



## **Mid Term Review**

# **“Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia- (PIMS4697)”**

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**Final Report - August 2019**



This report has been prepared by an independent consultant reviewer. The findings and conclusions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views, policy or intentions of the UNDP.

**Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia**

June 2019

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## BASIC REPORT INFORMATION

Midterm Review Report - August 2019  
(Draft Report: Version 1: June 2019)  
(Final Report: Version 1: August 2019)

# Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia

UNDP PIMS ID: 4697 - GEF Project ID: 00089624

Region: Africa

Country: Tunisia

Focal Area:

GEF Agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Executive Agency: APAL

Implementing Partner and other project partners: Local Affairs and Environment, APAL regional branches National Coastal Observatory Ministry of Equipment and Land Planning, Municipalities of Houmet Essouk, Ajim and Midoun in Djerba, Municipalities of Ghar El Melh and Kalaat El Andalous in the northwest of the Gulf Tunis Local NGOs/CSOs.

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### *Short biography of the consultant*

The Mid Term Review (MTR) was undertaken by Jonathan McCue, a UK based independent consultant who is Director of his own company, Sustainable Seas Ltd ([www.sustainableseas.co.uk](http://www.sustainableseas.co.uk)). He possesses 29 years' postgraduate experience in the field of environmental and coastal management and climate change adaptation. He has a successful mid-term and terminal evaluation track record with over 6 prominent international projects that have involved the setting and appraisal of project evaluation criteria. This includes work for 3 separate international funding institutes, namely the European Commission (Final Evaluation Projects in Gambia, Maldives and Jamaica), UN organisations such as UNDP (Guyana) and UN Environment (in Cambodia), IOC-UNESCO and finally for DFID in the Caribbean region. He recently also completed an Ideas Note for UNDP Tunisia to take forward key next steps from this GEF project in Tunisia (during 2018).

#### Review team

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### *Acknowledgements*

The MTR consultant is grateful for the support provided by the UNDP in organizing and participating in implementation of the evaluation. He also thanks all those who patiently provided answers to questions and offered their views on the SCCF project including Project staff, government officials, and other participants. He is particularly grateful to those who provided review comments on the draft of the evaluation report. While he has made every effort to accurately reflect the information and opinions received, any remaining errors or omissions are his own. Special thanks are also extended to the translators and data collection staff visited during the field mission undertaken during May 2019.

## MIDTERM REVIEW OPENING PAGE

Project Details	
UNDP PIMS ID	4697
GEF ID	5105
Title	Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia
Country(ies)	Tunisia
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Climate Change Adaptation
Project Implementing Partner	Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment , Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL)
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size
Strategic Programs	
<b>UNDAF Outcome(s):</b> Inclusive, sustainable and resilient model of economic and social development pillar	
<b>UNDAF Pillar 1 Outcome 1:</b> By 2019, a new fair, inclusive, sustainable and resilient model of economic and social development implemented by the Government, generating wealth and jobs\.	
<b>UNDAF Pillar 1 Outcome 2</b> By 2019, regional authorities and Stakeholders efficiently manage and optimally operate sustainable and natural resources.	
<b>UNDAF Pillar 1 Outcome 3</b> By 2019, public authorities forecast and manage humanitarian crises and disasters in a better coordinated and more efficient manner.	
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021 )</b>	
Outcome 2; Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.	
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021)</b>	
Output 2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict	
<b>Expected CP Outcome(s):</b> Regional development plans elaborated, integrating land use and environmental specifications	
<b>Expected CPAP Output(s):</b>	
<u>UNDAF/CPD Outcome # 4:</u> By 2019, regional actors will manage efficiently, optimally, sustainably and inclusively the use of regional resources.	
<u>CPD output: 4.4.</u> The frameworks and systems for improved disaster risk prevention and management are developed to enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems.	
<u>CPAP output: output 4.4.1:</u> Participatory governance, which promotes prevention, preparedness and response to disasters and to the effects of climate change, is promoted.	
Financials (US\$)	
PPG Amount	100,000

GEF Grant Amount	5,629,999 (taken from Annual Work Plan 2019)
Co-financing	73,930,000
<b>Project Timeline</b>	
PIF Approval Date:	Oct 3, 2012
CEO Endorsement Date:	Jul 28, 2014
Project Document Signature Date:	Dec 24, 2014
Date of Inception Workshop:	Jul 6, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review:	Dec 1, 2017
Actual Date of Mid-term Review:	May 2019 (first attempt aborted in 2018).
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation:	Aug 29, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Aug 31, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	not set at time of writing.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project Information Table

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Original Planned Closing Date	Aug 31, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	not set at time of writing.

## **Project Description**

To seek to improve coastal resilience in Tunisia, in 2014 the UNDP embarked on the implementation of the current project entitled “Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia” a GEF-financed project (US\$ 5,500,000) over the period 2015-2019. The project proposes a risk-based approach to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) by enabling flexible adaptation pathways, which will build resilience to climate change and provide maximum co-benefits. As tourism is a dominate source of revenue for the region, a set of economic instruments are proposed to be devised to signal the existing risks and drive future hotel and private residence development, including investments, away from vulnerable areas. With such an approach, local development plans are proposed to be made more risk-based and climate compatible.

The project was designed to support the Government of Tunisia in the design and implementation of baseline coastal adaptation measures on the ground in the northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the Island of Djerba by strengthening (APAL’s) capacity to consider a whole approach system for coastal management for medium and long -term impacts of climate change as well as vulnerabilities across key sectors (tourism, agriculture, fisheries, water) and to facilitate the implementation of appropriate soft solutions in other interventions by giving APAL the expertise to exploit existing coastal monitoring data, consider climate change scenarios, generate risk-based assessments and recommend appropriate soft protection measures and monitoring schemes).

## **Purpose and Methodology**

The objective of the MTR was to gain an independent analysis of progress towards achieving the envisaged project objective and outcomes. The MTR focused on identifying potential project design problems, evaluating project implementation and adaptive management, assessing progress towards results, and gauging the likelihood that results achieved will be sustained after GEF funding ceases. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the remaining implementation timeframe. The project performance was measured based on the indicators of the project results framework and relevant GEF tracking tools. The MTR was an evidence-based assessment and relied on feedback from persons who have been involved in the design, implementation, and supervision of the project, and also review of available documents and findings obtained during a field mission.

## **Evaluation Ratings**

Evaluation ratings are summarized below:



MTR Ratings and Achievement Summary Table		
Measure	MTR Rating <sup>1</sup>	Achievement Description (summary)
<b>Project Strategy</b>	Not rated	
<b>Progress towards Results</b>	Overall rating: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	In general there are a few moderate shortcomings in the achievement of the project objective in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. Although some outputs have been achieved in an effective and efficient manner, several other outputs, expected processes and outcomes that make up and articulate the objective have not been met at the expected mid-point levels. No shortcomings in terms of relevance.
	Outcome 1: Satisfactory (S)	This reflects evidence of a steady delivery of outputs in spite of relatively lengthy mobilisation period of the project, and barriers present during the project's implementation (post Revolution). The project team is proactively engaged in supporting the ICZM protocol ratification involving advocacy work including two national advocacy workshops during the reporting year with a high level of political participation from the People's Assembly and all key stakeholders. The project has supported the elaboration of the draft legal document related to the "Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) is incorporating climate change risks (CC) in coastal areas and a detailed critique of territorial development at the CATU is currently underway to better integrate climate risks. The regulatory framework of the coastal planning and management (MARITIM PUBLIC DOMAIN (DPM)) is underway and a proposal is being elaborated for the revision of the legal and / or regulatory texts taking into account climate change risks on the coast. The project is also continuing to exchange with the ANPE (National Environmental Protection Agency - which has the mandate to assess the Environmental Impact Assessment studies) about the support that can be provided to integrate climate risks into the environmental impact assessment process.
	Outcome 2: Satisfactory (S)	The implementing agency (APAL) and PMU have been confronted with some obstacles in moving some of this outcome's activities off the ground, which explains the delay in starting pilot projects. While more analysis may be needed to define the suitability of the selected pilots and likelihood of success, it is expected that the implementation of remaining 3km of soft intervention measures will start soon
	Outcome 3:	In spite of the delays of related activities relating to Output 3.2, activities relating to Output 3.1 have progressed quite well. More effort is needed to ensure Output 3.2 gets on track for completion.

<sup>1</sup> Reference: The ratings for performance follow a six point scale (Highly satisfactory (HS); Satisfactory (S); Moderately Satisfactory (MS); Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU); Unsatisfactory (U); Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)). The rating for sustainability follows a four point scale (Likely (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately Unlikely (MU); Unlikely (U); Highly Unlikely (HU)). The ratings explanations are found in Annex VI: Rating Scales).

	Moderately Unsatisfactory	
<b>Project Implementation and Adaptive Management</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of Components 1 and 2, management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications is leading to reasonably efficient implementation. Some shortcomings in terms of effectiveness. Several adaptive management processes underway or already implemented.
<b>Sustainability (Overall)</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	The project's sustainability ultimately lies in the hands of the implementing partners (i.e.: APAL) and their ability to consolidate the report findings into a simple 'next step' action list whilst also being able to communicate to policy makers that sufficient budgets will be required to enable them to keep the momentum (generated by the SCCF project) and move forward.
<b>Financial Risks</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	Although some outputs and activities should carry on after closure, a series of them are at risk of not being fully sustained if no further time or re-allocation of funds is carried out in seeking sustainability from the mid-term review onward.
<b>Socioeconomic Risks</b>	Likely (L)	The PMU need to help support all possible activities up to project closure in order to strengthen the requisite enabling environment for sustainable coastal management. Recognizing that GEF funds are meant to be catalytic, with government and private sector partners supporting further investment and scaling up of results achieved on the project, it would be prudent to focus on developing sustainable partnerships that may help to support the socio-economic sustainability of the project remaining in place after GEF funding ceases.
<b>Institutional Framework and Governance Risks</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	The MTR finds positive evidence regarding the ownership of project activities especially in terms of institutional capacity and in fact, the political will to make a difference at the Municipality level has improved markedly since the start of the project. In addition, interviews reported that community awareness about climate change had increased following project awareness sessions conducted through the project. One major risk to the projects long term sustainability is linked to the current institutional structure and operation of APAL.
<b>Environmental Risks</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	There are no major environmental risks associated with the sustainability of the Project's outcomes. Despite this, there are some observations which may dilute the potential environmental sustainability of the project which may require attention within the PIR for 2019 (pending).

## **Project Progress Summary**

A majority of stakeholders interviewed for the MTR indicated that the SCCF project has a clear, realistic and relevant strategy for meeting priority objectives and outcomes already defined for Tunisia. They feel strongly that the project objectives are valid at the national level though outreach impacts at the local level are not (as yet) being felt in totality by local communities (e.g.: Ghar el Melh). The SCCF is deemed nationally relevant as it building on catalytic changes in Tunisia with regards to climate resilient development. This can be demonstrated by a series of “signpost” internal improvements to policy / institutional change that are needed to better embrace ICZM implementation in the future.

Importantly, and on several fronts, the project has generated substantive results. Overall the project is more or less on the track when it comes to achieving Outcome 1 and 2, despite the delays and institutional challenges to coordinate between many stakeholders. Outcome 3.2, on the other hand, is significantly off-track, despite its importance and the project. The MTR evaluation of the Projects Results Framework/Strategic Results Framework has not found any significant weaknesses that impact upon final project delivery. Outcomes indicate change, since each one of the three project outcomes has, as the target, an altered future state. They are relevant as Tunisia still appears to be highly committed to the stated objectives of the project (which is equally reflected in the latest Tunisian NDC and Third National Communication).

The attainment of the Outcome 1's objective has made a relatively good progress, in spite of the difficulties and barriers to the project's implementation, particularly the political instability in Tunisia at the outset of the project. Basic studies have been completed though institutional resilience in the coastal and water sectors in Tunisia, coupled with difficulty in reaching out to other administrative stakeholders and institutions, in particular with regards to ICZM, still remain.

The objective of Outcome 2 focuses on the implementation of pilot projects. While the overall progress towards reaching that objective is marginal at present, bearing in mind the obstacles that have faced the project at the start, implementation of this outcome's activities is at the point where a major breakthrough in understanding and mainstreaming has yet to be made. Actual improvements (coastal resilience) on the ground cannot yet be seen because the interventions are only really demonstrated (1km of ganivelle) at pilot project only. However, the activities of the project have started to show some results at the institutional level, particularly with the growing conviction among the APAL management that adaptation to climate change may include "soft" engineering solutions, in addition to "hard" measures.

Regarding project budget disbursements, Outcome 1 has now spent 79% of allocated Outcome total spent). Outcome 2 has now spent 44% of allocated Outcome total spent whilst Outcome 3 has now spent 9% of allocated Outcome total spent. The above observations suggest that with the remaining time left for the project (up to 31 December 2019), there may need to be consideration over the reallocation of budget from remaining under spent budgets Outcome 2 over to Outcome 1. This would therefore amount to a re-allocation of nearly US\$200,000 from Outcome 2 to Outcome 1. This possibly re-allocation of funds are justified because there is a major risk that the good “on the ground” pilot work carried out in Component 2 may not be effectively realised as the actions are currently being undertaken within an ICZM policy “vacuum” in Tunisia unless the necessary legislative and policy tools are properly endorsed by Cabinet and decision makers.

Regarding communications, it is pleasing to report that direct beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the communication between them and the Project. The PMU appears to have worked very well together as a Management team and good communication feedback has been received from stakeholders and NGOs around Tunisia. The recent inclusion of the two Regional Coordination Assistants to help support PMU activities and to improve outreach and communication to the project pilot areas in Djerba and Ghar el Melh has certainly improved project messaging and delivery on the ground. There remains a continued need for project consultation processes to be improved upon at all levels. In particular it is evident that communication needs to better convey project output visibility as part of the CaVP.

One major risk to the projects long term sustainability is linked to the current institutional structure and operation of APAL. The MTR believes there is a real risk to the final completion of the project unless a revision is made to its institutional structure soon. With regards to project management arrangements, a key element that requires attention is associated with the need to review the institutional structure of APAL to help deliver the remaining outputs of the project. For example the current institutional structure of APAL is creating a heavy workload on the National Project Coordinator, the Project Manager and the remainder of the PMU team.

The missing piece of the ‘sustainability’ jigsaw in Tunisia, despite the efforts so far within Outcome 1, appears to be a weak and unenforceable planning system that now needs to be modernized. This is because without this in place, the Coastal Master Plans being produced will quickly become outdated (e.g. for Djerba). Coupled with this, the outputs of Outcome 3.2 are critical for GoT to embrace and convey to public, private and the insurance sector in Tunisia. The projects financial sustainability hinges on practical and implementable guidance that hopes to be produced from Component 3. APAL also need to better engage themselves in this topic.

### **Summary of Conclusions**

The clear message from stakeholders is that the SCCF project funds have been useful to start the ICZM process, but now efforts to implement and upscale actions on the ground are needed. Whilst it can be strongly argued that the SCCF project has changed hearts and minds towards the need for long term delivery of ICZM and mainstreaming of CC adaptation into general development planning for the whole country, there now needs to be tangible activities in support of achieving this over the long term. From an adaptive point of view, the Grant process (Activity 1.1.5) has provided Tunisian Municipalities with good examples of the type of activities that could be supported with development funds for CC adaptation.

During the next PIR reporting period (2019), the project will need to embrace the Recommendations set out in Section 4.2 of this MTR to help step up implementation significantly and to help the PMU to focus on what is achievable in the revised timescale. It is of great importance that the PMU and PSC put in place the necessary monitoring framework, risk monitoring tools, and apply prudent adaptive management, when necessary, to help deliver the final stage of this project.

Finally, and based on the findings of the MTR, it is also clear that several of the envisaged results may not be achieved by the planned closure date of 31 December 2019 without support regarding budget re-allocation from Component 2 to Component 1 and at least a 12 month project programme extension.

### **Justification for a Time Extension**

A no-cost time extension until 31 December 2020 seems warranted for the following reasons:

(1) there have been 4 changes of APAL DG (and hence Project Directorship) resulting in at least 3 months delay each time a new DG took position; and (2) the political situation in Tunisia affected the early period of the projects implementation. The extension request should be accompanied by bringing up to date the log-frame of the project (including updated GEF Tracking Tool – see Annex XI) as well as formalizing the streamlining and adaptive management that has taken place to date throughout the project. One proposal for consideration is that an additional 6 months is added to the no cost time extension (making it 18 months in total) if an indicator is created demonstrating that APAL (by 1 August 2019) have formally demonstrated their internal re-organisation structure and revised reporting process to UNDP (see Recommendation 1 above) by 1st of October 2019 (demonstrated by submission of a Draft 5 year Strategic Action Plan (outlining revised mandate etc) and supporting Operations Manual. Such documents would also need to be formally endorsed (in principal at least) by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment.

### **Recommendations**

The MTR recommendations, outlined below have been formulated with the aim of improving project effectiveness and enhancing the likelihood that project results will be sustained after GEF funding ceases. With 6 months formally remaining on the project, some advisory recommendations are put forward to help remove these barriers to allow the satisfactory progress towards the finalization of the project.

No	Recommendation	Responsible Entity
1	APAL should take action to urgently set out an institutional restructuring programme to enhance its mandate and internal capacities and from this to produce a new business plan and mandate (under the heading of a Strategic Action Plan incorporating a new Operations Manual). It is proposed that this recommendation is linked with upcoming climate finance related opportunities (donor funded) plus to link it to the new national 5 year development plan. A nominated staff member within APAL, on behalf of the Director General, should be given clearer decision-making mandates (within a revised re-organisation structure within APAL), in order to enable it to make decisions in between future PSC meetings.	APAL, UNDP.
2	Improve the involvement of the current Director General (DG - the Project Director) in project related activities. The management structure decision making process in APAL needs to be restructured to ensure that at the project level (although The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment at the request of the National partner), improvements are undertaken by APAL regarding the streamlining and efficiency regarding the signature of any project financial payments. APAL also needs to become more accountable to the project by taking a stronger coordinating role between the SCCF and other initiatives taking place that affects the coastal zone.	APAL, UNDP.
3	Project Director of APAL (with the PSC) should undertake a forward-looking review of staffing needs for the project spanning the current operational phase, reporting, closure period and "life after the SCCF project" period. The review should make a clear distinction between short-term technical deliverables and one-off tasks that can be assigned to consultants and on-going or core project management and representational roles that should be assigned to project staff. Capacity improvements regarding staffs who better understand climate finance (for example to help the efficient implementation of Component 3) is proposed as currently APALs knowledge and implementation capacity for this is very weak. It is recommended that this staffing review should be completed within three months after the adoption of this MTR report and should be clearly linked to the budget revision and project extension proposals (see Recommendation 4 below).	APAL, UNDP
4	The official end date of the SCCF project is 31 December 2019. To this end, a no-cost time extension should be pursued with GEF (through the UNDP and after approval of the PSC and under the direction of the DG of APAL) to allow more substantive achievement of project outcomes. The MTR evaluator believes that it is fully justified to request a no-cost extension of 12 months duration, at a minimum.	UNDP, APAL, Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment PSC, UNDP-GEF RTA.
5	Efforts are needed to fast track procurement and delivery of Component 3 activities which have not commenced at the time of writing the MTR. In tandem to this, it is very important that APAL and the Ministry of Finance show improved commitment to the technical input of this Component. Ownership and responsibility from APAL (on non-traditional APAL subject areas) needs to be improved by demonstrating their clear understanding of all technical reports and outputs produced (including Component 3 work – financing instruments). DG of APAL must take better ownership of the project through to completion, with more visible presence at meetings needed. One idea is for the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (or directly from APAL) to formally provide a Chair Person for proposed Climate Finance related Workshops that may be held from July 2019 onwards.	UNDP, APAL, PSC, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment.

<b>6</b>	As the final selection of Component 2 feasibility study intervention sites are still pending, it is recommended to take a final decision on exact sites very soon (by end of July 2019), as a matter of the highest priority for the entire project. In the event of the project extension for 12-18 months (see Recommendation 4), the remaining total of 6 months of project's duration plus a possible 1.5 year project extension – see Recommendation 3), should be sufficient contractor selection processes contracting, implementation and some early monitoring of intervention results.	PMU, PSC, APAL, UNDP
<b>7</b>	APAL need to ensure a strong advocacy so that the Government of Tunisia formally ratify the ICZM Protocol (Barcelona Convention) which still is currently awaiting authorisation. This is urgent as Tunisia (through the SCCF project) is currently preparing an ICZM Strategy (divided into three separate Gulf areas of Tunisia) which is expected to be compliant with the expectations of the Barcelona Convention (Article 18 (1	PMU, APAL, Municipalities, local administrations, NGOs
<b>8</b>	PMU need to strengthen day-to-day project monitoring and evaluation processes. The collection of lessons learned from specific activities could also help inform the implementation of upcoming activities.	PMU APAL
<b>9</b>	The additional extension of the period of the project's implementation (see Recommendation 4) should be followed by the respective budget revision, transferring circa 10% of the spare Component 2 funds over to Component 1 with immediate effect. This recommendation can be substantiated as there is a need to conclude the Component 1 activities as without doing this, and having no authorised or agreed formal institutional protocols set out for the future, the work on the ground could be argued as being implemented within a mandatory ICZM policy "vacuum", hence a high risk strategy for ensuring a long term upscaling and replication in Tunisia. The budget revision should be detailed enough to show division of funds among components, outcomes, outputs and activities of the project.	PMU, UNDP, Steering Committee
<b>10</b>	The PMU should urgently start demonstrating project advocacy by collecting coastal observatory data in Djerba (from wave buoys and tide gauges) and effectively demonstrate that this information is being used to design sustainable engineering schemes. Additional recommendations to improve advocacy may include the rapid commencement of specific activities of the project that can be embedded within the larger development initiatives e.g.: aspects of the specific Coastal Management Plans, Master Plans or Beach Occupation Plans for Djerba and Ghar el Melh.	PMU, APAL, Municipalities.
<b>11</b>	There is a need to formalise and launch the projects Information Management web portal, possibly housed on the APALs institutional IT hosting site platform. This is needed as access to all SCCF project documentation must be made easier by making the availability of documents as wide as possible.	PMU/APAL/UNDP
<b>12</b>	Project study findings and interventions needs to be better communicated to all stakeholders. An improved and updated SCCF project "Communications and Visibility Plan - CaVP", that is re-launched and effectively disseminated to all relevant parties is needed for the remaining project period.	PMU/APAL/UNDP.
<b>13</b>	Need to Increase efforts towards capacity building, especially with regards to climate financing. Implementation of the planned training workshops should start as a matter of priority, in particular for Component 3 (Climate Financing Workshop event by August 2019). Specific training and capacity development focal areas should consider training to Parliamentarians on the importance of ICZM to Tunisia and the implications on no	PMU/UNDP.

	action regarding DRM and CCA. Consideration should be given to the possibility of “twinning” with countries whom are better versed in this sector that those companies Tunisia.	
<b>14</b>	LiDAR capture for Djerba is recommended as part of a future upscaling project to help with taking forward a “whole island approach” to decision making. This could be used to help generate new information needed to pursue the Blue Economy aspects for Tunisia in a future GCF Concept Note application.	PMU/UNDP
<b>15</b>	There is an urgent need to finalise the design of follow on continuity project concept applications (i.e.: a GCF applications follow up) which will require more quantifiable information regards data disaggregated gender information achieve to date. Additional surveys may be required with immediate effect to capture this information ahead of any future GCF Concept Note preparation.	APAL/UNDP
<b>16</b>	A Sustainability Plan, Replication/Upscaling and Exist Strategy does not appear to have been developed. This is needed for sustaining products, outcomes and effects to be made explicit plus provide the guidance towards upscaling the results of the project as appropriate.	PMU/APAL/UNDP.
<b>17</b>	The above Recommendations should be followed by strengthening the narrative of the project to highlight its role in the acceleration of the NDC implementation in Tunisia along with a clear gender-mainstreaming plan. As part of this exercise, work is recommended that (where possible) inter-weave gender focused developmental issues (e.g.: NDC/Agenda 2030/Paris Agreement etc) as a priority in the products and outcomes that result and seek to result out of the Project.	PMU/PSC/APAL

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AM	Ajim Municipality
AIP	Annual Investment Program
ANPE	National Environmental Protection Agency
APAL	Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral
ASLR	Accelerated Sea-Level Rise
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CATU	Land Management and Urbanism Code
CC	Climate Change
CaVP	Communications and Visibility Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CMP	Coastal Management Plan
CNCT	National Centre for Mapping and Remote Sensing
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CoPIL	Steering Committee
DGAT	Directorate-General for Land-Use Planning
DGRE	Water Resources Directorate General
DGSAM	Air and Marine Services Branch.
DPM	Maritime Public Domain
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FEM	Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial
FFEM	Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial ( <i>French Funds for the Global Environment</i> )
GEI	Green Economy Initiative
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
HEM	Houmt Essouke Municipality
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INM	National Meteorological Institute
INSTM	National Institute for Marine Science and Technology
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MALEnv	Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment



MTR	Mid-Term Review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Actions Programme for Adaptation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
ONAS	National Office of Sanitation
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDAZS	Master Plan for Sensitive Areas
SHOM	Navy's Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department
SIAD	Data Requirements and Decision Support Systems
SIPAM	Systèmes Ingénieux du Patrimoine Agricole Mondial
SLR	Sea-Level Rise
SNC	Second National Communication
SONEDE	National Water Supply and Distribution Company
TOR	Terms of Reference
UDP	Urban Development Plan
UGP	Project Management Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose of the Review

The objective of this Mid Term Review (MTR) is to gain an independent analysis of project progress mid-way through the project<sup>2</sup>. The review also focuses project strategy, progress towards results, project implementation and adaptive management, and the likelihood that the envisaged global environmental benefits will be realized and whether the project results will be sustained after closure. A series of recommendations are also presented for consideration.

### 1.2 Scope and Methodology

The MTR is an evidence-based assessment, relying on feedback from individuals who have been involved in the design, implementation, and supervision of the project, and also a review of available documents and findings made during field visits. The overall approach and methodology of the evaluation follows the guidelines outlined in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting midterm reviews of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects<sup>3</sup>.

The MTR was carried out by an international consultant and included the following activities:

- An evaluation mission was completed over the period of 6-12 May 2019; the itinerary of which is compiled in Annex I, and project stakeholders interviewed for their feedback are listed in Annex II.
- The MTR completed a desk review of relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project progress reports, project implementation reviews, financial reports, and other key project output deliverables (in French and English). A complete list of information reviewed is compiled in Annex III.
- As a data collection and analysis tool, an evaluation matrix (see Annex IV) was developed to guide the review process. Evidence gathered during the fact-finding phase of the MTR was cross-checked between as many sources as practicable, in order to validate the findings. A field questionnaire was used to help gather information (see Annex V).
- Project co-financing realized by midterm is assessed, and summarized in the co-financing table compiled as Annex V.
- The MTR consultant presented the preliminary findings of the MTR at the end of the mission at a debriefing on 11 May 2019 in Tunis.
- The MTR consultant also reviewed the existing GEF Tracking Tool (produced at the project outset). The baseline filled-in tracking tool is annexed in a separate file to this report (see Annex XII<sup>4</sup>);

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<sup>2</sup> Due to delays, this MTR was awarded in May 2019, circa 7 months before the official end date of the 5 year project.

<sup>3</sup> Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects, 2014, UNDP-GEF Directorate.

<sup>4</sup> The midterm tracking tool was not prepared by the time of submitting the MTR report

### 1.3 Structure of the MTR Report

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The MTR report starts out with a description of the project, indicating the duration, principal stakeholders, and the immediate and development objectives. As defined clearly within the Terms of Reference (ToR) for this MTR (see Annex X), the findings of the review are then broken down into the following aspects:

- Project strategy;
- Progress towards results;
- Project implementation and adaptive management;
- Sustainability.

The report culminates with a summary of the conclusions reached and proposed recommendations that have been formulated to enhance implementation during the final period of the project implementation timeframe.

### 1.4 Rating Scales

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Progress towards results and project implementation and adaptive management are rated according to a 6-point scale, ranging from highly unsatisfactory to highly satisfactory (see Annex VI). Sustainability is evaluated across four risk dimensions, including financial risks, socio-economic risks, institutional framework and governance risks, and environmental risks. According to UNDP-GEF evaluation guidelines, all risk dimensions of sustainability are critical: i.e., the overall rating for sustainability is not higher than the lowest-rated dimension. Sustainability was rated according to a 4-point scale, including likely, moderately likely, moderately unlikely, and unlikely.

### 1.5 Ethics

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The review was conducted in accordance with the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators, and the MTR consultant has signed the Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct Agreement form, compiled in Annex VIII. In particular, the MTR consultant ensures the anonymity and confidentiality of individuals who were interviewed and surveyed. In respect to the UN Declaration of Human Rights, results are presented in a manner that clearly respects stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.

### 1.6 Audit Trail

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As a means to document an "audit trail" of the evaluation process, review comments to the draft report are compiled along with responses from the MTR consultant and documented in an annex separate from the main report (clearance forms). Relevant modifications to the report will be incorporated into the final version of the MTR report (see Annex IX).

### 1.7 Limitations

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The review was carried out over the period of May to June 2019, including preparatory activities, field mission, desk review, and completion of the report, according to the guidelines outlined in the ToR (Annex X). There were no limitations with respect to language for review of written documentation. Interviews were held in French/Arabic and if possible in English. Nearly all project documentation is prepared in English. The MTR consultant was assisted by an interpreter during all interviews during the time in Tunis and field visits to Djerba and Ghar El Melh. Interviews were made with the key national and subnational stakeholders during the mission. The MTR consultant feels that the information obtained during the desk review and MTR mission phases of the review is sufficiently representative despite the challenge faced with the field mission coinciding with the start of Ramadan 2019.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Development Context

Tunisia is one of the most exposed countries to coastal hazard related risks within the Mediterranean region. The densely populated coastal zone of Tunisia, where two thirds of the total population live, is particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise (SLR) which is projected to erode up to 520,000 m<sup>2</sup> of coastal land annually, around Tunisia by 2100. Specifically in the Gulf of Tunis and Gabes (Sfax), 68% of urban districts and 96% of residential areas lie between 0 and 2 meters above sea level resulting in increased coastal erosion, storminess and groundwater contamination/saline intrusion.

