusion of Youth aspects into project activities and outcomes.

	Stakeholder	Role in 4NC project
	Tonga Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship (TYEE)	Supporting the inclusion of Youth aspects into project activities and outcomes.
Private Sector	Tonga Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Participating in mitigation analysis and V&A assessment.
	Raeworx Limited	Providing AD and other information on IPPU
	Nishi Trading Co Ltd	Providing AD and other information for IPPU and AFOLU
Regional Organizations		
	Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Providing technical inputs to the GHGI and Mitigation
	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	Supporting data collection and mitigation analysis.
	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Providing technical inputs to V&A analysis.
	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission	Providing technical inputs to climatic scenarios and DRM measures.
	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Providing technical inputs for V&A analysis.
	Pacific MRV Network	Providing technical inputs in relation to Tonga's domestic MRV system
	Pacific NDC Hub	Providing technical guidance for GHG Inventories, mitigation and V&A assessments and MRV.
International Organizations		
	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Providing technical assistance on environmental issues and supporting V&A analysis.
	Global Green Growih Institute (GGGI)	Providing technical guidance for GHG Inventories, mitigation and V&A assessments and MRV.

	Stakeholder	Role in 4NC project
	ClimateWorks Australia	Providing technical guidance for GHG Inventories, mitigation and V&A assessments and MRV.
	GIZ	Providing technical guidance for GHG Inventories, mitigation and V&A assessments and MRV.
	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	Providing technical guidance for GHGI, V&A and Mitigation
	Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)	Providing technical guidance for implementation of project activities
	Global Support Program for NCs and BURs	Providing technical guidance and trainings for implementation of project activities

Gender dimension

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The project will put great emphasis on integrating gender aspects in the preparation of the 4NC and facilitating a gender-inclusive climate change reporting process to get a better understanding on gender-differentiated risks, the representation of men and women in the process and the types of support men and women need to influence climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, policymaking and reporting in Tonga.

The project will rely on existing policies and gender analysis conducted during previous programmes and projects, including the first Gender Statistics (?Gender Equality: Where do we stand??) and the Gender Action Plan of the Tonga Renewable Energy Project under the Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program. Furthermore, the project will follow the guidelines of the National Gender Policy (National Women?s Empowerment and Gender Equality Tonga Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2019 ? 2025). The policy proposes priorities and guidelines for the government and civil society to improve their capacity to address gender issues and enhance the well-being of the families by integrating a gender perspective in the process of developing laws, policies and programmes which will serve to ensure equal rights, opportunities and benefits for women and men.

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas ? and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors ? will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps. The Gender Analysis and

Action Plan will be prepared during the inception phase of the project and will outline concrete steps and actions to integrate gender aspects across project components, activities and outputs and propose roles and responsibilities of each involving actors.

The gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- ? Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications.
- ? Gender balance, participation, and women's leadership.
- ? Coherence.
- ? Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation.

- ? Monitoring and reporting.

The project will support the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). The guidance on gender integration through the NCs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied. In addition, in line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality[1] and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs[2]², project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan[3]³ during its inception phase[4]⁴.

All analysis conducted within the project, including the update of national circumstances will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the V&A assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

Furthermore, the project will provide capacity building in relation to NC purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC processes and organize training on how to mainstream gender in climate change issues, policies, programmes and projects.

[1] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[2] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_.05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[3]

Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing:

https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default

[4] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- ? request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ? ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ? ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- ? consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- ? consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) as the implementing entity.

The Government will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

The institutional structure of the project will retain the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation and implementation processes of 4NC will be closely coordinated with the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Tonga.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hosted under the Mitigation and Climate Change Reporting Division at the Department of Climate Change and will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the 4NC. The day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the Project Manager, who will be assisted by two Technical Officers (Mitigation and Adaptation) and a Finance and Administrative Assistant. The Project Manager will report to the Director of the Climate Change Department, who will provide operational oversight of the project, monitor and verify project results.

