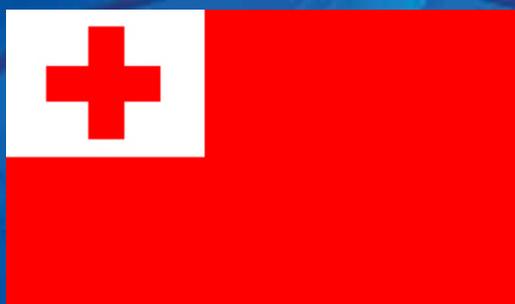


Kingdom of Tonga and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community



*Joint Country Strategy 2009–2013
in support of
Tonga's Strategic Development Plan 9 2009–2013*

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Prepared by the Government of Tonga and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community

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Table of contents

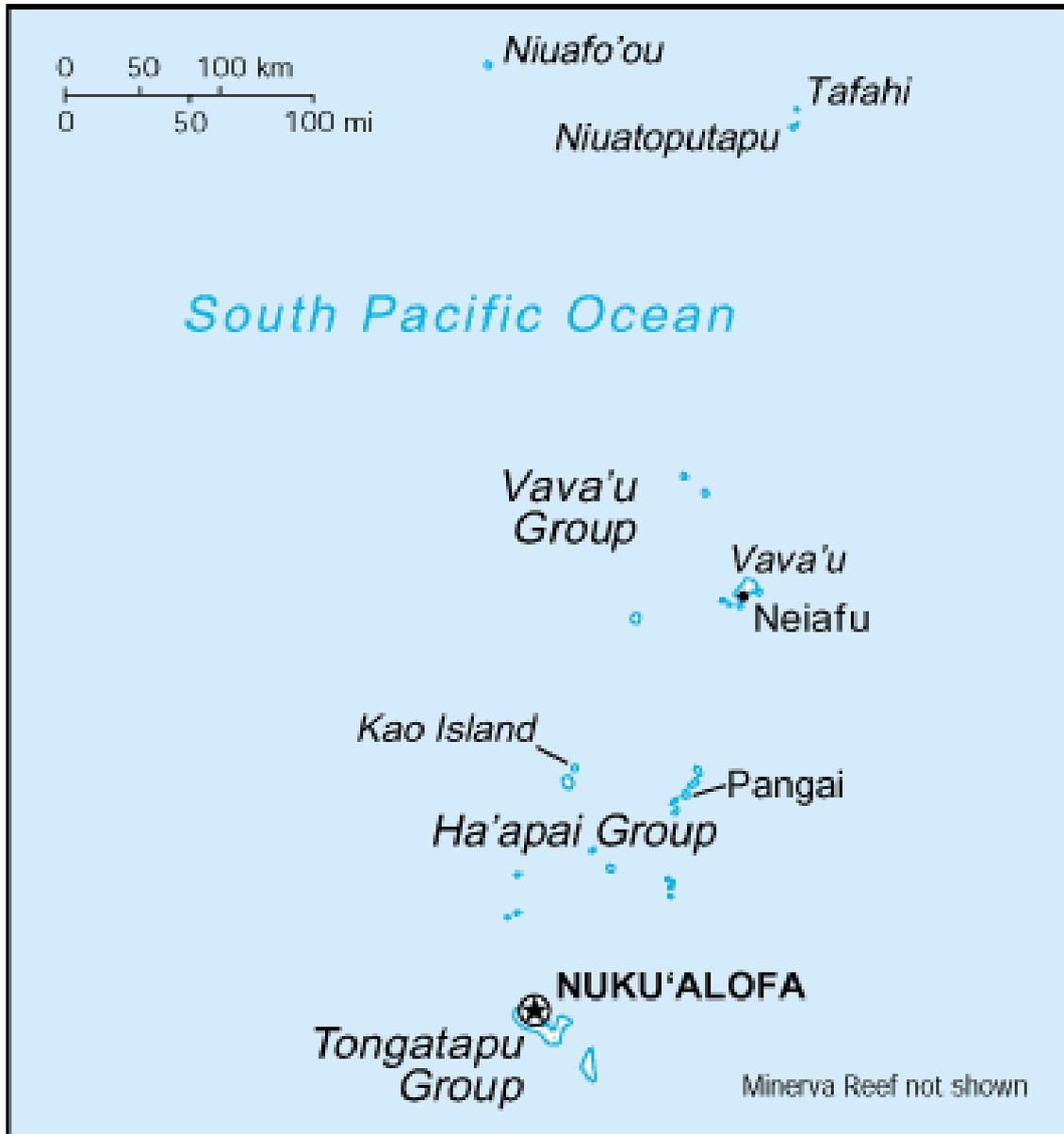
Tonga country facts	5
1. Introduction.....	7
2. Tonga’s Strategic Development Plans.....	8
3. Sectoral analysis and SPC programme of assistance to Tonga	9
Public health	9
Land resources	10
Marine resources	12
Human development.....	13
4. Cross-cutting issues.....	15
5. Contributions from other Pacific regional organisations.....	16
6. Other development partners and synergies.....	18
7. JCS Monitoring Framework.....	19
Annex 1: Detailed JCS Work Programme	20
Annex 2: Tonga’s National Strategic Planning Framework.....	31
Annex 3: Secretariat of the Pacific Community – the organisation, its role in the region and its programmes	32

Tonga country facts

Country or territory official name	Kingdom of Tonga
Location	Archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and New Zealand
Capital city	Nuku'alofa
Government and legal status	Constitutional monarchy The monarch is hereditary and appoints the prime minister and deputy prime minister
Head of state	King George Tupou V
Head of government	Prime Minister Dr Feleti Sevele
Land area	Approximately 747 square kilometres
Exclusive economic zone (EEZ)	700,000 square kilometres
Population (2006 Census)	101,991
Population density (2006)	157 people per square kilometre
Annual intercensal population growth rate	0.4 per cent
GDP (2006)	USD 234 million
GDP per capita (2006)	USD 2,296
Real GDP growth (2007)	0.2 per cent
CPI annual change (2007)	5.8 per cent
Exports (2006)	USD 10 million
Imports (2006)	USD 126 million
Trade balance (2006)	–USD 116 million
Crude birth rate per 1000	26.7
Crude death rate per 1000	6.0
Total fertility rate	3.8 children per woman
Infant mortality rate per 1000	12.0
Male life expectancy at birth	67.3 years
Female life expectancy at birth	73 years
Urban population	32 per cent
Dependency ratio (15–64 years)	88
Median age	19.9 years
Youth (15–24 years)	20.2 per cent
Male labour force participation rate (2003)	74.6 per cent
Female labour force participation rate (2003)	52.7 per cent
Religions	Free Wesleyan Church, other Christian denominations
Languages	Tongan, English
Official currency	Pa'anga (TOP)

Principal source: SPC Statistics and Demography Programme and Pacific Regional Information System (PRISM)

Map of the Kingdom of Tonga



1. Introduction

The Kingdom of Tonga and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Joint Country Strategy (JCS) is designed to guide the provision of SPC technical assistance and other support services over the next five years, from 2009 to 2013. It is firmly based upon Tonga's Strategic Development Plan Eight (SDP8) and National Strategic Planning Framework (NSPF) and takes into consideration SPC's capacity and comparative advantage in relation to previously supported activities and future priorities as described in the SPC Corporate Plan 2007–2012.

The timing of the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 is significant as it comes towards the end of the first four-year cycle of Tonga's current Strategic Development Plan Eight 2006/7–2008/9 and coincides with the next cycle of the NSPF, which takes a longer-term (5 to 10-year) view and will be implemented from mid-2009 onwards. The Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 builds upon the experiences of implementing development activities during the past four years, which involved substantial commitments by both the Government of Tonga and SPC to implement more systematic monitoring of mutually supported development activities – an approach that will continue to be reflected in future programme activities.