It has been calculated that approximately 1/3 of the Tunisian coastline is experiencing beach or coastal erosion (IH Cantabria 2015). In addition to this, statistics from IH Cantabria (2015) show that more than 790 km of continental Tunisian coastline (55%) and 266 Km of low Island coastline (59%) are vulnerable to SLR (flood inundation). The study also confirmed that economic impact of climate change related SLR on agriculture and tourism is estimated to 0.63% of GDP/year. MEDCOAST (2015) produced an assessment that considers the SLR impacts of increased coastal flooding and coastal erosion. Impacts were assessed both without adaptation and with adaptation, in the form of upgrading dikes to protect against flooding and nourishing beaches and shores to protect against erosion. The analysis shows that the impacts of sea-level rise will be substantial in the 21st century for Tunisia if no adaptation measures are taken. It states that 1,124 km<sup>2</sup> of the Tunisian coastal zone are currently exposed to the 1-in-100 year coastal extreme water level. The 21st century SLR prediction would increase this area to 1,666 km<sup>2</sup> (RCP8.5) and the expected number of people flooded annually would increase from 140,000 in 2010 to 436,000 in 2100 and the expected annual damages could reach up to USD 45.5 billion per year in 2100.

In addition to coastal flooding and erosion related issues, saline intrusion into low lying agricultural areas of Tunisia is increasing which is being exacerbated by groundwater exploitation (caused by agricultural practices) and increases the risk of quality degradation in shallow aquifers (Trabelsi et al 2004), particularly in coastal areas (Kouzana et al, 2009) leading to a decrease in piezometric levels, sea water intrusion, salinization of soils, and seepage of nitrates and pesticides often resulting in the loss of agricultural land. Climate change is therefore directly influencing rural coastal community livelihoods and their well-being in Tunisia, for example, salinization of land and water resources is expected to have significant impacts on agriculture, fishing and availability of freshwater resources (INDC 2015).

Through the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment and its Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL), the Government of Tunisia (GoT) embarked on a National Coastal Protection Programme that aims to preserve a set of 14 highly vulnerable tourism beaches (125 km in total) by undertaking coastal protection works using engineering protection structures (e.g. groins, seawalls, and breakwaters,) in combination with artificial beach reinforcement and nourishment. In parallel, in recognition of the need to move towards a more climate and environmentally-friendly development path, the GoT has already launched a flagship policy initiative on how to develop and promote a "Green Economy" in Tunisia which can lead to higher share of green sectors contributing to GDP, boost green jobs, lower energy and resource intensive production, and reduce levels of poverty. These programmes in combination provide a unique opportunity to address coastal adaptation priorities in the country. However, despite growing commitment and on-going efforts, these baseline projects have fallen short of achieving the long-term solution of coastal adaptation as they require targeted support for transmitting the best knowledge and practices. As such, the Coastal Protection Programme (identified above) mainly focused on infrastructure-based, hard engineering solutions that have serious shortfalls in granting long term robustness and coastal resilience.

### 2.2 Problems that the Project Sought to Address

The increasing use and adoption of (through demonstration or pilot studies) of coastal Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) intervention options are now even more necessary along the Tunisian coast to help build resilience to climate change in tandem with improved land use and coastal zone development control mechanisms. In light of the

observations in Section 2.1, the key barriers towards implementing climate resilient coastal management in Tunisia are identified as the following:

- a) Existing coastal development planning and regulatory frameworks do not support anticipatory and proactive management of climate change risks. Tunisia's approach to respond to climate change in coastal systems has mainly been reactive so far and approaches based on the "prevent rather than cure" principle are still to be developed. There is a fragmented approach towards creating protective interventions and a lack of large scale transformative solutions for coastal resilience as a result of poor land use planning and a focus on addressing land ownership issues.
- b) As yet, no concrete steps have been taken for the anticipatory incorporation of climate change risks into the policy and legal frameworks governing coastal management in Tunisia. Spatial planning regulations, building codes and disaster management plans do not factor in forward-looking approaches and measures that protect, accommodate or avoid on-going and anticipated impacts of climate change on the built environment. In addition, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements do not account for latest SLR scenarios.
- c) There is limited expertise and knowledge of various coastal vulnerability risk assessments and decision support tools for adaptation planning on the coast and related early warning responses. Despite a growing knowledge base, important information gaps remain on the nature, magnitude and distribution of key climate change driven hazards in coastal areas (i.e. erosion processes; storm surge levels, salinization patterns, etc.). Existing monitoring and forecasting functions within APAL and its partner agencies remain limited in scope and lack the robustness, integration and focus needed to convey relevant inputs and warnings to policy makers and vulnerable stakeholders in a timely and efficient manner. There is also insufficient technical capacity and awareness of how to identify, design and construct cost-effective and robust Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) adaptation solutions to address current and anticipated climate related risks in the coastal regions.
- d) Linked to the above point, there is limited funding for such transformative investments and a lack of innovative mechanisms / schemes to mobilize such funding internally towards resilient coastal management. Limited opportunities and incentives are apparent to help generate adaptation options with regard to coastal community need and requirements. While there is increasing awareness of the need to mobilize finance (e.g.: private sector) that is additional to development assistance, national capacities to develop and implement innovative economic instruments to attract new public finance and private sector engagement for adaptation remain low. More generally, there are no proper methods and mechanisms available that allow for the economic dimensions of adaptation in coastal zones to be fully internalized at the level of public sectoral budgeting as well as private enterprises (such as tourism developers) and households (including property owners). The use of insurance and fiscal incentives to place "economic values" on risks can be used to send powerful messages to discourage risk increasing behaviors (e.g. through higher premiums and property taxes). Policies and strategies to promote risk reducing activities (such as climate proofing or relocating homes) are still not being considered in Tunisia.

## 2.3 Project Description and Strategy

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To seek to improve coastal resilience in Tunisia, in 2014 the UNDP embarked on the implementation of the current project (Special Climate Change Fund – SCCF) entitled "*Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia*" a GEF-financed project (US\$ 5,500,000) over the period 2015-2019. The project proposes a risk-based approach to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) by enabling flexible adaptation pathways, which will build resilience to climate change and provide maximum co-benefits. As tourism is a dominate source of revenue for the region, a set of economic instruments are proposed to clearly identify the existing risks and drive future hotel and private residence development, including investments, away from vulnerable areas. With such an approach, local development plans are proposed to be made more risk-based and climate compatible.

The project was designed to support the Government of Tunisia in the design and implementation of baseline coastal adaptation measures on the ground in the northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the Island of Djerba by strengthening (APAL's) capacity to consider a whole approach system for coastal management for medium and long-term impacts of climate change as well as vulnerabilities across key sectors (tourism, agriculture, fisheries, water) and to facilitate the implementation of appropriate soft solutions in other interventions by giving APAL the expertise to exploit existing coastal monitoring data, consider climate change scenarios, generate risk-based assessments and recommend appropriate soft protection measures and monitoring schemes).

The overarching objective of the project is formulated as follows:

"To promote innovative adaptation strategies, technologies and financing options to address the additional risks posed by climate change on populations and key socio-economic sectors in Tunisia's most vulnerable coastal areas".

The expected results of the project were formulated along three pillars:

- An improved policy and institutional framework to plan and to respond to the increasing climate change risks in coastal areas,
- A replication of the adaptation measures introduced in the two pilot coastal sites targeted (Djerba and Ghar El Melh),
- A setting up of economic incentives for coastal adaptation.

The project is structured in the three following components:

#### **Component 1: Enabling policy and institutional frameworks**

Expected outcomes: Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas is improved. (GEF funding: US\$660,000) This technical assistance component will lead to:

- Strengthen regulations and enforcement mechanisms governing coastal land use and EIA to include climate risks management requirements, with a particular focus on siting and construction of infrastructure and tourist facilities;
- Introduce advanced coastal risk assessment and adaptation economics tools for planning at 4 planning authorities (APAL at the national level and 2 regional branches, Bureau of Tourism and the regional governments);
- Improve observation capacities, data collection and treatment through the acquisition of hardware and software (topographic and bathymetric surveys, MIKE21 flood and coastal modelling software and SEDSIM, Fortran for sediment process modelling);
- Develop spatial plans based on impact scenarios, shoreline management planning and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options in at least 2 vulnerable coastal regions and municipalities (Northern coast of Tunisia and Djerba).

The outputs for Outcome 1 are as follows:

- **Output 1.1.** EIA, regulations and enforcement mechanisms governing coastal land use strengthened to include climate risks management requirements, with a particular focus on siting and construction of infrastructure and tourist facilities;
- **Output 1.2.** Advanced coastal risk assessment and adaptation economics tools for planning introduced at 4 planning authorities (APAL national and 2 regional branches, Bureau of Tourism and the regional governments) delivered to 200 key technical staff and decision makers for them to understand and respond to the impacts of climate change induced risks/disasters on coastal infrastructure, economies and livelihoods;

- **Output 1.3.** Hardware and software delivered to improve observation capacities, data collection and treatment (topographic and bathymetric surveys, MIKE11 flood and coastal surge modelling software and SEDSIM, Fortran for sediment process modelling);
- **Output 1.4.** In at least 2 vulnerable coastal regions and municipalities (Northern coast of Tunisia and Djerba), spatial plans developed based on impact scenarios, shoreline management planning and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options.

The following indicators are developed:

- Number and type of policy or legal frameworks informed by coastal dynamic modelling and adopted to account for coastal risks.
- Creation of a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform to facilitate the number of risk-based spatial management plans used by the Municipalities of Houmet Essouk (HEM) in Djerba and Sidi Ali Mekki in the northwest of the Gulf of Tunis.

**ASSUMPTION:** Institutions have the will and ability to engage in long-term planning to mitigate potential coastal risks and relevant Ministries have a vested interest to fully integrate coastal adaptation strategies into their long-term planning.

#### **Component 2: Replicable adaptation measures in the target coastal sites**

Expected outcomes: Climate change resilience of priority coastal areas enhanced through implementation and dissemination of innovation risk reduction measures covering 40 km of coast and benefiting 150,000 inhabitants (GEF funding: US\$4,000,000) This technical assistance component seeks to:

- Establish shore protection practices and technologies to mitigate long-term risks from SLR introduced in the region of northwest of the Gulf of Tunis and in Djerba island;
- Improve water management and savings practices for coastal fresh aquifer resources implemented in both project zones to prevent saltwater intrusion resulting from SLR;
- Implement technical capacities, institutional functions and associated budgets in place at the APAL and municipalities including NGOs/CSOs for the maintenance, monitoring and expansion of the introduced shore protection and coastal adaptation practices;
- Design coastal monitoring/early warning mechanisms focusing on SLR-induced erosion and flooding.

The outputs for Outcome 2 are presented hereafter:

- **Output 2.1.** Shore protection practices and technologies to mitigate long-term risks from SLR introduced in the region northwest of the Gulf of Tunis and on Djerba Island.
- **Output 2.2.** Improved water management and savings practices for coastal fresh aquifer resources implemented in both project zones to prevent saltwater intrusion resulting from SLR.
- **Output 2.3.** Technical capacities, institutional functions and associated budgets in place at the APAL and municipalities including NGOs/CSOs for the maintenance, monitoring and expansion of the introduced shore protection and coastal adaptation practices.
- **Output 2.4.** Coastal risk monitoring and early warning mechanisms focusing on SLR-induced erosion, urban flooding designed and introduced.

The following indicators are developed:

- Number of soft adaptation measures implemented which improve coastal conditions by increasing resilience to absorb change as measured by the following:
  - Length of coast preserving public open space and natural ecosystems;

- Area of wetlands with improved ecological conditions;
  - Length of coast with stable dune fixation;
  - Number of kilometers of “living shorelines” implemented;
  - Percentage increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water.
- Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD);
  - Number of tide gauges and buoys installed to support coastal risk monitoring.

**ASSUMPTION:** Initial Coastal Vulnerability studies and technical assessments are accurate in their predictions of coastal impacts.

**RISK:** Works associated with coastal protection lead to unanticipated environmental impacts (e.g., eutrophication).

### **Component 3: Economic incentives for coastal adaptation**

Expected outcome: Innovative and sustainable economic instruments established to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures (GEF funding: US\$590,000, UNDP (Grant): US\$100,000, Green Economy Initiative (GEI Grant): US\$ 30,000)

The project will support the government to:

- Develop investment mechanisms for community based coastal adaptation in both project regions with participation of key tourism operators (Djerba) and farmers (Northwest of Gulf of Tunis);
- Introduce innovative financing instruments and to enhance existing funding mechanisms from national and international sources to support coastal adaptation;
- Design insurance and property development credits that provide effective risk sharing and risk reduction incentives in coastal built environments.

The following presents the outputs for Outcome 3:

- **Output 3.1.** Investment mechanisms for community based coastal adaptation developed and initiated in both project regions with participation of key tourism operators (Djerba) and farmers (Northwest of Gulf of Tunis)
- **Output 3.2.** Innovative financing instruments introduced and existing funding mechanisms enhanced from national and international sources to support coastal adaptation
- **Output 3.3.** Insurance and property development credits that provide effective risk sharing and risk reduction incentives in coastal built environments designed and introduced amongst 500 highly exposed businesses and households.

The following indicators are developed:

- Publication of long-term financing strategies to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation
- Percentage of APAL's budget provided to community members (including NGOs/CSOs) so that they can finance community-based coastal adaptation measures

**ASSUMPTION:** Institutions working in coastal adaptation have sufficient capacity and incentive to mobilize and manage funds and new economic instruments for coastal adaptation



**RISK:** Insurance companies are not willing and incentivized to study the feasibility of adapting disaster risk insurance and NGOs/CSOs do not have sufficient financial literacy to manage small revolving fund or micro grants for small scale coastal adaptation projects.

### 2.1.1 Global Environmental Benefits

Global environmental benefits related to the project are not clearly articulated within the current GEF IW Tracking Tool (see Annex XI). Despite this, the following is presented within the Project Document which states that the project is closely linked to Tunisia's country priorities of the upcoming UNDAF (2015-2019), Axis 2: Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Economic and Social Models.

Relevant UNDAF outcomes for this project include:

- UNDAF / Country Programme Outcome: By 2019, a new fair, inclusive, sustainable and resilient model of economic and social development implemented by the Government, generating wealth and jobs;
- CPD output: 4.4. The frameworks and systems for improved disaster risk prevention and management are developed to enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems.
- CPAP output: output 4.4.1: Participatory governance, which promotes prevention, preparedness and response to disasters and to the effects of climate change, is promoted.

In addition, Output 2.3.1 of the Global Strategic Plan of UNDP (2018-2021) sets out a global environmental benefit set for the project, namely:

*"Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict".*

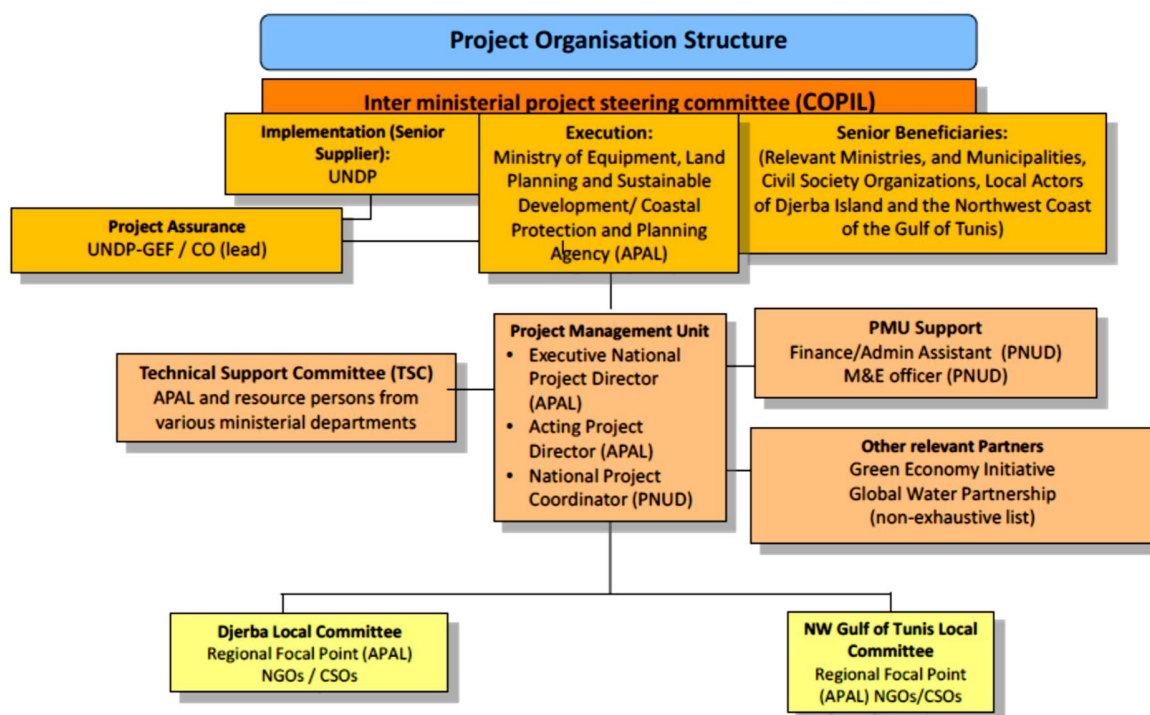
## 2.4 Project Implementation Arrangements

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The project is nationally implemented by APAL for the GoT. UNDP is accountable for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project goals, in accordance with the approved work plan.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established in 2016 to monitor project progress, to guide project implementation and to support the project in achieving its outputs and outcomes. Furthermore, a Project Management Unit (PMU) was established to carry out the day-to-day management of the project.

The originally planned organizational structure of the project is illustrated in the organogram below (Figure 2.1).



**Figure 2.1: Project Organisation Chart (taken from Project Document)**

The Project Board (PB) is directed by APAL and is responsible for approval of reports and activities as well as provide guidance for proper implementation of the project. Members of the Project Board include UNDP, representatives from the list indicated in the TOR, see Annex X. The PB plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring processes and products using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. The PB also ensures required resources are committed, arbitrates any conflicts within the project and negotiates solutions to any problems that may arise with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Based on approved Annual Work Plans (produced since 2016 onwards – see Annex XIII for 2019), the PB can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) or any essential deviations from the initial plans. The Project Board is housed within APAL and chaired by the APAL. The PB convenes bi-annually to discuss project progress and approve annual work plans. Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and agreed upon during PSC meetings.

The PMU is established to ensure the provision of funds to all institutions/organizations for their respective activities. All executing agencies will be responsible for managing tasks related to their institution/organization. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and TOR indicating the role of each executing agency have been developed under the guidance of PMU during project implementation.

Current project governance related structures and issues regarding impacts on performance are presented in Section 3.3.1.

## 2.5 Project Timings and Milestones

The project officially started on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2014 (signing of the Project Document) and is now in its fifth year of implementation. Other key project dates are listed below:

- PIF Approval Date: Oct 3, 2012

- CEO Endorsement Date: Jul 28, 2014
- Project Document Signature Date: Dec 23, 2014
- Date of Inception Workshop: Jul 6, 2016
- Expected Date of Mid-term Review: Delayed till April 2018 - re-awarded May 2019);
- Actual Date of Mid-term Review: June 2019
- Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation: Aug 29, 2020
- Original Planned closing date: 31st of December 2019.

## 2.6 Main Stakeholders

During the project design phase an in-depth stakeholder analysis took place. The purpose of this analysis was to identify main potential stakeholders and to consider their potential roles and responsibilities in the implementation and guidance of the Project. The main stakeholders for the project and their expected roles and responsibilities, as outlined in the stakeholder involvement plan in the Project Document, are listed below.

Main stakeholders	Relationship to the project
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Day-to-day management and implementation of the project
UNDP Tunisia	Project management and supervision
Project Steering Committee (PSC) Members	Project strategic direction and supervision (two NGO Networks (RANDET and TUNWET) are represented in the PSC
Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL)	The main project implementer within the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (see below). As per its institutional mandate APAL will play important role in day to day implementation of the project
The Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment	Executing Agency and are responsible for the project execution as per UNDP's national implementation modality.
Ministries of Transport and Equipment, land use planning and Habitat (DGSAM and DGAT)), Agriculture, hydraulic resources and fishery (DGRE) and	All actively contribute to the regulatory development process as well as providing technical and logistical support to adaptation/ICZM planning and EbA activities.
The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, investment and international cooperation and other relevant line ministries	Engaged in the development of the desired adaptation financing instruments and preparation and monitoring of the annual financial plans
National Meteorological Institute (INM)	Contribute to the regulatory development process under Component 1 and will provide technical and logistical support to adaptation/ICZM planning and demonstration activities under Component.
National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development (OTEDD)	These institutions will provide valuable scientific and technical inputs to the project, benefit from the tools and information systems introduced (Components 1 and 2)
National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSTM)	Provides valuable scientific and technical inputs to the project, benefit from the tools and information systems introduced (Components 1 and 2).
Other donors, baseline initiatives	Coordination
University of Tunis	Implementing partner

Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	CSO will be closer partners in the implementation of some of the field activities and important partner for advocacy. Key partner for local community information and awareness rising about climate change impacts and adaptation solutions.
Communities	End beneficiaries (Training, awareness raising beneficiaries, EbA implementation, livelihood opportunities)
Consultants and project executing partners	Implementing partners
National Tourism Operators Association and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Djerba	Engaged in the project in order to stimulate investments into “soft” shoreline protection systems, facilitate adherence to new EIA standards and spatial regulations and develop innovative adaptation finance schemes. They will collaborate closely with local actors (Municipalities, SC) and with key Ministries.
Insurance Association Federation, the Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Crafts, in collaboration with the Caisse de dépôts et consignment (CDC)	Critical to stimulate investments into “soft” shoreline protection systems, facilitate adherence to new EIA standards and spatial regulations and develop innovative adaptation finance schemes.
Local Municipalities	Involved across all components and in relation to the measures that will take place in their corresponding municipalities. They will be close partner for project’s field based measures and coastal adaptation planning and policy formulation

## 3 FINDINGS

### 3.1 Project Strategy

#### 3.1.1 Project Design

The SCCF Project supports the systematic integration of climate change considerations into national development planning, from policymaking and budgeting to implementation and monitoring. Complementing this, the main themes of relevance within the SCCF project design do clearly address “Mainstreaming” and “Adaptation”. This is also reflected within the Logical Framework (see Section 3.1.2 below) as set out within the Project Document and recent PIR (2018). The project is designed to fully satisfy the SCCF eligibility criteria as stated in the GEF Council Paper GEF/C.24/12 and Revised Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and SCCF GEF/LDCF.SCCF.8/Inf.<sup>5</sup>, however, there was no obvious formal “signpost” to help APAL achieve these aspirations.

The SCCF is deemed nationally relevant as it building on catalytic changes in Tunisia with regards to climate resilient development. This can be demonstrated by a series of “signpost” internal improvements to policy / institutional change that are needed to better embrace ICZM implementation in the future. In fact, APAL and the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment were already working on climate change adaptation related issues prior to 2014 and so the design was appropriate to build on early actions being considered by APAL and in fact it is the proactive effort taken to design the project as a follow-up to a successful African Adaptation Project (AAP) that was implemented in Tunisia from 2010 to 2012, can be noted as a particularly astute measure to take in terms of an effective project design.

The proposed outcomes of the SCCF project are prominently featured in all national strategies in Tunisia such as the National Development Plan (2016-2020) and National Sustainable Development Strategy (2014-2020) which both identify coastal protection and improved urban and special planning specifically as key priorities for sustainable development in Tunisia. Importantly, reference to coastal adaptation has been included in the latest updated version of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) report being prepared by the GoT (2018) and the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). In that vein, and considering the momentum realized in the project outcomes to date plus institutional elements remaining largely in place, the 4-year implementation timeframe can be deemed as a sufficient project duration period.

A majority of those stakeholders interviewed for the MTR indicated that the SCCF project has a clear, realistic and relevant strategy for meeting priority objectives and outcomes already defined for Tunisia. They feel strongly that the project objectives are valid at the national level though outreach impacts at the local level are not (as yet) being felt in totality by local communities (e.g.: Ghar el Melh). Interviewees have also confirmed that project Result Areas, activities and outputs, for Components 1 and 2 (but not Component 3<sup>6</sup>) are consistent with the overall requirements of Tunisia as set out in the 2011 flagship policy initiative on how to develop and promote a “Green Economy” in Tunisia and how these can lead to a higher share of green sectors contributing to the national GDP. This SCCF project also embraces the findings and key recommendations of the National Communications of Tunisia (notably the Second and Third National Communication recently produced in 2018) that both identify SLR and coastal development as a top priority for adaptation action. The Tunisia NDC (2015) also clearly states that projects planned to address climate adaptation on the coast should stress the importance of conservation of the ecological functions of low-lying coastal areas.

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<sup>5</sup> GEF/LDCF.SCCF/R3/1.Rev.3; prepared by the GEF Secretariat

<sup>6</sup> Component 3 has not commenced at the time of writing this MTR,

APAL (within the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment) has a responsibility with regard to climate change (CC). Several respondents, for example, mentioned that shoreline erosion being observed at Ghar el Melh and in Djerba clearly reinforces the importance and need to integrate ICZM with climate resilience at both regional and national levels. A number of quotes compiled from interviewees complement this by stating:

*".....the SCCF project has helped to re-focus the legal requirements of our Ministry" and*

*".....the SCCF has made a significant intervention to Tunisia, but still additional resources are needed to help deliver its expected outcomes".*

In spite of the above positive observations, based on the Mid-Term Review, the following aspects of the Project design could have been strengthened.

Although one of the most important aspects of the projects design as a whole is associated with the importance of mainstreaming the adaptation to climate change into ICZM (including lessons learned from the on-the-ground activities), there are two key MTR observations that should be stressed at this juncture. At the time of the project document production, a clearer understanding or description should have been set out with regards to the concepts and differences of both shoreline protection and of ICZM. This is critical both in terms of their substance and of the hierarchy between them. In general terms, the ICZM is an envelope where shoreline protection is integrated as one "sector", and shoreline protection cannot be a substitute for ICZM. Shoreline protection and management aims at, *inter alia*, achieving physical security of population, protecting natural values and minimising damage caused by direct negative impacts of climate change. ICZM integrates these physical together with other socio-economic, institutional and cultural considerations into a coastal sustainable development concept. Therefore, there is also a clear hierarchical distinction between the two concepts. Also, it seems that in terms of integration at operative levels, in particular with regards to three major stakeholders (e.g.: APAL), very little has been done. Until now, the project's activities have been much more concerned with the development of the appropriate shoreline management concepts without fully understanding or establishing the linkage between shoreline protection management and ICZM. An improved definition between these two terms could therefore have benefited the project design "message" at the outset (i.e.: within the project document).

Based on the conceptual approach explained in the Project Document, the SCCF projects relevance needs to be evaluated at two levels: namely global and national/local. Globally, it is still highly relevant, as it is dealing with a critical problem at a couple of key critical locations (in the coastal areas of Djerba, Ghar el Melh and Kalaat El Andalous) and fully reflects the national priorities as outlined in the national policies and international commitments of Tunisia to address the impacts of climate change such as sea level and other coastal threats. Nationally, all the stakeholders interviewed confirmed their satisfaction with the manner the project is dealing with this issue, which they consider as still being high on their agenda. However, some of them are still expecting to see how the project will expand from the shore management/protection focused level (Component 2 interventions) to a wider financial and institutional sustainable ICZM one (Components 1 and 3), and from this, how it will be linked with the existing (or newly proposed) legal and institutional ICZM settings.

The project's objective stated in the Project Document is *"... to promote innovative adaptation strategies, technologies and financing options to address the additional risks posed by climate change on populations and key socio-economic sectors in Tunisia's most vulnerable coastal areas"* is quite general. The Project Document is also very scant on operational objectives. The major emphasis of the Projects budgets, however, do not reflect the wordings of the projects objectives in totality. A significant majority of the project budget is placed on delivering the pilot projects (Component 2), which consumes more than three quarters of the grant (US\$4,000,000 out of US\$5,630,000 inclusive of US\$250,000 Project Management related costs<sup>7</sup>). In order to deliver the intentions of the projects objectives, it is the evaluators clear observation that more budget should have been allocated to

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<sup>7</sup> Recommendations for reallocating budgets are presented within the Recommendations section of this MTR.

Component 1 in particular in order to ensure that the institutional framework is established in order to “*promote innovative adaptation strategies, technologies and financing options*” as stated in the projects objective. As a result, budget pressures between outputs have occurred, resulting in decreases, to date, in other outputs within Component 1.

Finally, and importantly, the project's strategy and outcomes, and its revised design structure are still relevant as there has been no major change to the better in the physical circumstances existing at the time of its preparation. In fact, the relevance of the project and its expected outcomes and outputs has increased because of additional negative impacts of climate change Gulf of Tunis area. Thus, for example, the high tides coupled with the impacts of exceptionally large storm surges (as per a recent event in January 2019) have flooded large areas, which is something that has not happened before.

### 3.1.2 Results Framework/Logframe

The MTR evaluation of the Projects Results Framework/Strategic Results Framework, which presents the logic and strategy of the project, has not found any significant weaknesses that impact upon final project delivery. Outcomes indicate change, since each one of the three project outcomes has, as the target, an altered future state. They are relevant as Tunisia still appears to be highly committed to the stated objectives of the project (which is equally reflected in the latest Tunisian NDC and Third National Communication). All outputs are very clearly defined and are self-standing “products”. The logical framework design is therefore relevant towards addressing this issue as it is designed to coordinate stakeholders and to help better define roles and functions to better implement ICZM and climate change, and from this, to develop regulatory and legislative mechanisms to aid improve coordination on these two technical areas. In general, the logical framework design is thereby viewed positively in terms of its relevance to Tunisia.

This MTR has assessed the project results framework against “SMART” criteria, whether the indicators and targets were sufficiently specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound. With respect to being “time-bound”, the end targets were designed to be achieved by the end of the 5-year (60 month) duration project (see Table 3.1). In this case, each of the targets are considered compliant with the time-bound dimension of SMART criteria. The project results framework is deemed comprehensive, with a cumulative total of 14 end-of-project targets, 2 at the project objective level, and 12 among the 3 project outcomes.

The proposed improvements identified in Table 3.1 are introduced to support the PMU to allow the Project’s Outcomes to be more fully described and more fully monitored and measured. Their adoption in the remaining time of the project may need to be practically considered by the PMU or considered for adoption as part of the pending PIR for 2019 (due by end of June 2019).

Where possible, an attempt has been made in Table 3.1 to identify whether specific project targets are not likely to be achieved or not within the remaining timelines available to the project.