Further collaboration on activities relating to the preparation of the 4NC will be strengthened with the JNAP Secretariat and Taskforce, under the direction of the Director of the Climate Change Department. The JNAP Taskforce will also provide technical and policy oversight to the project and ensure that the recommendations of the project are integrated into national strategic and budgetary planning processes.

The following thematic working groups will continue assisting with the preparation of various components of the 4NC: (i) National Circumstances; (ii) Greenhouse Gas Inventory; (iii) Mitigation Analysis and MRV; (iv) V&A Assessment; (v) Constraints, Gaps and Needs; and (vi) Other Information. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, educational institutions, local communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

The JNAP Taskforce will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Tonga.

UNDP will act GEF Implementing Agency and will be accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Narrative description of project activities per project components and outputs:

Fourth National Communication (4NC)

1.1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements in relation to climate change and national development priorities assessed with gender disaggregated data provided.

Information will be collected and analysed on national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances that serve as the basis for addressing climate change. Such information on the national circumstances is critical for understanding a country's vulnerability and its adapting capacity to the adverse effects of climate change, as well as its capabilities for addressing its GHG emissions within the broader context of sustainable development.

More specifically, information will be presented on features of the national geography (e.g., climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics), population (e.g., growth rates, distribution and density) economy (key sectors of energy, transport, industry, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, waste and health) education (including scientific and technical research institutions), which may affect Tonga's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change. The policy framework pertaining to climate change in Tonga, relevant strategies, policies, sectoral plans, and legislations (including Tonga's Climate Change Policy, NDC, JNAP2 and Tonga LT-LEDS) will also be assessed and presented.

In addition, information on institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications including the distribution of responsibilities and working arrangements within government departments and other relevant organizations, the roles and responsibilities of technical working groups, climate change coordinating bodies (e.g., Standing Committee on Environment and Climate Change) will be collected. Furthermore, arrangements and processes on stakeholder participation and involvement in the preparation of national communication and climate change policies and measures will be compiled.

Gender aspects will be captured through presenting gender and climate change relevant information based on various gender disaggregated data and activities arising from National Gender Policy, GSP Gender guidelines, as well as COP23 adopted Gender Action Plan.

1.2 National GHG Inventory updated from 2007 to 2022 for the Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste sectors and human, scientific, technical, and institutional capacity to undertake a GHG inventory strengthened.

Under the TNC, a National GHG Inventory for the period of 2000 ? 2006 was prepared by using the Non-Annex 1 Inventory software (NAIIS) web application, the revised 1996 IPCC and 2006 IPCC guidelines and IPCC Inventory Software. The Inventory has covered the sectors of Energy, Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste.

The 4NC will extend the timeframe of the GHG Inventory up to 2022 for the Energy, AFOLU, Waste sectors and include IPPU as a new sector that has not been part of previous inventories, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and with the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to the extent possible.

More specifically the following activities are envisaged under this Output:

- Establishment of a network of contacts for accessing data and designing a system for data management for each sector of the inventory.
- Undertaking Key Source Analysis to determine priority areas of inventory work (e.g. those sources and sinks are more significant in terms of their contribution to national GHG emissions so that resources and efforts are prioritized).
- Reviewing and improving previous GHG Inventory (2000 ? 2006) through the introduction of country-specific TIER II and TIER III methodologies, including improved documentation and archiving.
- Identifying and collecting activity data for the preparation of inventory up to 2022 for the following sectors: Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste and selecting the emission factors to be utilized.
- Selection of emission factors to be utilized and determining if establishment of country specific emission factors for Tonga is feasible.
- Undertaking surveys for the base year and the years to be considered if no activity data is available and developing methods for overcoming inventory data gaps. Specific institutions and/or individuals may be interviewed for the purpose of getting of compiling data and ensure support.
- Carrying out greenhouse gas emission calculation as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventory in the four sectors of emissions and removals for period of 2007 ? 2022 by using the 2020-updated version of the IPCC GHGI software.
- Calculating the level of uncertainty associated with the inventory data for each considered sector using the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, to help prioritize efforts to improve the accuracy of future inventories and guide decisions on methodological choice.
- Developing and Implementing Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures based on the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on National GHG Inventories and Uncertainty Management.
- Assessment of existing mechanisms for data collection, harmonization, and centralization of GHG relevant data and the preparation of GHG inventories.
- Compiling recommendations for improving existing mechanisms and strengthening institutional frameworks and data management systems including archiving systems for all the four sectors.
- Establish a regular GHG Inventory-cycle to support the institutionalization of the inventory process in the work of relevant ministries, agencies and technical working groups and to ensure its long-term sustainability.
- Preparation of the National Inventory Report.