The NSPF addresses a wide range of sectors, covering all areas of business and service delivery of the Tongan Government. SPC has the technical expertise to contribute to the achievement of priorities in many of these sectors. In particular, it can contribute to: improved access to education, health and social services; maintenance of an inclusive, vibrant, resilient and productive society in harmony with Tongan culture; good governance; sustainable use and management of environment and natural resources; strong basic infrastructure, including information and communications technology (ICT); community resilience; and strengthened institutional support systems for development planning and, as mentioned above, for monitoring and evaluation.

The Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 is based upon four components:

1. the Tongan NSPF which clearly sets out national development priorities, and identifies strategies that the Government of Tonga intends to use to address these priority areas (Section 2);
2. a sectoral analysis of the key sectors where the SPC programme of assistance to Tonga will be focused (Section 3);
3. development partnerships and synergies (Sections 5 and 6); and
4. the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 monitoring framework (Section 7).

The various activities mentioned above will be implemented by SPC staff as a result of consultations with Tongan colleagues and based upon priorities of the Tongan Strategic Development Plans Eight and the NSPF. The implementation approaches that are incorporated in the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 include the following:

1. **Capacity supplementation:** SPC will provide financial support to employ Tongan staff to assist ministries in the delivery of outcomes of high priority programmes.
2. **Capacity development:** SPC will provide training to Tongan counterpart staff by means of workshops, attachments, mentoring, etc.
3. **Use of ICT:** As a result of innovative ICT initiatives, such as the Rural Internet Connectivity System (RICS) and One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) projects, SPC will make available resources to support Tongan priorities in a number of key sectors.
4. **Direct funding:** SPC will make available substantial cash payments to the Government of Tonga and civil society organisations to support initiatives such as the Tongan Health Fund.

5. **Provision of a greater focus on national activities in Tonga:** Although SPC will continue to support the involvement of Tongans in regional activities, the JCS will feature an increase in direct assistance to activities within Tonga.
6. **Increased collaboration with other development partners:** The JCS discussions have highlighted the opportunities within the Tongan national development plans for SPC to maximise synergies by means of increased collaboration with other Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies, United Nations agencies and bilateral development partners.

The annexes contain more details about SPC assistance under this JCS and about SPC's role in the region and its programmes more generally.

2. Tonga's Strategic Development Plans

In recent decades, Tonga has undergone rapid social, political, economic and demographic changes which have significantly altered the situation of its people. The effects of these changes have been recognised by the Government of Tonga, and strategies to minimise the negative effects whilst maximising the positive ones are reflected in the Kingdom's immediate past national development strategy, known as the Strategic Development Plan Eight (SDP8), and in its successor, the NSPF.

Tonga has a small formal economy that is heavily reliant on remittances from Tongans living abroad, as well as on foreign aid, to fund large current account deficits. Annual remittances exceed USD 100 million, comprising approximately 42 per cent of GDP, and represent the major source of foreign exchange earnings. Remittances enable families to invest in education and assets, and are the main means by which poor households can enhance their income. Foreign aid is provided by over 20 development partners who provide a substantial proportion of development funds in the form of both cash and in-kind expenditure.

Tonga has a large non-monetary sector. Rural people largely rely on plantation and subsistence agriculture and fishing to sustain their living although many supplement their reliance on locally produced food by remittances from relatives working abroad. According to the 2006 Census, Tonga's total population is approximately 101,991. Tonga has a relatively low population growth, averaging 0.3 per cent for over two decades, which is a relatively high human development index reflecting mostly good Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators. Nonetheless the Kingdom does face a number of social development challenges, including a high youth unemployment rate and a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases, amidst persistent fiscal constraints. Additionally, Tonga's 2001 Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2001 indicated that approximately 5 per cent of Tongan households received an income below the Food Poverty Line of TOP 703 per head per year and some 23 per cent received an income below the Basic Needs Poverty Line of TOP 1466 per head per year. These figures essentially mean that a substantial proportion of Tongan families face periodic difficulties in meeting the cost of living for food and other essential expenditure, such as access to transport and education, especially as there has been a decline in remittances which has impacted on hardship amongst Tongan families.

Tonga's GDP in 2006 has been estimated at approximately USD 234 million in total, which breaks down to a GDP per capita of approximately USD 2296. The most recent inflation rate is estimated at 1.2% in June 2009. According to the 2006 Census analysis, although a high proportion (56 per cent) of Tonga's population aged 15 years or older is economically active in the labour force, a relatively small proportion (38 per cent) is active in paid employment. It is

estimated that one paid person supports, on average, about 3.5 other people. During the next 25 years the working-age population will increase significantly, creating conditions in which government and business officials will be encouraged to collaborate in developing innovative strategies that will promote economic diversification and growth.

With a large public sector, Tonga's emphasis on macroeconomic stability has been maintained as fiscal controls have protected core services for the public and a successful programme of revenue reform, which was an important component of comprehensive economic and public sector reform programmes, has been completed.

In this context Tonga's SDP8 emphasised good governance as the key to encouraging growth in private sector activity, improving agricultural productivity, further developing tourism, and improving the country's communications and transportation systems. In recognition of the long lead-time required to provide eventual and long-lasting economic and social development outcomes, NSPF has been designed to include a long-term strategic approach, focusing on a limited number of priority areas.

Whilst maintaining the national vision and development objectives, like its predecessor SDP8, the NSPF aims:

To create a society in which all Tongans enjoy higher living standards and a better quality of life through good governance, equitable and environmentally sustainable private sector-led economic growth, improved education and health standards, and cultural development.

The NSPF has been designed so that this national vision will be realised by facilitating community development, supporting the private sector, continuing constitutional reform, maintaining and developing infrastructure, and improving technical education and health, as well as by integrating considerations regarding environmental sustainability and climate change into all development activities.

3. Sectoral analysis and SPC programme of assistance to Tonga

The Government of Tonga and SPC recognise that Tonga's national development challenges, as outlined in SDP8 and NSPF, are very broad and will require substantial time and the involvement of many sectors, to a far greater extent than what SPC offers through this JCS. However, Tonga's development plans and priorities relating to higher living standards and a better quality of life include sectors such as health, fisheries, education, agriculture and human development, as well as supporting services such as statistics and demography, ICT and maritime services. These are all sectors where SPC has expertise and has provided technical and other assistance to Tonga since 1983 when the Kingdom became a full member of SPC.

Public health

Tonga's population is regarded as having a relatively high standard of health. Advances in the health indicators testify to Tonga's effective decentralised primary health care delivery and public health infrastructure that have resulted in comprehensive antenatal and postnatal care, immunisation, water and sanitation and waste disposal programmes. Most infectious diseases, including communicable diseases are under control, primarily as a result of improvements to water and sanitation and successful primary health care programmes. However, the increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes has recently become a major problem. As preventative health measures are more cost-effective than curative medicine, the

Government of Tonga is committed to maintaining a focus on addressing non-communicable and lifestyle based diseases, as well as to continuing the high standard of effective primary health care delivery mechanisms.

In this context, SPC will provide assistance to Tonga in the health sector during the life of the Tonga-SPC JCS 2009–2013 in a number of ways. For example, in order to assist with the Government's aims to redirect the Tongan health budget toward primary and preventative services, SPC will provide specific support and funding for marginalised and vulnerable groups, such as women's organisations, senior citizen's groups, youth groups and those living in remote areas to ensure relevant services continue to be provided at rural and regional health centres. In order to assist improve health standards in the context of implementing the National Strategy on Non-communicable Diseases, SPC will: provide technical assistance and financial support to the Tongan Health Fund; assist with data collection using the Population Geographic Information System (PopGIS) applications and techniques; provide technical assistance to review the Tongan NCD Strategy; and assist with the development of relevant public health policy papers.