**Table 3.1: MTR SMART Analysis for Project Result Framework Indicators.**

SMART Analysis of Project Results Framework						
Description of Indicator	End of project target level	MTR SMART Analysis <sup>8</sup>				
		S	M	A	R	T
1.Amount of public funds mobilized to support coastal adaptation	By the end of the project, a disbursement of at least 10 m USD is accrued from public sources and earmarked for coastal adaptation	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2.Djerba:Percentage of coastal hotels working in cooperation with local municipalities to implement locally-sourced, naturally available soft protection measures (e.g., sea grass and sand layering)	50 coastal hotels in the targeted areas implementing soft protection measures in alignment with recommended adaptation options outlined in Djerba's risk-based spatial management plan (Component 1)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
<b>Outcome 1: Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas is improved</b>						
1.Number and type of policy or legal frameworks informed by coastal dynamic modelling and adopted to account for coastal risks	At least three pieces of regulation governing coastal management (such as, the Maritime Public Domain (DPM), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIE), the Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) and the new Environment Code) updated to consider SLR, erosion and coastal flooding in their policies / legal frameworks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. Creation of a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform to facilitate the coastal adaptation	Creation of a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform to coordinate projects, strategies and programmes involving the coastal zone on the national and regional levels and to facilitate decision-making on sustainable and climate resilient coastal development	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.Number of risk-based spatial management plans used by the Municipalities of Houmet Essouk in	1 risk-based spatial management plan developed for the Municipalities of Houmet Essouk in Djerba and Sidi Ali Mekki in the northwest of the Gulf of Tunis detailing prioritized, cost-effective ICZM and adaptation strategies / flexible pathways, targeting the	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

<sup>8</sup> SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound Green: SMART criteria compliant; Yellow: questionably compliant with SMART criteria; Red: not compliant with SMART criteria



Djerba and Sidi Ali Mekki in the northwest of the Gulf of Tunis	agricultural sector (northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis site) and the tourism sector (Djerba)						
Outcome 2: Climate change resilience of priority coastal areas enhanced through implementation and dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures covering 22 km of coast and 670 hectares of wetland and benefiting 150,000 inhabitants							
1. Number of soft adaptation measures implemented which improve coastal conditions by increasing resilience to absorb change as measured by the following:							
• Length of coast preserving public open space and natural ecosystems	• Djerba: Length preserving 10 km of coast public open space and natural ecosystems	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	The MTR questions whether soft intervention measures actually “preserve” public open space or natural ecosystems. A better phrase would be to “support resilience”.
• Area of wetlands with improved ecological conditions	• Both sites: 670 hectares of wetlands with improved ecological conditions	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	The MTR questions how ecological conditions are actually being monitored in order to ensure that the 670ha of wetlands are improving ecosystem services. The phrase “seek to support enhancement” would be better.
• Length of coast with stable dune fixation	• Both sites: 20 Km of successful dune fixation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	The MTR questions whether 20km of dune fixation can be achieved. It is proposed that this figure is reduced to circa 10km,
• Number of kilometers of living shorelines implemented	• Ghar El Melh: 2 kilometres of living shorelines implemented	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	The MTR questions the use of the term “living shoreline”. This term was used in the Egypt Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta project and was rejected as a term in the Inception phase of that project. Whilst no change is recommended for the current project delivery, it is strongly recommended that clarity is provided between shoreline management and ICZM is presented and understood in any future follow on proposal (GCF etc).
• Percentage increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water	• 5% increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No analytical comment required
2. Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD)	Establishment of a M&E database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No analytical comment required
3. Number of tide gauges and buoys installed to support coastal risk monitoring	Three (3) tide gauge and 1 buoy to be procured and installed.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	The MTR questions the title of this indicator with regards to its relevance. What is missing in this indicator is the demand for tide gauge data to be effectively used within hydrodynamic models to better calibrate real time findings with coastal structure designs etc.

Outcome 3: Innovative and sustainable economic instruments established to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures							
1. Publication of long-term financing strategies to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation	Publication of at least 1 long-term financing strategy to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No analytical comment required
2. Percentage of APAL's budget provided to community members (including NGOs/CSOs) so that they can finance community-based coastal adaptation measures	2% of APAL's budget supports community members or members of NGOs/CSOs to implement small adaptation projects (e.g., nursery development, sand dune fixation, etc.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No analytical comment required

## 3.2 Progress toward Results (Effectiveness)

### 3.2.1 Progress towards outcomes analysis

**Progress towards achieving project objective is rated as: Moderately Satisfactory**

The Project's overall stated objective is to *"promote innovative adaptation strategies, technologies and financing options to address the additional risks posed by climate change on populations and key socio-economic sectors in Tunisia's most vulnerable coastal areas"*. That objective incorporates three outcomes (as defined above in Section 3.1). The MTR assessment of progress towards objective level results is summarized in Table 3.2 below with specific information per activity and indicator. Details of the progress and MTR performance assessment of each individual activity are presented separately within the information presented within Annex XII (Dashboard of progress adapted from the PMU work completed in May 2019).

Actual improvements (coastal resilience) on the ground cannot yet be seen because the interventions are only really demonstrated (1km of ganivelle) at pilot project only, and the Tunisian coast in general is still greatly exposed to negative impacts of climate change. However, the activities of the project have started to show some results at the institutional level, particularly with the growing conviction among the APAL management that adaptation to climate change may include "soft" engineering solutions, in addition to the "hard" ones. The decision on one pilot project, and hopefully for the remaining sites (all to be agreed upon soon to address the missing 3km of constructed defence planned for), opens the way for actual on-the-ground activities to take place and changes to be seen. That may bring improvement to the overall Tunisian coastal resilience and from this to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts.

The attainment of the Outcome 1's objective has made a relatively good progress, in spite of the difficulties and barriers to the project's implementation, particularly the political instability in Tunisia at the outset of the project. Basic studies have been made, though institutional resilience in the coastal and water sectors in Tunisia, coupled with difficulty in reaching out to other administrative stakeholders and institutions, in particular with regards to ICZM, still remains, and time will be needed to break this mould. However, the project's design and activities still offer a good opportunity to do so.

Objective of the Outcome 2 (Strategies and measures that facilitate adaptation to climate change impacts, including water resources and coastal management) focuses on the implementation of the pilot projects. While the overall progress towards reaching that objective was rather marginal, as the implementation of the pilot projects has not started yet, having in mind the obstacles staying in the way since the project has started, it may be stated that implementation of this outcome's activities is at the point where major breakthrough has yet to be made. The new approach to shoreline protection works has been, more or less, agreed upon, the three new pilot projects have been singled out as the most feasible, the decision on one of the pilot projects has been made, and good progress has been made towards ironing out difference in views on coastal engineering approach between two major executing partners: CoRI and SPA. However, the implementation of the pilot projects has to start soon if the project's timetable will be respected

Outcome 1: Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas is improved				
Indicative Budget in the Project Document: US\$660,000				
Actual cost incurred on this Component through to May 2019: US\$522,956				
Progress towards achieving Outcome 1: MTR Rating: Moderately Satisfactory				
This reflects evidence of a steady delivery of outputs in spite of relatively lengthy mobilisation period of the project, and barriers present during the project's implementation.				
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	PIR (2018) Status	Mid Term Assessment (May 2019) (Achievement Rating)
1. Number and type of policy or legal frameworks informed by coastal dynamic modelling and adopted to account for coastal risks	1. BASELINE Currently, in Tunisia there have been no concrete steps taken to incorporate climate change (CC) risks into policy and legal frameworks governing coastal management. Spatial planning regulations, building codes and Environmental Impact Assessments do not consider anticipated impacts of CC and erosion and flooding risks on the built environment, especially in tourism districts. Current rules for setbacks for coastal development are not based on site-specific assessments and do not consider well-established risk (e.g., Sea Level Rise (SLR)).	1. TARGET: at least three pieces of regulation governing coastal management (such as, the Maritime Public Domain (DPM), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIE), the Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) and the new Environment Code) updated to consider SLR, erosion and coastal flooding in their policies / legal frameworks	<p>After conducting the consultative process to identify the entry points to integrate the climate risk aspects in the two legal drafts documents “Code de l’Aménagement du Territoire et de l’Urbanisme” and “Code de l’Environnement” a structured proposal have been submitted to the two concerned Ministries “Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment” and “Ministry of equipment, housing and land planning”</p> <p>These two legal drafts documents are still pending at the level of the two ministries and the project is planning to continue to involve the departments in charge of these files in the various activities related to spatial planning at the level of project sites. It is a question of maintaining the interest for this accomplished work in particularly at the level of activities related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the ratification of the ICZM protocol</p> <p>It seems that a large consultation involving all other ministries intervening in the management and the planning of the National territory will be conducted.</p> <p>The third target related to the regulatory framework of the coastal planning and management is the review of the APAL mandate and mainly the review of the management of the MARITIM PUBLIC DOMAIN (DPM). For that purpose, a workshop held on October 31st 2016 allowed highlighting the gaps of the management of the DPM, conducting discussion, and collecting proposal and suggestions about the appropriate approach to be adopted within the framework of the study on going to integrate the CC risks in the delimitation of the DPM.</p> <p>Regarding the environmental impact studies improvement through mainstreaming climate risks, an opportunity is currently being discussed with the ANPE (National Environmental Protection Agency), which has the mandate to assess the Environmental Impact Assessment studies.</p> <p>The Project Management Unit is collaborating with the representative of the ANPE in the steering committee to collaborate and build on a previous study</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p> <p><b>On target</b></p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.1 (DPM), 1.1.3 (CATU) &amp; 1.1.4 (EIE) and Activity 1.1.1.1 “Preparation of a study on the structural, organizational and financial management reform of the Agence de Protection et d’Aménagement du Littoral” has not started. ToR being prepared.</b></p>

			<p>financed by the World Bank to concretize the process of integration of the climate change risks in the directives of the impact assessment studies.</p> <p>Delays appear to be linked to the acceptance or development of suitable ToRs for the specific activities linked to Output 1.1.</p>	
2. Creation of a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform to facilitate the coastal adaptation	2. BASELINE Although Tunisia ratified the Barcelona Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) protocol, implementation of the ICZM in terms of actions has been slow. Currently, the regional MedPartnership programme is trying to integrate CC into national strategies to begin implementation of ICZM in Tunisia. However, there have been no on-the-ground implementations of ICZM. The Ministries are also not collaborating with the National Shore Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) when they are implementing coastal development activities. Tunisia therefore lacks a mechanism to coordinate projects, strategies and programmes involving the coastal zone on the national and regional levels. (Other regional level ICZM initiatives in the Mediterranean include the Global Water Partnership, PEGASO and UNESCO-IHP.)	2. TARGET: Creation of a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform to coordinate projects, strategies and programmes involving the coastal zone on the national and regional levels and to facilitate decision-making on sustainable and climate resilient coastal development	<p>Several meetings were held and discussions conducted with the legal department of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment to establish a strategy for advocacy for the ratification of the ICZM Protocol involving all concerned actors intervening in the coast, in the coastal management, the NGOs and the Assembly of the Representative of the People</p> <p>Furthermore the PMU is providing the necessary accompaniment and support to launch the process of the ratification of the ICZM Protocol by recruiting a legal expert.</p> <p>The first tender's examination was unsuccessful and a second publication was initiated on July 2017.</p> <p>The project has succeeded in the creation of a dynamic of collaboration related to APAL partnership with the department of land planning relevant to the Ministry of Equipment, Housing and land Planning in implementing coastal spatial and land planning in the island of Djerba.</p> <p>The project is launching the study which will ensure an integrated development of this vulnerable area "the island of Djerba".</p> <p>A participatory approach was introduced at the start-up of the study to ensure full consultation with the various stakeholders involved in the management of the island.</p> <p>Among the actions to be highlighted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the economic and social structure of the region and the opportunities for development based on the results of the diagnosis;</li> <li>- Identifying of the assets (strengths) and constraints (weaknesses) of the region;</li> <li>- Realizing of the spatial plan of development on a cartographic document, will ensure coherence and coordination between the various planned actions in the island.</li> </ul> <p>This study will lead to a reference document for all the partners and sectors concerned by the development of the island were delivered as follows:</p> <p>Workshops for a participatory update of the diagnosis for the development of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management:</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p> <p><b>On target</b></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Segment 1: Extreme North: took place on 08 and 09 January 2019 in Bizerte</li> <li>- Segment 2: Grand Tunis and Nabeul held on 23 and 24 January in Tunis;</li> <li>- Segment 3: Sousse, Monastir and Mahdia on 29 and 30 January 2019 in Sousse;</li> <li>- Segment 4: held on 27 and 28 February 2019 in Djerba.</li> </ul>	
3. Number of risk-based spatial management plans used by the Municipalities of Houmet Essouk in Djerba and Sidi Ali Mekki in the northwest of the Gulf of Tunis	3. BASELINE Through the local Agenda 21 approach already applied in Tunisia, community informed sustainable planning is possible. However, a renewed local Agenda 21 which considers up to date coastal risks (erosion, SLR, flooding) is lacking in both sites of the project. Stakeholders have not been consulted about the current potential coastal risks in their region because there is no available risk planning tool to facilitate the application of options for ICZM and to develop site specific design criteria for sustainable development including appropriate adaptation strategies and flexible pathways.	3. TARGET: 1 risk-based spatial management plan developed for the Municipalities of Houmet Essouk in Djerba and Sidi Ali Mekki in the northwest of the Gulf of Tunis detailing prioritized, cost-effective ICZM and adaptation strategies / flexible pathways, targeting the agricultural sector (northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis site) and the tourism sector (Djerba)	<p>The study on "Evaluation of coastal climate risk and development of the emergency response plan" is conducted in the two pilot sites Djerba and Ghar El Melh.</p> <p>The inception workshop held on January 19th, 2017 with the participation of the representatives of the institutions intervening on the coastal management.</p> <p>Kick-off meeting held on 24 September at the DGAT and in Djerba on 28 September 2018. The engineering company has submitted the draft deliverable of the first phase relating to the diagnosis and the situational analysis on 23 January 2019.</p> <p>-The meeting of the regional CoPIL on the deliverable was held in Djerba on 19 February 2019. Improvement of the deliverable in progress. A seminar will be organized on the theme "Challenges and issues of sustainable territorial development of the island of Djerba" (in progress) the week of 24 June 2019 in Djerba in collaboration with the DGAT, the municipalities and the CSOs.</p> <p>Two regional workshops and several bilateral meeting were held in the pilot sites island of Djerba and Ghar El Melh with the participation of the different representatives of the regional institutions to discuss data collection, local priorities and intervention approach at local level.</p> <p>The local and regional decision makers (Governors and delegates) of both pilot sites Ghar El Melh, governorate of Bizerte and Djerba Island, Governorate of Medenine were mobilized to emphasize the importance of the regional local authorities and stakeholders involvement in the participatory approach to be adopted in the climate change risk assessment.</p> <p>The recruitment of national expert responsible for strengthening the capacity of stakeholders and coastal zone managers at both project sites to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to integrate gradually the risks and climate change adaptation into their regional development planning</p>	<p><b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b></p> <p><b>Marginally on target</b></p> <p>Activity 1.2.1.2: "Preparation of the plans of beaches land-use for the municipalities of the project" still has to commence at the time of writing.</p> <p>The Djerba Master Plan work (being undertaken by Dinassat International Ltd) needs to be fast tracked after Eid celebrations have concluded (mid June 2019)</p>

Outcome 2: Climate change resilience of priority coastal areas enhanced through implementation and dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures covering 22 km of coast and 670 hectares of wetland and benefiting 150,000 inhabitants				
Indicative Budget in the Project Document: US\$4,000,000				
Actual cost incurred on this Component through to May 2019: US\$1,776,842				
<p>Progress towards achieving Outcome 2: MTR Rating: Satisfactory.</p> <p>The implementing agency (APAL) and PMU have been confronted with some obstacles in moving some of this outcome's activities off the ground, which explains the delay in starting pilot projects. While more analysis may be needed to define the suitability of the selected pilots and likelihood of success, it is expected that the implementation of remaining 3km of soft intervention measures will start soon.</p>				
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	PIR (2018) Status	Mid Term Assessment (May 2019) (Achievement Rating)
<p>1. Number of soft adaptation measures implemented which improve coastal conditions by increasing resilience to absorb change as measured by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Length of coast preserving public open space and natural ecosystems</li> <li>• Area of wetlands with improved ecological conditions</li> <li>• Length of coast with</li> </ul>	<p>1. BASELINE: Existing baseline actions and projects, such as under APAL's National Coastal Erosion Protection Programme, the ICZM project, and the KFW project consist mainly of reactive, end-of-pipeline solutions such as artificial sand nourishment and 'hard' protection measures (e.g., shore embankment, breakwater construction). Although the MedWetCoast project offered encouraging sand dune rehabilitation results, rehabilitation solutions are not cost-effective because required materials must be imported. Similarly, APAL's experience with the installation of geotextile tubes in the El Mezraya zone indicated that materials are too fragile.</p> <p>Presently, 5 soft coastal protection and water management measures have been implemented in Djerba Ganivelles, dune stabilisation with native grasses, geotextile tubes, wind-breaking fences, water recycling and purification practices in some hotels)</p>	<p>1. TARGET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Djerba: Length preserving 10 km of coast public open space and natural ecosystems</li> <li>• Both sites: 670 hectares of wetlands with improved ecological conditions</li> <li>• Both sites: 20 Km of successful dune fixation</li> <li>• Ghar El Melh: 2 kilometres of living shorelines implemented</li> <li>• 5% increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water</li> </ul>	<p>A topographer was recruited on August 2016 to prepare with the collaboration of the APAL engineers the implementation plan for the installation of 1 Km Ganivelles in the pilot zone of Djerba as a soft technique to rehabilitate the sand dune. The plans were submitted and approved by the national partner on the 31th of October 2016.</p> <p>The publication for the recruitment of a services company to install the Ganivelles in the coast of Djerba along a kilometre is expected to be done by the national partner in July 2017.</p> <p>This activity aims at showing to local partners the effectiveness of the soft techniques adaptation measures. For the other soft interventions to implement on the identified cost sites of Djerba, a feasibility study will specify the flexible technical interventions to be adopted. This study will use the collected data within the framework of the activity of the climate risk assessment mentioned above. These proposals were presented at the CoPIL meeting held on Wednesday 31 October 2018 in Ghar El Melh; The engineering company provided the final version of the deliverable on 5 December 2018. Discussions at the central and regional level confirmed the options and proposals for soft interventions to be programmed at the project sites. The first instalment concerns the interventions to be carried out under this project at the site Ghar El Melh. Closer consultation was held with the various stakeholders, the local actors, the municipality and the fishermen of the region whose mobilization was facilitated by ULAP.</p> <p>The project is supporting a collaboration involving the APAL, the forestry department at the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, FAO and the regional NGOs in the process of the preparation of an action plan aiming at promoting the "Guettayaa" which is a traditional agriculture technique adapted to the climate change risks in the pilot site of the project</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p> <p><b>On target</b></p> <p>It is expected to receive all topobathy surveys for Djerba and northern coast of Gulf of Tunis by the end of May 2019.</p>

<p>stable dune fixation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of kilometers of living shorelines implemented</li> <li>• Percentage increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water</li> </ul>			<p>"Ghar El Melh. This activity will allow to establish a link with the Ramsar Convention (The Convention on Wetlands for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources).</p> <p>Setting up Ganivelles at the bottom of the arrow of Ras R'Mel (ikm) is now completed. Aymen Kilani is preparing a follow-up protocol.</p> <p>Regarding Activity 2.2.1 : "Conducting a specific study on coastal water resources and the impact of SLR" a final version of deliverable 2 "phase 1 / phase 2" was received on 13 December 2018 The draft version of deliverable 3 "phase 3 / phase 4" received on 22 February 2019 (the project team has already sent its comments to the EC) . Improved version received on 29 April 2019. The workshops for the presentation of the results of phase 3 and 4 will take place the week of 24 June 2019.</p> <p>Regarding Activity 2.2.2: "Expertise for the integration of fisheries, agriculture, agri-tourism, tourist fishing and agro-biology in the adaptation activities at the project sites" a regional validation workshops was held on: 21 March for the site of Ghar El Melh, 22 March for the site Kalâat El Andalous, 18 March 2019 for Djerba.</p>	
<p>2. Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD)</p>	<p>2. BASELINE: No M&amp;E system exists for adaptive coastal management: In spite of 13 years' experience with coastal preservation projects, the National Shore Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) lacks technical and operational capacity to measure adaptation in accordance with ICZM. Coastal developments have been evaluated based on photographs and not any quantifiable indicators that dictate long-term success. Also, APAL's developments themselves have been along limited reaches of coast, not accounting for interactions with the surrounding watershed and ecosystems.</p>	<p>2. TARGET: Establishment of a M&amp;E database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD)</p>	<p>International expertise has been recruited on January 2017 to develop a five-year action plan to improve the capacity of coastal observatory through data collection and analysis for a stronger coastal monitoring network as part of the "Strengthening of the Information System for Decision Aid (SIAD)" which is a study that aims at developing a five-year action plan and to improve the capacity of observation, data collection and analysis for a stronger coastal monitoring network.</p> <p>The inception workshop held on the 7th of March, 2017 with the participation of the representatives of different institutions and actors.</p> <p>The first report has been submitted by the studies bureau and a workshop will be held on the 20th of July 2017 to validate it.</p> <p>Secondly, in order to enhance the SIAD, a numerical software "MIKE21" has been acquired by the project on December 2016, is a state-of-the-art high resolution numerical simulation tool.</p> <p>A demonstration on the features of Mike21, its modules and a real-time reception of data collected from newly acquired and installed tide gauges took place on January 12th, 2017 in the APAL.</p>	<p><b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b></p> <p><b>Marginally on target</b></p> <p>Some proposals have been identified but there is no concrete implementation yet and additional work is require on Activities 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 in tandem with INSTM.</p>



			<p>Three training sessions have been provided by the Danish Hydraulic Institute for the benefit of the technicians of the coastal observatory of the APAL and others institutions involved in the costal management.</p> <p>As far as conventions are concerned, an agreement was signed on February 13th , 2017 between APAL and the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services for data exchange and cooperation in the different actions undertaken by the project</p> <p>Others conventions are also being discussed and their signature is underway between the APAL and the following institutions concerned by data and information collection and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Metrological Institute</li> <li>• The National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies</li> <li>• The department of water resources at the Ministry of Agriculture.</li> </ul> <p>The signature of a convention with the department of land planning is on-going.</p>	
3.Number of tide gauges and buoys installed to support coastal risk monitoring	<p>3. In response to direct and indirect impacts from extreme weather conditions, the government has put an early warning system high on its agenda. Along the coast, alerts are planned to be used for seismic disturbances (tsunamis), flooding, coastal surges, strong winds and marrobbios. As a first step towards improved observation and forecasting capacity, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment with support from the GIZ Climate Change Assistance Programme, developed a concept plan for a national climate change multi-hazard monitoring and early warning system. Some initiatives such as the Environment Energy Programme (PEE) and the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) (described in Section A.7) have provided coastal monitoring equipment to support alert generation. In spite of some point locations for observation and monitoring, the alerts and products from the regional centre are not downscaled to suit Tunisia and updated by Tunisia specific observations.</p> <p>BASELINE : 4 buoys and 2 tide gauges procured and installed through the AAP</p>	3. TARGET: Three (3) tide gauge and 1 buoy to be procured and installed.	<p>3 tide gauges have been acquired and installed in the ports of Djerba, la Goulette and Ghar El Melh on December 2016. The real-time reception of data collected from this newly acquired equipment's have been started in the observatory of the APAL.</p> <p>One buoy has been acquired and partially installed in the port of Djerba on the 16th of May 2017.</p> <p>The Acquisition of spare parts (to maintain the existing network of buoys and tide gauges of APAL and ensure its well-functioning) was finalized on December 2016.</p> <p>The national partner, through the national budget, will ensure starting from 2018 the maintenance of the system to operationalize it and make it sustainable.</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p> <p><b>On Target</b></p>

	project. 4 buoys procured and installed through the PEE project.			
<b>Outcome 3: Innovative and sustainable economic instruments established to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures</b>				
<b>Indicative Budget in the Project Document: US\$720,000</b>				
<b>Actual cost incurred on this Component through to May 2019: US\$61,436</b>				
<b>Progress towards achieving Outcome 3: MTR Rating: Moderately Unsatisfactory</b>				
In spite of the delays of related activities relating to Output 3.2, activities relating to Output 3.1 have progressed quite well. More effort is needed to ensure Output 3.2 gets on track for completion.				
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Midterm Status</b>	<b>Mid Term Assessment (May 2019) (Achievement Rating)</b>
1. Publication of long-term financing strategies to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation	<p>Tunisia's 2008 SNC Coastal study indicated that the total cost of adapting to a 0.5 meter SLR is approximately US\$1 billion. The Government of Tunisia currently has no financial mechanisms to cover the costs of SLR and erosion. Moreover, due to the difficulty in demonstrating cost-effective climate compatible measures to reduce water stress and impacts on coastal settlements, the Government does not have the knowledge on how to properly attract public and private financial mechanisms to support long-term coastal needs.</p> <p>1. BASELINE: No strategies which provide guidance on how to mobilise funds for coastal adaptation</p>	1.TARGET Publication of at least 1 long-term financing strategy to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation	<p>To overcome the delay experienced in this activity, a consultant has been recruited on June 2017 to elaborate TORs concerning the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To analyse and review at national and/or local level the existing public and/or private financing mechanisms targeting climate change or environmental protection related activities Currently the existing funds are:</li> <li>- To identify financing mechanisms that are aiming at strengthening local communities' adaptation to climate change capacities;</li> </ul> <p>In parallel, discussions are conducted with the representative of the department of sustainable development at the ministry of local affairs and environment to launch a feasibility study on the green employment opportunities in a context of CC in both pilot zones. It is expected to be started in the beginning of 2018.</p> <p>Regarding Activity 3.2.2 "International expertise to analyse financing mechanisms for coastal adaptation to climate change. Situational analysis and opportunities for Tunisia", publication of the tender was made from 10 January 2019 to 21 February 2019. 3 tenders received, evaluation completed.</p>	<p><b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b></p> <p><b>Not on target (only 10% progress made).</b></p>
2. Percentage of APAL's budget provided to community members (including	2. BASELINE: Community-run coastal adaptation projects (with the support of local NGOs/CSOs) have had much success in Tunisia. During the Africa Adaptation Project (AAP) 7 NGOs developed Adaptation Action Plans with the goal of promoting climate	2. TARGET 2% of APAL's budget supports community members or members of NGOs/CSOs to implement small adaptation projects (e.g., nursery	<p>Many discussions have been conducted by the project and the local actors to assess the capacity of the community or NGOs/CSOs members to implement small adaptation projects.</p> <p>A call for interest has been published from the 20th of December to the 31st of January 2017 by the project for the benefit of local NGOs. Nine NGOs have been selected to benefit from the accompaniment and support in the setting up of CC</p>	<p><b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b></p> <p><b>On Target</b></p>

NGOs/CSOs) so that they can finance community-based coastal adaptation measures	change awareness. In spite of the solid collaboration between APAL and NGOs/CSOs, investment mechanisms to support community-based adaptation are limited in Tunisia. Consequently, there are no financial mechanisms to support sustainability of coastal adaptation activities in the long-term. NGO/CSO engagement in coastal rehabilitation is hindered by their lack of financial resources.	development, sand dune fixation, etc.)	<p>adaptation activities. A roadmap for the implementation of a programme of technical and financial support for the benefit of the selected NGOs has been also developed by the project.</p> <p>Agreements are signed and project implementation is ongoing (30% progress made)</p> <p>Besides, with the aim of encouraging the NGOs (association tunisienne de protection de l'environnement de Ghar El Melh/ATPE et association de Sauvegarde de la Medina de Ghar El Melh) to be involved in the implementation of the project activities, The PMU has held four successful meetings with them.</p> <p>In addition, these different NGOs will benefit from the capacity building sessions</p> <p>To acquire the knowledge and skills needed to understand the risks and adaptation to climate change at the level of their region.</p> <p>Within the framework of the study "Elaboration of mapping at the two project sites : Djerba Island and the northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis" developed by the national expert recruited on February 2017, many interviews and meetings have been conducted with representatives of private sector (representatives from the Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries , farmers, fishermen ) to identify the local initiatives on the regions , communities needs and possible synergies to be created with the others existing initiatives.</p>	
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**Table 3.2: Progress towards Outcomes (MTR Assessment - May 2019)**

In light of the observations and assessments presented within Table 3.2 above, some overarching strategic observations ascertained from the MTR exercise, with regard to progress on project results, are articulated below (reference to Recommendations relate to those identified in Section 4.2 of this MTR):

- There is an immediate need, however to strengthen and accelerate internal changes within APAL to expedite project implementation such as enhancing the role of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (within which APAL currently sits and is their supervising Ministry) which shall seek to guarantee the political support required for APAL as their participation in the project should go beyond activities of the PSC and PMU (see Recommendation 1). This is needed as there appears to be poor engagement of APAL staff in the writing of ToRs for activities within Component 3 (namely the “Economic Impacts of the coastal zone” activity plus also the “climate financing instruments” activity resulting on an impact regards programme.
- Support is needed to assist with regards to the delivery of activities in Components 1 and especially Component 3 (see Recommendation 5). There appears to be a definite lag in the implementation of the outputs with regards to Components 1 and 3 in particular compared to the outputs on Component 2. Despite the Project being operational and focussed now for circa 40 months and with key support from the UNDP. Limited progress is most noticeable on Component 3 and also on some of the cross-cutting aspects included in the design e.g., including climate finance feasibility work and associated planning, application of market-based approaches, etc. This could be assisted through the enhanced involvement of the current Director General (DG - the Project Director) in project related activities. The management structure decision making process in APAL also would benefit from being restructured to ensure that at the project level (although The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment at the request of the National partner), improvements are undertaken by APAL regarding the streamlining and efficiency regarding the signature of any project payments (see Recommendation 2). This could also involve undertaking a forward-looking review of staffing needs for the project spanning the current operational phase, reporting, closure period and “life after the SCCF project” period (see Recommendation 3).
- As the final selection of Component 2 feasibility study intervention sites are still pending, it is recommended to take a final decision on exact sites very soon (by 15 June 2019), as a matter of the highest priority for the entire project. Only 1km of defence interventions have been constructed (in Djerba) against the targeted 4km identified in the Project Document. Despite this, potentially 22 sites for interventions have been identified from the Project Feasibility Study (carried out by a Tunisian consultancy) completed in 2018. Ghar El Melh plan to protect 600m of defence after the pending summer season (see Recommendation 6).
- Project monitoring could be undertaken in a more systematic and continuous manner, more regularly that during the six-monthly reporting period, in particular regarding indicators from the project results framework (number of people, and % of women for instance). Such day-to-day reporting will allow to see whether the project activities are on track towards the initial targets, and whether corrective action is needed. For instance, if the targeted number of community members or women has not been reached yet (or planned to be reached to use within a follow up donor funded proposal application), it would be advisable to conduct tailored additional surveys to capture this information before the end of the project. In addition, the total number of people to reach out to and train should be clarified as for now it is unclear if the targeted numbers can be added up or can be the same people. In addition, an effort should be made to collect lessons learned from all project activities at the Project Management Unit (PMU) level. Whilst this exists to a degree within the quarterly progress reports, it is felt that the findings need to be better conveyed to all consultants and sub-contractors contracted to the project. These lessons could in turn be collected on an on-going basis by the PMU and be shared on the website (see Recommendation 10) or through other channels while relevant (see Recommendation 8).
- Project study findings and interventions needs to be better communicated to all stakeholders. Of interest, no mention was made of the need for a communications plan within the project document which is quite a

major oversight. An improved and updated SCCF project “Communications and Visibility Plan - CaVP” is needed for the remaining project period. This should develop the initial good work undertaken by the PMU whereby a set of thematic leaflets, posters, banners and other visibility items were prepared. It is strongly recommended that efforts are now made to ensure that the communications agency hired to implement the communications plan seek to effectively convey simple messages coming out of the project to date that relate to climate resilience and the importance of Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA). APAL and the PMU should take responsibility of this issue to ensure the revised CaVP better explains the synergies between the various outputs produced to date and what they are expecting to deliver for Tunisia (see Recommendation 12).