To implement the abovementioned activities the following methodologies and sources of information will be considered under the preparation of 4NC:

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Inventories and the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- IPCC Inventory Software and User Manual Version 2.691 (2020 Edition).
- Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2000) as the reference and standards for performing inventory estimates in the present work.
- IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB).
- The 2003 UNFCCC User manual for the guidelines on national communication from non-Annex I Parties.

- UNFCCC Resource Guide for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex 1 Parties - Module 3 National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- Field surveys, depending on need to compile or verify data for the inventory calculation.
- Self-Completion Questionnaire to be sent to concerned institutions that can provide activity data.
- Default IPCC spread sheets of GHG inventory.

1.3 Tonga's vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change assessed and disaggregated by sectors, socio-economic categories and gender and information on programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation compiled.

In the TNC, Tonga has presented detailed information on specific climatic parameters and risks (Rainfall, Temperature, Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Sea surface Temperature, Sea level and El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and results of vulnerability assessment for the following sectors: Agriculture, Fisheries, Coastal areas, Water resources, Lands and GIS, Disasters, Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Health. Furthermore, information on adaptation measures for each vulnerable sector were provided.

Based on the work carried out under the TNC, the impacts of climate change on socio-economic sectors, natural and physical environment, ecosystems and human health will be further assessed in the 4NC, taking into account revised climatic scenarios, projections and risks for Tonga. Furthermore, detailed information on the activities, measures and programmes that are being undertaken or planned in the country to adapt to climate change at national and community levels will be presented.

More specifically the following activities will be carried out under this output:

- Review and update of climatic scenarios for Tonga including past, present and future projections and climate risks up to 2030, 2055 and 2090 for air and sea surface temperature, intensity and variability of seasonal rainfalls, sea level, ocean acidification, frequency of tropical cyclones by using CMIP3 climate models.
- Identification of the most critical vulnerable areas and sectors based on the exposure and sensitivity to the climate risks.
- Assessment of the impacts of climate change on the vulnerable sectors and analysis of their current adaptive capacities.
- Assessment of vulnerability and recommendation for greater resilience of women and men to climate change, including the mainstreaming of gender in risk assessments, ensuring that the analyses on vulnerability and adaptation highlight differentiated impacts on women and men, monitoring gender representation in capacity-building activities on V&A and the implementation of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan.
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- Conducting sector specific vulnerability studies and impact assessments responding to the recommendation of the TNC (e.g., water resource assessments, impacts of climate change on health, food security, infrastructure, and coastal protection).
- Identification of adaptation options including relevant technological applications in the vulnerable sectors and their cost-benefit analysis, barriers, and opportunities for the identified adaption measures.
- Synthesis of existing analyses on policy frameworks, such as the Climate Change Policy, JNAP2, second NDC and other sectoral and community development plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures.
- Outlining the steps and concrete actions taken by the government, NGOs, and communities to facilitate adaptation in different sectors.

The IPCC technical guidelines on vulnerability and adaptation assessment and the following derived methodologies will be considered while implementing the abovementioned activities:

- The UNEP Handbook on Methods for Climate.
- Change Impacts Assessment and Adaptation Strategies.
- International Handbook on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment.
- The 2003 UNFCCC User manual for the guidelines on national communication from non-Annex I Parties.
- UNFCCC Resource Guide for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex 1 Parties - Module 2 Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change.
- UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework.

