

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. Tonga's development partners have been playing a key role in reconstruction following Tropical Cyclone Ian in January 2014. The Governments of Australia, the People's Republic of China, France, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States have provided support for initial relief. The United Nations' Pacific Humanitarian Team mobilized the supply of relief items and technical support from several offices in the region. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank (WB) conducted a joint mission after the disaster to assess the country's needs. The World Bank is providing \$10 million for housing reconstruction, which includes provision of core housing, water supplies and sanitation services; repairs to housing and other key public buildings; and climate resilience improvements to existing undamaged housing stock. Oxfam New Zealand, in association with a local nongovernment organization, is assisting with livelihood recovery programs. Tonga's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forests is working with communities to quickly plant local food crops, mostly taro and cassava, on 400 acres for local consumption.

2. ADB is also an active partner in building climate resilience and disaster risk management, together with Australia, the Global Environment Facility, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the United Nations Development Programme. Development partner interventions include support for the preparation of vulnerability needs assessment plans and a Tonga joint national action plan on climate change assessment and disaster risk management; infrastructure to improve coastal protection, coastal monitoring, community-level water management, and climate and disaster proofing of other infrastructure. A project to strengthen knowledge of biodiversity to enhance the protection of marine and coastal resources; grants for community-specific coastal protection; and capacity building at the implementing agency and local government levels to ensure the sustainability of climate resilience policy reforms.

3. The table below summarizes development partner response to date.

Sector	Government/Development Partner Response	Implementing Agency
Health	Health assessments undertaken by MOH health inspectors	MOH, WHO
	Hospital operational	
	WASH initial rapid assessments conducted (MLECCNR, OXFAM)	MOH, TWB, MLECCNR
	TWB restored water supply on Lifuka Island and mobilized 18,000 l/d desalination unit	
	Additional desalination units mobilized for Foa, Mo'unga'one, and Ha'ano (OXFAM)	
	WASH kits with containers, purification tablets, soap, hygiene messages distributed, along with water bladders, and water quality test kits	OXFAM International, UNICEF
Education	Damage at all educational facilities in Ha'apai assessed	MET

Shelter	Clean-up of schools started	
	School kits and classroom tents sourced	
	340 tents provided	NEMO, Red Cross
	500 tarpaulins distributed	
	Distribution of about 400 emergency shelter kits ongoing	
Food security and livelihoods	Additional 400 tents being procured and 200 tents being allocated from Red Cross storage in Brisbane	
	Assessment of agriculture damage and loss completed	MAFF, FAO, OXFAM International, Red Cross
	Rapid assessment of impact to livelihood and businesses completed	
	Food rations from NEMO, Red Cross, church groups, and private agencies distributed to most Ha'apai areas (mainly northeast)	
	Local agricultural resources, including seedlings and tools, restored; and land preparation completed	
Safety and protection	Psychosocial support being provided by several organizations.	MIA, UNOCHA, UNW
	Surge support gender and protection assessment planned	
Logistics/transport	FRANZ partner aircraft mobilized to support aerial assessment and transport of relief items in the first week of response	MFA; governments of Australia, New Zealand, and France
	26-foot boat of TRCS being used for interisland transport	
Public works	Roads, airport, and public places cleaned up	WAL
Electricity	25% of original network rebuilt	TPL, MPE, ADB, Government of New Zealand
	Power generation in Ha'apai inspected and tested	
	Heavy equipment reallocated to Ha'apai (bucket trucks, a crane truck, hardware, and food supplies)	
	Power network to the water board and hospital rebuilt	
	Power network past the Tonga Development Bank rebuilt	
	Power restored to the governor's office (EOC/NEMO base)	
	Power being restored to shops and houses that were not affected	
	All high voltage lines rebuilt from Pangai North to the top of the causeway at Foa Island. Approximately 140 premises connected	
Communications	Digicel reestablished mobile phone services across the affected area.	MIC, Digicel

ADB = Asian Development Bank; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization; MAFF = Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forests; MET = Ministry of Education and Training; MFA = Ministry of Foreign Affairs; MIA = Ministry of Internal Affairs; MIC = Ministry of Information and Communication; MLECCNR = Ministry of Lands, Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources; MOH = Ministry of Health; MPE = Ministry of Public Enterprises; NEMO = National Emergency Management Office; TPL = Tonga Power Limited; TWB = Tonga Water Board; UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund; UNOCHA = United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; UNW = United Nations Women; WAL = Water Authority Limited; WHO = World Health Organization.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

4. The National Emergency Management Office is responsible for emergency management in Tonga. The Ministry of Finance and National Planning, through its aid and project management division, manages and coordinates development partner activities and project implementation.

C. Achievements and Issues

5. The government has achieved a generally acceptable level of development partner coordination for relief and reconstruction. The Tropical Cyclone Ian response plan, which serves as the government's post-disaster needs assessment, provides a common framework for addressing immediate and short-term relief, recovery, and reconstruction. This is particularly important because reconstruction needs significantly exceed the government's capacity.

D. Summary and Recommendations

6. Given the number of development partners supporting Tonga in reconstruction following Tropical Cyclone Ian and the cross-cutting nature of the reconstruction work, close coordination and consultation between the development partners and with the government are needed to avoid redundancies and identify gaps in support. Ongoing development partner consultation will be needed during implementation of the Cyclone Ian Recovery Project to prevent overlap and duplication and identify areas requiring coordination.