In order to assist Tonga to formulate standard protocols for the management of all communicable diseases and ensure adequate testing facilities and personnel are available to monitor the prevalence of communicable diseases, SPC will: provide capacity supplementation in areas where Tonga requires specialist public health assistance; assist with orientation programmes for new Ministry of Health staff in designated areas; and provide training opportunities for public health staff by means of workshops, attachments, regional and subregional seminars and on-the-job mentoring. SPC will continue to support public health laboratory staff by providing laboratory equipment and consumables, and will provide technical assistance with vector control activities, including the use of PopGIS. SPC will also: provide technical and financial support to assist the Ministry of Health realise its objective of a TB-free Tonga; give technical assistance to develop and monitor a multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) framework that includes TB–HIV and TB–diabetes community outreach programmes; and implement those HIV/AIDS and TB activities supported by the Global Fund Round 7. In another area of assistance, SPC will provide technical assistance to install 10 RICS satellite facilities on outer islands to enhance health training and communication.

Land resources

Agriculture is considered the principal sector of the Tongan economy and as such is one of the key economic sectors that can make a major contribution to achieving strategic development plan goals. Agriculture provides over 50 per cent of export revenue and is the main source of livelihood for much of the population. Agricultural crops are mainly used for home consumption, although an increasing amount is commercially produced for domestic or export sale. Four out of five Tongan households keep livestock, such as cattle, pigs, ducks, goats, horses and chickens, for home consumption, gift giving or sale.

Agricultural production is characterised by substantial yearly variations in areas cropped, crop diversification, crop production yields and prices. The main reasons for such variations are the vagaries of weather conditions, which climate change influences are expected to exacerbate, and export market forces. For agricultural production to grow at a faster rate and thereby contribute more substantially to the Tongan economy, there needs to be a stronger focus on commercial production, further diversification of the crop varieties planted, the introduction of new, improved livestock species, as well as assistance to subsistence farmers to raise crop and domestic animal productivity. Government policies to this end include increasing and

diversifying commercial agricultural production for domestic sale, import substitution and export, as well as ensuring traditional farming systems remain the basis for food security.

Tonga has limited forestry resources, with only about 4000 hectares of natural forests, most of which are located on uninhabited islands and on slopes that are too steep for cultivation. Pine plantation forests have been established on approximately 700 hectares and there is a plan to expand them by 80 hectares each year. There is considerable potential for agroforestry development, with 48,000 hectares of potential agroforestry land which at present is mainly planted to coconuts. The forests and forest industries are making a small (< 1 per cent of GDP) but important contribution to sustainable development and, though forestry is only a small sector, trees are still an important part of the agricultural and environment developmental nexus. Careful planning and management of the use of the forests is important to prevent unsustainable development from jeopardising the values supplied by forests. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has provided technical support to the formulation of the recently completed National Forest Policy.

Livestock production contributes a significant portion of the income earned by rural households, and hence offers good development potential through improved husbandry and stock breeds. Past attempts to develop a commercial and intensified livestock sector have met with limited success, due largely to the high cost of production, reflecting the high price of imported feed. However, improving household and commercial livestock productivity remains a priority given the high proportion of households in Tonga that keep livestock.

Achieving equitable development in the different islands groups is a government priority. Currently much of the agricultural development is occurring in the main island of Tongatapu and to a lesser extent in Vava'u and Ha'apai. The rural population in the outer islands is comparatively disadvantaged in an economic sense, primarily because of their distance to the main market of Tongatapu and poor infrastructure development. Agricultural production in the outer islands faces several constraints including a lack of economies of scale, poor transport links and the associated high cost of transportation, as well as limited agricultural development programmes – resulting in a low level of adoption of improved technologies. Also contributing to low agricultural production is the very limited machinery for land cultivation and preparation (e.g. tractors and farm implements) in the outer islands. Marketing networks are virtually absent or weak, and physical access to markets is constrained and costly. There are currently substantial disparities in income distribution among the different islands. Empowering the populations in the outer islands, through institutional capacity building and strengthened infrastructure, is critical to food security and improved livelihoods.

SPC's assistance to the agricultural sector in Tonga during the period 2009–2013 will include supporting the strengthening and upgrading of the government's extension and information services to farmers by producing priority food fact sheets and conducting communications workshops relating to information sharing and publications technology. A helpdesk for farmers dealing with crop enquiries will also be established. In addition, Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP) technologies will be supported through the provision of ICT software and capacity building training, as well as support to civil society groups, such as the Ma'alahi Youth Healthy Lifestyle Project for project activities and capacity building by means of workshops, training, seminars, and so on. To address climate change challenges, SPC will assist by: drafting national land use policy integrating climate change issues, including gender aspects; drafting guidelines for rural land use plans; implementing land use plans on a pilot base in specific vulnerable sites; assisting the Department of Environment to participate in data

collection and updating; and obtaining information from all levels of society and training trainers (media, politicians, local communities, teachers and lecturers) regarding climate change, agriculture and forestry.

In order to assist with improved domestic livestock production, SPC will facilitate the importation arrangements of improved genetic materials for ducks, pigs and cattle, as well as livestock germplasm and livestock products. SPC will also: assist with the necessary related import risk assessment work; continue to explore the use of local raw materials for livestock feed formulation; promote animal waste management work; finalise the DNA characterisation work in animal genetics resources for pigs and poultry in Tonga; and provide technical advisory assistance to the Kingdom's expanding local tropical sheep flock. Other activities include the participation of youth in agriculture training programmes, the implementation of the Pacific Ant Prevention Programme, taxonomic capacity improvement involving crops of economic importance and potential, biocontrol of weeds and insects, and yam post-harvest disease identification and management. SPC will continue the work of the Pacific Regional Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Project, as well as of the Livestock Integrated Project involving pig production, biogas design and construction and crop integration under the Venezuelan Fund.

The contribution that forestry makes to the Tongan economy also has the potential to expand as fruit tree and coconut planting is encouraged amongst farmers and as high-valued tree species for export are promoted. The coconut-agroforestry agriculture system provides a supplementary source of food and income in most agriculturally active households by providing raw materials for handicrafts, fuelwood and building materials. The principal forestry activities occur on 'Eua where forestry tree species include pine, red cedar, sandalwood, kauri and mahogany. Tree nurseries are located on other islands and provide a range of timber, cultural, fruit and other trees for sale to farmers, thereby contributing to economic development and environmental and sustainable agriculture.

SPC's assistance to forestry in Tonga during the period 2009–2013 will include: continuing to support the implementation of the strategy to develop forestry; assisting with the Tonga Fruit Tree project funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR); and reviewing forestry policies integrating climate change. SPC will also support the formulation of the code of forestry practices for 'Eua and the establishment of agroforestry demonstration areas.

Marine resources

The fisheries sector contributes significantly to the wellbeing of the people of Tonga through resource utilisation and production both at subsistence and commercial levels. Over one-third of Tongan households, most of whom are located in the outer islands, depend on nearshore fish and other seafood caught for home consumption. Although these households sell surplus fish, it is the private sector catching fish for export that injects substantial economic benefits at the national level.

However, the Tongans' heavy dependence on the resources of the sea for sustainable livelihoods and for food security highlights a number of issues that need to be addressed. In relation to inshore fisheries, for example, there have been reports of serious declines in resources requiring rehabilitation assistance, including providing coastal communities with greater capacity to manage inshore resources in order to safeguard their economic security.

Furthermore, the offshore fisheries that have the potential to significantly contribute to export receipts are challenged by the need to harvest the fish stocks sustainably so that the economic benefits resulting from planned harvesting and processing may be maximised. Such measures include setting and enforcing catch limits and size according to targeted species, regulating fishing vessel numbers, size and type, monitoring catches and strategically deploying and maintaining fishing aids such as fish aggregating devices (FADs).