There appears to be a need to strengthen the narrative of the project to highlight its role in the acceleration of NDC implementation (i.e.: project support) in Tunisia (after the project) along with a clear gender-mainstreaming plan. As part of this exercise, work is recommended that (where possible) inter-weave gender focused developmental issues (e.g.: NDC/Agenda 2030/Paris Agreement etc) as a priority in the products and outcomes that result and seek to result out of the Project.

### **3.2.2 Remaining barriers to achieving the project objective**

A fair amount of work still remains to be completed in order to achieve the project objective and outcomes that were planned at the outset. While the overall approach taken to the project's design has proven to be highly relevant to the developmental needs of Tunisia (see Section 3.1.1), its implementation since the Project Document signing in December 2014 has faced several barriers. This MTR lists a series of possible barriers that still remain to be addressed in order to achieve the project objective.

Firstly, political situations, up to the present day, remain a key factor towards impacting upon the implementation rate of certain project outputs and hence progress in general. This is impacting on implementation of, for example, the production of Coastal Master Plans for Djerba and Ghar el Melh. In fact (and linked to this) although the SCCF project appears to have successfully developed the framework for an ICZM Strategy for Tunisia (Activity 1.1.2), the country still awaits formal ratification of the ICZM Protocol as set out through the Barcelona Convention. More targeted and urgent lobbying for Cabinet approval of this is still required from national stakeholders, including APAL, through to the end of the project.

Secondly, APAL (through its legislation of 1995) still has no current sanctioning or regulatory powers available to them, thus making the implementation of ICZM issues outside of their control. Enforcing regulations on setback within the DPM remains a constant battle and challenge though it is hoped that, through the project, updates to the regulatory framework shall be proposed to help APAL to have at their disposal more local powers to instruct Municipalities to better enforce setback building codes in sensitive areas (e.g.: Mekki beach area). Additional powers also need to be considered for APAL (or more importantly to the Municipalities) to help enforce regulations to better implement identified actions that are likely to be presented within the pending Coastal Master Plans for Djerba and Ghar el Melh. It is apparent that despite the work produced as part of Activity 1.1.3, the same implementation challenges are apparent. One simple, non-regulatory focused suggestion was to attract the engagement of Municipality Mayors as an important task as they have the authority to sanction actions within their administrative remit. Currently however, their effective and continued engagement remains a challenge around the country as they often are led by more short term socio-economic opportunities as opposed to setting strategies for the future. It is hoped that the new Master Plans for Djerba and Ghar el Melh may change this mind-set and set a more positive platform for meaningful and sustainable ICZM into the future. The main focus now (to address this barrier) needs to be on how to design workable Action Plans within the Master Plans to improve levels of advocacy. These must be suitably funded and with responsible delivery bodies. A series of participatory “models” should be tested which may include approaches recently adopted by Sfax for the “Cities Alliance” approach<sup>9</sup> which provides a compelling

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/CA-CDS-Sfax.pdf>

example of a well-considered, coherent partnership “model” which can be applied at the local, regional, national and international level, with each partner playing a clearly defined role.

Thirdly, existing data management and result communication issues need to be rectified to better convey project outcomes and to help improve project visibility issues. Fishermen and NGOs in, for example, Ghar el Melh importantly have declared that they are starting to be more aware of climate change related issues and have participated well in project events undertaken to date. This awareness and level of involvement could be enhanced if the project was even more visible to locals. Meetings do take place so local community and governmental views can be heard, although it is proposed that the intended project objective may be diluted if other awareness and engagement techniques (such as TV/radio) are not better pursued.

Fourthly, sectoral mind-sets continue in Tunisia. Human resource skills levels on ICZM related matters and principles are improving through this must be continued and mainstreamed into sectoral work plans as far as possible. Training on multi-sectoral planning delivery is an important area to focus on. Networks need to be better coordinated and integrated including bio-physical and hydrodynamic related networks). This needs to link to the design of the proposed workable “Data Centre - SIAD” for Tunisia which shall embrace the need a stronger regulatory body with regards to data management. One suggestion is to review the regulatory role of APAL so that its mandate embraces an agreed amount of regulation and institutional support capacity.

Fifthly, the project has been successful to a degree in delivering results with respect to improving coastal data collection and monitoring of coastal observatory related information though continued effort still is needed as no formal operating monitoring system is in place in Tunisia and the coastal observatory concept must be better communicated for all stakeholders to be aware of to help decision making. In addition, APAL need to target discussion with the Ministry of Defence to ensure that data transfer can be expedited through the use of satellite / LiDAR techniques with immediate effect. In fact, the proposal to use LIDAR in fact does not appear to be carefully thought through as no clear organisation in Tunisia has demonstrated working experience of its use. LIDAR use is influenced by the need to improve post processing techniques in Tunisia. The selection of its use at Ghar el Melh (as opposed to Djerba) also may not have been the best strategy to have selected. Using LIDAR to assist one “island” may have had arguably delivered a better project impact and visibility especially for the tourism, agriculture and fishery sectors. Its use (although only accurate to depths of circa 10m) may have been valuable for Djerba to also map sensitive habitats and to help support the notion of marine spatial planning (as part of the Master Plan for the island). At the time of writing the Project Document no consideration appears to have been given with regards the time and coordination demands required to achieve flight plan authorities which has been one of the key reasons for the delay in this activity for Ghar el Melh.

Sixthly, a blockage towards achieving improved progress is believed to relate to a lack of focused attention on how to improve the absorption potential for the technical works and reports completed to date during Outcomes 1 and 2 and what these report outcomes actually mean for local Tunisian coastal communities. Certainly the establishment of the Regional Coordinator approach is a beneficial action and the MTR appreciates that this is a platform from which to keep pushing ICZM in Tunisia. However, what could have been better embraced is how the baseline study work (e.g.: Activity 2.1.1) could be better understood and embraced by local groups. The Call for Proposal grant process (Activity 1.1.5) has, however, attempted to address this by awarding grants to key NGOs who have the ability to link effectively to local communities in Djerba, Ghar el Melh and Kalâat El Andalous.

Finally, budget allocation at Project Design stage appears to have been heavily skewed in favour of supporting continued improvements in physical coastal interventions on the ground (Outcome 2), coastal data collection and monitoring, and fairly modest amounts were earmarked for the other, more cross-cutting aspects. Certain adaptive management measures have been taken, e.g., down-scaling activities by focusing on compilation of prior studies. There have also been challenges in recruiting qualified experts to carry out some of the planned assignments, including climate change predictions, supply chain analyses, design of coastal field trial interventions, etc. In the opinion of the MTR consultant, it would be more prudent to focus on leveraging opportunities on complementary projects and programs and with the private sector. Teaming up with other complementary donor projects, possibly providing incremental financing for particular activities, would be a more efficient use of scarce project resources,

allow more substantial scale, and enhance sustainability. The benefits are not only economical, but also with respect to capacity. Similar opportunities should be sought with the private sector. Recommendations are proposed for the potential re-allocation of allowed percentage of moneys (circa 10% of the original allocations from the project document) from Outcome 2 to outcomes 1 and 3 as appropriate (see Recommendations section).

### 3.3 Project Implementation and Adaptive Management (Efficiency)

**Project Implementation and Adaptive Management is rated as: Moderately Satisfactory**

#### 3.3.1 Management Arrangements

The management arrangements envisioned in the Project Document are standard organizational provisions for implementing climate adaptation related projects. The government agency with a coastal management mandate (APAL) is charged with implementing the project and oversight is provided by the UNDP Country Office. The implementation, as initially referenced in the comments on Project Design, has been robust yet not without its problems.

With regards to the PSC, based upon review of the recorded minutes, the board meetings have been reasonably well attended by key individuals<sup>10</sup>, progress reported by national partners, challenges suitably discussed, and the meetings were concluded with the participants agreeing upon a set of recommendations. There were also discussions on progress with respect to activities, but there seemed to be a limited focus, however, on achievement toward results according to the project results framework. The first PSC which was held on October 26th, 2015 in Tunis, designed a “charter” that clearly defined the tasks, responsibilities, obligations, procedures as well as the confidentiality expectations of all members of the PSC. Through the charter the PSC members commit themselves to ensure advocacy for project activities and to put forward recommendations concerning the main strategic guidelines of the project. With this “charter” in mind, and with APAL having a key role as implementer and Project Director on the project, their contribution to the project is reviewed by the MTR in more detail as follows.

Regarding management arrangements, it is apparent that APAL has been hampered with 5 separate changes of Director General (DG) and hence 4 different Project Directors to date since Inception. As a result, the overall project implementation has been uneven with work and staff (team) planning inevitably hampered. The current DG has now been in position for circa 10 months though his commitment towards the project, with 6 months of the project formally remaining, needs to be reviewed as there remain high expectations to ensure that the project can deliver its intended expected outcomes on time and within budget. Evidence has been provided that he has attended 1 meeting in 2019 (CoPIL) and only 1 meeting throughout 2018. These observations are stark when compared to the involvement and enthusiasm granted from the previous DG for the Environment who was very proactive and highly supportive of the project, exemplified by his direct involvement to help create a “dossier” on ICZM implementation for Tunisia (circa 2014). Although only 2 PSC meetings a year are scheduled, it is proposed within this MTR that the frequency of PSC meetings need to be changed to be every 3 months until the end of the project to ensure outputs are delivered and PSC members are fully on board with helping the PMU to deliver activities on time.

Of interest (and linked to Project Design – see Section 3.1), no other staff position or member of APAL is formally mentioned within the Project Document. To elicit a more fluid and efficient flow of work, then consideration perhaps should have been granted (at the Project Design stage) to revising the role of the Project Director if situations (noted at the MTR stage) dictate that actions to improve project efficiency is needed. It should be mentioned strongly, however, that APALs core project staff member is very active and supportive (through the PMU) though unfortunately has been given limited or no authority to progress forward project specific aspects as he has no formal signatory powers. One important efficiency observation relates to the limited authority granted to the NPC

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<sup>10</sup> The current DG of APAL (since late 2018) has no attended a PSC meeting as yet.

concerning the payments and the management of financial aspects. This issue is not helped by the fact that two other APAL staff members are now absent and hence cannot contribute to key aspects of the project.

The PMU and UNDP (including APAL) also need to improve their joint decision making strategies on many project related aspects. As stated above, this appears to be hampered through the lack of APALs institutional arrangements to allow decisions to be made by any APAL representative (even of on the PMU) that is below the level of DG, hence efficiency levels are reduced. APAL procedural “sign offs” all need to go through the DG and this often takes a long time to achieve. A Project Document mentions a National Project Coordinator (NPC) which is to be nominated by APAL to represent and support the Project Director. He/she i) will be responsible for day to day management of activities, and will be engaged at 100 percent to assist. Despite this, APAL have assigned no designator powers to this position.

As verified during the MTR mission to Tunis, the most striking element appears to poor institutional structures within APAL to deliver the intended outcomes of the project. For example the current institutional structure of APAL includes a maximum of three APAL engineers whose time is needed between the project (PMU) and day to day activities within APAL, hence making their workload very heavy, especially for the National Coordinator (CNP), the Project Manager and the remainder of the PMU team.

One weak observation relates to the inactivity and support that is missing from the APAL technical committee, which is supposed to give advice and guidance for the different technical and strategic studies being conducted by the project. The main support provided often relates purely towards approving TORs which is only part of their role. There is therefore value, for the remainder of the project, in formally increasing the role and responsibility of the APAL technical committee through the secondment of experts from other sectoral areas as required, to help the PMU deliver tasks on time and to help achieve the expected outcome of the project. For example, inviting more representation from the disaster management sector, the financial sector plus also the GCF Focal Point for Tunisia is recommended for inclusion within the PSC for the remainder of the project. The latter is key to encourage debate on approaches and requirements for future upscaling of the SCCF project through GCF, possibly adopting a Regional approach and one that potentially makes use of an Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) financing modality.

Finally, the lack of consistent, dedicated technical support from a Chief Technical Advisor has also affected the Project. This position was not proposed within the Project Document. In this absence, and with the project nearing its last 6 months before completion, membership of the PSC may look to specific individuals who may be able to steer the direction of the project into a suitable follow on phase that complies with donor requirements and protocols. To this end, consideration should be made towards inviting the GCF Focal Point for Tunisia to attend remaining PSC meetings to encourage debate on approaches and requirements for future upscaling of the SCCF project through GCF.

### **3.3.2 Work planning**

Evidence from the MTR interviews and report assimilation suggests that work planning has been participatory and integrated with co-financing contributions as appropriate (see Section 3.3.3). The PMU have recently prepared their costed Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2019 (see Annex XIII) though, at the time of writing, no similar equivalents were available for review for years 2016 through to 2018. The AWP for 2019 itemizes requested funding from the project and also indicate financing from national programs or other sources (as required). The project manager reviews each activity level cost proposal, discusses the details with the PSC and UNDP, and once agreement is reached, the proposal is recommended for the years funding. While work planning has been detailed and closely checked against the indicative budget and work plan outlined in the Project Document, the envisaged results, specifically the end of project targets do not appear well integrated into the process. This is partly due to certain shortcomings with respect to validation of the indicators, targets, baseline figures etc.

During the period between January 2011 and January 2015, Tunisia has experienced political instability phase, which has seen a succession several transitional governments. Progress, especially at the start of the project was then significantly impacted upon during onset of the uprising/Revolution and the periods of time immediately after (from



mid-2015 onwards). As stated within the 2016 and 2017 PIR reports, there were significant delays in starting up the project, which lost circa 8 months of progress (minimum) at the outset due to staffing recruitment issues. The delay recorded in the beginning of the implementation of the project activities and the low reactivity of the national partner had a significant impact on the different stages of the contracting process. An important delay at the level of the DAO procedures were recorded at the start-up of the project which may have been mitigated through the adoption of some less restrictive and more flexible administrative procedures. For example, the project did not take full advantage of the opportunity of the Accelerated Package due to poor awareness of this procedure by the PMU/PSC. Progress was most noticeably affected with regards to the engagement of key project staffs and also regarding the engagement of key national consultants during Component 1 (addressed in more detail within Section 3.3.1 above). Based on the findings of the MTR, it is clear that several of the envisaged results are unlikely to be achieved by the planned closure date of 31 December 2019 without at least a 12 month project programme extension.

Another work planning related challenge observed as part of this MTR is that the projects activities are not mirrored by the day to day workloads of the current PSC members, hence, a more focused capacity building and awareness programme is needed to help mainstream the key objectives and outcomes of the SCCF project where possible. An example of this is the need for Tunisian decision makers, Ministers and Parliamentarians to be involved in focused advocacy training events that help to explain the benefit and need for ICZM, CCA and EbA approaches within their Ministerial budget lines and mandates. This is needed as there is currently not a national focus (mandate) on this at the national level despite the GoT committing to SDG delivery, the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 approach.

### 3.3.3 Finance and co-finance

#### Financial Expenditures

Table 3.3 outlines spend undertaken when compared to the allocations set out within the Project Document.

**Table 3.3: Project Spent to date Per Outcome**

	2015		%	2016		%	2017		%	2018		%	2019		%	Total Delivery
	Prodoc	Delivery		Prodoc	Delivery		Prodoc	Delivery		Prodoc	Delivery		Prodoc	Delivery		
<b>TOTAL OUTCOME 1</b>	134880	21823	16	92680	174920	188	102680	188788	184	159880	120127	75	169880	17307	10	522965
<b>TOTAL OUTCOME 2</b>	365450	0	0	1178910	309292	26	1036390	646367	62	845640	751227	89	573610	69956	12	1776842
<b>TOTAL OUTCOME 3</b>	73400	0	0	157900	0	0	156900	14754	9	109400	36630	33	92400	10052	11	61436
<b>TOTAL OUTCOME 4</b>	50000	13681	27	50000	46178	92	50000	60921		50000	45911	92	50000	10161	20	176852
<b>Total</b>	<b>623730</b>	<b>35504</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1479490</b>	<b>530390</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1345970</b>	<b>910830</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1164920</b>	<b>953895</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>885890</b>	<b>107476</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2538095</b>

Outcome 1 has now spent US\$522,956 with US\$660,000 being allocated to it at the project outset stage (79% of allocated Outcome total spent). It can be seen (based on the percentage spend columns per year presented within Table 3.3), Year 1 (2015) experienced low levels of expenditure (16%). In Year 2 (2016), there was almost twice the amount of expenditure spent than programmed for (188%). Again, a similar high (over budget) level of spend was experienced in Year 3 (184%). Some key activities within this Outcome 1 (see Annex XIII – 2019 AWP) need to be urgently completed and the remaining budget to ensure this happens may not be available.

Outcome 2 has now spent US\$1,776,842 with being US\$4,000,000<sup>11</sup> allocated to it at the project outset stage (44% of allocated Outcome total spent). Table 3.3 shows that regarding Outcome 2, no work was completed during Year 1 (2015) whilst only 26% of the intended year allocation was utilised during Year 2 (2016). A more focused set of outputs were produced during Year 3 (2017) culminating in 62% of the years allocation being utilized. Year 4 (2018) witnessed a more healthy 89% of the years allocation being spent.

<sup>11</sup> Figure taken from Project Document (2014)

Outcome 3 has now spent US\$61,436 with US\$720,000 allocated to it at the project outset stage (9% of allocated Outcome total spent). Table 3.3 shows that the first two years of the project (2015 and 2016) witnessed no project spend whereas in 2017 and 2018, only 9% and 33% respectively have been spent to date.

Regarding Outcome 4 (Project Management), it can be seen that Year 1 (2015) experienced slow progress on all fronts with only 27% of allocated funds being spent Year 2 (2016) experienced an expected spent level based on allocations (92%) whereas Year 3 (2017) experienced a higher than planned project management expenditure (122%). Year 4 (2018) demonstrates a more balanced expenditure as per planned expectations (82%). The Project Management (Outcome 4) allocation has now spent US\$176,852 out of an allocated US\$250,000 (71%).

The above observations suggest that with the remaining time left for the project (up to 31 December 2019), there may need to be consideration over the reallocation of budget<sup>12</sup> from remaining under spent budgets Outcome 2 over to Outcome 1. This would therefore amount to a re-allocation of nearly US\$200,000 from Outcome 2 to Outcome 1, based on figures calculated above and presented in Table 3.3 above. This possibly re-allocation of funds are justified because there is a major risk that the good “on the ground” pilot work carried out in Component 2 may not be effectively realised as the actions are currently being undertaken within an ICZM policy “vacuum” in Tunisia unless the necessary legislative and policy tools are properly endorsed by Cabinet and decision makers.

### Co-financing

Co-financing contributions that have been realized by midterm amount to USD 55,165,000, which represents the same amount as identified at the project approval stage in 2015. Midterm co-financing contributions are itemized below in Table 3.4 and compiled in detail in Annex V.

**Table 3.4: Project co-financing details**

Type of funding	At project's approval (millions of USD)	At the end of project (millions of USD)
GEF funding	5,500,000	N/A
GEF Implementing Agency (UNDP)	100,000	N/A
Implementing Partners : Ministry of Environment, Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL)	55,800,000	N/A
Other: Green Economy Initiative	30,000	N/A
APAL, Saudi Fund for Development	18,000,000	N/A
Total co-funding	55,165,000	N/A
Total cost of project	79,430,000	N/A

<sup>12</sup> 10% of Component budget set out within the Project Document as a maximum falls within acceptable percentage amounts as per GEF rulings

The PMU does not, however, appear to be tracking cofinancing contributions (or potential cofinancing opportunities). The MTR consultant recommends keeping a running tally of cofinancing contributions, and also record any identified that were not indicated at project approval stage, either from committed co-financing partners or from other parties.

### 3.3.4 Project-level monitoring and evaluation systems

The projects monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan was prepared using the standard GEF template. The Project Document clearly states that it shall be accompanied by an effective M&E framework, that will enable an on-going adaptive management of the project, ensuring that lessons are learnt, management decisions are taken based on relevant and up-to-date information, and regular progress reports are available for concerned parties (and regular meetings are held between APAL and the PMU to discuss progress). Despite this, a separate monitoring or evaluation plan was not included as an Annex to the Project Document, and there is no evidence that such a plan has been prepared since start of project implementation.

The project implementation review (PIR) reports represent the main M&E tool on the project<sup>13</sup>, and the PSC meetings have provided opportunities for project partners to be informed and provide strategic guidance. Progress towards results of each outcome is explained in narrative form in the PIR reports; however, details regarding progress towards the individual end targets are not provided. The PIR reports provide a narrative summary of progress towards results for each of the project outcomes, but progress towards the individual end targets are not included. There are a number of quantifiable project results; however, monitoring appears to be fairly weak and many of the results achieved are insufficiently documented to any great detail. There is also room for improvement regarding the monitoring of any increases in government funding for coastal data collection programmes which in the view of the MTR should be regularly tracked and reported. This would provide verifiable evidence of government commitment, and, in some cases, also point out remaining shortfalls and uncertainties.

The estimated cost for implementation of the M&E plan, as recorded in the project document, is USD 122,000, which is approximately 2.2% of the USD 5,500,000 GEF implementation grant. The budgeted M&E line items include USD 10,000 for the inception workshop and report, USD 40,000 for the midterm review, USD 40,000 for the terminal evaluation, and USD 12,000 for financial audits (USD 3,000 per year).

The midterm assessment of the GEF tracking tool had not been prepared by the time the MTR report has been drafted (June 2019). It is strongly recommended that an updated review of the 2015 produced GEF IW tracking tool (2015 – see Annex XI) is carried out as an additional midterm assessment version (with immediate effect from mid-2019 onwards). Where possible, this should demonstrate progress links to SDG11, 13 and 14 and also a more robust assessment link with the NDC (2015) now set for Tunisia.

Finally, it is relevant to state that the project has been affected by a significant delay in launching the MTR process. This activity was part of the last year's (2018) though it was re-programmed into the Q1 of 2019 instead. The MTR is of critical importance and the process arguably should have been completed before Q4 of 2017 instead of the position it is in now (being completed in Q2 of the final year (2019)). The MTR has arguably been carried out too late to initiate any effective major change (with only 6 months to go). Engagement of first MTR consultant (in 2018) who failed to deliver a quality product expected of UNDP Tunisia may well have lost the project significant time to make effective directional change.

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<sup>13</sup> PIRs are available for 2016, 2017 and 2018 only

### 3.3.5 Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement was a fundamental component of the preparation stage of the Project and continues to have significant stakeholder involvement including both government and non-government representation on the PSC<sup>14</sup> and direct involvement in the various Project outputs. This includes contributions towards the gathering of baseline information about coastal adaptation techniques which, in turn, is being used as a basis for the projects communication plan part of the public awareness output (Activity 1.1.6 – see Annex XIII). Additionally, a number of the national consultancies have stakeholder engagement components.

There does appear to be the need for more important commitment from individual supporting institutions that are represented in the PSC. One example is that INSTM only have a weak working relationship with APAL and efforts should be undertaken to improve this through a more proactive MoU or similar to help disseminate applied findings and research outputs as appropriate for the coastal zone of Tunisia. Particular focus should be placed on data and knowledge management transfer between the two organisations with the proposed SIA Data Centre (SIAD) being used as a spotlight should encourage the facilitation of a central repository of project (and non-project) information.

It has also been noted that during PSC meetings (for example), no formal Action Plan is produced from each meeting, even though some clear actionable tasks are often put forward for PSC participants to help support specific PMU specific tasks or actions as required (see Section 3.3.1). Despite this, the PMU (in particular) have shown strong adaptive decision making by, for example, taking positive approaches towards stakeholder engagement with regard to local pilot intervention and involvement requests. For example, Houmt Essouk Municipality (HEM) had asked for assistance from the Project regards a Beach Occupancy Plan for the Municipality and after consideration by the PMU and PSC, this request was granted, with the will of the PSC. A similar example relates to the inclusion of Ajim Municipality (AM) into project. At Project Design stage, they were not mentioned in the original Prodoc although after their concerns being voiced (and with similar issues to their neighbouring Municipalities in Djerba, they were later included into the project upon the recommendation of the PSC. These provide excellent cross sectoral and conflict resolution skills on behalf of the PMU to ensure that the collective message of CCA issues are better understood by all Municipalities as AM are now part of the island wide Coastal Management Plan and Emergency Response Plan (under development – see Activity 1.2.1.1 in Annex XIII).

### 3.3.6 Reporting

The project has progressed largely according to the set of activities outlined in the Project Document, but there have been a few adaptive management measures implemented, mostly with respect to rationalizing budget allocation for certain project activities and with regard to insufficient expertise/availability of appropriate national consultants.

There have been three project implementation reviews (PIR) produced to date, for 2016, 2017 and 2018. One is due to be prepared for 2019 following completion of this MTR. The 2016 PIR rated the progress toward development objective as moderately satisfactory and progress in implementation also as moderately satisfactory. In 2017, the rankings changed to moderately unsatisfactory for development objective whereas for progress in implementation this remained as moderately satisfactory. In 2018, the rankings changed to moderately satisfactory for development objective whereas for progress in implementation again remained as moderately satisfactory.

The MTR evaluator has found that financial reporting (see also Section 3.3.3 above) could be more detailed, even if the rules of the UNDP reporting system have been followed. Thus, for example, in the budget lines related to the international and local consultants, the distinction between the two is clear, however, the description doesn't tell the reader how many international and local consultants were actually contracted. To be more precise, the reports reviewed by the MTR contain only the summary budget lines ("Intl Consultants-Sht Term-Tech" and "Service Contracts-Individuals"), though these do not declare how many contracts were signed, with whom, and what was

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<sup>14</sup> Two NGO Networks (RANDET and TUNWET) are represented in the PSC

the value of each individual contract. Despite this observation, the procedure for hiring consultants through the NEX modality is clear and it is following fully the UNDP rulings.

### 3.3.7 Communications

The projects impact through its visibility has been presented in a number of ways throughout its duration to date. A “Communications and Visibility Plan - CaVP” (Activity 1.1.7) was designed to contribute to the efficient implementation of the SCCF project. The CaVP ensured that information and outreach concerning the project, its objectives, results, activities and achievements are shared with appropriate audiences on a timely basis and by the most effective means. A project website has been set up in French only ([http://www.apal.nat.tn/site\\_web/index.html](http://www.apal.nat.tn/site_web/index.html)), though evidence of this being managed and updated on a regular basis by APAL is not obvious at the time of writing. In parallel the production of a video documentary for the project was completed at the end of 2018, though not translated into English. Although this has not been translated for the MTR, it is of good quality and focusing on the impact of climate change on the coastal zone of Tunisia and SCCF project outputs of relevance. An issue for consideration here is to produce an edited shortened version of five minutes for high impact to help better convey the message as part of an upscaling strategy for a future GCF application.

The recent inclusion of the two Regional Coordination Assistants (e.g.: LeTeif - Regional Assistance for Ajim Municipality who took up position 8 months ago) to help support PMU activities and to improve outreach and communication to the project pilot areas in Djerba and Ghar el Melh has certainly improved project messaging and delivery on the ground. This strategy of engaging local coordinators (for Ghar el Melh and Djerba) has proven to be an efficient and effective way to improve two way communication pathways between the PMU and local beneficiaries. Inevitably, challenges were experienced in the early project stages of this task to engage local support, especially in Djerba where the cost of relocation for Tunisian experts/candidates often far outweighed the financial remuneration that the project could offer resulting in poor uptake of candidates for regional positions. The PMU strategy to delay appointments and to wait for the right local candidate to become available (from a local Municipality in Djerba) proved an astute move. However this strategy did take time to deliver and it thus impacted (to a degree) on project programme and on the ground intervention progress.

Communications associated with the Project are addressed both internally between the PSC and those associated with project delivery in addition to external methods between the Project and the public. It is pleasing to report that direct beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the communication between them and the Project. The MTR is also pleased to report that the PMU appears to have worked very well together as a Management team and good communication feedback has been received from stakeholders and NGOs around Tunisia when questioned about the ability of the PMU to communicate salient project issues to key parties. Discussions held (for example) with the 5 NGOs recently awarded grant money (Activity 3.1.2.1- see Annex XII) to deliver community focused projects around Tunisia all state that the process of application was clear and well managed. In addition, payments mostly have been on time and the relationship with the PMU/UNDP appears very good. Without doubt since the recent increase in staffing levels within the PMU team (now to 4 staff members), this has certainly helped the PMUs role in helping with direct communication to local stakeholders and continuity of pilot project message, despite the inevitable increase cost this has incurred to the project. This strategy has proven very useful since 2017 onwards (Djerba Representative has only been in position for circa 9 months).