Furthermore, the activities of the V&A assessment will be strongly coordinated with and rely on other climate change adaptation projects especially the GCF NAP project that is supporting capacity building for effective adaptation planning in Tonga at national, sectoral, community levels including in Outer Islands. Beyond strengthening institutional framework and coordination of the NAP process, the project is also focusing on developing methodologies for analysing impacts and vulnerabilities and improving data management systems for adaptation planning.

1.4 Tonga's mitigation potential assessed and information on programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change compiled in alignment with relevant national priorities and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle.

The TNC has provided detailed analysis of past and on-going mitigation activities and potential mitigation options for Tonga with 2006 as base year of information. The mitigation assessment was strongly linked to the NGHGI and provided mitigation analysis for the four sectors presented in the Inventory: Energy, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste.

The 4NC will assess the mitigation potential of Tonga in key sectors including IPPU that was not part of previous assessments and analyse on-going and planned programmes and measures which contribute

to mitigating climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

More specifically, the following activities will be carried out under this Output:

- Reviewing and analysing national and sectoral targets, policies and programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change (e.g., Climate Change Policy, Tonga's 2nd NDC, TERMPLUS, Tonga Energy Efficiency Master Plan, National Forest Policy, Agriculture Sector Plan, Waste Management Plan and HCFC Phasing Out Management Plan) and their progress.

- Identifying additional mitigation options and planned measures in the four key sectors of Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste and additional areas including seagrasses and other coastal plants with barriers and opportunities presented for each identified option and planned measures.

- ? Assessing available technologies for the different mitigation options in various sectors, including cost-benefit analysis.

- Revising and updating the mitigation scenarios (baseline, WEM and WAM) for the period of 2021 ? 2030 for the four key sectors of Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and, Waste by using available data from the GHG inventory, mitigation options and measures identified, as well as socio-economic parameters.

- ? Assessing Tonga's mitigation potential in the four key sectors of Energy, AFOLU, IPPU, Waste and in additional areas including seagrasses and other coastal plants.

- Preparing financially sound mitigation project profiles for implementation in the four key sectors of Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste to attract public and private interest.

1.5 Constraints, gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity building needs are identified.

In this section of the 4NC, constraints, gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity building needs associated with the implementation of climate change activities, measures, and programmes, and with the preparation and improvement of national communications will be analysed and presented.

Moreover, existing and proposed activities for overcoming the above gaps and constraints, as well as financial resources and technical support needed for the preparation of the national communications and for the implementation of climate change activities including the need for technology needs assessment for mitigation and adaptation building will be analyzed.

1.6 Other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of Convention compiled.

Any other information relevant to achievement of the objective on the convention will be collected and presented within this output including:

•Steps undertaken to integrate climate change into relevant social, economic, and environmental policies and actions including:

- Linkages between the national communication process and national development priorities.
- Efforts to integrate climate change considerations into social, economic, and environmental policies and actions.
- Enhanced institutional arrangements to create a sustainable national communication process.
- Indicators to evaluate the impacts of the national communication process at different levels.

•Activities relating to technology transfer and development including:

- Technology needs assessment and deployment of technologies.
- Database established on environmentally sustainable technologies.
- Technology information networks established.
- Human, scientific, technical, and institutional capacity strengthened.

•Climate change research and systematic observation programmes and activities including.

- Measures and recommendations to improve national programmes for research and systematic observation.
- Activities related to participation in global research and observation systems.
- Identification of needs and priorities for climate change research and systematic observations.
- Research programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change; facilitating adequate adaptation to climate change; and containing activities related to the development of emission factors and activity data.

•Education, training, and public awareness related to climate change including:

- Initiatives to increase awareness and understanding of climate change issues.
- Initiatives and programmes for education, training, and public awareness.
- Institutional framework for public participation in climate change activities.
- Co-operation to promote education, training, and public awareness.
- Gaps, needs and priorities identified in climate change education, training, and public awareness.

