

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW

Country: Kingdom of Tonga

Project Title: Kingdom of Tonga Enabling Activity to prepare its First National Communication in response to its Obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Eligible under financial mechanism of UNFCCC: Ratified 20 July 1998

GEF Financing: US\$325,000

Government Counterpart Financing: US\$54,000 (in-kind)

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Ministry of Lands, Survey & Natural Resources (MLSNR)

Coordinating Agency: National Coordinating Committee

GEF Operational Focal Point: Office of the Prime Minister

FCCC Focal Point: Secretary for Lands, Survey and Natural Resources (MLSNR)

Project Duration: 24 months

A. BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHY

1. The Kingdom of Tonga lies between 15° and 23°50' South Latitude and 173° to 177° West Longitude, and has a land/sea area of 720,000 km². It is an archipelago with 172 named islands of an area of 747 km². The 36 inhabited islands cover an area of 670 km². Six of the islands comprise three-quarters of the land area and contain 90 per cent of the Kingdom's population of 98,000 as of 1996.
2. Tonga consists of four clusters of islands extended over north-south axis: Tongatapu and 'Eua in the south; Ha'apai in the middle; Vava'u in the north; and the small Niua group in the far north. The capital Nuku'alofa is on Tongatapu. Most of these islands originate from coralline, comparatively flat and often encircled by fringing reefs. Some atolls are raised by tectonic action. There are also some islands of volcanic origin, notably in the west of the Ha'apai Group.
3. The Tongan archipelago lies on the western side of the Tonga Trench, a major area of lithospheric plate convergence in the South Pacific. Along the Tonga Trench, the Pacific Plate in the east is being thrust beneath the Indo-Australian Plate in the west.

SOILS

4. The soils of the limestone islands of Tonga are unusually fertile since the limestone contains large amounts of volcanic detritus produced by the nearby volcanoes at the time the limestone was forming. Emergence and subaerial erosion of the limestone has led to the concentration of volcanic materials in the soil.

CLIMATE

5. Wet/dry seasons are sharply divided in the Kingdom, May to September being the dry months and October to April being wet months. Dry periods usually last one or two months, but because of the free-draining soils and permeable aquifer, they can result in severe soil and crop damage. In all parts of Tonga, evapo-transpiration usually exceeds rainfall during June and July. Severe water shortages can occur in places during these months, particularly when precipitation during the preceding months is lower than usual. The two principle causes of rainfall variation in Tonga are tropical cyclones which can result in unusually wet years, and El Nino which can cause prolonged droughts. On average, two cyclones affect Tonga annually (1830 - 1982 data).

WATER

6. The volcanic bases of most of the main islands are well below sea level so that sea water percolates through the porous limestone and underlies all of the islands. The fresh water that floats on top of the salt water within the limestone is Tonga's most important water resource. The size of the fresh water lens is directly related to the size of the island. The fresh water lens in small low-lying islands like those in Ha'apai,

shrinks during prolonged periods of low rainfall and water quality is impaired from salt-water intrusion. Some 85% of the population depends on this groundwater resource, 15% on rainwater, mostly collected by roof catchment systems.

POPULATION

7. There is a steady migration of people from rural areas to Nuku'alofa and from outer islands to the main island of Tongatapu. Between 1921 and 1986, Tongatapu's population increased from 40% of the Kingdom's total population to 67%. Thirty percent of all Tongans currently live in the capital, Nuku'alofa. Population densities now approach 250 persons/km² on Tongatapu, almost double the country's average. The maximum height of Tongatapu above sea level is only a little over 60 m, whereas much of the settled area is below the 5-m mark, and virtually all migrants to Tongatapu settle there. Internal migration is leading to an increasing concentration of Tonga's population on one of the islands that is most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. That population is becoming increasingly focused on the capital city, which is on the northern and most environmentally sensitive shore of Tongatapu. Natural population increases and migration have forced the Government to supply new land. The useful agricultural land has been allocated, so there has been an unfortunate tendency to subdivide and register environmentally sensitive, less productive or potentially hazardous land. In addition, low-lying areas adjacent to the urban center have been reclaimed for housing.