In spite of the above, all PSC members need to improve their role regarding how to better relay project findings (including any key outcomes of meetings etc) down to staffs within their respective institutions. Importantly, the PMU and PSC has recognized this issue and has undertaken steps to address this within the AWP for 2019 (see Annex XIII). To this end, it is anticipated that the fast tracking of the CaVP should also include mechanisms to better communicate and sensitize local citizens on climate change related issues. The transfer and exchange of knowledge currently appears to be very selective between these key bodies and efforts need to be taken to improve this situation to help better convey SCCF project results. Importantly, the AWP for 2019 identifies the need to improve

communication of pilot project findings. It must be stated that a documentary film has been produced on the role of ganivelles which may be of use towards communicating their value to other Municipalities. Another example of improved communication includes the awareness of the role of key technical systems, such as LIDAR, which could prove of particular value to multiple users including the Navy or Maritime Administration with regards to its potential future role towards updating hydrographic charts around key strategic sites around Tunisia. Its use also to help Tunisia move forward to interrogate the feasibility of developing key sectors to better embrace the blue economy in Tunisia is also a tremendous opportunity that needs to be considered by APAL and supporting institutions with mandates for marine and maritime issues. Improved engagement with the UNFCCC Focal Point and the GEF Focal Point is required.

There remains a continued need for project consultation processes to be improved upon at all levels. In particular it is evident that communication needs to better convey project output visibility as part of the CaVP. What is key is that citizens and council members need a better feel and understanding of the project, as currently visibility of project outputs remains weak. When this point was raised during the MTR assessment, little knowledge about the SCCF Project and its purpose or objective was clear or visible to local communities. Visibility of tide gauges, for example, is not sufficient enough in Ghar el Melh whereas in Djerba, at least there is evidence that a sign is present in French and Arabic languages). Another observation is that there is no formal clear mechanism to convey project findings between the project Municipalities of Mihoud, Houmt Essouk, Ajim and Ghar el Malh. Discussions held with the 3 Municipalities in Djerba proposed that one strategy in the future may be to set up an Inter- Municipal Working Group to take forward the actions and work (such as the pending Coastal Master Plan) in an integrated manner and to implement a “whole island approach” that should aim to coordinate the implementation of the Master Plan. One request made from Municipalities was the need to introduce an online knowledge portal / platform for use across Municipalities as there is concern that study outputs generating new data will not be centrally stored and managed for effective future use. There is currently no data portal (or similar) in operation to store or use the findings at an island level (for Djerba in this instance).

An issue for consideration here is to produce an edited shortened version of a five minute video (editing the existing video produced) to help with a high impact outreach article to help better convey the message as part of an upscaling strategy for a future GCF application. Therefore, improving existing and develop new communication products, such as written annual reports using social media where possible, You-Tube videos of activities undertaken, iPhone applications for monitoring, etc are all recommended. APAL also need to embark on their own institutional awareness and outreach (information sharing) campaign targeting key state and non-state actors impacted by climate change in coastal zones covered by the project. This may include bilateral visits to ensure information produced by the project is shared and understood. Invitees from hotel owners in Djerba maybe included into this initiative (linking possibly to the new ISO13009 Beach Standard which may be included within the ToRs for the proposed POPs and be “sold” as a new positive marketing strategy for beach tourism in Tunisia).

A review of relevant complementary projects and program should also be made by the PMU and UNDP, and specific strategic joint activities developed and implemented. For instance, it would be relevant to explore in more detail the GCF Egyptian Coastal Adaptation project (recently awarded) to see whether some its results and achievements could be relevant and used by the current project. This would clarify if this project could qualify as in-kind co-financing. Moreover, additional partnership and collaboration could be sought out to increase the visibility of the project (see Recommendation 11). It is suggested that foreign relationships be established with institutions whose role is similar to that of APAL. This is foreseen in the project, in the framework of the South-South Cooperation activity. The know-how of organizations from European countries would also be valuable (such as the Conservatoire Français du Littoral or its German equivalent. Efforts to improve linkages and partnerships and create synergies and partnerships with other similar projects and initiatives may include links with UNDP Egypt (Mohammed Bayoumi) on projects such as the Alexandria ICZM Project, Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta and Northern Egyptian Coast ICZM) as this could create opportunities for long-term project’s sustainability (see Recommendation 15).

Finally, one innovative communication strategy that was discussed with local stakeholders, and proposed as a technique to better engage local communities to support on beach monitoring was to consider introducing the use of mobile phone technology (entitled “Coast Snap - <http://www.wrl.unsw.edu.au/tags/coastsnap>) which could be highly valuable and impactful for the remainder of the SCCF project. This would prove of value as there is no current way for Ghar el Melh Municipality or local citizens to be part of any beach monitoring programme. The introduction of a “Coast-Snap” programme whereby a series of fixed metal stations are erected whereby standard mobile phones (Android/iPhone) can be positioned and fixed location photographs can be taken by anyone, at any time and then uploaded to a social media platform (Twitter etc) for APAL to refer to over time. It could also be linked to the SCCF projects weather station to better record beach change against meteorological conditions. This represents a very proactive way to make the project more visible.

### 3.4 Sustainability

Sustainability is generally considered to be the likelihood of continued benefits after the GEF funding ends. Under GEF criteria each sustainability dimension is critical, and the overall ranking, therefore, cannot be higher than the lowest one. These findings address the potential financial, institutional, socio-economic and environmental risks to the sustaining of the Projects results into the future.

**Overall: Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely**

The justification for the above classification is briefly set out as follows: The project’s design (see Section 3.1) has helped to promote a long term strategy towards implementing ICZM principles and CC adaptation in Tunisia and this is importantly reflected within the NDC (2015) and the Third National Communication on Climate Change. Whilst production of studies and reports is of course needed, generating the framework for a meaningful inter-sectoral delivery of ICZM now requires further and continued development as the sustainability of the project is ultimately influenced by the current sectoral regulatory regime that exists in Tunisia. This is because the project's sustainability ultimately lies in the hands of the implementing partners (i.e.: APAL) and their ability to consolidate the report findings into a simple ‘next step’ action list whilst also being able to communicate to policy makers that sufficient budgets will be required to enable them to keep the momentum (generated by the SCCF project) and move forward. The ICZM Strategy for Tunisia is anticipated to be sustainable over at least the medium term as there is already buy-in for this at the mid to high level. To assist long term sustainability, the need for Cabinet to ratify the ICZM Protocol (Barcelona Convention) is important in this regard.

The missing piece of the ‘sustainability’ jigsaw in Tunisia, despite the efforts so far within Outcome 1, appears to be a weak and unenforceable planning system that now needs to be modernized. Institutional arrangements (starting with APAL) are needed to help enforce this change over time. This is because without this in place, the Coastal Master Plans being produced will quickly become outdated (e.g. for Djerba). Coupled with this, the outputs of Outcome 3.2 are critical for GoT to embrace and convey to public, private and the insurance sector in Tunisia. The projects financial sustainability hinges on practical and implementable guidance that hopes to be produced from Component 3.

#### 3.4.1 Financial risks to sustainability

**Financial Risks: Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely**

With very few exceptions worldwide, the construction and management of coastal areas (defences and natural habitats) are dependent on continued government funding. Priorities of governments are varied and, in coastal developing states (such as Tunisia), commonly focus on societal needs other than conservation. The SCCF project was always set out to provide funds to demonstrate (or pilot) the use of new innovative soft engineering approaches



along the coast. It only has enough remaining budget to support emergency engineering works until the end of the project. In fact, APALs National Coastal Adaptation Strategic Plan (2012) identifies over 222,400,000 Tunisian Dinars worth of coastal adaptation related interventions have been estimated as being required for its implementation. To achieve this aspiration, over the long term, sustainable financing will be required to ensure adequate monitoring is provided.

The above point needs to be clearly communicated to Municipalities and if additional works are recommended or needed, then a clear case needs to be put forward for “follow” on (next phase) funding. The MTR consultant recommends that relevant stakeholders assess sustainable financing options for supporting monitoring demands with immediate effect (as Component 3 commences) as it is uncertain whether national level funding will be available to support continued progress in these issues. Importantly, UNDP Tunisia has already make progress with regards to pursuing GCF Funds for an upscaling approach to the SCCF project. A GCF “Ideas Note” has already been submitted to the GCF Focal Point (in 2018) for subsequent submission to the GCF Committee in Seoul which hopes to enhance the likelihood that benefits generated on the project will be sustained after GEF funding ceases.

The engagement of the insurance sector on CCA, ICZM or DRR is in its infancy in Tunisia. Efforts are needed to attempt to relay key messages regarding risk management tools that the sector can use to better predict risk into the future (e.g.: support to the tourism sector amongst others). There is also a need to initiate innovative private public partnerships (PPPs) to help finance the maintenance of coastal EbA schemes proposed. Tunisia has new legislation in place to support PPP programmes and have recently successfully implemented the Enfidha airport concession which was inaugurated in 2007 along with a few other project attempts in the field of water treatment and desalination. PPP initiatives on the coast (around the world) have provided attractive propositions to both the public sector and the private sector) where an integrated and long term solution is required to a problem. Perhaps the best example internationally is that undertaken at Pevensey Bay (southern England) which provides a very interesting framework “model” for which Tunisia to potentially follow.

Component 3 (Outcome 3.2) work on climate finance and the importance of financial instruments is new to Tunisians, though very important for the project to set the platform for future work in this area. This is critical for future follow on projects and the potential role of PPPs in the coastal management arena. APAL need to better engage themselves in this topic especially with regards to developing clear implementable Action Plans (including scheme monitoring and maintenance plans) within Coastal Management Plans etc. It is raised by the MTR that the remainder of the project seeks to initiate a programme of training for public and financial institutions/actors in Tunisia to help convey the new knowledge generated on ICZM related topics. This should include modules on risk management and suitable economic instruments to help Tunisia move forward the ICZM and CCA agenda.

One financial sustainability risk identified is linked to the adoption of using LIDAR as a technique. This may prove to be an expensive option if not sustained and information (collated for Ghar el Melh Municipality) is not more widely used by other sectors. The National Mapping and Remote Sensing Centre (CNCT) had no working experience in its use prior to the project though they did have a growing area of interest in the use of LIDAR based on strategic links they have with research institutes in Paris. In parallel, APAL also had no working experience in the use of LIDAR and hence there was no workable implementation strategy on how the data collected would be effectively and efficiently used both now and in the future. The real opportunity for using LiDAR data to help promote the “blue economy” through a Marine Spatial Planning process to gather and use new baseline data (i.e.: MSP mapping of marine habitats and the use of software systems such as Roxanne or Marxan etc) now needs to be promoted for the remainder of the project and to use this to propose new donor funded proposal applications. Linked to the above, the equipment and instruments for oceanographic measurements that the project has acquired for APAL are very expensive and require continuous maintenance. A long term human and financial capacity commitment is needed to ensure technology usage continues beyond the timespan of the GEF project.



### 3.4.2 Socio-economic risks to sustainability

#### **Socioeconomic Risks: Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Likely**

The socio-economic sustainability of the SCCF project is ultimately influenced by the current sectoral regulatory regime that exist in Tunisia. Producing studies and reports are one thing, but generating the framework for a meaningful inter-sectoral delivery of ICZM is another. Lack of capacity was highlighted as one of the barriers to achieving sustainable coastal management in Tunisia (see Section 2). The project has however contributed to mitigating this shortcoming by funding capacity building activities. There is a question of whether there is sufficient time to impart meaningful contributions to capacity gaps with respect to issues such as climate change adaptation and EbA techniques (ganivelles etc) etc. The PMU need to help support all possible activities up to project closure in order to strengthen the requisite enabling environment for sustainable coastal management. Recognizing that GEF funds are meant to be catalytic, with government and private sector partners supporting further investment and scaling up of results achieved on the project, it would be prudent to focus on developing sustainable partnerships that may help to support the socio-economic sustainability of the project remaining in place after GEF funding ceases.

It is critical that the Project continues to factor in the socio-economic needs in all remaining outputs to ensure that associated livelihoods are enhanced by the establishment of sustainable coastal engineering and management. A key livelihood sustainability finding is that the SCCF appears to be supporting local beneficiaries (Municipalities of Ghar el Melh, AM, HEM, Midoun & Kalaât El Andalous) to think differently with regards to climate resilience and the impacts of climate change may mean at the Municipality level. The MTR process confirms that capacity-building, together with awareness building must continue on a regular basis for the remainder of the SCCF project, targeting all stakeholders neighbouring Municipalities that were not directly targeted as beneficiaries, school children and land owners. Some useful pilot projects are currently underway (through NGO involvement) to help diversify livelihoods and thus reducing socio-economic risks to climate change. Current community projects include sea shell (Blue Crab) collection project and how they adapt to climate change (GDPA)<sup>15</sup>. The project has also helped by giving away over 500 nets to local fishers as one of the the main issues with Blue Crabs is they are ruining fishing nets. Additional positive MTR observations relate to the engagement of women and girls in outreach events run by NGOs with over 60% of attendees at events run in Ghar el Melh being female. The evidence of female leadership in all activities put forward by ATLAS (eg: Agora Ram Nord projects including pesca tourism and local associate of farmers activities and initiatives) is a very positive example of community ownership of the harbour re-design project and this should be continually enhanced where possible. In fact the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment were very happy with the outcome of the ATLAS work, providing prize moneys to the winning teams (circa TND3000). It is also positive to witness that young women and girls are getting more involved in the crab collecting tradition, especially if the quality of shellfish is good and the economic return can be realised by them. Women are also being trained on how to clean and cook blue crabs and in 2017, a Blue Crab Tasting Ceremony was introduced which was a large event (held on 14 July 2019) supported by the SCCF project (good visibility event but perhaps not maximised to its best extent).

One proactive suggestion to help support and compliment the Beach Occupancy Plans planned for Djerba and Ghar el Melh is to consider implementing the ISO13009 (Tourist Services for Beaches<sup>16</sup>) for Djerba as part of an Inter-Municipal Working Group task exercise. This new international standard shall offer a framework for beach risk

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<sup>15</sup> female collectors who spend circa 8hrs a day tide dependent on collective shellfish.

<sup>16</sup> <https://sustainableseas.co.uk/iso-beach/>

assessments, lifeguard services and beach safety equipment, beach “furniture” (litter bins, showers, etc) and suitable beach signage. It would also be an effective way of engaging both the local private sector and communities in decision making processes to help support a sustainable and safe tourism product for agreed beaches.

Finally, and as stated in part for the section on financial sustainability, Component 3 now requires additional focused work to be undertaken during the remainder of the project before the project can officially announce it is sustainable from an socio-economic perspective. The specific study entitled “Economic Study of Climate Impacts” importantly has recently commenced whilst the separate study on “Financial Instruments” is due to commence in late June 2019 subject to procurement process delays. The outcome of both studies needs to be communicated well to investment banks, lenders, insurance companies and financial companies (e.g.: PwC amongst others).

### 3.4.3 Institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability

**Institutional Framework and Governance Risks: Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely**

Bureaucratic and institutional inertia is an inherent and incipient risk to the implementation of the Project (as it is worldwide) in dealing with ICZM related projects. Nevertheless, institutional sustainability is influenced by having the necessary capacity to help upscale the work done to date. As stated above, one barrier identified is that there is in fact a key shortage of trained nationals available to take forward the work being done. Despite this, the MTR finds positive evidence regarding the ownership of project activities especially in terms of institutional capacity and in fact, the political will to make a difference at the Municipality level has improved markedly since the start of the project. In addition, interviews reported that community awareness about climate change had increased following project awareness sessions conducted through the project. For example, both the Water Resources Unit and APAL both benefit from staff capacity training events set up by the project including software modelling training on (for example) coastal aquifers (recharge modelling). These represent positive signs of potential institutional sustainability.

Outcomes 1 and 2, and their associated outputs, have in particular made a positive contribution to the institutional strengthening for coastal adaptation in Tunisia, though whether the output “message” is clearly integrated into day to day Municipality developmental planning is less conclusive. Regardless of this, most results produced are both responsive to the stated programme objective and are suited for dissemination and replication around to other Tunisian coastal Municipalities. For example the 5 NGOs (ATLAS, CAP, GDPA etc) that have recently benefitted from the project should have project lessons learned embraced into an upscaling and replication strategy for possible adoption into other coastal areas around Tunisia. This needs to be encouraged and developed further and where possible, improvements are needed to better embrace gender into the decision processes, plus have quantifiable evidence (through additional surveys) to demonstrate gender equality issues in project outcomes. This will prove to be critical for any future GCF application (as part of the ESMP production process and Gender Inclusion Action Plan etc).

As with any initiative of this type, results will only be sustainable if supported by the appropriate government's policies and practice at all levels. The current situation still carries substantial risks with regards to the success of the project, as indicated in the 2017 PIR, which states that overall chances for the project's sustainability are questionable.<sup>17</sup> Importantly, this risk was reduced by the committed management and time inputs of the PMU to mitigate any negative impacts. PMU staff, for example, have assisted consultations among partners, worked towards making a solution on the pilot projects, and tried to maintain contact with the Municipalities around Tunisia (Djerba

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<sup>17</sup> Such an assessment of risk was the result of the impacts on the project's implementation of the recent political instability in Tunisia

and Ghar el Melh), as much as it was possible when their leadership (both national Government and APAL DGs) were changing so often. Based on these observations, the chances for the project's sustainability will be maintained if such efforts of the PMU (and continuity of the same personnel) could be continued into the coming years.

One major risk to the projects long term sustainability is linked to the current institutional structure and operation of APAL. The MTR believes there is a real risk to the final completion of the project unless a revision is made to its institutional structure soon. The MTR believe that there is a need for APAL to re-structure itself with a possible new sub-team designed specifically to work on donor funded (and nationally supported) Climate Change Adaptation work (which should include support towards EbA planning and engineering interventions). A new Operations Plan and Strategic Action Plan is needed that will help to communicate to future donors (e.g.: GCF) the staffing, capacity and procedures are in place to manage large donor funded projects of a coastal EbA nature. APAL have communicated, at the time of this MTR, that a Procedural Manual production has started, though no evidence of this was provided. This revised SAP should also contain key tasks and “signposts” for the way forward including relevant aspects for APAL to consider with regards to taking forward relevant aspects of a Blue Economy for Tunisia<sup>18</sup>. The National Coordinator (or revised title of “National Director of Donor Projects”) position within APAL perhaps could be better formalised with immediate effect so that prompt actions and decisions can be made (to avoid current bottlenecks in authorisation procedures such as the power of signature etc).

In light of the above comments, the frequent changes of the NPDs following the various institutional changes appear to be one reason for the slow down the implementation of the activities of the project. A degree of resistance to the Project Directors leadership is being witnessed and conflict is being observed resulting in staff demoralisation. Current APAL procedures mirror those of UNDP for this project, so there is no reason for any unnecessary delay in project administrative progress though such delays are becoming more common practice. The MTR interprets APAL as being quite traditional in their ways of working and as a result, introducing change (new ways of working) often takes time to implement and endorse. Examples of this can be shown by the slow design of ToR for non-traditional works (e.g.: Beach Occupation Plans), which appears to be impeding pragmatic approaches and ultimately progress and hence project efficiency. Consideration of changing the project financing modality from NIM to DAX was considered in order to address the issue with APAL and it is the MTR view that more emphasis should have been placed on this strategic move earlier than at this delayed MTR stage.

Finally, chances for the project's sustainability will be strengthened if appropriate ICZM Regional (Barcelona Convention) and national frameworks are ratified and put in place as soon as possible. The first step should be more direct involvement of APAL in the implementation of the project, particularly through discussion and agreement with other project's implementing partners on the partnership arrangements required to help deliver and implement sustainable coastal management in Tunisia. Efforts to decentralise responsibilities for ICZM down to Municipalities is hoped to take place soon, through this is not complimented with a sufficient budgetary backing. More financial support is therefore needed if de-centralisation of ICZM effort is to be successful. The urgent need for the project now to complete the Djerba Master Plan will hopefully help with this decentralisation approach. In fact, PAP/RAC are currently considering a new ICZM project in Ghar el Melh area and are proposing a project that seeks to develop a committee for sea and coastal area management to improve this situation at a pilot level. A key initiative entitled the “Secretariat of the Seas (2020/2021)” is taking place to move forward marine spatial planning (MSP) related aspects. APAL and ISNTM will be key committee members of this new approach.

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<sup>18</sup> APAL would not lead a Blue Economy strategy for Tunisia as it would not be within their mandate to do so.

### 3.4.4 Environmental risks to sustainability

#### **Environmental Risks: Likelihood that benefits will continue after project closure: Moderately Likely**

There are no major environmental risks associated with the sustainability of the Project's outcomes. Despite this, there are some observations which may dilute the potential environmental sustainability of the project which may require attention within the PIR for 2019 (pending).

The project needs to demonstrate the environmental benefits of the various interventions (through monitoring results etc) so this can be used as a platform to promote discussion on supporting follow on projects (e.g.: GCF Concept Note etc). It is also important to demonstrate how the SCCF project is helping to support current NDC (2015) implementation through the outputs produced to date. This will help to move the project from being seen as a pilot initiative to one that is mainstreamed and delivered at a national scale (landscape scale ecosystem interventions etc) and also seek to help turn the project from being less of a "study" and more of an "advocacy project". No coastal EbA guidelines (protocols and designs) have been prepared through the project and this would may prove (through an additional donor funded project) very useful for APAL to develop and promote as part of their new Strategic Action Plan and Operations Plan. Ghar el Melh are currently working with a Tunisian engineering firm to produce engineering options, which in theory (if they work) could be transformed into an easy to use practical EbA intervention manual for decision makers.

An interesting environmental sustainability observations is that the material (wood) used for the ganivelle site at Sidi Hachani is imported from France as it is a special salt tolerant species that was recommended to be used in Tunisia. With importance costs and carbon implications of this strategy, it is recommended that an equivalent variety needs to be found in Tunisia as soon as possible to help improve environmental sustainability. It is understood that a sample "150m pilot" location using local wood (palmivelles palm tree leaf) has been constructed. The monitoring findings of this pilot need to be used to help plan and prepare a "Protocol" document on the construction, monitoring and implementation of ganivelles around Tunisia.

From a technical monitoring perspective (not specifically project level) there is a need to start gathering real time data from the wave buoy network and re-deploy the wave buoy in Djerba which was vandalised and has not gathered any new data. This is key to show to GEF as an important contributor to the intended outcomes of the project as it also represents a key part of the Coastal Observatory work and links importantly to the argument for new data to be collated. This is even more important based on recent storm events during the winter of 2018 which had a significant impact on beach erosion rates in the pilot study areas (mainly wind and wave induced erosion). Local populations now wish to urgently see coastal interventions taking place (as opposed to more studies). Any new monitored data to support local coastal decision making now needs to be better used and conveyed to local groups to demonstrate the benefits of the SCCF project and what it has helped to provide.

Finally, more effort is required to demonstrate the sustainability of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS or SIPAM) locations especially the protection of traditional agricultural techniques and cultivation systems (help small farmers to preserve traditional approaches). The SCCF work has contributed well to the "dossier file" to prepare 5 SIPAM sites which has proven of value, though the approach now needs to be upscaled around Tunisia. SCCF funds are needed to mobilise local experts for this and to also produce an updated Action Plan for SIPAM as without this it is impacting on the concepts sustainability. Importantly, a new SIPAM law has been drafted (SIPAM National Commission) and work is underway regarding the implementation of the IUCN classification.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Conclusions

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Following an assessment of findings and project performance derived from desk research (based on reference to the Log-frame, and key SCCF Project Reports), field-mission interviews and stakeholder meetings, the evaluation scores demonstrate that the project is at a satisfactory level. Scores for each UNDP criteria are set out below (Table 4.1), with descriptive conclusions and lessons learned to help set out some strategic recommendations for the projects next steps.

MTR Ratings and Achievement Summary Table		
Measure	MTR Rating <sup>19</sup>	Achievement Description (summary)
Project Strategy	Not rated	
Progress towards Results	Overall rating: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	In general, there are a few moderate shortcomings in the achievement of the project objective in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. Although some outputs have been achieved in an effective and efficient manner, several other outputs, expected processes and outcomes that make up and articulate the objective have not been met at the expected mid-point levels. No shortcomings in terms of relevance.
	Outcome 1: Satisfactory (S)	This reflects evidence of a steady delivery of outputs in spite of relatively lengthy mobilisation period of the project, and barriers present during the project's implementation (post Revolution). The project team is proactively engaged in supporting the ICZM protocol ratification involving advocacy work including two national advocacy workshops during the reporting year with a high level of political participation from the People's Assembly and all key stakeholders. The project has supported the elaboration of the draft legal document related to the "Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) is incorporating climate change risks (CC) in coastal areas and a detailed critique of territorial development at the CATU is currently underway to better integrate climate risks. The regulatory framework of the coastal planning and management (MARITIM PUBLIC DOMAIN (DPM)) is underway and a proposal is being elaborated for the revision of the legal and / or regulatory texts taking into account climate change risks on the coast. The project is also continuing to exchange with the ANPE (National Environmental Protection Agency - which has the mandate to assess the Environmental Impact Assessment studies) about the support that can be provided to integrate climate risks into the environmental impact assessment process.
	Outcome 2: Satisfactory (S)	The implementing agency (APAL) and PMU have been confronted with some obstacles in moving some of this outcome's activities off the ground, which explains the delay in starting pilot projects. While more analysis may be needed to define the suitability of the selected pilots and likelihood of success, it is expected that the implementation of remaining 3km of soft intervention measures will start soon
	Outcome 3: Moderately Unsatisfactory	In spite of the delays of related activities relating to Output 3.2, activities relating to Output 3.1 have progressed quite well. More effort is needed to ensure Output 3.2 gets on track for completion.

<sup>19</sup> Reference: The ratings for performance follow a six point scale (Highly satisfactory (HS); Satisfactory (S); Moderately Satisfactory (MS); Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU); Unsatisfactory (U); Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)). The rating for sustainability follows a four point scale (Likely (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately Unlikely (MU); Unlikely (U); Highly Unlikely (HU)). The ratings explanations are found in Annex VI: Rating Scales).

<b>Project Implementation and Adaptive Management</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of Components 1 and 2, management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications is leading to reasonably efficient implementation. Some shortcomings in terms of effectiveness. Several adaptive management processes underway or already implemented.
<b>Sustainability (Overall)</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	The project's sustainability ultimately lies in the hands of the implementing partners (i.e.: APAL) and their ability to consolidate the report findings into a simple 'next step' action list whilst also being able to communicate to policy makers that sufficient budgets will be required to enable them to keep the momentum (generated by the SCCF project) and move forward.
<b>Financial Risks</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	Although some outputs and activities should carry on after closure, a series of them are at risk of not being fully sustained if no further time or re-allocation of funds is carried out in seeking sustainability from the mid-term review onward.
<b>Socioeconomic Risks</b>	Likely (L)	The PMU need to help support all possible activities up to project closure in order to strengthen the requisite enabling environment for sustainable coastal management. Recognizing that GEF funds are meant to be catalytic, with government and private sector partners supporting further investment and scaling up of results achieved on the project, it would be prudent to focus on developing sustainable partnerships that may help to support the socio-economic sustainability of the project remaining in place after GEF funding ceases.
<b>Institutional Framework and Governance Risks</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	The MTR finds positive evidence regarding the ownership of project activities especially in terms of institutional capacity and in fact, the political will to make a difference at the Municipality level has improved markedly since the start of the project. In addition, interviews reported that community awareness about climate change had increased following project awareness sessions conducted through the project. One major risk to the projects long term sustainability is linked to the current institutional structure and operation of APAL.
<b>Environmental Risks</b>	Moderately Likely (ML)	There are no major environmental risks associated with the sustainability of the Project's outcomes. Despite this, there are some observations which may dilute the potential environmental sustainability of the project which may require attention within the PIR for 2019 (pending).

**Table 4.1: MTR Summary Ratings**

The project proposes a risk-based approach to Climate Change Adaptation by enabling flexible adaptation pathways which will build resilience to climate change and provide maximum co benefits. The project intention (to date) to propose and implement a set of economic instruments devised to signal coastal risks and from this to drive future hotel and private residence development and investments, away from vulnerable areas, has still some way to go. Local climate resilient focused development plans to help initiate this still need to be prepared. Efforts have been made to ensure that both the public and private sectors serve as important catalysts for adaptation interventions and in supporting coastal monitoring into the future. The programme design was, essentially realistic towards helping to achieve tangible policies linked to ICZM and CC. It reflects the understanding that the process of ICZM is iterative (i.e.: learning by doing) and that continued investment will continue to be needed to achieve tangible results in the long term.

The clear message from stakeholders is that the SCCF project funds have been useful to start the ICZM process, but now efforts to implement and upscale actions on the ground are needed. Whilst it can be strongly argued that the SCCF project has changed hearts and minds towards the need for long term delivery of ICZM and mainstreaming of CC adaptation into general development planning for the whole country, there now needs to be tangible activities in support of achieving this over the long term. From an adaptive point of view, the Grant process (Activity 1.1.5) has provided Tunisian Municipalities with good examples of the type of activities that could be supported with development funds for CC adaptation.

Importantly, and on several fronts, the project has generated substantive results. Overall the project is more or less on the track when it comes to achieving Outcome 1 and 2, despite the delays and institutional challenges to coordinate between many stakeholders. Outcome 3.2, on the other hand, is significantly off-track, despite its importance and the project. Monitoring and evaluation has been fairly weak. The results achieved have not been fully captured or interpreted, and the project monitoring and evaluation systems are not being sufficiently utilized to effectively guide project management.

During the next PIR reporting period (2019), the project will need to embrace the Recommendations set out in Section 4.2 of this MTR to help step up implementation significantly and to help the PMU to focus on what is achievable in the revised timescale. It is of great importance that the PMU and PSC put in place the necessary monitoring framework, risk monitoring tools, and apply prudent adaptive management, when necessary, to help deliver the final stage of this project. This includes the need to adjust budgets and the 2019 AWP (see Annex XIII) to meet realities on the ground. During the coming months, it is especially important to advance the activities under Outcome 3.2, where little work has been carried out, and APALS renewed vigour is required to ensure this important Outcome is achieved. An institutional review and revised APAL structure to help streamline progress is needed.

Finally, and based on the findings of the MTR, it is also clear that several of the envisaged results may not be achieved by the planned closure date of 31 December 2019 without support regarding budget re-allocation from Component 2 to Component 1 and at least a 12 month project programme extension.

## 4.2 Recommendations

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### 4.2.1 Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project

With 6 months formally remaining on the project, some advisory recommendations are put forward to help remove these barriers to allow the satisfactory progress towards the finalization of the project<sup>20</sup>.