•Capacity building activities and efforts to promote information-sharing among and within countries and regions including:

- Identification of specific needs, options, and priorities for capacity building to address climate change issues.
- Participation of wide range of stakeholders (including youth and disadvantaged group) in issues related to climate change.
- Activities related to co-ordination and sustainability of capacity building activities.
- Dissemination and sharing of information on capacity building activities.
- Capacity building activities aimed at integrating adaptation into medium and long-term planning, policies, and legislations.

•Measures to promote information exchange and networking including:

- Activities to promote information sharing.
- Participation in, and contribution to information networks.

1.7 Training and capacity building workshops organized for institutional actors, technical working groups, national and local stakeholders targeting at least 50% female participation and including women only consultations.

To strengthen institutional capacities, skills and knowledge of national staff and stakeholders in measuring and reporting climate change actions and with the aim of easing reliance of external experts, training and capacity building activities will be integrated part of the project. In relation to the GHG inventory process, trainings will be organized on data collection, analysis, indicators, the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines on national greenhouse gas inventories, the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance on the National GHG inventories and Uncertainty Management, the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land use, land-use change and forestry and implementing and maintaining a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory system.

Furthermore, specific capacity building activities will be implemented to support vulnerability analyses and the inclusion of Gender in climate change policies and actions.

Training and capacity building will be envisaged in the use of appropriate technologies, methodologies, and tools for assessment of mitigations and adaptation options and development of mitigation scenarios particularly in sectors with significant mitigation potential. All trainings and capacity building activities will aim to reach at least 50% female participation.

Upon finalization of the relevant outputs, the Fourth National Communication on Climate Change will be compiled according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat and will be submitted to UNFCCC September 2025.

Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1 The project regularly monitored, financial and narrative reports prepared, and lessons learned compiled.

In line with its M&E Plan, the project will be regularly monitored. Beyond evaluating the performance of the project and preparing financial and narrative reports, it will be also assessed how new procedures, methodologies and skillset learned through the project have been institutionalized.

2.2 Inception Workshop organized.

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first two months of project start with national partners that have assigned roles in the project organization structure and other key national and

regional stakeholders. The Inception Workshop will build ownership among stakeholder by involving them in project implementation and will also facilitate the planning of the first-year annual work plan.

2.3 Regular stakeholder consultations organized to increase public awareness and transparency on project activities and validate project outputs.

The project will regularly disseminate project results, through various outreach materials, networks (leaflets, newsletters, TV, radio, newspaper, internet) and by the awareness raising programme of the Department of Climate Change. Furthermore, the project will organize regular stakeholder consultations to ensure that the project is being implemented in a transparent way, establish feedback-mechanism, and validate project outputs. To support the participation of a wide-range of stakeholders and reflect possible restrictions of movement, it is envisaged to develop a digital platform to enable virtual consultation and focus-group discussions over project implementation and results.

2.4 Gender Analysis and Action Plan prepared.

During the Inception phase of the project, a detailed Gender Analysis and Action Plan will be prepared with the aim of identifying steps and actions to integrate Gender in project activities and outputs. The Gender Analysis and Action Plan will also clarify roles and responsibilities of the project management team, technical working groups, institutional actors, and other stakeholders.

2.5 End of Project report prepared, and lessons learnt compiled.

To summarize project results, lessons-learned, challenges and constraints, the End of Project Report will be prepared during the last three months of the project. The End of Project Report will also compile recommendations for the subsequent National Communication and Biennial Transparency Report projects.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The project will seek to explore synergies with other on-going and planned climate change projects and initiatives to increase effectiveness and enhance consistencies and complementarity while contributing to the achievement of various national development priorities.

Furthermore, the project will build on other GEF support received for the preparation of national reports under various Conventions (CBD, UNCCD), as well as other initiatives, such as the UNEP GEF 7 ? TNA process. It is expected that knowledge, capacity, and information generated from these initiatives will greatly assist and facilitate the completion of this project. Furthermore, the activities and

the outputs of 4NC project will also support the development of new strategies, policies, programmes and projects and the implementation of existing initiatives.