ECONOMY

8. Agriculture has been the primary sector of the economy and remains the primary source of livelihood for two-thirds of the population, however; tourism, fisheries and industry are becoming important.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

9. Many of the Kingdom's environmental problems result from its growing population and limited natural resources. Principal among Tonga's current environmental issues is deforestation, particularly the removal of native forests but also removal of coconut woodland. Soil erosion is a serious environmental problem in part of Tonga, and often associated with deforestation and/or agricultural development of steep land areas.
10. Of considerable concern is the subdivision and clearing of mangrove areas in Tongatapu and Vava'u. When these mangroves are filled for housing and agricultural purposes, the land is rarely raised to a sufficient height to avert the danger of flooding accompanying storms and unusually high tides. The environmental and biological functions of mangrove ecosystems have been lost resulting in coastal erosion of the cleared areas.
11. Solid waste disposal is recognized as a serious problem in Tonga, particularly in Nuku'alofa where the main garbage dump for household waste and other non-hazardous waste, including septic sludge, is situated in mangrove area. In addition to

the main refuse site, there are a number of official and unofficial sites, some constructed in order that tip-trucks can deposit their loads directly into the sea.

12. Throughout Tonga, informal beach sand mining is a common practice, yet which causes many problems. Prominent among these is the shoreline erosion being exacerbated by removal of protective beach cover. If these protective ecological systems continue to place under stress, the process of deterioration will be greatly accelerated with future climate change.
13. In 1989, over half (56%) of the total energy consumed in the Kingdom was derived from biomass. The balance of energy sources (44%) was provided by imported petroleum and LPG gas. However, in 1993 balance of energy sources was 50.23% and 49.77% for biomass and petroleum product respectively. It is estimated that, in 1996 the consumption of petroleum products as compared to biomass accounted for more than half (53.67%). It is expected that at the end of the 20th century, the balance of energy sources will be around 60% imported petroleum and gas and only 40% biomass.
14. Biomass is mostly used in domestic sector while petroleum is mostly used in the transportation sector and accounted for almost three quarters of the total. Electricity generation, which depends solely on imported petroleum products, accounted for about a quarter of the total. On the whole, most of the energy used in the Kingdom (biomass, petroleum and electricity) is consumed in the domestic sector, followed by the transportation sector.
15. The two major consumers of petroleum products are Power Generation and Transportation Sectors. In 1993, a total of 9.79 million litres of diesel oil was consumed, of which 4.29 million litres for the power sector, 3.85 million litres for the transportation sector and the rest in the agricultural, industrial and residential/commercial sectors. A total of 5.62 million litres of gasoline was consumed in 1993 where 96% was consumed in the transportation sector and the rest was used up in the agricultural sector. Electricity generation will continue to rely mostly on petroleum products and will definitely be the most important secondary energy sources.
16. A total of 734.40 tonnes of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Butane) was used in 1993, of which 97% was consumed in the residential and commercial sector, 1.5% in transportation and industrial sectors and the rest as losses. Liquefied Petroleum Gas had an annual growth rate of 18.96% during the first four years of the decade and is expected to increase in the coming years.

B. IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO TONGA

1. The Kingdom of Tonga as one of the Pacific Islands may face particularly severe impacts due to their physiographic, ecological and socio-economic characteristics. Direct inundation will be a significant problem in the low parts of the larger, higher islands in Tonga as well as the low lying islands in the Ha'apai group. Principal among these areas will be the densely-populated parts of northern Tongatapu. Many of

these areas are already swampy and remain flooded for long periods following storm surges or prolonged heavy rain.

2. If sea level rises as predicted by IPCC, the water tables of island fresh water lens will also rise. In Ha'apai, northern Tongatapu and along the broad coastal fringe of Niuatoputapu, fresh water flooding will likely occur as the dome shaped lens stands higher than mean sea-level. In such places, greater mixing of fresh and saline water may reduce the volume of potable fresh water resources.
3. It is probable that coral reefs in Tonga will not respond to rising sea levels and sea-surface temperatures over the next 50 - 100 years. As such, their important function of protecting island shorelines will be significantly reduced as sea level rises. Impacts in Tonga are likely to include increased scour and sediment movement in lagoon and along island shorelines, which will increase the vulnerability of the latter to erosion. It will also cause more physical damage to the reefs themselves.
4. The impact on agricultural land consists of direct land loss by inundation and flooding, and the secondary effects such as higher moisture loading and increased salinization in marginal areas, reducing the suitability for gardening. Shortage of land is one of the major problems arising from population growth. The shortage of land is expected to increase if presently gardened land becomes unusable because of rising sea level.
5. One of the most significant effects of climate change will be the increase in intensity and frequency of cyclones in Tonga. Coupled with sea-level rise, people and properties in Tonga will be dangerously threatened.