**Recommendation 1:** APAL should take action to urgently set out an institutional restructuring programme to enhance its mandate and internal capacities and from this to produce a new business plan and mandate (under the heading of a Strategic Action Plan incorporating a new Operations Manual). It is acknowledged that this process can

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<sup>20</sup> As stated within the ToR (see Annex 1) all recommendations (no more than 15) shall be succinct suggestions for critical intervention that are specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. A recommendation table shall be included within the report's executive summary



take time (beyond the remaining project implementation programme) and so it is proposed that this recommendation is linked with upcoming climate finance related opportunities (donor funded) plus to link it to the new national 5 year development plan. A nominated staff member within APAL, on behalf of the Director General, should be given clearer decision-making mandates (within a revised re-organisation structure within APAL), in order to enable it to make decisions in between future PSC meetings. Responsibility: APAL, UNDP.

**Recommendation 2:** There is also a need to improve the involvement of the current Director General (DG - the Project Director) in project related activities. The management structure decision making process in APAL needs to be restructured to ensure that at the project level (although The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment at the request of the National partner), improvements are undertaken by APAL regarding the streamlining and efficiency regarding the signature of any project financial payments. This is needed as currently this remains mostly centralized and the responsibility of the DG. Efficiency mechanisms also are needed regarding direct support and engagement within the design of ToR for non-traditional works (e.g.: Beach Occupation Plans), which currently appears to be one reason for delays in the support of certain activities leading to reduced project efficiency. APAL also needs to become more accountable to the project by taking a stronger coordinating role between the SCCF and other initiatives taking place that affects the coastal zone of Tunisia (possibly linking to the future need for APAL to better embrace Integrated Marine Management in broaden the remit of ICZM in Tunisia). Responsibility: APAL, UNDP.

**Recommendation 3:** To assist with the recent delivery of the remaining project implementation, the current Project Director of APAL (with the PSC) should undertake a forward-looking review of staffing needs for the project spanning the current operational phase, reporting, closure period and “life after the SCCF project” period. The review should make a clear distinction between short-term technical deliverables and one-off tasks that can be assigned to consultants and on-going or core project management and representational roles that should be assigned to project staff. This intervention is needed as it is within APALs mandate to build their own capacity, hence it is their responsibility to review all technical needs to interpret report outcomes and actions, establish strategies to avoid any overlaps, and (using enhanced capacity improvements) to help steer the project in a direction that allows the intended impacts for Tunisia to be realised. Capacity improvements regarding staffs who better understand climate finance (for example to help the efficient implementation of Component 3) is proposed as currently APALs knowledge and implementation capacity for this is very weak. It is recommended that this staffing review should be completed within three months after the adoption of this MTR report and should be clearly linked to the budget revision and project extension proposals (see Recommendation 4 below). Responsibility: APAL, UNDP.

**Recommendation 4:** The official end date of the SCCF project is 31 December 2019. To this end, a no-cost time extension should be pursued with GEF (through the UNDP and after approval of the PSC and under the direction of the DG of APAL) to allow more substantive achievement of project outcomes. The MTR evaluator believes that it is fully justified to request a no-cost extension of 12 months duration, at a minimum. The justifications that such an extension is needed are set out as follows: (1) there have been 4 changes of APAL DG (and hence Project Directorship) resulting in at least 3 months delay each time a new DG took position; and (2) the political situation in Tunisia affected the early period of the projects implementation. The extension request should be accompanied by bringing up to date the log-frame of the project (including updated GEF Tracking Tool – see Annex XI) as well as formalizing the streamlining and adaptive management that has taken place to date throughout the project. One proposal for consideration is that an additional 6 months is added to the no cost time extension (making it 18 months in total) if an indicator is created demonstrating that APAL (by 1 August 2019) have formally demonstrated their internal re-organisation structure and revised reporting process to UNDP (see Recommendation 1 above) by 1st of October 2019 (demonstrated by submission of a Draft 5 year Strategic Action Plan (outlining revised mandate etc) and supporting Operations Manual. Such documents would also need to be formally endorsed (in principal at least) by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment. Responsibility: UNDP, APAL, Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment PSC, UNDP-GEF RTA.

**Recommendation 5:** Efforts are needed to fast track procurement and delivery of Component 3 activities which have not commenced at the time of writing the MTR. In tandem to this, it is very important that APAL and the Ministry of Finance show improved commitment to the technical input of this Component. Ownership and responsibility from

APAL (on non-traditional APAL subject areas) needs to be improved by demonstrating their clear understanding of all technical reports and outputs produced (including Component 3 work – financing instruments). One positive activity to demonstrate this may be for the frequency of PSC meetings be changed to be every 3 months until the end of the project to ensure outputs are delivered and PSC members are fully on board with helping the PMU to deliver activities on time. In addition, the DG of APAL must take better ownership of the project through to completion, with more visible presence at meetings needed. One idea is for the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (or directly from APAL) to formally provide a Chair Person for proposed Climate Finance related Workshops that may be held from July 2019 onwards (see Recommendation 13). Responsibility: UNDP, APAL, PSC, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment.

**Recommendation 6:** As the final selection of Component 2 feasibility study intervention sites are still pending, it is recommended to take a final decision on exact sites very soon (by end of July 2019), as a matter of the highest priority for the entire project. In the event of the project extension for 12-18 months (see Recommendation 4), the remaining total of 6 months of project's duration plus a possible 1.5 year project extension – see Recommendation 3), should be sufficient contractor selection processes contracting, implementation and some early monitoring of intervention results. Responsibility: PMU, PSC, APAL, UNDP.

**Recommendation 7:** APAL need to ensure a strong advocacy so that the Government of Tunisia formally ratify the ICZM Protocol (Barcelona Convention) which still is currently awaiting authorisation. This is urgent as Tunisia (through the SCCF project) is currently preparing an ICZM Strategy (divided into three separate Gulf areas of Tunisia) which is expected to be compliant with the expectations of the Barcelona Convention (Article 18 (1)). As per Article 30 of the Convention, a national Focal Point needs to be formally nominated (i.e.: APAL, though their role as an anchor to move ICZM forward still remains weak). One proactive action proposed for APAL to undertaken would be to provide assistance to formulate the templates and guidance to form a series of Inter-Municipality Working Groups for ICZM. These could be prepared to help Municipalities on Djerba in particular to take forward such an initiative. Ghar el Melh Municipality are currently setting up a Committee that links to all Administrations to help inform of change (non-permanent committee of 6 members to take into account integrated matters). Responsibility: PMU, APAL, Municipalities, local administrations, NGOs.

**Recommendation 8:** PMU need to strengthen day-to-day project monitoring and evaluation processes. The collection of lessons learned from specific activities could also help inform the implementation of upcoming activities. Recommended improvements may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Critically review the project results framework, rationalize and validate baseline figures and end targets.
- Develop an updated SCCF M&E plan and assign responsibilities among the project team, including the national coordinators.
- Integrate new data and information baseline findings (lessons learned) into the M&E plan (link to the 2019 Annual Work Plan).
- Review the baseline GEF IW tracking tool (2015) and carry out an additional midterm assessment version (2019 onwards). Where possible this should demonstrate progress links to SDG13 and 14.
- Integrate programmatic objectives into the project monitoring and evaluation systems as set out in the 2019 AWP.
- Improve mechanisms of delivery feedback times for the remainder of the project under the leadership of the Project Director (DG of APAL).
- Identify clear South-South Cooperation activities for already completed tasks and those about to be completed up to the end of the project.

**Recommendation 9:** The additional extension of the period of the project's implementation (see Recommendation 4) should be followed by the respective budget revision, transferring circa 10% of the spare Component 2 funds over to Component 1 with immediate effect. This recommendation can be substantiated as there is a need to conclude the Component 1 activities as without doing this, and having no authorised or agreed formal institutional protocols

set out for the future, the work on the ground could be argued as being implemented within a mandatory ICZM policy “vacuum”, hence a high risk strategy for ensuring a long term upscaling and replication in Tunisia. The budget revision should be detailed enough to show division of funds among components, outcomes, outputs and activities of the project. Responsibility: Project Management, UNDP, Steering Committee.

#### **Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project**

**Recommendation 10:** The PMU should urgently start demonstrating project advocacy by collecting coastal observatory data in Djerba (from wave buoys and tide gauges) and effectively demonstrate that this information is being used to design sustainable engineering schemes. The Djerba Wave Buoy (vandalised 20km offshore and now not in operation) must therefore be redeployed and APAL must do every effort to consult with the Ministry of Defence to allow satellite telemetry data transfer to occur for an agreed length of time (to support the pilot initiative). This data collection and use is a critical action to help improve project advocacy and to help with coastal adaptation intervention implementation (for example) as per the 1km ganivelle placement site at Sidi Hachani. Additional recommendations to improve advocacy may include the rapid commencement of specific activities of the project that can be embedded within the larger development initiatives e.g.: aspects of the specific Coastal Management Plans, Master Plans or Beach Occupation Plans for Djerba and Ghar el Melh. Responsibility: PMU, APAL, Municipalities.

**Recommendation 11:** A challenge links to the fact there is no formal IT Knowledge Portal in existence whereby project outputs can be uploaded for others to refer to and learn from. Therefore, there is a need to formalise and launch the projects Information Management web portal, possibly housed on the APALs institutional IT hosting site platform. This is needed as access to all SCCF project documentation must be made easier by making the availability of documents as wide as possible. Some suggestions for inclusion are a page is needed to demonstrate progress monitoring of the project’s activities per component. A separate effort to create a web based GIS pilot focus for geographic areas such as on Djerba (to help all Municipalities and implementation of the Master Plan outputs) may also be considered. Efforts should be continued to have it regularly updated. It would be useful if the date were always placed when an update is being made. Responsibility: PMU/APAL/UNDP.

**Recommendation 12:** Project study findings and interventions needs to be better communicated to all stakeholders. An improved and updated SCCF project “Communications and Visibility Plan - CaVP”, that is re-launched and effectively disseminated to all relevant parties is needed for the remaining project period. Responsibility: PMU/APAL/UNDP.

**Recommendation 13:** Increase efforts towards capacity building, especially with regards to climate financing. Implementation of the planned training workshops should start as a matter of priority, in particular for Component 3 (Climate Financing Workshop event by August 2019). Specific training and capacity development focal areas should consider training to Parliamentarians on the importance of ICZM to Tunisia and the implications on no action regarding DRM and CCA. Consideration should be given to the possibility of “twinning” with countries whom are better versed in this sector than those companies Tunisia. Conducting a more detailed pre-training and post training capacity or knowledge assessment would also be helpful to track the improvement in stakeholder’s knowledge and capacities regarding climate change, climate finance issues and Ecosystem based Adaptation. Responsibility: PMU/UNDP.

#### **4.2.3 Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives**

**Recommendation 14:** LiDAR capture for Djerba is recommended as part of a future upscaling project to help with taking forward a “whole island approach” to decision making. This could be used to help generate new information needed to pursue the Blue Economy aspects for Tunisia in a future GCF Concept Note application which may focus directly on the establishment of a Policy for Integrated Coastal and Marine Management as a natural progression for the SCCF project to take forward ICZM though to better embrace ocean related matters and hence pursuance of the “blue economy” in Tunisia. APALs SAP should embrace this opportunity where possible. Responsibility: PMU/UNDP

**Recommendation 15:** There is an urgent need to finalise the design of follow on continuity project concept applications (i.e.: a GCF applications follow up) which will require more quantifiable information regards data disaggregated gender information achieve to date. Additional surveys may be required with immediate effect to capture this information ahead of any future GCF Concept Note preparation. In addition, there is a need to identify and operationalize strategic partnerships with complementary projects and programs overseas as there has been limited synergies with other complementary projects and programmes, at both regional and national levels. A review of relevant complementary international projects and program should be made by the PMU and UNDP, and specific strategic joint activities developed and implemented. Responsibility: APAL/UNDP.

**Recommendation 16:** A Sustainability Plan, Replication/Upscaling and Exist Strategy does not appear to have been developed. This is needed for sustaining products, outcomes and effects to be made explicit plus provide the guidance towards upscaling the results of the project as appropriate. This strategy or plan should make it clear which stakeholder(s) would assure sustainability and by what means (for example, through budget incorporations, work plan incorporations, hiring of staff, maintenance of infrastructure and other materials provided directly and indirectly by the Project. While the Project Document doesn't request this specifically, it may be necessary to prepare one with a view to making the sustainability of the project more likely and shall help to gain consensus on the activities required for a possible future GCF Concept Note application (for example). The strategy should be adopted by the PSC during its next meeting in 2019. Responsibility: PMU/APAL/UNDP.

**Recommendation 17:** The above Recommendations should be followed by strengthening the narrative of the project to highlight its role in the acceleration of thee NDC implementation in Tunisia along with a clear gender-mainstreaming plan. As part of this exercise, work is recommended that (where possible) inter-weave gender focused developmental issues (e.g.: NDC/Agenda 2030/Paris Agreement etc) as a priority in the products and outcomes that result and seek to result out of the Project. Themes that should be considered include issues of livelihoods, gender, prevention of natural resource use conflict with local communities, and the support that ICZM should sustain for development and wellbeing (tourism, fisheries, water sources) in the country. It is proposed that the PMU should start to consider (with immediate effect) undertaking new data disaggregated gender information of outcomes achieved to date. These additional surveys may be required with immediate effect to capture this information ahead of any future GCF Concept Note preparation. Responsibility: PMU/PSC/APAL.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I. MTR MISSION ITINERARY – 6 TO 11 MAY 2019

Heure	Réunion/partenaire	Objet de la réunion	Lieu
<b>Lundi, 06 Mai 2019</b>			
<b>09h00-11h00</b>	Réunion de démarrage et prise de contact avec l'Unité de Gestion du Projet	Présentation de la mission Planning des rencontres Discussion des objectifs de la mission Exposé des priorités et des points clés des différentes rencontres Présentation du contenu du questionnaire des rencontres	Unité de Gestion du Projet (UGP)/APAL
<b>11h30 - 12h30</b>	Réunion avec la direction générale de l'APAL (Directeur National du Projet)  M. Mohamed Sghaier Ben Jeddou	Discuter des priorités et défis nationaux en matière d'adaptation côtière  Discuter de l'avancement de l'atteinte des résultats du projet du projet  Les autres programmes nationaux et en cours en relation avec l'adaptation côtière	APAL  Siège social
<b>Pause déjeuner</b>			
<b>13h30-15h30</b>	Echange avec l'équipe du projet résilience côtière (PNUD-APAL)  Présentation de l'avancement détaillé de la mise en œuvre du projet	Discuter de l'avancement dans l'atteinte des résultats du projet du projet  Les activités menées et celles en cours  Les défis du projet  Les difficultés de mise en œuvre  La révision budgétaire	Unité de Gestion du Projet (UGP)/APAL
<b>Mardi, 7 Mai 2019</b>			
<b>09h00 – 10h00</b>	Réunion avec la représentante de la direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire  <b>(à Confirmer)</b>	Discuter des défis climatiques en termes d'aménagement du territoire sur le littoral et les besoins	Ministère de l'équipement, l'Habitat et d'aménagement du territoire

Heure	Réunion/partenaire	Objet de la réunion	Lieu
<b>10h15 – 11h30</b>	Réunion avec les représentants du Centre national de cartographie et de télédétection  Mme Kochlef et Si Sofiane  Séance de travail et d'échange avec le représentant de l'INSTM et de l'INM (Bejaoui Bechin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration au niveau des techniques et technologies de cartographie à haute résolution LIDAR</li> <li>• SIAD</li> <li>• Système d'Alerte précoce</li> </ul>	PNUD Lac
<b>12h à 13h30 Pause déjeuner pour Jon</b>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>16h30</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Déplacement vers Jerba</b></p>			
<b>Mercredi, 08 mai 2019</b>			
<b>08h00-14h00</b>	Mission de terrain à Jerba  Rencontre avec des acteurs locaux (représentants des Municipalités de Houmet Essouk, Midoun et Ajim)  Y compris la société civile.	Appropriation des activités du projet  Participation à la mise en œuvre  Défis du projet au niveau local  Rôle et implication des ONGs	Jerba
<b>16h30 - Retour vers Tunis</b>			
<b>Jeudi, 09 Mai 2019</b>			
<b>9h00 – 10h00</b>	Réunion avec le Point Focal Fonds Vert pour le climat  M. Chokri Mezghani	Discuter de l'intégration des cavités menées au niveau du projet dans le nouveau projet (up scaling)	Ministère des Affaires locales et de l'Environnement
<b>10h00-10h30</b>	Rencontre avec le Point Focal GEF  Mme Sabria Bnoui	Présenter les priorités et les défis nationaux en matière d'adaptation au CC notamment l'adaptation côtière  Les programmes nationaux et des projets de coopération en cours concernant l'adaptation  NDC	Ministère des Affaires locales et de l'Environnement

Heure	Réunion/partenaire	Objet de la réunion	Lieu
		Troisième communication nationale notamment aspects adaptation côtière NAP (National Adaptation Plan)	
<b>10h30-11h00</b>	Séance de travail avec M.Hakim Issaoui Point Focal de la commission SIPAM au sein du MALEn	La collaboration pour la préparation de ce dossier  L'implication des partenaires FAO, ULAP Ghar el Melh.....	Ministère des Affaires locales et de l'Environnement
<b>11h30 - 12h30</b>	Séance de travail avec la DGRE  Mme Tiba	Coopération dans l'étude ressources en eau, la gestion adaptative de la ressource eau	DGRE (Montfleury)
<b>12h30 à 13h30 Pause déjeuner</b>			
<b>13h30 - 15h30</b>	Réunion avec la Team Leader Energie & Environnement du PNUD  Mme. Jihene TOUIL	Discuter de l'avancement de l'atteinte des résultats du projet,  Discuter des priorités et défis de la période restante du projet,  Echanger autour des étapes importantes à venir pour le projet	PNUD Lac
<b>13h30-15h30</b>	Séance de travail avec les membres du Comité directeur du Projet Boubakker Houmen (Réseau Randet membre du CoPIL)	Discuter de l'avancement du projet  Les défis du projet  Les difficultés de mise en œuvre  La révision budgétaire	Ministère UGP/APAL
<b>Vendredi 10 Mai 2019</b>			
<b>09h00-12h00</b>  <b>Déplacement vers Ghar EL Melh</b>	Mission de terrain à Ghar El Melh  Rencontre avec des acteurs locaux représentants de la municipalité,  ULAP  Société civile.	Appropriation des activités du projet  Participation à la mise en œuvre  Défis du projet au niveau local  Rôle et implication des ONGs	Ghar El Melh
<b>13h30-14h30</b>	Direction générale des services aériens et maritimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Les interventions d'adaptation contre l'érosion sur le littoral tunisien et la place des techniques innovantes</li> <li>La gestion du DPM</li> </ul>	Ministère de l'équipement, de l'habitat et de l'aménagement du territoire
<b>14h30-16h00</b>	Réunion avec quelques personnes ressource et experts nationaux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gestion intégrée des zones côtières en Tunisie : état des lieux et les perspectives dans la perspective de</li> </ul>	APAL ou PNUD

Heure	Réunion/partenaire	Objet de la réunion	Lieu
	Sami Ben Haj (Expert)  Mounir Majdoub (expert d'appui sur les aspects liés aux mécanismes de financement)	ratification du protocole GIZC et élaboration de la stratégie nationale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Les mécanismes de financement de l'adaptation côtière</li> </ul>	
<b>Samedi 11 mai 2019-</b>			
<b>9h30-11h00</b>	Réunion de debriefing DG APAL /PNUD	Debriefing de la mission	APAL

List of persons interviewed (Djerba Mission – 6 May 2019)





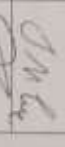

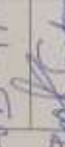
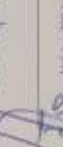

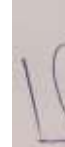


PROGRAMME DE LA MISSION DE REVUE A MI-PARCOURS DU PROJET  
RESILIENCE COTIERE

**SITE DE DJERBA 08 MAI 2019**

Heure	Réunion/partenaire	Personnes à rencontrer/Fonction	Lieu
10h00-10h45	Réunion avec les responsables de la municipalité de Houmt Souk.	Mrs : -Elhoucine Jrad, Maire de la ville de Houmt Souk -Faouzi Bousoffara, adjoint au Maire -Mohamed Zammouri, directeur des travaux	Siège de la municipalité de Houmt Souk
11h15 - 12h00	Réunion avec la municipalité de Ajim	Mmes : -Chahrazed Loughouane, Maire de la ville de Ajim -Maroua Ben Azaiez, chef service urbanisme et aménagement	Siège de la municipalité de Ajim
12h15-12h45	Réunion avec les responsables du Groupement de développement de la pêche à Ajim (GDPA)	Mrs : -Walid Jouili, président -Fethi Naloufi, chef projet Mme : -Samia Lamine, directrice administrative	Siège du GDPA, port de pêche d'Ajim
13h15 – 14h00	Réunion avec les responsables de la municipalité de Midoun	Mrs : -Lassaad Hajem, Maire de la ville de Midoun -Saber Ben Hamouda, conseiller municipal -Walid Ben Maiz, responsable unité SIG	Siège de la municipalité de Midoun
14h00 – 14h30	Visite du site de pose des ganivelles à la plage de Sidi Hachani	Equipe du projet	Plage Sidi Hachani à Houmt Souk
14h30 - 15h00	Réunion avec les responsables de l'association AJEM/ représentant régional de l'APAL	Mrs : -Faycel Ghzaïel, président de l'association -Sami Abdeljawed, chargé de projet Mme : Fatma Tellili/Responsable régional APAL	Siège de l'APAL à Houmt Souk
15h00-15h30	Visite de terrain, équipement de bouée et océanographe	Equipe du projet	Port de pêche de Houmt Souk
15h30 Fin de la mission			

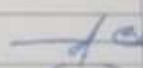
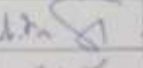
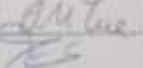
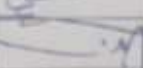
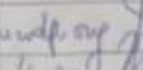

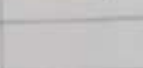
Réunion : Mission revue mi-parcours projet Résilience côtière  
Houmt souk Le 08 mai 2019

N°	Nom et Prénom	Fonction	Organisme	Email / Tel	Signature
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03	Khaled Zerris	conseiller	" "	khaled.zerris@gmail.com houmt.souk@tunisie.tn	
04	Faouzi Benoufaye	vice président	Commun H. Souk	houmt.souk@tunisie.tn	
05	Jonathan M'lo	Evaluateur	Sustainable Seas		
06	Mathieu May	interprète			
07	Fadiha Bacca	PNUP (PM)	PNUP	fadiha.bacca@unep.org	
08	Abdou Abdel	APAL (CND)	APAL	abdou.abdel@gmail.com	
09	Christophe Bernier	Associé au projet régional	PNUP	christophe.bernier@unep.org	
10	Houma SRAD	Président de la commission locale de suivi		houma.srad@gmail.com	

Feuille de présence

\*Date : 08/05/2019

\*Sujet : Mission de revue Mi-parcours du Projet résilience côtière

Nom	Prénom	Fonction	E- mail	Signature
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## FEUILLE DE PRESENCE

Société : Organisation de développement en Tunisie

Réunion de mission MTR, projet Resilience  
Côte d'Ivoire

Nom & prénom :



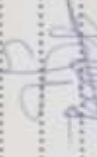

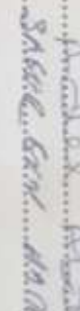



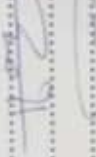
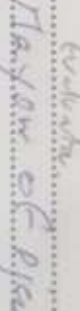
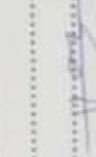

Djibril 08/05/2019

### DATES - SIGNATURES

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Walid Ben Dermech	29859376	walid.ben-dermech@capal.net.tn					
Abdelhak Azel	91269038	abdelhak.azel@capal.net.tn					
Walid Kley	2651222	walid.kley@capal.net.tn					
Jouha M'oe	-	info@sustainabless.com					

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

الجمهورية التونسية  
 وزارة الشؤون المحلية والبيئة  
 بلدية جربة مـوـن  
 2019/05/08  
 بطاقة حضور اجتماع  
 يوم : الأربعاء 08 ماي 2019

الصفة والإضافة	الاسم واللقب / Nbre - Prénoms
President M. M. D. 	Fachred Bassan 
Assesseur M. M. D. 	Hasib bin Dawoud 
M. N. D. (C. A. M. D.) 	Abdel Atoud 
Assesseur 	Saleh bin Al-Nawda 
Assesseur 	
Ex-M. M. D. 	Youssef bin S. S. 
Assesseur 	Hayar el-Sayid Ibrahim 

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بطاقة حضور اجتماع  
اليوم : الأربعاء 08 ماي 2019

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رئيس بلدية جربة ميلادون



## ANNEX II. LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

1. Abouabdillah, A., O. Oueslati, A. M. De Girolamo, and A. Lo Porto. 2010. "Modelling the Impact of Climate Change in a Mediterranean Catchment (Merguelli, Tunisia)." *Fresenius Environmental Bulletin* 19: 2334–47.
2. Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) (Tunisia) (2012a), "Vulnerability and Adaptation", Tunis ([http://www.environnement.gov.tn/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=118&Itemid=173&limit=1&limitstart=0](http://www.environnement.gov.tn/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=118&Itemid=173&limit=1&limitstart=0)).
3. PIF
4. UNDP Initiation Plan
5. UNDP Project Document
6. UNDP Environmental and Social Screening results
7. Project Inception Report
8. All Project Implementation Reports (PIR's 2016, 2017 and 2018 only)
9. Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation task teams
10. Audit reports
11. Finalized GEF CCA Tracking Tool at CEO endorsement and midterm (AMAT)
12. Oversight mission reports
13. All monitoring reports prepared by the project
14. Financial and Administration guidelines used by Project Management Unit
15. Travers, A., 2014. Addressing Climate Change Risks in Vulnerable Coastal Areas in Tunisia; SCCF Project Document Formulation Phase, Coastal Erosion Expert Technical Report, Prepared for UNDP Tunisia (2014).
16. Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems
17. UNDP country/countries programme document(s)
18. Minutes of the Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia Board Meetings and other meetings (i.e. Project Appraisal Committee meetings)



ANNEX III. MTR EVALUATIVE MATRIX (EVALUATION CRITERIA WITH KEY QUESTIONS, INDICATORS, SOURCES OF DATA, AND METHODOLOGY)
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### The Review Evaluation Matrix Template

This review evaluation matrix represents the core aspect of the project is structured along the four main review criteria (1) Relevance (Project Strategy); (2) Effectiveness (Progress towards Results) (3) Efficiency (Project Implementation and Adaptive Management); (4) Sustainability.

The review evaluation matrix below serves as a general guide for the MTR. It provides directions for the review; particularly for the collection of relevant data. It is designed to provide overall direction for the review and shall be used as a basis for interviewing people and reviewing project documents.



Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>Relevance - Project Strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to country priorities, country ownership, and the best route towards expected results?</b>			
Do the project activities address the gaps in the policy, regulatory and capacity framework at the national level? To what extent is the project suited to local and national development priorities and policies?	Degree to which the project supports national environmental objectives.  Addressing gaps and/or inconsistency with the national and local policies and priorities  Addressing gaps in capacity framework	National policies  Project Document	Document analysis
How relevant are the project's intended outcomes?	Degree to which the project supports national environmental Objectives	Project Document and evaluations/progress reports	Document analysis
Were the project's objectives and components relevant, according to the social and political context?	Degree of coherence between the project and national priorities, policies and strategies.	Govt of Tunisia, UNDP, PMU and PSC	Interviews  Document Analysis
Are counterpart resources (funding, staff, and facilities), enabling legislation, and adequate project management arrangements in place at project entry?  Are the stated assumptions and risks logical and robust? And did they help to determine activities and planned outputs? Is the project coherent with UNDP programming strategy for Tunisia?  To what extent is the project in line with GEF operational programs?	Appreciation from national stakeholders with respect to adequacy of project design and implementation to national realities and existing capacities.  Coherence with UNDP and GEF operational programming.	Project partners and relevant stakeholders UNDAF, NDP/GEF Programming statement	Interviews  Document Analysis
<b>Effectiveness: Progress Towards Results: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved thus far?</b>			
What expected outputs have been achieved thus far? To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved thus far?	Degree of achievement vis a vis expected outcome indicators	PIRs  Interviews	Document analysis  Site Visits  Stakeholder Interviews
Has the project been effective in designing policy guidance for the future development of risk resilient ICZM for Tunisia in general and in the sites in particular?	Indication of policy guidance in project outputs, documents, products.	Project outcomes	Document analysis  Site Visits

	Changes in policy attributable to project regarding climate change adaptation in all sectors	Norms, policies debated, adopted	Stakeholder Interviews
How well has the project involved and empowered communities to implement management strategies and interventions as they relate to the coastal intervention measures adopted?	<p>Involvement of beneficiaries in project development and implementation</p> <p>Analysis of participation by stakeholders (communities, civil society, etc.).</p> <p>Effect of projects implemented at specific sites</p>	Project outputs and outcomes	<p>Site Visits</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews</p>
<p>What is causing delays in implementation in particular outputs for the project? Where are the implementation 'bottlenecks'?</p> <p>How can these issues be solved?</p> <p>What changes need to be implemented?</p>	Discrepancies between expected outputs/outcome by the time of mid-term and actual achievements.	Findings in project documents, achievement indicators	<p>Minutes of meetings/document analysis</p> <p>Site visit observations</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews</p>
Partnerships for implementation	<p>Working relationship between PMU, UNDP, and other strategic partners.</p> <p>Board functions</p>	<p>Findings in project documents (PIRs, minutes of meetings)</p> <p>Indications from interviews</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings/ Project partners and relevant stakeholder s</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews</p>
In what ways are long term emerging effects to the project foreseen?	Level of coherence between project expected results and project design internal logic.	<p>PMU/UNDP</p> <p>Govt of Tunisia</p>	Stakeholder Interviews
Were the relevant representatives from government and civil society involved in project implementation, including as part of the project	<p>Level of coherence between project design and project implementation approach</p> <p>Role of committees in guidance</p>	Project partners and relevant stakeholders	Minutes of meetings/ Project partners and relevant stakeholders

	<p>Harness effectiveness by analyzing how project's results were met vis-à-vis intended outcomes or objectives</p> <p>Draw lessons learned/good practices from the implementation and achievement of results.</p>		
<b>Efficiency: Project Implementation and Adaptive Management: Has the project been implemented efficiently, cost-effectively, and been able to adapt to any changing conditions thus far? To what extent are project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, reporting, and project communications supporting the project's implementation?</b>			
Was the project implemented efficiently, in line with international and national norms and standards?	<p>Policies adopted / enacted Policies implemented</p> <p>Budgetary / financial means to implement policies drawn</p>	Policy documents contain sustainability factors (policy adopted, implemented)	<p>Documentation analysis</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews</p>
<p>Was adaptive management used thus far and if so, how did these modifications to the project contribute to obtaining the objectives?</p> <p>Has the project been able to adapt to any changing conditions thus far?</p> <p>To what extent are project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, reporting, and project communications supporting the project's implementation?</p>	Quality of existing information systems in place to identify emerging risks and other issues	Policy documents contain sustainability factors (policy adopted, implemented)	Project documents
How did institutional arrangements influence the project's achievement of results?	Quality of risk mitigations strategies developed and followed	Policy documents contain sustainability factors (policy adopted, implemented)	Govt of Tunisia and PMU/UNDP
<b>Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?</b>			
Sustainability possibilities	In what way may the benefits from the project are likely to be maintained or increased in the future?	See indicators in project document results framework and log frame	Project documents and reports
Social sustainability factors	Is there sufficient public/stakeholder awareness in support of the project's long term objectives?	Evidence that particular partnerships/linkages will be sustained	Govt of Tunisia/PMU/UNDP

Political/financial sustainability	Do the legal frameworks, policies, and governance structures and processes within which the project operates pose risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project benefits?	Evidence that particular practices will be sustained	Govt of Tunisia/PMU/UNDP
Replicability	Which of the project's aspects deserve to be replicated in future initiatives?	Evidence that particular practices will be sustained	Govt of Tunisia/PMU/UNDP

ANNEX IV. EXAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE OR INTERVIEW GUIDE USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

### Interview Guide (Field Questionnaire)

- (1) How relevant is the project?
- (2) What have been the project's achievements (at the output, outcome, result levels)?
- (3) How were these results achieved? What issues have arisen that hinder the achievement of results?
- (4) What planning instruments were designed, adopted and / or implemented to deal with effective Coastal risk management in the site-specific areas and in Tunisia as a whole?
- (5) What effects or impacts (change) have occurred due to the project (policy, investments, etc.)?
- (6) Were the relevant country representatives, from government and civil society, as well as the private sector and universities, NGOs, CBOs, Associations, etc., involved in the project preparation and execution? What has been the effective role of the steering committee (PSC)?
- (7) How did the partnership and management arrangements between different institutions work and when it did not)? Was it effective? Efficient?
- (8) What have been the issues or problems encountered in the implementation of the project?
- (9) What have been the projects weaknesses, if any?
- (10) How is the work with the communities carried out with stakeholders (NGOs, private sector, etc.)?
- (11) What are the probabilities that results would be sustained over the medium/long term?
- (12) If something could have been done different, in hindsight what could this have been (lesson learned)?