In more detail, the implementation of the 4NC project will have strong linkages with and build on the information generated by the following development strategies and plans and on-going and planned climate change projects:

Development strategies and plans:

- ? Tonga's Strategic Development Framework (TSDF II) for 2015-2025.
- ? Tonga's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2020).
- ? Tonga's Climate Change Policy 2016.
- ? Second Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2018-2028 (JNAP 2).
- ? Tonga Climate Change Fund Bill 2021.
- ? Tonga Low Emission Development Strategy 2021-2050.
- ? Tonga NDC Implementation Roadmap and Investment Plan with Project Pipeline.
- ? HCFC Phasing Out Management Plan (HPMP).
- ? Tonga Energy Road Map (TERMPLUS), 2021-2035.
- ? Tonga's Energy Efficiency Master Plan (TEEMP 2020).
- ? National Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Tonga Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2019 - 2025.
- ? Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP) 2016 - 2020.
- ? National Health Strategic Plan 2015 - 2020.
- ? National Forest Policy 2009.
- ? National Water Policy 2011.
- ? Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.
- ? National Land Use Policy.
- ? National Infrastructure Investment Plan 2013 - 2023 (NIIP 2).

- ? National Emergency Management Plan 2009.
- ? National Drought Response Plan 2015
- ? National Tsunami Plan 2012.
- ? Tropical Cyclone Emergency Response Plan.
- ? National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).
- ? National Marine Spatial Plan
- ? Nukuʻalofa Urban Development Plan.
- ? Tonga Tourism Sector Roadmap
- ? Fisheries Management Act.
- ? Fisheries Sector Plan.
- ? Integrated Waste Management Strategy.
- ? Community Development Plans.
- ? District Development Plans.
- ? Island Development Plans.
- United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022.

On-going and planned climate change projects:

- ? EU ? GCCA+ SUPA Project: scaling up change adaptation efforts in the following sectors: water, food, health, marine resources, and coastal protection in nine PICs.
- ? Tonga-GCF NDA Strengthening and Country Programming Phase 2 Project: delivering medium and long-term programmatic capacity building targeting the National Designated Authority (NDA) towards strengthened institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms to govern and coordinate climate action and finance in Tonga, including monitoring climate finance flows.
- ? Tonga-GCF National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Project: supporting the Government of Tonga to advance its NAP planning process through its JNAP 2 framework by building on existing capacities and enhancing institutions already in place at national, sectoral, community levels as well as the Outer Islands for adaptation planning.

? Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building project (PACRES): supporting regional and national adaptation and mitigation responses to climate change challenges by improving information sharing and developing national capacity to address climate change and build disaster resilience through enhanced training, studies and research opportunities.

? Pacific ICLIM: supporting the implementation of a regional approach to climate change information and knowledge management (IKM) throughout the Pacific.

? EU-GIZ - Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) Programme: strengthening PIC's capacities to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and enhance their energy security at the national, provincial, and local/community levels.

? USAID Climate Ready Project: supporting the drafting and implementation of policies to achieve national adaptation goals, to access and manage international sources of financing for resilience projects and improve capacities and systems to better manage and monitor resilience projects.

? Pacific Resilience Program (PREP) ? World Bank: strengthening early warning, resilient investments, and financial protection.

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ClimateWorks Australia (CWA) and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) supporting the development of Tonga's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS).

? Outer Islands Renewable Energy Project (OIREP) to construct solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants in outer islands in Tonga and rehabilitate electricity distribution networks in some of the main islands.

? Climate Technology Centre and Network Projects (CTCN): Revision of Tonga's Energy Efficiency Master Plan and Biogas Feasibility Study.

? Pacific Appliance Labeling and Standard Project (PALS): drafting a Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling (MEPSL) Regulation to standardize appliance imports to Tonga.

? Tonga Village Network Upgrade Project (TVNUP): upgrading power distribution networks on Tongatapu.

? Pacific Environment Community Fund Project (PEC Fund): supporting the use of renewable energy powered facilities in remote communities including the establishment of solar powered water pumping systems for rural villages and solar powered freezers for remote islands.