C. RESPONSE STRATEGIES

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT, EFFORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

1. The Kingdom ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in July of 1998 and looks forward to the preparation of its initial communication and to meeting its obligation under the UNFCCC.
2. The Kingdom of Tonga has identified climate change issues as one of its priority development concerns. The Kingdom has attempted to focus on and develop appropriate ways to combat the possible adverse impacts of climate change, especially the impact of sea-level rise, in a sustainable manner as the majority of the population, commercial and industrial businesses are located along the coastal areas. This is of particular concern as some of these areas are less than a metre above sea level.
3. Nuku'alofa, the capital city with about 40% of the national population and 60% of all national business, is one of these coastal areas frequently affected by sea-level rise and salt-water intrusion due to its low-lying nature. Some of its areas are only .05 metre above sea-level.
4. In its effort to combat possible adverse impacts of climate change, especially sea-level rise, in a sustainable manner, the following activities have been initiated nationally by the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga.

- introduced climate-change issues in local school curriculum
- established a non-buildable area of 15 metres from high water mark to provide a buffer-zone between the ocean and the settled areas.
- introduced building regulations to strengthen existing and new structures
- introduced Land Use Planning legislation to assist in the distribution of land-uses especially in sensitive ecosystems and the dispersing of the population and businesses away from the coastal lowlands where the impacts of climate change will be high.
- installed protective sea-wall along the Nuku'alofa foreshore
- introduced a EIA legislation to review environmental and climate change impacts on new development.
- installed 580 solar lighting units in remote households to replace the use of kerosene for lighting and reducing GHG emissions
- initiated a tree planting programs along the coasts

5. In dealing with climate change issues in Tonga, some of the most notable constraints are:

- lack of public knowledge and awareness about the issue and its' ever-changing characteristics;
- lack of local expertise in the field;
- lack of resources for the identification and implementation of appropriate climate change programs and the monitoring and upgrading of ongoing programs and activities;
- limited land areas and resources;
- the need for human resources development and institutional strengthening;
- lack of resources for research and investment in sources of renewable energy to reduce the use of imported fossil fuels and GHG emissions.

RELATED PROJECTS IN TONGA

1. The following regional climate change and sea level rise related projects have been implemented in Tonga and managed by the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP):

i) The Australian Government funded Sea level Rise Climate Monitoring Project :

This A\$14 million dollar project which began in 1991 addresses climate change and climate variability issues related to sea-level rise in all Pacific Forum Island Countries. A tidal gauge was installed at the main wharf and linked to the TOGA global network for the measurement of sea-level rise, and the Ministry of Lands, Survey & Natural Resources is responsible for it's monitoring. Several training activities and workshops have been held throughout the Pacific Forum Countries under this Project to enhance public information related to climate change and sea level-rise through education and training programs.

The output of this project will assist Tonga in the preparation of its initial communication.

ii) The Australian Government funded Coastal Planning Project :

This capacity building project assists participating Pacific Island countries to effectively plan, manage and use coastal resources on a sustainable basis. It provides training and capacity building related to knowledge in the assessment of and response to coastal impacts relating to climate change and sea level rise.

The output of the Coastal Planning project will assist Tonga in the preparation of its National Communication especially in the area of adaptation measures.

iii) The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) funded, SPREP executed Regional Meteorological Services Programme. This project aims to strengthen the forecasting capacity of Pacific island countries and their ability to obtain accurate meteorological data. It further serves to enhance the capacity to prepare for and respond to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The output of this regional initiative will assist Tonga in the preparation of its National Communication, especially in the area of adaptation strategies.

iv) The UNDP/ GEF funded the SPREP executed Regional PDF B Project “Strategic Action Program for the Pacific Region”. This project served to develop a Strategic Action Program to conserve and sustainably manage coastal and oceanic resources in the Pacific region. This was achieved through review and prioritisation of critical marine and coastal habitats and resources of regional and global significance, review of threats to marine and coastal resources and review of marine and coastal regimes. Close linkages to the biodiversity focal area and the climate change area are evident. The PDF B activities led to the development of a ‘full’ UNDP/GEF project, described below.

v) The UNDP/GEF funded the Regional (Full) project “Strategic Action Programme (SAP) of the Pacific Small Island Developing States”, executed by SPREP. This project will begin implementation end-1999 and aims to strengthen the management capacity of the Pacific Island countries and their ability to conserve and sustainably manage the coastal and ocean resources in the Pacific Region. This will be achieved through enhancement of transboundary management mechanisms, conservation and sustainable use of coastal and watershed resources, conservation and sustainable yield of ocean living resources, and maximizing regional benefits from lessons learned through community-based participation. With their special conditions and needs, SIDS require more integrated approaches to improved land and water management in order to address threats to their water resources, thus this interventions will include three other pressing concerns related to SIDS, namely biodiversity, vulnerability to climate change, and land degradation.