Aquaculture and mariculture have been suggested as other activities with the potential to contribute to food security and to increase income for smallholders. Species being farmed include giant clams, green snails and trochus. Seaweed farming is regarded as an increasingly important crop and beche-de-mer stocks, once considered overharvested, are now being revived and sought after.

SPC's support to the fisheries sector in Tonga during the period 2009–2013 will include assisting with the development of five new community-based management (CBM) areas, as well as with FAD deployment and training in FAD fishing techniques as an alternative to inshore fishing. As FADs have been deployed in Tonga under previous bilateral projects, with varying success, SPC will build on the institutional FAD knowledge when implementing new FADs.

Assistance to aquaculture will involve: a review of opportunities for community aquaculture as an alternative income-generating activity; assistance with the regulatory regime for the beche-de-mer fishery; and assistance with commercialisation of *Pteria* pearl mabe, cultured live rock and coral, giant clam and seaweed. Research and development of sea cucumbers, as well as restocking and capture-based marine finfish cage farming will also be supported. Additionally, SPC will provide inputs into Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) reviews of coastal fisheries and aquaculture regulations to assist in updating fisheries and aquaculture legislation, as well as facilitating the Aquaculture Commodity Development Plan's approval by Cabinet and its subsequent publication.

Offshore fishing assistance will include stock assessment of deep-water snapper, scientific support for a bluenose/alfonsino trial, and funding of observer and port sampling operations. Additionally SPC will support: observer training; debriefing and training of debriefers, preparation of the National Tuna Fishery Status Report; installation of the Tuna Fisheries Data Management System (TUFMAN) and review of tuna data collection; participation of Tongan fisheries staff in stock assessment and tuna data workshops; attachments for tuna statistics and stock assessment training; and assistance with data collection and databases for non-tuna fisheries. In relation to other training activities, SPC will: undertake a training needs assessment for fisheries staff; provide fish handling/processing training; assist in developing fisheries vocational training; and produce awareness materials on the importance of fisheries to Tonga.

Human development

Tonga can be proud of its human development indicators which are the highest in the Pacific Island region. It has been said that people are a country's greatest natural resource and the Government of Tonga recognises that building human resource capacity by means of education, training and skills development is fundamental to achieving national development goals. Although Tonga has a long history of providing formal, largely academic education there is recognition nowadays that due to skills shortages, national development will be better served by improving the access to quality post-basic education and training that meet the aspirations and market-based needs of Tongans. A major challenge in this sector is the high immigration of

skilled labour to large metropolitan countries, known as the 'brain drain', which is an important issue to address in appropriate policies in order to retain skilled people.

Two reviews of Tonga's national training needs since 2002 identified skill shortages in a wide range of sectors, including tourism and hospitality, agriculture, fishing and marine resources, maritime, construction, engineering and building, health, education, finance and insurance, government administration and motor mechanics. In order to assist people to live full and satisfying lives in rural villages, a range of competencies, described as 'skills needed for survival', have been identified as indispensable, particularly among youth and women in the 'informal sector' or subsistence economy. These competencies include skills in agriculture, fishing and horticulture, business and marketing, multi-tasking trades such as plumbing, carpentry and motor maintenance, as well as negotiating and communication.

SPC's support to the human development sector in Tonga during the period 2009–2013 will include assistance to review agricultural training programmes and to set up a fisheries training school, including through the development of a long-term plan involving the maritime school. In relation to technical and vocational education and training (TVET), SPC will assist the strengthening of the policy-making capacity of TVET staff in the Ministry of Training, Employment, Youth and Sport (MTEYS); franchise its Community Education and Training Centre (CETC) courses relating to trainer upgrading workshops through modular packaging; and provide technical assistance to strengthen the links with the Tonga Association for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TATVET) and provider-enterprises. In relation to specific youth activities, SPC will provide technical assistance to link the Tonga Youth Strategy with the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010, as well as design and assist the development of a Youth Media Centre facility, including through staff capacity building.

SPC's Human Development Programme plans to continue to support social unity and harmony by including Tonga in Phase I of the planned Gender Stocktake workshop. In addition, with Tongan participation, it will plan and coordinate a subregional workshop on Gender Indicators for Polynesia. Assistance will also be provided by SPC to facilitate the 11th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women to be hosted by Tonga in 2011.

Tongan culture and society have been dynamic for many centuries, welcoming and adapting to many foreign influences, despite the demographic and social changes that pose new and demanding challenges. The SDP8 goal relating to maintaining social cohesion and cultural identity illustrates the Tongan Government's recognition that social unity contributes to the stable environment that is a necessity for development, including social harmony and unity, healthy relationships amongst family members and within communities, strong family values and a support network between children and parents.

Given the pressures of globalisation and other influences, Tongan culture is potentially at risk of being eroded. In order to assist preserve, promote and enhance Tongan culture, the Government of Tonga is implementing a number of initiatives to maintain essential elements of the distinctive Tongan culture. Among the many initiatives in this area are the promotion of Tongan culture and traditions in the school curriculum, the implementation of cultural development workshops for village women in rural and outer island communities and the development of a national policy for culture.

The Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 includes support from SPC's Human Development Programme in preserving, promoting and enhancing Tongan culture by providing technical assistance in the

form of advice on effectively establishing administrative and professional structures for the development and preservation of the Tongan culture by means of cultural mapping, cultural planning and cultural policy. SPC will also assist by facilitating the participation of Tongan cultural groups in regional and international culture programmes and activities.

4. Cross-cutting issues

To achieve sustainable national development goals, it is necessary to consider cross-cutting issues so that development priorities are coordinated at the sector level, allowing positive outcomes to be maximised. The Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 opens up substantial opportunities to consider cross-cutting issues as all involved development partners – including Government of Tonga ministries, bilateral and multilateral agencies, community-based organisations and other CROP agencies – have roles to play in its implementation in line with the Paris and Rome Declarations on aid effectiveness.

The synergies that the harmonisation mentioned above represents will be achieved through each SPC programme considering cross-cutting issues as its specific activities are implemented. For example, issues such as gender, climate change, skills training, economic development and human rights are all features of SPC’s Marine Resources, Human Development, Land Resources and Public Health programmes, as well as of the Statistics and Demography Programme. Additionally SPC programmes have the capacity and commitment to ensure that targeted initiatives they support are integrated in each other’s activities. For example, as part of SPC’s assistance to the Ma’alahi Youth Healthy Lifestyle Project, inputs are provided by SPC’s Land Resources Programme, the Human Development Programme’s Youth Section, and the Public Health Division’s Healthy Pacific Lifestyle Section. Other examples of how cross-cutting issues are expressed in the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 relate to the proposed agricultural training and fisheries training facilities that SPC plans to assist with. SPC’s approach to assisting the development of these institutions typifies how cross-cutting issues such as food security, small business management, HIV awareness, climate change and other environmental considerations, gender and nutrition are to be addressed through SPC inputs as part of this JCS.

The Government of Tonga fully appreciates the vital role of ICT in terms of national development and notes the role of ICT as a key enabler to achieving national development goals. To this end specific strategies and plans have been developed that incorporate ICT into Tonga’s national development efforts, culminating in the endorsement of a National ICT Policy. The policy outlines the national ICT vision and the key objectives that are to be achieved through effective use of ICT, including the development of new skills and jobs that will enable Tonga and Tongans to participate in and benefit from the global networked economy.

The foundation of Tonga’s National ICT Programme is designed to have a supporting role – acting as an ICT *fale* – to meet future requirements of the family, community and national digital era. The National ICT Programme supports the various technical, legal, business and educational considerations that need to be taken into account to ensure that the ICT *fale* provides a firm and sustainable foundation from which many of the national development goals can be achieved. More specifically, Tonga’s National ICT Programme will support the provision of ICT in homes and communities, education and skills development, e-government, industry growth and economic development, appropriate technical infrastructure and ICT-related legislation.