? PIGGAREP PLUS Project: establishing and operating 14 solar water pumps in rural villages of Ha'apai thus improving the accessibility to clean energy resources and reducing carbon emissions from fossil fuels.

? Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific Phase 2 (PEEP 2) Project: implementing energy efficiency measures in order to reduce energy consumption in the residential, commercial and public sectors, and to establish the policy and implementation frameworks to move towards the goals of reducing fossil fuel imports and GHG emissions.

? Tonga Renewable Energy Project (TREP) under the Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program (project funded by the Green Climate Fund): delivering utility-scale storage systems to provide base load response and grid stability paving the way for more renewable energy integration in the main island, while installing green mini-grids in outer islands.

- ? GEF 7 - Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) Phase IV: supporting the preparation of new or updated and improved TNAs for prioritized technologies that reduce GHG emissions and facilitate adaptation to climate change in line with Nationally Determined Contributions and national sustainable development objectives.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First Disbursement to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation.
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan.
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E.
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; the Gender Analysis and Action Plan; and other relevant strategies.
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Coordinator will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in English, duly signed by designated persons (CEO for MEIDECC (UNFCCC Focal Point) or his alternate the Director of Climate Change), cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in Tonga, Pacific region and globally.

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	\$5,000	Within 2 months from First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
M&E of indicators in project results framework	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Supervision missions	None ^[1]	Annually
Project Terminal Report (End of project report)	None	At least three months before the end of the project
TOTAL indicative COST	\$5,000	

Social and Environmental Standards:

Under UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy, this project is exempted from the safeguards screening (SESP) requirement.

^[1] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Mr. Paula Pouvalu Ma'u	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications	11/11/2021

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	8/17/1998	Mr. Paula Ma?u, CEO, MEIDECC
UNFCCC	7/2/1998	Mr. Paula Ma?u, CEO, MEIDECC
UNCCD	9/25/1998	Mr. Paula Ma?u, CEO, MEIDECC
Stockholm Convention	10/23/2009	Mr. Paula Ma?u, CEO, MEIDECC

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description						Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Sub - Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
								1

Equipment	IT equipment and software to support project implementation, the preparation and maintenance of GHG inventory system, the development of specific 4NC chapters and creating a digital platform to raise awareness about project results and enable virtual consultation. Total: \$ 38,000.	38,000		38,000			38,000	MEIDECC
Equipment	Purchase of office equipment: Total: \$ 1,770.	1,770		1,770			1,770	MEIDECC