ANNEX V. CO-FINANCING INFORMATION
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Total resources required	\$79,430,000
Total allocated resources:	\$79,430,000

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| • GEF/SCCF           | \$ 5,500,000  |
| • Government (Grant) | \$ 55,800,000 |
| • Government (Loan)  | \$18,000,000  |
| • UNDP (Grant)       | \$100,000     |
| • GEI (Grant)        | \$ 30,000     |

Information taken from the Project Document (2014).

## ANNEX VI. RATINGS SCALES

<b>Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)</b>		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets, and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.

<b>Ratings for Project Implementation &amp; Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)</b>		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.

<b>Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)</b>		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project’s closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future

3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained



## ANNEX VII. SIGNED UNEG CODE OF CONDUCT FORM

### Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

### MTR Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Consultant: Jonathan Warren McCue

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): N/A

**I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.**

Signed at PNUD Offices, Tunis, Tunisia (*Place*) on 7 May 2019 (*Date*)

Signature:



<b>ANNEX VIII.                      SIGNED MTR FINAL REPORT CLEARANCE FORM</b>
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*(to be completed by the Commissioning Unit and UNDP-GEF RTA and included in the final document)*

<b>Midterm Review Report Reviewed and Cleared By:</b>	
<b>Commissioning Unit</b>	
Name: _____	
Signature: _____	Date: _____
<b>UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor</b>	
Name: _____	
Signature: _____	Date: _____

## ANNEX IX. AUDIT TRAIL FROM RECEIVED COMMENTS ON DRAFT MTR REPORT

*Note:* The following is a template for the MTR Team to show how the received comments on the draft MTR report have (or have not) been incorporated into the final MTR report. This audit trail should be included as an annex in the final MTR report.

**To the comments received on 12 July 2019 from the Midterm Review of “Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia” (UNDP Project ID-*PIMS 4697*)**

*The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Midterm Review report; they are referenced by institution (“Author” column) and track change comment number (“#” column):*

*NB: editorial updates provided by the reviewer are (if correct) accepted by the Mid Term Review consultant and not listed below. Only comments provided within “comment boxes” are included within the table below.*

Author	#	Para No./ comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft MTR report	MTR team response and actions taken
Unite de Gestion	1	Exec Summ (page i)	Outcome 1 status of work achieved better listed	Text used within the body of the MTR, and rating for Outcome increased to “satisfactory” and reflected in Conclusions section accordingly..
Unite de Gestion	2	Section 2.4 (page 8)	Project Steering Committee established in 2016?	Text updated
Unite de Gestion	3	Section 2.4 (page 9) Figure 2.1	This structure was not respected and it would be interesting to have an analysis of the current governance	The reviewer asked APAL for an institutional structure plus a Project organogram, but nothing was received. No change is made as this was just meant to reflect the structure at the time of the project start (as stated, taken from the Project Document).
Unite de Gestion	4	Section 2.4 (page 9)	There was no ministerial decision for the appointment of CoPIL members	Text updated
Unite de Gestion	5	Section 2.4 (page 9)	What is the analysis of the current project governance situation with the current structure that includes a DNP, NPC, PM and Team?	A request has been put forward for text with regards to this situation. No change made at present to the text until a formal

				response is received from APAL,
Unite de Gestion		Section 2.6. (page 11)	On trouvera après le commentaire concernant leur implication et intervention dans la mise ne œuvre du projet !!!	No change made to the text
Bochra Jaouani		Section 3.1.1 (Page 12)	“communities eg Ghar el Melh” are highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Unite de Gestion		Section 3.1.1 (Page 13)	it seems to me that it is a bit impactive to say that institutions anoint prerogatives over the cost ingesting and that they overlap the prerogatives of coastal management can present some institutional entanglements	Text updated to dilute the message a little
Unite de Gestion	6	Section 3.1.1 (Page 13)	an understanding and a clearer description from the project document or by the project during the implementation?	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	7	Section 3.1.1 (Page 13)	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Unite de Gestion	8	Section 3.1.1 (Page 13)	it is important to tell us how to review this budget distribution to allow us to lead all the outcome and especially it will be necessary to present an analysis of this budget shift in view of the programmed activities and show that it is not adequate	This text is updated to “signpost” the section where advice is given as to the reallocation of budget
Unite de Gestion	9	Section 3.1.1 (Page 14)	this is very relevant to mention	No change made to the text.
Bochra Jaouani	10	Table 3.1 (Page 15)	What are the new proposal for the target?	No change made as the MTR reviewer is unclear what the point is trying to make? The text within the columns declares the end of project target level.
Unite de Gestion	11	Table 3.1 (Page 15)	These comments are relevant and a little analysis should be made.	Some extra analytical text is provided where suitable.

Bochra Jaouani	12	Table 3.1 (Page 16)	Is it realistic?!:as a target please comment and propose an adjustment for the 20 km target	Text amended to reflect a reduction to the proposed 20km target.
Unite de Gestion	13	Table 3.1 (Page 16)	These comments are relevant and a little analysis should be made.	No change as these definitions (even if agreed upon now) would not alter the status or outcomes of the project at this late stage. It is something to consider for any follow on project (GCF etc).
Unite de Gestion	14	Table 3.1 (Page 16)	relevant recommendation	This shall be inserted into the Recommendations section for action by the PMU.
Unite de Gestion	15	Section 3.1.2	At the level of the targets it is important to make a small analysis concerning the target that the project cannot directly influence or act on it in an effective way. such as the target 1 relating to the disbursement of at least 10 m USD, or the target 2 relating to the coastal area. spatial management plan which is a bit incoherent with the fact that the intervention must be comprehensive and consider the coastline in its entirety and coherent operation	Some updates made within Table 3.1 as appropriate.
Unite de Gestion	16	Section 3.2.1 (p.18)	I do not think the project can be held responsible for real change. Rather, we support and contribute to the process of change by proposing amendments and amendments and advocating, but the validation of adjustments and new regulatory, legal and institutional provisions is more complicated.	Agreed, text is updated accordingly.
Unite de Gestion	17	Section 3.2.1 (p.18)	It should also be pointed out that this issue also concerns the management of the water resource, which has progressed at the project level, and the oceanographic and lke SIAD monitoring networks, which have also made good progress in implementing the project.	Agreed, text is updated accordingly
Bochra Jaouani	18	Table 3.2 (Page 19)	The review concerned the activity progress till April 2019!	No change to the title as the purpose of this column is to reflect what status each indicator was at the latest PIR 2018 stage.

Bochra Jaouani	19	Table 3.2 (Page 19)	Activity 1.1.1 (DPM), 1.1.3 (CATU) & 1.1.4 (EIE) aussi	Update made to text
Bochra Jaouani	20	Table 3.2 (Page 21)	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Bochra Jaouani	21	Table 3.2 (Page 24)	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Bochra Jaouani	22	Table 3.2 (Page 25)	Only 10% progress has been made towards this target.	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	23	Table 3.2 (Page 26)	Agreement are signed and the project implementation are ongoing. Please adjust 30 % of progress has been made to date	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	24	Section 3.2.1 Page 27	Ghar El Melh plan to protect 600m of defence (not 700m)	Text updated and in Recommendation 6.
Bochra Jaouani	25	Section 3.2.1 Page 27	Cette section existe déjà dans les rapports d'avancement trimestriell du projet	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	26	Section 3.2.1 Page 27	It is relevant to note that the communication part is not mentioned in the Prodoc	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	27	Section 3.2.1 Page 28	The project hired a communication agency to to implement the communication plan	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	28	Section 3.2.1 Page 28	Appui du projet	Text updated
Unite de Gestion	29	Section 3.2.2 (p.28)	But here we must mention the role that the project plays through the reflection on the management prerogatives of the DPM and the proposal for a new regulatory framework.	Text updated
Unite de Gestion	30	Section 3.2.2 (p.29)	this choice was made during the elaboration of the document of the project	Fine, but the point being made is still relevant and hence no change is made to this sentence.
Bochra Jaouani	31	Section 3.2.2 Page 29	And kalâat El Andalous	Text updated
Unite de Gestion	32	Section 3.2.2 (p.29)	Yes, but at this stage it is expected to have a reformulation of the budget repatriation based on the remaining activities to be carried out at the different outcome level so as to balance the budgetary lines in favour of outcome 1 and 3	Text updated however reallocation of budgets cannot exceed rules set by GEF (ie: 10% of original Outcome budget set).

Unite de Gestion	33	Section 3.3.1 (p.30)	He attended the CoPIL meeting of February 2019 but was absent in October 2018	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	34	Section 3.3.1 Page 30	Avérifier	The MTR cannot be certain of this and so text is adapted/deleted.
Unite de Gestion	35	Section 3.3.1 (p.30)	When The DG himself has been DG at the ministry in charge of the environment	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	36	Section 3.3.1 Page 30	Au lieu d'une reunion, fast fact	"instead of a meeting" is not clear to the MTR reviewer. To this end, no change is made to the text presented unless this point is made clearer.
Bochra Jaouani	37	Section 3.3.1 Page 30	Il parle de Adel ?	Yes – no change
Bochra Jaouani	38	Section 3.3.1 Page 30	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Unite de Gestion	39	Section 3.3.1 (p.31)	yes this can be done easily	Agreed – no change made
Unite de Gestion	40	Section 3.3.3 (p.32)	This is necessary but it would require a greater reallocation at the level of the outcome 1 in effect \$ 200K is not enough to cover the commitments already made for this outcome including considering the LIdar	Agreed, but whilst the \$200k is not enough, it is all that the GEF rulings will allow, so the US\$200k proposed reallocation has to be used to best effect to minimise the shortfall in outcome 1. No change to the text.
Bochra Jaouani	41	Section 3.3.4 Page 33	It's important to highlight that regular meeting are held with NP and team leader	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	42	Section 3.3.4 Page 33	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Bochra Jaouani	43	Section 3.3.4 Page 34	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Bochra Jaouani	44	Section 3.3.4 Page 34	and SDG11	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	45	Section 3.3.5 Page 34	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made

Bochra Jaouani	46	Section 3.3.7 Page 35	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Bochra Jaouani	47	Section 3.3.7 Page 35	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Bochra Jaouani	48	Section 3.3.7 Page 36	Please be informed that a documentary film on ganivelles has already been produced within the framework of the project	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	49	Section 3.4.2 Page 39	Midoun & kalaât El Andalous	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	50	Section 3.4.2 Page 40	This event will be held on 14th of July and will be a success hopefully	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	51	Section 3.4.3 Page 42	Medwet?	Not updated – the reviewer believes this is PAP/RAC
Bochra Jaouani	52	Section 3.4.4 Page 42	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made
Bochra Jaouani	53	Section 3.4.4 Page 42	1080 ml of Palmivelles (palm tree leaf )	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	54	Section 3.4.4 Page 43	SIPAM en français =GIAHS :Globally Importaant Agricultural heritage System	Text updated
Bochra Jaouani	55	Section 3.4.4 Page 43	1 seul dossier	No text updated – the 1 dossier relates to 5 separate GIAHS sites.
Bochra Jaouani	56	Section 3.4.4 Page 43	? (SIPAM Law)	No text updated – the law is being proposed supposedly.
Bochra Jaouani	57	Section 4.2.1 Page 47	Text is highlighted but no comment made for change	No change made



## 1. INTRODUCTION

This is the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the UNDP-GEF Midterm Review (MTR) of the full-sized project “**Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia**” (PIMS4697) implemented through the Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, APAL), and will be undertaken in March 2019. The project started on December 2014 and it is in its fifth year of implementation. In line with the UNDP-GEF Guidance on MTRs, this MTR process was initiated after the submission of the second Project Implementation Report (PIR). This ToR sets out the expectations for this MTR. The MTR process must follow the guidance outlined in the document *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* ([http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/mid-term/Guidance\\_Midterm%20Review%20EN\\_2014.pdf](http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/mid-term/Guidance_Midterm%20Review%20EN_2014.pdf)).

## 2. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The UNDP implemented “**Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia**” a GEF-financed project (US\$ 5,500,000) over the period 2015-2019, it was designed to support the Government of Tunisia in the design and implementation of baseline coastal adaptation measures on the ground in the northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the Island of Djerba by strengthening APAL’s capacity to consider a whole approach system for coastal management for medium and long -term impacts of climate change as well as vulnerabilities across key sectors (tourism, agriculture, fisheries, water). and to facilitate the implementation of appropriate soft solutions in other interventions by giving APAL the expertise to exploit existing coastal monitoring data, consider climate change scenarios, generate risk-based assessments and recommend appropriate soft protection measures and monitoring schemes).

This project proposes a risk-based approach to Climate Change Adaptation by enabling flexible adaptation pathways, which will build resilience to climate change and provide maximum co-benefits. As tourism is a dominate source of revenue for the region, a set of economic instruments will be devised to signal the existing risks and drive future hotel and private residence development, including investments, away from vulnerable areas. With such an approach, local development plans will be made more risk-based and climate compatible. Both the public and private sectors will serve as important catalysts for adaptation interventions and in supporting coastal monitoring.

Currently, the institutional framework for coastal management in Tunisia does not take into account the projections of climate change scenarios. Coastal protection interventions are usually reactive with a preference for hard engineering that integrates the risks of climate change only in a very limited way. The costs and benefits of the adaptation of Tunisian coastal zones to climate change are poorly assessed and not considered in most of the current investment policies. Tunisia has insufficient resources to conduct adaptation projects that can bring benefits to the various business sectors settled on the coast and reduce simultaneously the risks associated with climate change. All these findings compromise the sustainable development in the coastal zone at the moment.

In response, the present project proposes an approach, allowing to integrate at the level of the programs and the strategies of development the consideration of the risk of climate change. The public and private sectors will be important catalysts for the interventions of adaptation and monitoring of the coastal zone.

The project support Tunisia to promote strategies, technologies and innovative financing options to address the risks of climate change and its impacts on the populations and the main socioeconomic sectors of the most vulnerable coastal zones.

The project proposes:

- The update of the regulatory and legislative frameworks to reduce the impacts of the effects of the CC on the coastal development and making the existing infrastructure more resilient. A particular attention will be granted to the creation of an environment conducive for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management which takes into account risks of climate change;
- The application of flexible and innovative measures of reduction of the risks linked to climate change such as protective measures (for example, restoration of dunes and wet zones) and best practices for the management of the water (for example, the controlled extraction of groundwater reserves to prevent intrusion of salt water) in line with the Integrated Coastal Zone Management;
- The provision of a better climate information for monitoring coastal hazards, early warning system and planning climate-resilient development;
- The mobilization of public and private funds for coastal adaptation projects in national and local level by making projects more bankable;
- The introduction of methods of risk transfer from the public and private sectors to ensure resilient management practices for long-term climate change in coastal areas.

The project is structured in the three following components:

**Component 1:** Enabling policy and institutional frameworks:

*Expected outcomes: Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas is improved.* (GEF funding: US\$660,000) This technical assistance component will lead to:

- Strengthen regulations and enforcement mechanisms governing coastal land use and EIA to include climate risks management requirements, with a particular focus on siting and construction of infrastructure and tourist facilities;
- Introduce advanced coastal risk assessment and adaptation economics tools for planning at 4 planning authorities (APAL at the national level and 2 regional branches, office of Tourism and the regional governments);
- Improve observation capacities, data collection and treatment through the acquisition of hardware and software (topographic and bathymetric surveys, MIKE21 flood and coastal modelling software and SEDSIM, Fortran for sediment process modelling);
- Develop spatial plans based on impact scenarios, shoreline management planning and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options in at least 2 vulnerable coastal regions and municipalities (Northern coast of Tunisia and Djerba).

- **Component 2:** Replicable adaptation measures in the target coastal sites

*Expected outcomes: Climate change resilience of priority coastal areas enhanced through implementation and dissemination of innovation risk reduction measures covering 40 km of coast and benefiting 150,000 inhabitants* (GEF funding: US\$4,000,000) This technical assistance component seeks to:

- Establish shore protection practices and technologies to mitigate long-term risks from SLR introduced in the region of northwest of the Gulf of Tunis and in Djerba island;
- Improve water management and savings practices for coastal fresh aquifer resources implemented in both project zones to prevent saltwater intrusion resulting from SLR;
- Implement technical capacities, institutional functions and associated budgets in place at the APAL and municipalities including NGOs/CSOs for the maintenance, monitoring and expansion of the introduced shore protection and coastal adaptation practices;

- Design coastal risk monitoring and early warning mechanisms focusing on SLR-induced erosion, urban flooding.

### **Component 3: Economic incentives for coastal adaptation.**

*Expected outcome: Innovative and sustainable economic instruments established to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures* (GEF funding: US\$590,000, UNDP (Grant):

US\$100,000, Green Economy Initiative (GEI)(Grant): US\$ 30,000)

The project will support the government to:

- Develop investment mechanisms for community based coastal adaptation in both project regions with participation of key tourism operators (Djerba) and farmers (Northwest of Gulf of Tunis);
- Introduce innovative financing instruments and to enhance existing funding mechanisms from national and international sources to support coastal adaptation;
- Design insurance and property development credits that provide effective risk sharing and risk reduction incentives in coastal built environments.

Regarding the management arrangements, the project is nationally implemented (NIM) by APAL for the Government of Tunisia. UNDP is accountable for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project goals, in accordance with the approved work plan.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been established in 2015 to monitor project progress, to guide project implementation and to support the project in achieving its outputs and outcomes.

furthermore, a Project Management Unit (PMU) was established to carry out the day-to-day management of the project.

## **3. OBJECTIVES OF THE MTR**

The MTR will assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document, and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its expected results. In addition, the MTR will review the project's strategy, its risks to sustainability.

## **4. MTR APPROACH & METHODOLOGY**

The MTR must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The MTR consultant will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the preparation phase (i.e. PIF, UNDP Initiation Plan, UNDP Environmental & Social Safeguard Policy, the Project Document, project reports including Annual Project Review/PIRs, project budget revisions, lessons learned reports, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the consultant considers useful for this evidence-based review). The MTR consultant will review the baseline GEF focal area Tracking Tool submitted to the GEF at CEO endorsement, and the midterm GEF focal area Tracking Tool that must be completed before the MTR field mission begins.

The MTR consultant is expected to follow a collaborative and participatory approach<sup>21</sup> ensuring close engagement with the Project Management Unit, the government counterparts (The national partner APAL, the GEF Operational Focal Point), the UNDP Country Office(s), UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisers, and other key stakeholders.

Engagement of stakeholders is vital to a successful MTR.<sup>22</sup> Stakeholder involvement should include interviews with stakeholders who have project responsibilities, including but not limited to members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), members of the Project Management Unit (PMU), officials from executing agencies and private sector investors, key experts and consultants in the subject areas and CSOs, etc.

Additionally, the MTR consultant is expected to conduct field mission to Tunisia, including the following project sites (Ghar El Melh-Sidi Ali Mekki- Kalaât Landlouss and Djerba).

The final MTR report should provide an in-depth description of the full MTR approach adopted and the rationale for the approach making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths and weaknesses about the methods and approach of the review.

## 5. DETAILED SCOPE OF THE MTR

The MTR consultant will assess the following four categories of project progress. See the *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for extended descriptions.

### i. Project Strategy

#### **Project design:**

- Review the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Review the effect of any incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the Project Document.
- Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results. Whether lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?
- Review how the project addresses country priorities. Review country ownership. Was the project concept in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country (or of participating countries in the case of multi-country projects)?
- Review decision-making processes: were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes?
- Review the extent relevant gender issues were raised in the project design. See Annex 9 of *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for further guidelines.
- If there are major areas of concern, recommend areas for improvement.

#### **Results Framework/Logframe:**

- Undertake a critical analysis of the project's logframe indicators and targets, assess how "SMART" the midterm and end-of-project targets are (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound), and suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary.
- Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?

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<sup>21</sup> For ideas on innovative and participatory Monitoring and Evaluation strategies and techniques, see [UNDP Discussion Paper: Innovations in Monitoring & Evaluating Results](#), 05 Nov 2013.

<sup>22</sup> For more stakeholder engagement in the M&E process, see the [UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results](#), Chapter 3, pg. 93.

- Examine if progress so far has led to, or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc...) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.
- Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART 'development' indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits.

## ii. Progress Towards Results

### Progress Towards Outcomes Analysis:

- Review the logframe indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix and following the *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects*; colour code progress in a "traffic light system" based on the level of progress achieved; assign a rating on progress for each outcome; make recommendations from the areas marked as "Not on target to be achieved" (red).

**TABLE. PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS MATRIX (ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES AGAINST END-OF-PROJECT TARGETS)**

Project Strategy	Indicator <sup>23</sup>	Baseline Level <sup>24</sup>	Level in 1 <sup>st</sup> PIR (self-reported)	Midterm Target <sup>25</sup>	End-of-project Target	Midterm Level & Assessment <sup>26</sup>	Achievement Rating <sup>27</sup>	Justification for Rating
Objective:	Indicator (if applicable):							
Outcome 1:	Indicator 1:							
	Indicator 2:							
Outcome 2:	Indicator 3:							
	Indicator 4:							
	Etc.							
Etc.								

### Indicator Assessment Key

Green= Achieved	Yellow= On target to be achieved	Red= Not on target to be achieved
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In addition to the progress towards outcomes analysis:

- Compare and analyse the GEF Tracking Tool at the Baseline with the one completed right before the Midterm Review.
- Identify remaining barriers to achieving the project objective in the remainder of the project.
- By reviewing the aspects of the project that have already been successful, identify ways in which the project can further expand these benefits.

<sup>23</sup> Populate with data from the Logframe and scorecards

<sup>24</sup> Populate with data from the Project Document

<sup>25</sup> If available

<sup>26</sup> Colour code this column only

<sup>27</sup> Use the 6 point Progress Towards Results Rating Scale: HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU

### **iii. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management**

#### Management Arrangements:

- Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the ownership and the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of support provided by the GEF Partner Agency (UNDP) and recommend areas for improvement.

#### Work Planning:

- Review any delays in the project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.
- Are work-planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?
- Examine the use of the project's results framework/ logframe as a management tool and review any changes made to it since project start.

#### Finance and co-finance:

- Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions done so far and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.
- Review the multi-year budget revision document prepared by the Project Management Unit for the remaining project duration and assess its relevance/feasibility;
- Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?
- Informed by the co-financing monitoring table to be filled out, provide commentary on co-financing: is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans?

#### Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:

- Review the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost-effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?
- Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?

#### Stakeholder Engagement and ownership:

- Project management: Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?
- Participation and country-driven processes: Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?

- Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholders involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?

#### Reporting:

- Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.
- Assess how well the Project Management Unit and partners undertake and fulfil GEF reporting requirements (i.e. how have they addressed poorly-rated PIRs, if applicable?)
- Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.

#### Communications:

- Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?
- Review external project communication: Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)
- For reporting purposes, write one half-page paragraph that summarizes the project's progress towards results in terms of contribution to sustainable development benefits, as well as global environmental benefits.

#### **iv. Sustainability**

- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, Annual Project Review/PIRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.
- In addition, assess the following risks to sustainability:

##### Financial risks to sustainability:

- What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GEF assistance ends (consider potential resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and other funding that will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)?

##### Socio-economic risks to sustainability:

- Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project? Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Management Unit on a continual basis and shared/ transferred to appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?

##### Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability:

- Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? While assessing this parameter, also consider if the required systems/ mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer are in place.

##### Environmental risks to sustainability:

- Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes?

## Conclusions & Recommendations

The MTR consultant will include a section of the report setting out the MTR's evidence-based conclusions, in light of the findings.<sup>28</sup>

Recommendations should be succinct suggestions for critical intervention that are specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. A recommendation table should be put in the report's executive summary. See the *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for guidance on a recommendation table.

The MTR consultant should make no more than 15 recommendations total.

## Ratings

The MTR consultant will include its ratings of the project's results and brief descriptions of the associated achievements in a *MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table* in the Executive Summary of the MTR report. See Annex E for ratings scales. No rating on Project Strategy and no overall project rating is required.

**TABLE. MTR RATINGS & ACHIEVEMENT SUMMARY TABLE FOR ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITIES AND RISKS IN VULNERABLE COASTAL AREAS OF TUNISIA**

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Etc.	
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Sustainability	(rate 4 pt. scale)	

## 6. TIMEFRAME

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<sup>28</sup> Alternatively, MTR conclusions may be integrated into the body of the report.



The total duration of the MTR will be approximately 20 days over an estimated period of 07 weeks starting from the 01<sup>st</sup> of April 2019 and shall not exceed three months from the date consultant is hired. The tentative MTR timeframe is as follows:

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS	COMPLETION DATE
Document review and preparing MTR Inception Report (MTR Inception Report due no later than 2 weeks before the MTR mission)	3 days	(03 April 2019)
MTR mission: stakeholder meetings, interviews, field visits	7 days	(From 08 April to 16 April 2019)
Presentation of initial findings- last day of the MTR mission	1 day	(16 April 2019)
Preparing draft report (due within 3 weeks of the MTR mission)	5 days	(26 April 2019)
Finalization of MTR report/ Incorporating audit trail from feedback on draft report (due within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on the draft) <i>(note: accommodate time delay in dates for circulation and review of the draft report)</i>	4 days	(10 May 2019)

Options for site visits should be provided in the Inception Report.

## DUTY STATION

This assignment is home-based and requires the consultant to travel to Tunis, Tunisia at least twice to (1) meet the needs of the MTR mission and (2) to present the findings of the MTR. The proposed duration of the MTR mission is from the 08<sup>th</sup> April to 16<sup>th</sup> April 2019. The proposed date for the presentation of the MTR findings in Tunis, Tunisia is the 16<sup>th</sup> April 2019.

## 7. MIDTERM REVIEW DELIVERABLES

#	Deliverable	Description	Timeframe	Responsibilities
1	<b>MTR Inception Report in French</b>	MTR consultant clarifies objectives and methods of Midterm Review, including sharing questionnaire to use during interviews with the project stakeholders	No later than 2 weeks before the MTR mission: (03 April 2019)	MTR consultant submits to the Commissioning Unit and project management Unit
2	<b>Presentation in French</b>	Initial Findings to be presented the end of the first mission to Tunisia	End of MTR mission: (16 April 2019)	MTR consultant presents to project management Unit,

				UNDP CO and the Commissioning Unit
3	<b>Draft MTR Report in English</b>	Full report (using guidelines on content outlined in Annex B) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the MTR mission: (26 April 2019)	Sent to the Commissioning Unit, reviewed by RTA, UNDP CO, project management Unit, GEF OFP
4	<b>Final Report in English* + Summary of the report in English and French</b>	Revised report with audit trail detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final MTR report	Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on draft: (10 May 2019)	Sent to the Commissioning Unit
5	<b>PPT presentation on the main findings of the MTR in French and mission to Tunis, Tunisia</b>	<b>conduct a visit to Tunis, Tunisia to present the MTR findings to the Project Steering Committee</b>	14 May 2019 as per the timeframe	Sent to the Commissioning Unit

\*\*The final MTR report must be in English. If applicable, the Commissioning Unit may choose to arrange for a translation of the report into a language more widely shared by national stakeholders.

## 8. MTR ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this MTR resides with the Commissioning Unit. The Commissioning Unit for this project's MTR is the UNDP Tunisia Country Office.

The commissioning unit will contract the consultants and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements in Tunisia for the MTR team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the MTR team to provide all relevant documents, set up stakeholder interviews, and arrange field visits.