SPC support to the ICT sector in Tonga during the period 2009–2013 will include assistance to develop ICT policy, regulations and e-government, including e-government assistance to the Prime Minister’s Office to develop a filing and retrieval system for past, present and future

Cabinet documents. A pilot RICS is also proposed that includes ensuring the sustainability of the RICS pilot project by introducing new services in sectors such as education, health and emergency services. SPC will provide technical assistance to develop and implement RICS scaling-up plans and ensure a sustainable RICS operational capacity.

In relation to the One Laptop Per Child Project, SPC will provide technical and other assistance to implement a pilot project with appropriate governance, including measurement and evaluation components. Local content will be encouraged and an Internet safety programme developed, prior to the design and implementation of scale-up plans based on the success of the pilot programme.

National statistics agencies, such as the Government of Tonga's national Statistics Department, provide policy-makers and analysts with demographic, economic and social indicators necessary to monitor the implementation of national development plans. In 2006 the Statistics Department Tonga carried out a population and housing Census and the resulting data were collated in a comprehensive report, which analysed Tonga's recent population growth and dynamics, including the level, trends and patterns of fertility, mortality and migration. The information on these dynamics and their likely impact on wider cross-cutting issues, such as the environment, health, education and economic activity, is available to national planners and policy-makers to assist them in planning effectively to meet the needs of different population groups in the future.

Evidence-based decision-making and effective planning are essential for good governance. Recognising this connection, SPC Statistics and Demography Programme and the Statistics Department Tonga have agreed upon a number of activities to be undertaken as part of the Tonga-SPC JCS 2009-2013 that will contribute to supporting national socio-economic and demographic data collection and analysis. One area of activity will be to improve migration statistics by assisting the establishment of a system of complete, accurate and timely migration statistics, which will include the development of a departure card and system to collect and process entry and departure records that incorporate questions from the population Census and survey into the system. Assistance will be provided for building capacity for Tonga's data dissemination by means of conducting in-country PopGIS user workshops and by providing training attachments in Noumea prior to co-producing a Tongan Population Atlas. Technical assistance will also be provided to link population data for disaster management purposes.

SPC will provide capacity building in the area of economic statistics to Statistics Department Tonga staff, which will include assistance with a review of methodology related to measuring gross domestic product (GDP) and undertaking and analysing the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The planned Tongan HIES 2009 will be assisted by the provision of technical assistance in the areas of survey planning, sample design, questionnaire design, data processing, field staff training, analysis and report writing. A data analysis workshop is planned for after the HIES 2009 has been completed.

5. Contributions from other Pacific regional organisations

According to the Tongan Ministry of Finance and National Planning, as well as other sources, Tonga receives development assistance from various Pacific regional organisations, including the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), FFA, Secretariat of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment (SPBEA). Most of this assistance is in-kind, taking the form of technical assistance provided to support projects implemented with inputs from their Tongan counterparts. Examples of such assistance include SPREP's support to

design solar-powered navigational beacons and provision of training in their maintenance and use, environmental monitoring and planning for solid waste management in Nuku'alofa, electrification option studies for remote areas, and technical assistance to establish community electrification committees. SPREP has also provided advice to the Government of Tonga concerning meeting obligations associated with various laws and regulations, such as the Hazardous Wastes and Chemicals Bill, the Bio-safety Bill, the Water Resources Bill and the environmental impact analysis regulations. SPREP provides training via attachments and workshops in a number of areas, including resource economics, environmental education, biodiversity and other environmental issues.

FFA provides opportunities for Tongan participation in a range of workshops, such as training to improve skills relating to dockside inspection of fishing vessels to monitor possible offences as well as training for observers to monitor fishing vessel catches in Tongan waters. Additionally FFA has provided Tonga with information concerning how the longline tuna fishing industry can regain commercial viability, expand its fishing activities and boost the local economy.

The support that SOPAC provides Tonga is based on three major programmes. First, the Ocean and Islands Programme assists Tonga in managing its ocean, coastal and land-based resources to ensure the sustainability of these ecosystems. Assistance takes the form of, for example, support and advice on legal and policy issues relating to maritime boundary delimitation, offshore mineral policy, exploration and mining legislation, and issues relating to the law of the sea. Second, the Community Lifelines Programme aims to provide foundations for healthy, productive and sustainable communities in relation to energy, water and sanitation, and ICT. Specific project activities supported under this programme include the inclusion of energy education in the Tongan school curriculum and a review of Tonga's water supply master plan. The third SOPAC programme in Tonga, the Community Risk Programme, deals with the management of community vulnerability to natural hazards and risks that have the potential to harm the economy, society and environment. Projects supported by this programme include the development of risk analysis tools for the Government of Tonga and training the National Fire Service of Tonga.

Over the past few years, PIFS has provided Tonga with support in a number of key sectors including: import management, security and transport, private sector development and regional trade. Specific activities include assistance with a petroleum pricing and industry review, the marketing support fund grants, business toolkits training, business development and advisory services, intellectual property and traditional knowledge, trade negotiations workshops, business innovation and incubators, as well as capacity building and consultation workshops related to the Pacific Island Countries Free Trade Agreement (PICTA).

Support to Tonga provided by SPBEA includes the development of assessment policies at the system, school and Education Department levels, assistance to develop quality assurance manuals and quality control procedures for educational assessments, and the development of student assessment programmes and performance-based assessment tasks, as well as the processing of examination results and certificates. SPBEA has also developed teaching competency modules and strategies for monitoring and improving teaching effectiveness, and has managed qualifications for the Tongan Education Assessment Unit.

6. Other development partners and synergies

A substantial proportion of Tonga's development project expenditure is financed by bilateral and multilateral development partners. Precisely what proportion cannot be easily identified because a large part of the finance from these development partners is provided in-kind. Virtually all technical assistance is provided in-kind. Although donor expenditures tend to vary substantially from year to year, the financial support identified for any year does not necessarily reflect the longer-term relative contributions from any one of the donors.

The support to Tonga from traditional development partners indicates differing policies and different areas of focus. For example, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), NZAID and AusAID have engaged closely with the Government of Tonga over several years regarding the design and implementation of public sector reform programmes. NZAID has assisted Tonga with improvements to revenue services, customs, public enterprise management and audit. AusAID, the major aid donor to Tonga, has also provided extensive assistance to the public sector, including support for public enterprise reform, aid management and the Public Service Commission. It also plans to sign an aid agreement with Tonga, known as the Pacific Partnership for Development Agreement, which will assist Tonga achieve the United Nations MDGs by 2015. NZAID and AusAID have jointly formulated a five-year programme of assistance to the Tongan Police Force, and both aid agencies support extensive scholarship and training programmes in Tonga, as well as in the region and in New Zealand and Australia respectively.

Based on its Country Partnership Agreement, ADB has supported public sector reforms that are designed to boost private investment and fuel growth in the island Kingdom. The comprehensive economic and public sector reform programme continues to focus on economic and fiscal reform. It is also engaged in areas, such as improvements to urban infrastructure for the benefit of the urban poor. Another ADB activity is a technical assistance grant to support reforms of public enterprises. The grant funds will be used to provide policy and advisory support to the government as it moves to rationalise, restructure and increase efficiencies in the public sector. ADB tends to account for the largest proportion of cash assistance from any of the development partners, as demonstrated by the recent conversion of a loan to the above-mentioned grant, due to Tonga's debt level, whilst also providing substantial in-kind assistance.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) provide valuable assistance to Tonga. JICA has made available large sums, almost all in-kind, for the fulfilment of large projects, such as for community development initiatives focusing on water supplies, education and community development. JICA also supports and assists the primary education sector. PRC makes available substantial assistance, in the form of both cash and in-kind, for buildings and infrastructure.