Contractual services-Individual	<p>Contractual Services--Imp Partn: Total: \$ 75,606</p> <p>Technical Officer (Adaptation): to lead the V&A analysis of the 4NC and to coordinate the work the V&A TWG, national and international consultants. Rate: \$ 10,441/year. Total: \$ 41,764 (4 years from October 2021 until September 2025).</p> <p>Technical Officer (Mitigation): to lead the mitigation assessment of the 4NC and coordinate the work of the mitigation TWG, national and international consultants. Rate: \$ 10,441/year. Total: \$ 20,882 (2 years, from October 2023 until September 2025).</p> <p>Project Manager: to support the preparation of the 4NC including the development and revision of thematic chapters, compilation and editing of the document. \$ 6,480/year (40% of the salary rate of \$ 16,200/year). Total: \$ 12,960 (2 years, from October 2023 until September 2025).</p> <p>The remaining salaries (60%) of the Project</p>	75,606		75,606		75,606	MEIDECC
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<p>Contractual services-Individual</p>	<p>Salary costs of PMU: Total: \$ 41,050. Project Manager: \$ 9,720 (60% of the salary rate of \$ 16,200/year). Total: \$ 29,160 (3 years, from May 2022 until May 2025) Part-time Finance and Administrative Assistant: \$ 3,963/year. Total: \$ 11,890 (3 years, from May 2022 until May 2025) As the Project Manager will also carry out technical tasks, the remaining parts of his/her salary will be charged under the 4NC components.</p>					<p>41,050</p>	<p>41,050</p>	<p>MEIDECC</p>
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International Consultants	<p>International Consultants: Total: \$ 52,500.</p> <p>International GHG Inventory Expert: to verify GHG Inventory data and calculations and conduct training on improving GHG Inventory management systems. Rate: \$500/day. Time input: 30 days. Total: \$ 15,000.</p> <p>International Climate Change Adaptation Expert: to provide technical guidance to the preparation of sector specific vulnerability studies and provide training on V&A analysis. Rate: \$500/day. Time input: 30 days. Total: \$ 15,000.</p> <p>International Climate Change Mitigation Expert: to support and verify mitigation analysis, assess available technologies for the different mitigation options in various sectors, conduct cost-benefit analyses, provide capacity building trainings on mitigation assessment and contribute to the preparation of mitigation project profiles. Rate: \$500/day. Time input: 30 days. Total: \$ 15,000.</p> <p>International</p>	52,500		52,500			52,500	MEIDECC
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Local Consultants	<p>National/Local Consultants: Total: \$ 148,500.</p> <p>National GHG Inventory Experts (4 Consultants): to collect activity data in four sectors (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste), to prepare the GHG Inventory and to support the delivery of Output 1.2. Rate: \$300/day. Time input: 4 X 30 days. Total: \$ 36,000.</p> <p>National Climate Change Adaptation Experts (4 Consultants): to review climatic scenarios, conduct V&A assessment in specific sectors, assess programmes containing measures to facilitate adaptation and support the delivery of Output 1.3. Rate: \$300/day. Time input: 4 X 30 days. Total: \$ 36,000.</p> <p>National Climate Change Mitigation Experts (4 Consultants): to support mitigation assessment in specific sectors, identify additional mitigation options, review mitigation scenarios, and contribute to the delivery of Output 1.4. Rate: \$300/day.</p>	148,500		148,500			148,500	MEIDECC
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<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>National/Local Consultants: Total: \$ 24,000 Gender Specialist: supporting the preparation of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan and the integration of Gender aspects in all analysis and project outputs. Rate: \$300/day. Time input: 40 days. Total: \$ 12,000. Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist: supporting the generation and dissemination of knowledge products and communication materials. Rate: \$300/day. Time input: 40 days. Total: \$ 12,000.</p>		<p>24,000</p>	<p>24,000</p>		<p>24,000</p>	<p>MEIDECC</p>
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Training, Workshops , Meetings	Costs related to the organizations of trainings, capacity building workshops and technical working group meetings related to the preparation of 4NC and its specific thematic areas including V&A, Mitigation Analysis, data collection and the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, national circumstances, Gender, etc. and a lessons learned workshop upon completion of the 4NC. Total: \$ 46,004.	46,004		46,004			46,004	MEIDECC
Training, Workshops , Meetings	Organization of the Inception Workshop, stakeholder consultations and validation workshops. Total: \$ 8,550 [inception for 5,000]		3,550	3,550			3,550	MEIDECC
Training, Workshops , Meetings	Organization of the Inception Workshop, stakeholder consultations and validation workshops. Total: \$ 8,550 [inception for 5,000]				5,000		5,000	MEIDECC
Travel	Travel expenses related to data collection and attending training/capacity building workshops. Total: \$ 28,000.	28,000		28,000			28,000	MEIDECC

Supplies	Supply costs for various office expenses related to project implementation (e.g.: stationery, publications, etc.). Total: \$ 8,620.	8,620		8,620			8,620	MEIDECC
Other Operating Costs	Design, production/printing, and translation to Tongan of the 4NC document and other communication materials. Total: \$ 21,000.	21,000		21,000			21,000	MEIDECC
Other Operating Costs	Printing materials related to KM/M&E activities- \$2,000.		2,000	2,000			2,000	MEIDECC
Other Operating Costs	Spot check and Audit: Total: \$ 4,400.					4,400	4,400	MEIDECC
Grand Total		420,000	29,550	449,550	5,000	45,450	500,000	