The output of this regional initiative will assist Tonga in the preparation of its National Communication, especially in the area of vulnerability and adaptation.

D. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIPTION

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. The primary objective of the project is to prepare Tonga's National Communication through various enabling activities to respond to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. In addition to meeting the communication obligations, the project will pursue the following objectives: a) Build the capacity of the inter-agency Coordinating Committee to develop and update the national action plan and national communication to CoP; b) Strengthen the capacity of the Tongan government to develop and implement response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts; c) Create awareness among the various stakeholders on the significance of the climate change in order to build constituency that would support efforts to address the issue.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The projects has 12 major components:

1. *Project organization.* This includes: the hiring of project staff and the selection of consultants who will assist in the project implementation; a scoping meeting involving the National Coordinating Committee members to evaluate the project's objectives and process presented by Technical Team; and the establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) to facilitate the coordination and co-operation between the different ministries and other agencies in collection and provision of data, etc.
2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and establish a national climate change home page on Internet/World Wide Web to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the USCSP and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries, etc.). In this regard, the project will cooperate, as appropriate, with the UNDP's SDNP (Sustainable Development Network Programme) and UNFCCC Secretariat's CC:INFO/Web initiatives.
3. It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate after the project, enabling interested parties in Tonga to learn about other national or international activities, and assisting interested individuals and institutions outside Tonga to obtain information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Tonga.
4. *GHG Inventory in 1996.* Procedures and data needs will be identified with reference to the UNDP/GEF Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance (PICCAP) project. Training of national staff and technical experts will be conducted. A workplan for

creating the inventory for 1996 will be developed, and in co-operation with the all the relevant stakeholders, an inventory for 1996 will be produced based on the latest IPCC guidelines.

5. *Mitigation.* Evaluate the GHG inventories to identify potential areas for reduction of sources and enhancement of sinks. Define the possible mitigation options in Tonga, identify and evaluate least-cost mitigation options.
6. *Vulnerability.* Following IPCC Technical Guidelines and referring to PICCAP-established procedures in vulnerability assessment, establish the adaptive procedures of vulnerability assessment for Tonga, identify the data needs, train the national staff and technical experts, conduct national vulnerability assessment.
7. *Adaption.* Refine PICCAP established procedures and data needs for Tonga, conduct training, evaluate and identify least-cost national adaptation options, as well as least-cost national option in the context of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM).
8. *National Implementation Plan.* With reference to other Pacific Island countries under PICCAP, establish and train the national team, convene national workshops to raise awareness and political support, and to develop guidance on national implementation plan, prepare the national implementation plan.
9. *National Communication.* With reference to the reporting guidelines and application procedures established under PICCAP, conduct training and prepare national Communication.
10. Organize a series of technical workshops to review the results of the inventory, GHG mitigation analysis, vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis.
11. Organize a workshop with participation of all the relevant stakeholders to present the results of the project as a whole, and to discuss the results with the objective to agree on the content of the first national communication of Tonga to the CoP.
12. Based on the results of the studies and the outcome of the workshop, compile and prepare the additional information that the country requires to present in its national communication including, *inter alia*: a) financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under Articles 4 and 12; b) projects for financing; and c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends.
13. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), and publish the first national communication of Tonga following the guidelines adopted by the CoP.

E. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION*

1. The Executing Agency of the project will be the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources, with the assistance of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) in coordination work. The NCC is made up of departmental heads from the following ministries: Ministry of Lands, Survey & Natural Resources (Chair), Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Ministry of Labour, Commerce & Industries, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the Central Planning Department.
2. A Technical Working Group (TWG) will be established as a technical subcommittee for the National Coordinating Committee. While the NCC serves as a venue to ensure co-ordination and the discussion of climate change related activities and issues at the policy level, the TWG will focus on ensuring the co-ordination and proper implementation of the project at the technical level. The TWG also serves as a venue to discuss the eventual technical problems encountered during the project, such as the quality and availability of the data for the inventory. Participants will come from relevant agencies in the government such as Ministry of Lands, Survey & Natural Resources (Chair), Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Tonga Electric Power Board, Ministry of Labour Commerce and Industries, Universities and NGOs.
3. A Project Management Unit (PMU), consisting of a project manager and, as appropriate, four technical experts will be established to carry out the main responsibilities regarding the actual implementation of the project, and to report to the NCC on a periodic basis as required. In addition to organising and supervising the workshops and implementation of other activities, the project manager will be responsible for liaising with the relevant government authorities, private sector and NGO representatives so as to ensure their contribution in the preparation of the national communication from the beginning of the project.
4. Tonga has not participated in any other GEF climate change activity. To ensure international collaboration, links with the relevant regional and international expert institutions and project teams in other countries with ongoing, finalised or upcoming enabling activities will be identified and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be explored. In particular, this project will enable Tonga come up to date with PICCAP activities, and to join ongoing and post PICCAP activities. Since Tonga had not ratified the COP at the onset of PICCAP implementation, it participated in only one PICCAP meeting. During the project document development phase, the linkages with these projects will be formalized to bring Tonga up to date in order to join PICCAP activities including: project management, GHG/mitigation advice and training, V&A advice and training, research and data interpretation focused on the technology and approach to sea level monitoring as well as potential impacts in island countries, training in preparation of national communications, etc. To fully benefit from results of PICCAP, the project manager for this project will also serve as the national post-PICCAP co-ordinator.
5. The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities will only be undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. In

implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

6. As a means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilise, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and co-operate with the CC:INFO/Web initiative of the FCCC Secretariat. Guidance for the preparation of national communication may also be solicited from the Secretariat to supplement the guidelines agreed by CoP.
7. The detailed content and target audience for the workshops will be determined during the further preparation of the project. However, a general strategy is to open the “policy oriented” workshops for a broader audience, including both policy makers and technical experts from the governmental as well as from the independent sector. The technical training/co-ordination workshops will be targetted towards the people who are actually conducting the studies or who need to be involved as providers of the data for the studies.

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review will be undertaken, to identify – even in the early stage of the project – the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks that will affect the successful implementation of the program. The review will also facilitate the identification of potential partners and sources of information from which the project could benefit.
2. NCC will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. The Project Manager, with the assistance of the Technical/ Research Team, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as a whole and the different sub-tasks under it.
3. For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices including a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review to be held at the end of the project.

G. PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of the Kingdom of Tonga under the UNFCCC, the “agreed full costs” of the project will be funded by GEF. The Government in-kind contribution will include provision of basic in-kind facilities. A GEF budget for expedited the processing of the proposal is presented as Annex II.

H. WORKPLAN

A workplan is attached as Annex III.

ANNEX I

COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN TONGA TO
PREPARE THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Enabling Activity	Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
		Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
Commitment				
1. National Circumstances	x	NA	NA	NA
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories (see Table A2 as completed) 1. - All Energy Sources 2. - Industrial Processes 3. - Agricultural Processes 4. - Land Use Change & Forestry 5. - Other Sources	x	x	X	X
3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention				
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	x	NA	X	X
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	x	X(WMO)	X	X(Aus)
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	x	x	X	X
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	x	NA	X	X
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement..	x	x	X	X(Aus)
4. Other Information				
(a) Material Relevant for calculation of global emission trends	x			
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for - Projects for Financing - National Communications - Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	x x x			x x x
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	x	NA	NA	NA

ANNEX II

**BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL
FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF TONGA**

Enabling Activity	Planning and execution	Capacity Building			Total Cost (in US\$ '000s)
		Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training and Education	
Commitment					
1. National Circumstances	5				5
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories	12	18	20	20	70
3. General Description of Steps					155
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc...	10	-	5	10	25
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	15	2	5	3	25
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	12	2	6	10	30
(d) Building Capacity to integrate Climate Change Concerns into Planning	5	-	10	10	25
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, incl. Abatement, sink enhancement	15	10	10	15	50
4. Other Information					10
(a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends		3	-	-	3
(b) Financial, Technological Needs & Constraints	5	-	-	2	7
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication	15	-	-	5	20
Project Management	20	-	15	15	50
Monitoring/Evaluation	15	-	-	-	15
Total	164		71	90	325

ANNEX III

¹ Decision 11/CP.1

PROJECT WORKPLAN

Activity\project months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Project organization	X	X																						
Website development and update							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
GHG inventory	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																
Mitigation							X	X	X	X	X	X												
Vulnerability			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Adaptation					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
National implementation plan					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
National communication																X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Technical workshops									X			X			X			X			X			
Additional information for national communication																	X	X	X	X				
Project result dissemination workshops																					X	X	X	X
Publish the results of first national communication																						X	X	X

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