The Pacific Financial Technical Centre (PFTAC) is an important source of technical advice, as is the World Bank, which supports private sector development, as well as infrastructure development in the education and health sectors. The European Union provides substantial cash support, whilst the FAO provides regular support in-kind for its agriculture and fisheries development projects. Another significant UN donor is the World Health Organization (WHO) which supports the Ministry of Health, particularly in its capacity building and its outreach programme. Other UN agencies providing assistance in Tonga are the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Volunteer Programme. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation continues to provide some assistance to Tonga although the Commonwealth Local Government Fund support is now almost redundant.

7. JCS Monitoring Framework

The Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 has been designed to allow its activities to be monitored so that performance can be mutually assessed at the programme level. Although several planned activities could be categorised as ongoing, others represent new initiatives. The impact of most activities will be apparent reasonably quickly over the life of the five-year strategy.

The appropriate office of the Tongan Government to monitor the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 is the Project and Aid Management Division of the Ministry of Finance and National Planning. The SPC counterpart section is the Strategic Engagement Policy and Planning Facility (SEPPF), located within the SPC Executive Branch. It is suggested that SEPPF reviews the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 annually. Additionally a mid-term and end-of-term review can be conducted through high-level consultations between SPC and the Government of Tonga. These consultations are well embedded in the objectives of SPC Corporate Plan 2007–2012 to increase SPC’s focus on each member’s priorities which could be realised through improving communication and collaboration with national decision-makers and officials.

Monitoring, reviewing and evaluating the implementation progress of the JCS will be an integral element of the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 implementation period. The Project and Aid Management Division and SPC’s SEPPF will be responsible for gathering information from their respective counterparts concerning the implementation of JCS activities. This information should form the basis of the performance discussions during the annual high-level consultations mentioned above. It is emphasised, however, that this annual exercise will not be a substitute for monitoring and evaluation arrangements at the activity level. It will be essential that both SPC and Tongan counterpart staff maintain their own sector performance management arrangements, which should feed into the annual joint monitoring process. Additionally, at the activity level, SPC programmes will make provision for monitoring and review of the activities identified in the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 at the beginning of all activity implementation cycles and when reporting annually to donors and the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA), taking into consideration the proposed inputs when assessing the outputs.

Following the annual monitoring exercise, the Project and Aid Management Division and SPC’s SEPPF will prepare a joint report for both the Tongan Government and the SPC Executive for tabling at CRGA in the same year. This report will highlight relevant issues discussed during the annual consultations and will detail progress against the performance framework over the past 12 months, or the period since the previous annual consultations. Where appropriate, the report will recommend revisions to the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 based upon the lessons learnt in implementing it, the Government of Tonga’s budget, emerging development priorities, any strategic or other key plans of the Tongan Government and SPC programmes, and the relevant experiences of other development partners.

A full review of the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 will be jointly conducted at the end of the JCS period in 2013. Again, this approach is consistent with the Government of Tonga’s intentions to embark on a programme of performance monitoring, and will draw on the results of the Government of Tonga’s own monitoring and evaluation activities and recommendations. As well as assessing the implementation of the current strategy and identifying lessons for future reference, the proposed joint Tongan Government and SPC review of the Tonga–SPC JCS 2009–2013 will propose strategic directions for the next Tonga–SPC Joint Country Strategy.

Annex 1: Detailed JCS Work Programme and Indicative Costing

TONGA STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 8 & NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK STRATEGIES, SPC TONGA SIGNIFICANT STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION/COST

Goal 1: Create a better governance environment.						
Strategic Development Plan 8 Strategy	SPC Tonga Significant Strategic Activities	Implementation period				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
<i>Strategy 3:</i> Strengthen the strategic policy development and implementation capacity of the Prime Minister's Office.	Provide e-government assistance to Prime Minister's Office for filing and retrieval system for past, present Cabinet documents.	X	X	X		
Goal 3: Promote sustained private sector-led economic growth.						
Strategic Development Plan 8 Strategy	SPC Tonga Significant Strategic Activities	Implementation period				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
Business Environment Strategies: Chapter 6 of SDP8 <i>Strategy 10:</i> Review and implement transparent and consistent administrative processes for the processing and registration of applications relating to land tenure.	1. Draft national land use policy integrating climate change issues and gender aspects.	X				
	2. Draft guidelines for rural land use plans.		X	X		
	3. Implement land use plans on a pilot basis in specific vulnerable sites (climate change related).	X	X	X	X	
<i>Strategy 14:</i> Design and implement a countrywide	1. Promote participation of youth in agriculture training programmes.	X	X	X	X	X

programme for the development of youth enterprises.	2. Promote participation of youth in fisheries training programmes.	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Support Ma'alaha Tonga in linking agriculture and health.	X	X	X	X	X
Economic Sector Strategies: Chapter 7 of SDP 8 <i>Strategy 1:</i> Continue to improve the core services delivery by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries (MAFFF) to client groups throughout the country (farmers, district and village agriculture committees, growers' organisations, women's groups and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs)).	1. Strengthen and upgrade MAFFF Extension and Information Services by producing divisional banners, priority food factsheets and a vegetable database., as well as conduct a communications workshop on information sharing and publication and set up a helpdesk for farmers and general crop enquiries.	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Continue to support the role of Tonga MAFFF and NGOs in implementing the strategy to develop forestry and agriculture in the Pacific		X	X	X	X
	3. Help up-scale DSAP Tonga technologies to other Pacific Island countries and territories, with a focus on equipment, ICT software and capacity building training.	X	X	X	X	X
	4. Support civil society in coordinating project activities and capacity building (workshops, training, seminars, etc.).		X	X	X	X
	5. Develop a climate change database (in partnership with the Department of Environment) and continuously participate in data collection and updating. (Costs indicated cover the whole spectrum of the activity, not only agricultural issues.)	X	X			
	6. Obtain information from all levels of society and train trainers regarding climate change, agriculture and forestry (media, politicians, local communities, teachers and lecturers).	X	X	X	X	
<i>Strategy 2:</i> Accelerate trials of domestic production of various types of vegetables for export markets and of import-	1. Assist with importation arrangements of improved genetic materials for ducks, pigs and cattle.	X	X	X	X	
	2. Assist in Tonga's import risk assessment (IRA) for imported livestock germplasm and livestock products.	X	X	X	0	

substituting mutton production.	3. Implement the Pacific Ant Prevention Programme.		X	X			
	4. Improve taxonomic capacity.	X	X	X			
	5. Assist with biocontrol of weeds and insects.		X	X			
	6. Identify and manage yam post-harvest disease.		X				
	7. Continue work on Avian Influenza Preparedness Project (as part of PRIPPP).	X	X				
	8. Undertake the Livestock Integrated Project under the Venezuelan Fund (pig production, biogas design and construction, crop integration).	X	X	X			
	9. Support Tonga in the Global Rinderpest Freedom declaration to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).	X	X	X	X	X	
	10. Assist with importation arrangements of improved genetic materials for ducks, pigs and cattle.	X	X	X	X		
	11. Assist in Tonga's IRA for imported livestock germplasm and livestock products.	X	X	X	X		
	<i>Strategy 4:</i> Review and improve the agricultural policy environment in order to promote small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.	1. Review forestry and agricultural policies integrating climate change.	X	X			
		2. Draft national climate change strategic adaption plan (land-based natural resources) and implement pilot projects.	X	X	X	X	
3. Monitor and evaluate the Venezuela Fund project.		X	X				
<i>Strategy 5:</i> Examine the feasibility of an export credit guarantee scheme as a means of encouraging agricultural production for export.	1. Continue to support the mucuna in farming systems.	X	X	X	X		
	2. Facilitate the enactment of Biosecurity Law.	X	X				
	3. Assist, install, commission and operate the Biosecurity Information Facility.	X	X				
<i>Strategy 6:</i> Promote tree and coconut planting through provision of seedlings to farmers and the public on a cost recovery basis.	1. Support the formulation of the code of forestry practices for 'Eua.	X	X				
	2. Support the establishment of agroforestry demonstration areas.	X	X	X	X	X	
	3. Facilitate the enactment of the Biosecurity Law.	X					

<i>Strategy 7:</i> Promote commercial planting of timber and high-valued tree species for export on government lands, large landholding organisations and privately owned farmlands.	4. Install, commission and operate the Biosecurity Information Facility.	X	X	X		X
	5. Undertake phytosanitary capacity evaluation.	X				
	6. Assist with trade facilitation/market access activities.	X	X	X	X	X
	7. Re-visit the commercialisation of Tongalure.	X	X			
	8. Continue with implementing the activities of the ACIAR Tropical Fruit Tree project, involving grading of priority fruits according to their export market value, and producing fruit factsheets and a catalogue.	X	X	X	X	X
	9. Continue to support the Plant Genetic Resources focal point through the Pacific Agriculture Plant Genetic Resources Network (PAPGREN).	X	X	X	X	X
	10. Continue with distribution of planting material from the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) on request from Tonga.	X	X	X	X	X
	11. Support Tonga in its ratification of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).	X	X			
	12. Assist with the promotion of organic farming and product certification (Tonga National Youth Council, Ministry of Rural Development, Tonga Trust).	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Strategy 8:</i> Continue to support, and where feasible extend the geographic coverage of, community-based management and development plans for inshore fisheries.	1. Assist with the development of five new CBM areas.	X	X	X		
	2. Assist with FAD deployment and training in FAD fishing techniques as an alternative to inshore fishing.	X				

	3. Conduct a review of opportunities for community aquaculture as an alternative income-generating activity.	X				
<i>Strategy 9:</i> Promote the sustainable development of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture through scientific research and resource assessment, through the provision of equipment and marketing information and facilities to communities, and through improving communities' access to credit through the Special Initiatives Fund.	1. Assist with the regulatory regime for the beche-de-mer fishery.	X				
	2. Assist with stock assessment of deep-water snapper.		X			
	3. Provide scientific support for bluenose/alfonsino trial.	X	X			
	4. Fund observer and port sampling operations.	X	X	X	X	
	5. Undertake observer training, debriefing and training of debriefers.	X	X	X	X	
	6. Produce National Tuna Fishery Status Report.				X	
	7. Install TUFMAN and review tuna data collection.	X				
	8. Participate in stock assessment and tuna data workshops.	X	X	X	X	
	9. Provide attachments for tuna statistics and stock assessment.	X			X	

	10. Assist with data collection and database for non-tuna fisheries.			X	X	
	11. Assist with training needs assessment for fisheries staff.	X				
	12. Provide fish handling/processing training.	X				
	13. Assist with developing fisheries vocational training (materials, advice).	X	X			
	14. Produce awareness materials on the importance of fisheries to Tonga.			X		
	15. Assist in the commercialisation of <i>Pteria</i> pearl mabe, cultured live rock and coral, giant clam and seaweed.	X	X	X	X	
	16. Support research and development of sea cucumber restocking and capture-based marine finfish cage farming.		X	X	X	
<i>Strategy 11:</i> Pass necessary amendments to the Fisheries Management Act and finalise regulations for this Act and the Aquaculture Management Act.	1. Provide inputs into FFA reviews of coastal fisheries and aquaculture regulations to assist updating fisheries and aquaculture legislation.				X	
	2. Facilitate the Aquaculture Commodity Development Plan to be approved by Cabinet and published	X				

Goal 4: Ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of growth.						
Strategic Development Plan 8 Strategy	SPC Tonga Significant Strategic Activities	Implementation period				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
<i>Strategy 2: Redirect the health budget toward primary and preventative services, ensuring service provision at rural and regional health centres is protected.</i>	Provide specific programmes and funding for marginalised and vulnerable groups, such women's organisations, senior citizens' groups, youth groups and those living in remote areas.	X	X	X		
Goal 5: Improve education standards.						
Strategic Development Plan 8 Strategy	SPC Tonga Significant Strategic Activities	Implementation period				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
Objective 2: To improve the access to and quality of post-basic education and training to cater for the different abilities and needs of students. Sub-strategy 2.3 Develop pilot skill-development projects. Sub-strategy 2.4 Expand opportunities for on-the-job	1. Review agricultural training programmes		X	X		
	2. Provide assistance with the development of fisheries training programmes delivered by the Tonga Maritime Polytechnic Institute.		X			
	3. Strengthen policy making capacity of MOTEYS TVET staff by means of in-kind support, advocacy and newsletters.	X	X	X	X	X
	4. Design and assist in the development of a Youth Media Centre facility, including through staff capacity building.		X	X		

training schemes.	5. Franchise CETC courses relating to trainer upgrading workshops through modular packaging; and provide technical assistance to strengthen TATVET and provider-enterprise links.	X	X	X		
	6. Provide technical assistance via the Internet and email to link the Tonga Youth Strategy with the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010.	X	X	X		
Goal 6: Improve health standards.						
Strategic Development Plan 8 Strategy	SPC Tonga Significant Strategic Activities	Implementation period				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
<i>Strategy 1:</i> Continue to implement the National Strategy on Noncommunicable Diseases.	1. Provide technical assistance and financial support to the Tongan Health Fund for diabetes and other research, such as that implemented by the Ma'alaha Youth Healthy Lifestyle Project.	X	X	X		
	2. Assist with data collection using the PopGIS applications and techniques.	X				
	3. Provide technical assistance to review the Tongan NCD Strategy.	X				
	4. Assist with the development of relevant policy papers.	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Strategy 3:</i> Formulate standard protocols for the management of all communicable diseases and ensure adequate testing facilities and personnel are available to monitor the prevalence of communicable diseases.	1. Provide capacity supplementation in areas where Tonga requires specialist public health assistance.	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Continue to support public health laboratory staff through the provision of laboratory equipment and consumables.	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Provide technical assistance with vector control activities, including the use of PopGIS.			X		
	4. Provide technical and financial assistance to assist the Ministry of Health realise its objective of a TB-free Tonga.		X	X	X	
	5. Provide technical assistance to develop and monitor a MDR-TB framework that includes TB-HIV and TB-diabetes community outreach programmes.	X	X	X	X	X

	6. Implement the HIV and TB activities supported by Global Fund Round 7.	X	X	X	X	X
	7. Install 10 RICS satellite facilities on outer islands to enhance health training/communication in the country.	X	X			
Goal 8: Maintain social cohesion and cultural identity.						
Strategic Development Plan 8 Strategy	SPC Tonga Significant Strategic Activities	Implementation period				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
<i>Strategy 2:</i> Implement the action plan of the national policy on gender and development.	1. Assist with a consultative review of the 2001 policy on gender and development.			X		
	2. Assist with the development of a scheduled implementation plan of the policy on gender.			X		
<i>Strategy 3:</i> Implement the Youth and Culture Unit's six-part cultural development programme.	1. Establish administrative and professional structures for the protection, preservation and development of the Tongan culture through cultural mapping, cultural planning and cultural policy.		X	X	X	
	2. Participate in regional and international culture programmes and activities.		X	X	X	
Priority activities not mentioned in SDP8 or NSPF						
Strategic Development Strategy	SPC Tonga Significant Strategic Activities	Implementation period				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
Gender indicators work	Plan and coordinate a subregional workshop on gender indicators for Polynesia with Tongan participation.		X	X		
Gender Stocktake	Include Tonga in Phase I of the planned Gender Stocktake workshop.		X	X		
11 th Triennial Conference of	Assist with the facilitation of the 11th Triennial Conference of Pacific	X	X			

Pacific Women	Women hosted by Tonga.					
Rural Internet Connectivity System (RICS)	1. Support RICS pilot project to sustainability.	X				
	2. Introduce new services for education, health, emergency, etc.	X	X	X		
	3. Develop and implement scale-up plans.		X			
	4. Develop operational capacity.		X	X		
One Laptop Per Child project	1. Introduce pilot with appropriate governance.	X				
	2. Introduce measurement and evaluation.	X	X			
	3. Develop local content.		X			
	4. Implement Internet safety programme.		X			
	5. Develop scale-up plan.			X	X	X
ICT policy, regulations and e-government	Assist with the development of policy, regulations and e-government.	X	X	X	X	X
Improving migration statistics	Assist in establishing a system of complete, accurate and timely migration statistics, including through the development of a departure card and system to collect and process entry and departure records that incorporate questions from the population Census and survey into the system.		X			
Capacity building data dissemination	1. Conduct an in-country PopGIS user workshop and provide training attachments in Noumea prior to co-producing a Tongan Population Atlas.	X				
	2. Technical assistance to link population data for disaster management	X				
Capacity building in economic statistics	1. Provide technical assistance to build capacity in economic statistics with Tongan Department of Statistics staff, including assistance with a review of methodology related to GDP and HIES.	X	X	X		
Tongan Household Income and Expenditure (HIES) 2009 Survey	Assist Tonga with conducting the HIES 2009 survey by providing technical assistance in the areas of survey planning, sample design, questionnaire design, data processing, field staff training, analysis and report writing. A data analysis workshop is planned for after the HIES has been completed.	X	X			

Indicative Costing for Tonga – SPC Joint Country Strategy Activities

Division	USD					TOP					CFP Units				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years	2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years	2009	2010	2011	2012	Out years
Land Resources	383,000	303,000	100,000	103,000	35,000	734,907	581,203	192,130	197,894 000	67,245	317,480	251,080	83,000	85,490	29,050
Marine Resources	178,000	197,000	126,000	114,000		341,991	378,495	242,083	219,028		147,740	163,510	104,580	94,620	
Public Health	615,000	376,000	249,000	6,000	3,000	1,181,204	721,829	477,824	10,949	5,764	510,280	311,830	206,420	4,730	2,490
Social Resources	248,000	144,000	75,000	25,000		475,532	276,296	143,704	48,032		205,430	119,360	62,080	20,750	
Economic Development (Information Technology Communication)	340,000	60,000	245,000	205,000	205,000	653,240	115,278	470,718	393,866	393,866	282,200	49,800	203,350	170,150	170,150
Total	1,764,000	1,080,000	795,000	428,000	243,000	3,386,874	2,073,101	1,526,459	869,769	466,875	1,463,130	895,580	659,430	375,740	201,690

Exchange rates used: (calculations rounded)

CFP/USD 83.0

CFP/TOP 43.2

One CFP unit equals CFP 100

Annex 2: Tonga's National Strategic Planning Framework

PRIMARY OUTCOME OBJECTIVES

- Facilitate community development by involving district/village communities in meeting their service needs.
- Support the private sector through better engagement with government, appropriate incentives, and streamlining of rules and regulations.
- Facilitate continuation of constitutional reform.
- Maintain and develop infrastructure to improve the everyday lives of the people.
- Increase performance of technical and vocational education and training to meet the challenges of maintaining and developing services and infrastructure.
- Improve the health of the people by minimising the impact of noncommunicable diseases.
- Integrate environmental sustainability and climate change into all planning and executing of programmes.

ENABLING THEMES

- Continue progress to smaller and more efficient government to transfer resources to improved services and maintenance of resources.
- Ensure state-owned enterprises are accountable to the Government as owner and that they provide dividends for the benefit of the people in proportion to capital invested.
- Improve the effectiveness of revenue collection to ensure a level playing field and that services to the people can be appropriately funded.
- Ensure a more coordinated whole-of-government approach to donor funding.

Annex 3: Secretariat of the Pacific Community – the organisation, its role in the region and its programmes

Our vision for the region is a secure and prosperous Pacific Community, whose people are educated and healthy and manage their resources in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable way.

Our mission is to help Pacific Island people position themselves effectively to respond to the challenges they face and make informed decisions about their future and the future they wish to leave for the generations that follow.

Our corporate objectives are an increased focus on member priorities; strategic engagement at national, regional and international levels; and strategic positioning to allow the organisation to respond to the increasing demands in these two areas.

SPC services are provided primarily in the form of technical assistance, training and research. These services are available in both French and English, SPC's two official languages. The focus of SPC's work changes over time in response to evolving regional needs and regional collaborative arrangements with other organisations. The organisation currently focuses on four sectors: land resources, marine resources, public health and social resources.

The **Land Resources Division** (LRD) provides advice, expertise, technical support and training to member countries and territories on all aspects of forestry, agriculture diversification, genetic resources, plant health, crop production, animal health and production, and biosecurity and trade. The division's key objectives are to improve biosecurity and trade facilitation and to increase sustainable management of integrated forestry and agriculture systems.

The **Marine Resources Division** (MRD) includes coastal fisheries and oceanic fisheries programmes:

- The goal of the **Coastal Fisheries Programme** (CFP) is to help Pacific Community members optimise the social and economic value of small-scale fisheries and aquatic living resources over the long term. The programme includes fisheries information, nearshore fisheries development, aquaculture, fisheries training and the Reef Fisheries Observatory.
- The **Oceanic Fisheries Programme** (OFP) works to provide members with the scientific information and evidence they need to rationally manage pelagic fisheries (specifically those fisheries that exploit the region's tuna, billfish and related fish species). The programme includes ecosystem monitoring and analysis, and oceanic fisheries statistics.

The **Regional Maritime Programme** (RMP) focuses on the maritime transport sector, working to strengthen the capacity of Pacific Islanders to manage, administer, regulate, control and gain employment in the sector.

The **Public Health Division** (PHD) assists members in developing healthier Pacific Island communities through public health surveillance, communicable and noncommunicable disease prevention and promotion of adolescent reproductive health. PHD strives to promote and protect the health of Pacific Island people by advocating a holistic approach to health, supports sustainable capacity development, and facilitates and promotes collaboration with partners.

The **Social Resources Division** (SRD) focuses on the following areas:

- The **Statistics & Demography Programme** (SDP) works to improve the availability, analysis and utilisation of socio-economic data through strengthened national statistics systems and support to Household Income and Expenditure Surveys and national Census surveys.
- The **Human Development Programme** (HDP) assists members to empower Pacific Island women and young people, improve skills development and build stronger cultural identities.
- The **Regional Media Centre** (RMC) aims to promote the benefits of increased participation by Pacific people and governments in the media.
- The **Regional Rights Resource Team** (RRRT) aims to provide training, policy advice and technical support to Pacific governments and civil society to facilitate the establishment of mechanisms to enable them to observe human rights standards.

The **Programme Support Services** (PSS) primarily assists the SPC divisions and programmes. It also provides some assistance directly to SPC countries and territories in its areas of expertise. PSS comprises the following sections:

- The **Information Communication Technology Programme** aims to facilitate access to digital communication through a Pacific VSAT (very small aperture terminal) satellite hub and connectivity for Pacific Island countries and territories via submarine fibre-optic cables project. ICT continues to play a significant role in supporting SPC's programmes and development efforts in the Pacific Island region. Where possible, it also contributes with technical assistance and policy advice.
- **Library Services** aims to support the divisions of the secretariat in meeting SPC's mission and goals, and to provide direct assistance and technical support to Pacific Island countries and territories by promoting library services and information management in priority areas.
- The **Publications Programme** manages the printing and distribution, and electronic publishing of SPC materials and literature in French and English, for dissemination to member countries and territories and stakeholders.
- As the official SPC languages are both English and French, the **Translation and Interpretation Section** provides translation services in English and French for the organisation's own documents, as well as offering English and French interpretation services at SPC meetings.