## 9. TEAM COMPOSITION

An international independent consultant or a national independent consultant with relevant international experience will conduct the MTR. The consultant cannot have participated in the project preparation, formulation, and/or implementation (including the writing of the Project Document) and should not have a conflict of interest with project's related activities.

The selection of consultant will be aimed at maximizing the overall qualities in the following technical qualifications: 70% of points will be awarded for the technical qualifications and 30% for the financial bid.

### 9.1. Required academic qualifications:

Post graduate degree (minimum Master's degree or equivalent) in studies engineering, environmental science or management, climate change, economics or other closely related field.

### 9.2. Qualifications regarding the years of experience and the area of expertise:

At least 10 years of work experience in relevant technical areas related to climate change and/or Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

**Additional technical qualifications:**

Relevant experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies and/or applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios;

- Experience working with the GEF or GEF-evaluations;
- Project evaluation/review experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset;
- Excellent communication skills;
- Demonstrable analytical skills;
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender; experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis;
- Fluent French in speaking, reading and writing;
- Excellent English reading and writing skills to be able to draft the MTR report in English.
- Project evaluation/review experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset

## 10. EVALUATION METHOD

The offers of individual consultants will be evaluated based on the combined scoring method:

- ✓ Technical qualifications (100 points max.) weight: 70%
- ✓ Financial bid (100 points max.) weight: 30%

A two-stage procedure will be utilised in evaluating the offers, with evaluation of the technical qualifications being completed prior to any financial bid being compared. Only the financial bids of the offerors who passed the minimum technical qualifications score of 70 points will be evaluated.

**a) Criteria for evaluation of technical qualifications score:**

#	Technical evaluation criterion	Highest possible technical qualifications score
1	Relevant work experience in the areas related to climate change and Integrated Coastal Zone Management s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 years (minimum required): 5 points</li> <li>- More than 10 years but less than 15 years: 10 points</li> <li>- 15 years and more: 15 points</li> </ul>	15 points
2	Relevant experience in projects evaluation/review based on result-based management evaluation methodologies and/or applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 projects (minimum required): 10 points</li> <li>- 3 projects: 15 points</li> <li>- 4 projects and more: 20 points</li> </ul> <p>If the relevant experience (associated to criterion 2) does not exceed 2 projects and only in the case where at least one of</p>	20 points

	these projects was conducted within United Nations system, additional 10 points will be added to the score related to this criterion.	
3	Relevant experience working with the GEF or GEF-evaluations: - 1 specific experience (minimum required): 20 points - 2 specific experiences and more: 30 points	30 points
4	Brief description of approach to work/technical proposal	35 points
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100 points</b>

Only the offerors who have attained a minimum technical qualifications score of 70 points will be considered as technical qualified offerors.

**b) Financial bid score:**

- Only the offers which attained a minimum technical qualifications score of 70 points will be qualified for financial bid comparison.
- Among these qualified offers, the score of 100 points will be attributed to the offer with lowest financial bid. The score of any other qualified offer is calculated using the following formula:  
Financial bid score of the offer = (lowest financial bid / financial bid of the offer) \* 100

**c) Selection method and award criteria**

The award of the contract shall be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as:

- Responsive/compliant/acceptable, and;
- Having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical qualifications and financial bid specific to the solicitation. The total score for each offeror will be calculated using the following formula: Total score = Technical qualifications score\*70% + Financial bid score\*30%

## 11. PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

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- 30% of payment upon approval of the final MTR Inception Report
- 30% upon submission of the draft MTR report
- 20% upon finalization of the MTR report
- 20% upon the presentation in Tunis, Tunisia of the main findings of the MTR

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## 12. APPLICATION PROCESS<sup>29</sup>

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**Recommended Presentation of Proposal:**

- Letter of Confirmation of Interest and Availability** using the [template](#) annexed to the Terms of Reference;
- CV or Personal History Form** ([P11 form](#)<sup>30</sup>) [including relevant experience](#)

<sup>29</sup> Engagement of the consultants should be done in line with guidelines for hiring consultants in the POPP: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>30</sup> [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Careers/P11\\_Personal\\_history\\_form.doc](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Careers/P11_Personal_history_form.doc)

- c) **Brief description of approach to work/technical proposal** of why the individual consultant considers him/herself as the most suitable for the assignment, and a proposed methodology on how he/she will approach and complete the assignment;
- d) **Financial Proposal** using the “Breakdown of Costs Supporting the All-inclusive Financial Proposal” template attached to Letter of Confirmation of Interest and Availability template. The financial proposal shall be “all- inclusive” and expressed in a lump sum for the total duration of the contract. The term “all-inclusive” implies all costs: professional fees, travel costs, living allowances, etc. If an applicant is employed by an organization/company/institution, and he/she expects his/her employer to charge a management fee in the process of releasing him/her to UNDP under Reimbursable Loan Agreement (RLA), the applicant must indicate at this point, and ensure that all such costs are duly incorporated in the financial proposal submitted to UNDP.

Applications (containing the completed electronic documents specified in the above-mentioned paragraphs a), b), c) and d)) should be submitted by email at the following emails address: [fadhel.baccar@undp.org](mailto:fadhel.baccar@undp.org) & [bochra.jaouani@undp.org](mailto:bochra.jaouani@undp.org) **no later than 13 March 2019 at 3 pm Tunis local time**. In the subject of the application email, please indicate “Application for MTR –Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia”. Incomplete applications will be excluded from further consideration.

<b>ANNEX XI. RELEVANT MIDTERM TRACKING TOOL (AMAT) (DATED NOVEMBER 2017)</b>
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The tracking tool for climate change adaptation facilitates the monitoring of a project's contribution towards the goal, objectives and outcomes of the GEF Adaptation Program, as defined in document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03, GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.

In accordance with the Programming Strategy, the results framework of the GEF Adaptation Program is structured around three strategic objectives with associated outcomes and indicators. As of July 1, 2014, funding proposals for the LDCF and/or the SCCF for climate change adaptation are requested to identify one or more of the strategic objectives towards which the project/ program is expected to contribute. At CEO Endorsement/ Approval, projects will be requested to identify the outcomes of the GEF Adaptation Program towards which they are expected to contribute, and provide baselines and targets for the associated indicators. These indicators will be monitored at the portfolio level, drawing on project-level information received at CEO Endorsement/ Approval, mid-term and project completion.

GEF Agencies and their executing partners are requested to complete the tracking tool, with information on baselines and targets for indicators associated with the relevant objectives and outcomes of the GEF Adaptation Program. The tracking tool is designed to capture a project's expected and actual contribution towards all relevant objectives and outcomes consistent with the Focal Area Strategy Framework contained in the Request for CEO Endorsement/ Approval.

At CEO Endorsement/ Approval, the tracking tool should be completed with baselines and targets for relevant indicators. The tracking tool should be re-submitted at mid-term and project completion, each time with achieved results for selected indicators. The tracking tool is designed to be applicable to all LDCF/SCCF -financed adaptation projects. In the event that Agencies and their executing partners cannot find appropriate indicators for a given project, they should contact the GEF Secretariat before requesting CEO Endorsement/Approval to identify appropriate ways to ensure that the project is adequately monitored vis-à-vis the Programming Strategy.

The tracking tool is designed to facilitate the collection, aggregation and communication of progress and results across a large number of projects. The tool is focused on quantitative data and it is restricted to ensure consistent formatting. As a result, the tracking tool necessarily represents a limited picture of the expected and actual results of a given project. It is not intended to replace the more specific and more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation frameworks designed for each project.

The tracking tool will be refined and adjusted based on experience of its application. Accordingly, the GEF Secretariat welcomes feedback from all users and stakeholders.

(NB: The Projects Tracking Tool (November 2017) is attached in a separate file.

ANNEX XII. PROJECT ACTIVITY “DASHBOARD PROGRESS REPORT (PRODUCED BY  
PMU AND INTERPRETED/EVALUATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT  
FOR THIS MTR)

**Indicator Assessment Key**

Green= Achieved	Yellow= On target to be achieved	Orange = Marginally on target to be achieved	Red= Not on target to be achieved
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Activities	Mid Term Assessment rating	Mid Term Commentary regards status
<b>Output 1 : Institutional capacities to plan and respond to increased risks due to CC in coastal areas are improved</b>		
<b>Output 1.1 : Regulations and enforcement mechanisms governing the use of coastal areas are strengthened to incorporate climate risks.</b>		
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b> : Preparation of the study about the publicly owned coastal land to take into consideration the impact of climate change on the coast	<b>On target</b>	A meeting to discuss deliverables was held on 25 January 2019. An internal meeting of APAL was held on 20 February 2019 due to a number of concerns raised by APAL officers before approving it. <b>Deliverable 1-3 in pre-final version was transmitted on 3 April 2019 and deliverable 1-2 transmitted on 4 April 2019.</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.1.1</b> : Preparation of a study on the structural, organizational and financial management reform of the Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral	<b>Not on target</b>	The PM is preparing the terms of reference and finalizing the consultation based on the expectations of APAL
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b> : Preparation of the National ICZM Strategy. Creation of a national inter-ministerial platform to coordinate coastal projects	<b>On target</b>	Workshops for a participatory update of the diagnosis for the development of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management: - Segment 1: Extreme North: took place on 08 and 09 January 2019 in Bizerte - Segment 2: Grand Tunis and Nabeul held on 23 and 24 January in Tunis; - Segment 3: Sousse, Monastir and Mahdia on 29 and 30 January 2019 in Sousse; - Segment 4: held on 27 and 28 February 2019 in Djerba. <b>Submission of the draft report Phase 2 on the participatory assessment of the diagnosis for the 4 segments and the two PAC sites on 15 March 2019.</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b> : Regulatory analysis of land use planning in CATU taking CC into consideration	<b>On target</b>	ToRs were prepared by the support expert with the PM review and the process was launched twice unsuccessfully. <b>ToRs were again reviewed by the PM and the associated parties to the project (Djerba) and should be shared with the DGAT to be re-launched the week of 13 May.</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b> :Support to technical guidelines to integrate CC into the environmental assessment process	<b>Marginally on target</b>	A working session is to be scheduled to continue the discussions already started, embody the support and finalize the collaboration agreement APAL/ANPE.
<b>Activity 1.1.5</b> : Expertise for mentoring NGOs in setting up adaptation to CC activities	<b>On target</b>	<b>NGOs have started their activities: official start dates: ATLAS: 10 March 2019 / RET: 19 March 2019 / CAP Bizerte: 6 April 2019 / GDPA AJIM: 10 April 2019 / AJEM: 11 March 2019</b>



<b>Activity 1.1.6</b> : Expertise for the implementation of the communication plan	<b>On target</b>	The COM officer has prepared with the project team a strategy and a COM plan
<b>Activity 1.1.7</b> : Implementation of the communication plan	<b>On target</b>	The recruitment of an audio-visual production agency for the documentation of the implementation of the project and the preparation of audio-visual media for the capitalization of good practices on coastal resilience is in progress, evaluation in progress. The project team is working with the Com officer on the content to be communicated to Andrea for the update of the project page at the exposure site. The SIPAM video is completed with English subtitles.
<b>Activity 1.1.8</b> : Support to the lagoon house	<b>On target</b>	RFQ 2019-07 : recruitment of a company for additional works at the reception center "the lagoon house in Djerba": <b>publication made from 3 to 16 April 2019, evaluation in progress</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.9</b> : Technical expertise to support the project activities and to hold a <b>regional conference</b> on ICZM and adaptation to CC	<b>Marginally on target</b>	The expert is supporting the activities of the project: evaluation of the deliverables, preparation of the ToRs ... Regarding the regional conference on ICZM and adaptation to CC, the project requested the support of the DNP to accelerate the implementation of this activity.
<b>Activity 1.1.10</b> : Training for local partners for CC integration	<b>Completed</b>	<b>All training took place at the project sites. The latest training for key decision makers at the local and regional levels was held at the headquarters of the governorate of Ariana on 3 May 2019.</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.11</b> : Building Intervention Capacities of APAL Regional Representations	<b>On target</b>	<b>The needs in terms of supply and equipment have been identified by the regional assistants following the recommendation of the steering committee members at the last CoPIL meeting held on 13 February 2019.</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.12</b> : Identify and initiate the South-South and triangular cooperation options	<b>Marginally on target</b>	Needs analysis made by the support expert at the PMU: review and identify the necessary additions
<b>Total 1.1</b>		
<b>Output 1.2 : Risk assessment and economic tools for coastal adaptation are introduced for at least four planning authorities (APAL and two regional directorates, the Office of Tourism and the regional governorates)</b>		
<b>Activity 1.2.1.1</b> : Preparation of SDAZS of Jerba and two PACs	<b>On target</b>	Kick-off meeting held on 24 September at the DGAT and in Djerba on 28 September 2018 The engineering company has submitted the draft deliverable of the first phase relating to the diagnosis and the situational analysis on 23 January 2019. <b>-The meeting of the regional CoPIL on the deliverable was held in Djerba on 19 February 2019. Improvement of the deliverable in progress. A seminar will be organized on the theme "Challenges and issues of sustainable territorial development of the island of Djerba" (in progress) the week of 24 June 2019 in Djerba in collaboration with the DGAT, the municipalities and the CSOs.</b>
<b>Activity 1.2.1.2</b> : Preparation of the plans of beaches land-use for the municipalities of the project	<b>Not on target</b>	ToRs being prepared by the PM
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b> : Training of 40 local decision-makers and parliamentarians in integrating CC into planning processes and economic adaptation tools	<b>Completed</b>	Mission completed for 2018. ToRs are being prepared for 2019.
<b>Total 1.2</b>		

Output 1.3 : The capacities of the coastal observatory in terms of data collection and processing is strengthened through the acquisition of specific software and equipment.		
<b>Activity 1.3.1</b> : Topographic and bathymetric surveys using the high resolution airborne LIDAR technique for the simulation of the impact of SLR	On target	This activity is conducted with the CNCT. A company has already been contracted since November 2018 to carry out LIDAR topographic and bathymetric surveys as well as working on the exploitation of data acquired and the realization of DTM, MNS, etc. A first training session on the LIDAR technique was held from 17 to 19 December 2018 at the CNCT with the participation of the managers of this center. This session was about the theoretical aspects and the benefits of this LIDAR technique. A meeting with CNCT officers was held on 22 February 2019 at UNDP.
<b>Activity 1.3.1.1</b> : The acquisition of a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the island of Djerba	On target	Contract setting for the company NTT Data.
<b>Activity 1.3.2.1</b> : Preparation of a plan for analyzing and processing coastal monitoring data and development of adaptation indicators	Not on target	ToRs completed, awaiting the launch
<b>Activity 1.3.2.2</b> : Support to the integration of the SDGs 11, 13 and 14	On target	The expert Mounir Majdoub is in charge of this activity. A meeting held on 25 March at 16:00 at the MALE and a workshop was held on 29 March 2019, a document has been prepared regarding SDG 13 according to the model communicated by the experts.
<b>Activity 1.3.3</b> : Recruitment of a group of experts to prepare a detailed action plan for the next 5 years of the SIAD and to improve its operation	On target	Contract signed with two experts to carry out this expertise. <b>Deliverable of phase 2 in final version to be transmitted end of May 2019.</b>
<b>Total 1.3</b>		
Output 2 : Resilience to climate change in priority coastal areas improved through the implementation and the dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures		
Output 2.1 : Long-term protection and climate change risk mitigation techniques are introduced in the north-western regions of the Gulf of Tunis and on the island of Djerba		
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b> : Specific feasibility study to define technical interventions for adaptation to CC	On target	CoPIL meetings of the study were held on: • Wednesday, 31 October 2018 in Ghar El Melh; • Tuesday, 13 November 2018 in Djerba. The engineering company provided the final version of the deliverable on 5 December 2018. Discussions at the central and regional level confirmed the options and proposals for soft interventions to be programmed at the project sites. The first instalment concerns the interventions to be carried out under this project at the site Ghar El Melh. Closer consultation was held with the various stakeholders, the local actors, the municipality and the fishermen of the region whose mobilization was facilitated by ULAP.
<b>Activity 2.1.1.1</b> : Topo-bathymetric surveys at the northern coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the eastern coast of Djerba.	On target	<b>It is expected to receive all surveys by the end of May 2019</b>

<b>Activity 2.1.2</b> : Implementation of the proposals of the feasibility study in Ghar el Melh and Djerba	<b>Not on target</b>	The engineering company conducting the feasibility study identified suitable flexible techniques for the adaptation and conservation of the dunes and presented a detailed study of the solutions used in soft techniques. These proposals were presented at the CoPIL meeting held on Wednesday 31 October 2018 in Ghar El Melh; A meeting with the fishermen of Ghar El Melh took place on 13 December 2018 to answer their questions in order to ensure the ownership and the acceptance of these solutions.
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b> : Setting up Ganivelles at the bottom of the arrow of Ras R'Mel along a kilometer	<b>Completed</b>	Aymen Kilani is preparing a follow-up protocol
<b>Total 2.1</b>		
<b>Output 2.2: Coastal aquifer water management and savings practices in both project areas are improved to avoid saltwater intrusion resulting from sea level rise.</b>		
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b> : Conducting a specific study on coastal water resources and the impact of SLR	<b>On target</b>	Final version of deliverable 2 "phase 1 / phase 2" received on 13 December 2018 .The draft version of deliverable 3 "phase 3 / phase 4" received on 22 February 2019 (the project team has already sent its comments to the EC) . Improved version received on 29 April 2019. The workshops for the presentation of the results of phase 3 and 4 will take place the week of 24 June 2019.
<b>Activity 2.2.2</b> : Expertise for the integration of fisheries, agriculture, agri-tourism, tourist fishing and agro-biology in the adaptation activities at the project sites	<b>Completed</b>	The regional validation workshops were held on: 21 March for the site of Ghar El Melh, 22 March for the site Kalâat El Andalous, 18 March 2019 for Djerba.
<b>Total 2.2</b>		
<b>Output 2.3 : Technical capacities and budgets are set up for the new introduced coastal adaptation practices</b>		
<b>Activity 2.3.1</b> : Exchange of knowledge, practices and transfer of innovative technological skills	<b>Marginally on target</b>	Some proposals have been identified but there is no concrete implementation yet.
<b>Activity 2.3.2</b> : Assistance for monitoring parameters and indicators related to physical oceanography	<b>Not on target</b>	It is proposed to carry out these two activities with the INSTM. Communication established with the representatives of INSTM to progress with these activities. The ToRs are completed.
<b>Activity 2.3.3</b> : International expertise for the design and management of oceanographic, topographic and bathymetric data databases	<b>Not on target</b>	Following discussions with the CNP: it is proposed to carry out these two activities with INSTM (Contacts are made with Bechir Bejaoui to take the lead on these tasks at the INSTM level)
<b>Activity 2.3.4</b> : Servicing and maintenance of oceanographic monitoring equipment	<b>On target</b>	<b>Mission in progress</b>
<b>Total 2.3</b>		
<b>Output 2.4 : Coastal risk monitoring and early warning mechanisms focused on SLR-induced erosion and urban flooding are developed</b>		

<b>Activity 2.4.1</b> : Recruitment of an expert group for climate risk assessment and for the design of an emergency response plan at the two project sites	<b>On target</b>	A second field mission took place from 03 to 14 February 2019. A meeting was held with the M&E Program Officer at UNDP on 14 February 2019. A meeting was held on 22 April 2019
<b>Activity 2.4.2</b> : Establishment of an early warning system against extreme events, coastal flood and floods	<b>Marginally on target</b>	Expert recruited for the preparation of the ToRs. The project plans to carry out this activity with the INM and despite the working session held at the INM on 31 October 2018 in the presence of the GD, the feedback remains rather limited regarding the elements of the ToRS already prepared in a draft version.
<b>Activity 2.4.3</b> : Scaling study of adaptation actions (Prefeasibility & feasibility)	<b>On target</b>	Mission in progress : expert Jose C. Borrero (status of progress unknown as Mr Borreros start date was delayed to after the MTR mission (May 2019)
<b>Output 3 : Innovative and sustainable economic instruments to accelerate the adoption and the scaling up of the set-up coastal adaptation measures</b>		
<b>Output 3.1 : The investment mechanisms for the adaptation of coastal communities are developed and implemented in the two project regions with the participation of key operators in tourism (in Djerba) and farmers (in the northwestern Gulf of Tunis)</b>		
<b>Activity 3.1.1</b> : National expertise and workshops on how to create grants for communities and NGOs to help them implement small coastal adaptation projects	<b>On target</b>	
<b>Activity 3.1.2.1</b> : Implementation of adaptation projects by NGOs	<b>On target</b>	The CSOs have started to implement their activities with the assistance and monitoring of the project team from the signing date of the MoU, on 18 December 2018. Payment of the advances on 4 March 2019 and for CAP Bizerte on 11 March 2019.
<b>Activity 3.1.2.2</b> : Support to NGOs for the integration of women in their projects and communication about GENDER in adaptation to CC	<b>On target</b>	ToRs completed, sent to procurement request
<b>Activity 3.1.3</b> : Study and workshops on the potential of Palmivelles green employment	<b>Marginally on target</b>	RFP 2019-02 : Assessment of the potential of green jobs in the field of adaptation of coastal areas to climate change in Tunisia and feasibility studies of coastal dune fixation projects in pilot sites Publication in progress: from 8 January to 19 February 2019: Extension made until 5 March 2019. Evaluation the week of 8 April 2019, evaluation completed
<b>Output 3.2 : 2 innovative financing instruments are introduced and existing funding mechanisms from national sources are improved to support coastal adaptation</b>		
<b>Activity 3.2.1.</b> : International expertise for economic and institutional assessment of coastal adaptation to climate change in Tunisia	<b>Not on target</b>	Contract formulation in progress
<b>Activity 3.2.2</b> : International expertise to analyze financing mechanisms for coastal adaptation to climate change. Situational analysis and opportunities for Tunisia	<b>Not on target</b>	Publication made from 10 January 2019 to 21 February 2019. 3 tenders received, evaluation completed

ANNEX XIII. ANNUAL WORK PLAN FOR 2019

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		T1	T2	T3	T4			Funding Source	Budget Description
Project outcome : Promote innovative adaptation strategies, technologies and financing options to address the additional risks due to climate change on populations and the key socio-economic sectors in the most vulnerable coastal areas in Tunisia.									
Output 1: Institutional capacities to plan and respond to increased risks due to CC in coastal areas are improved									
<b>Output 1.1:</b>  Regulations and enforcement mechanisms governing the use of coastal areas are strengthened to incorporate climate risks.  <b>Baseline data:</b>  1.1.1     2 legal and regulatory mechanisms (management of the maritime public domain/MPD, ICZM Protocol) are analysed to take into account the risks related to CC.	<b>Activity 1.1.1 :</b>  Preparation of the study about the management of MPD to take into consideration the impact of climate change on the coast	X	X	X		APAL/DGAT/  DGSAM/DLJ	SCCF  62180	72100  Contractual services Company	46,000
1.1.2     Absence of a coordination mechanism for projects, strategies and programs involving the coastal zone at the national and regional levels	<b>Activity 1.1.1.1:</b>  Preparation of a study on the structural, organizational and financial management reform of the Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral		X	X	X	APAL	SCCF  62180	72100  Contractual services Company	50,000
1.1.3     141 representatives of local partners, professional bodies and civil society at the project sites are									

1.1.4	trained to take into account CC in ICZM. <b>0</b> Absence of an operational triangular cooperation agreement.	<b>Activity 1.1.2:</b>  Preparation of the National ICZM Strategy. Creation of a national inter-ministerial platform to coordinate coastal projects	X	X	X	X	APAL	SCCF  62180	72100  Contractual services company	92,000
<b>Indicators:</b>										
1.1.1	Number of programs/legal frameworks/regulatory framework incorporating the consideration of climate risks.							SCCF  62180	75700  Training, Workshops & Conferences	20,000
1.1.2	Existence of a national inter-sectoral ICZM platform promoting the adaptation of coastal zones.									
1.1.3	Number of beneficiaries (members of associations/NGOs, representatives of regional institutions aware through information and training activities of CC and the role of women in resilience.	<b>Activity 1.1.3:</b>  Regulatory analysis of land use planning in CATU taking CC into consideration	X	X	X		APAL/DGAT	SCCF  62180	71300  National Expert	25,000
1.1.4	Number of operational triangular cooperation initiatives.	<b>Activity 1.1.4:</b>  Support to technical guidelines to integrate CC into the environmental assessment process		X	X	X	APAL/ANPE	SCCF  62180	72100  Contractual services Company	50,000
<b>Targets 2019:</b>										
1.1.1	<b>3</b> legal and regulatory mechanisms (management of the maritime public domain/MPD, ICZM Protocol/Environmental Impact Assessment/ EIA) are proposed to take into account the risks related to CC.	<b>Activity 1.1.5:</b>  Expertise for mentoring NGOs in setting up adaptation to CC activities	X	X	X	X	APAL	SCCF  62180	71300  National Expert	4,000
1.1.2	<b>1</b> A national inter-sectoral platform on ICZM is proposed to coordinate coastal projects.									
1.1.3	<b>80</b> additional cadres from local partners, professional bodies and civil society at the project site are trained to include CC in ICZM.							SCCF  62180	75700  Training, Workshops & Conferences	4,000
1.1.4	Accelerate the operationalization of the South-South and triangular cooperation agreements.									

							SCCF 62180	71600 Travel	2,000
	<b>Activity 1.1.6:</b> Expertise for the implementation of the project communication plan		X	X		APAL	SCCF 62180	71300 National expert	5,000
	<b>Activity 1.1.7:</b> Implementation of the communication plan	X	X	X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual services company	70,000
	<b>Activity 1.1.8:</b> Support to the lagoon house	X	X	X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180	74100 Works	40,000
	<b>Activity 1.1.9:</b> Technical expertise to support the project activities and to hold a <b>regional conference</b> on ICZM and adaptation to CC		X	X		APAL/PNUD	SCCF 62180  SCCF 62180  SCCF 62180	71300 National Expert  75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences  71600 Travel	5,500  24,500  3,500

	<b>Activity 1.1.10:</b>  Training for local partners on CC integration		X	X	X	APAL/PNUD	SCCF  62180	71300  National Expert	35,000       5,000
	<b>Activity 1.1.11:</b>  Building Intervention Capacities of APAL Regional Representations		X	X		APAL/PNUD	SCCF  62180	72200  Equipment and Furniture	10,000
	<b>Activity 1.1.12</b> Identify and initiate the South-South and triangular cooperation options		X	X	X	APAL/PNUD	SCCF  62180	75700  Training, Workshops & Conferences     71600  Travel	6,000       4,000
<b>Output 1.2:</b>  Climate risk assessment is introduced for at least four planning authorities (APAL and two regional directorates, the Office of Tourism and the regional governorates)  <b>Baseline data:</b>	<b>Activity 1.2.1.1:</b> Preparation of SDAZS of Djerba and two PACs	X	X	X	X	APAL/DGAT	SCCF  62180	72100  Contractual services company    75700  Training, Workshops & Conferences	120,000       10,000



<p><b>1.2.1</b> 0 (No planning document at the 2 project sites takes into account the risks due to CC and erosion.)</p> <p><b>1.2.2</b> Coastal planning authorities do not systematically have climate risk assessment capabilities and economic tools for coastal adaptation in their planning.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p>	<p><b>Activity 1.2.1.2:</b> Preparation of the plans of beaches land-use for the municipalities of the project</p>		X	X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual services Company	70,000
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2</b></p> <p>Training of <b>40 local decision-makers and parliamentarians</b> on integrating CC into the planning processes and on the economic adaptation tools</p>		X	X		APAL/PNUD	SCCF 62180  SCCF 62180	71300 National Expert  75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences	4,000  2,000
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b></p> <p>The capacities of the coastal observatory in terms of data collection and processing is strengthened through the acquisition of specific software and equipment.</p> <p><b>Baseline data:</b></p> <p><b>1.3.1</b> Absence of a five-year plan for the SIAD (Information and Decision Support System).</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.3.1 :</b> Topographic and bathymetric surveys using the high resolution airborne LIDAR technique for the simulation of the impact of SLR</p>	X	X	X		APAL/CNCT	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual service company	417,000
	<p><b>Activity 1.3.1.1:</b></p> <p>The acquisition of a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the island of Djerba</p>	X	X	X		APAL	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual service company	10,000

1.3.2	Lack of tools for CC risk assessment.	<b>Activity 1.3.2.1:</b>			X	X	APAL	SCCF	71300	20,000
<b>Indicators:</b>		Preparation of a plan for analysing and processing coastal monitoring data and development of adaptation indicators						62180	National Expert	
1.3.1	Existence of a five-year plan for the SIAD.	<b>Activity 1.3.2.2:</b>		X	X		APAL/PNUD	SCCF	71300	10,000
1.3.2	Existence of modelling tools at the SIAD level	Support to the integration of the SDGs 11, 13 and 14						62180	National Expert	
<b>Targets 2019:</b>		<b>Activity 1.3.3:</b>	X	X			APAL	SCCF	71300	5,000
1.3.1	A detailed action plan for the next 5 years of the SIAD and for the improvement of its operation is developed	Recruitment of a group of experts to prepare a detailed action plan for the next 5 years of the SIAD and to improve its operation						62180	National Expert	
1.3.2	The SIAD (Information and Decision Support System) is operational									
<b>Total Output 1</b>										1171,500\$
<b>Output 2 : Resilience to climate change in priority coastal areas improved through the implementation and the dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures</b>										
<b>Output 2.1:</b>		<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b>	X	X	X		APAL	SCCF	72100	30,000
	Long-term protection and climate change risk mitigation techniques are introduced in the north-western regions of the Gulf of Tunis and on the island of Djerba	Specific feasibility study to define the technical interventions for adaptation to CC						62180	Contractual services company	
<b>Baseline data:</b>									75700	
2.1.1	The identification of the so-called soft techniques to be implemented							SCCF	Training, Workshops & Conferences	1,000
								62180		

<p>2.1.2 at the project sites to combat climate risks is carried out.</p> <p><b>0.5 KM</b> of coast at Djerba is identified and topo surveys carried out to begin the interventions of remediation of the dunes.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>2.1.1 Number of the so-called soft techniques to be implemented at the project sites to combat climate risks</p> <p>2.1.2 Linear of <b>40 km of coastline and benefiting 150 000 inhabitants</b> (Ghar El Melh and Djerba) benefiting from proposals for the preservation of public space and the natural ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Targets 2019:</b></p> <p>2.1.1 The sizing of the so-called soft techniques to be implemented at the project sites to combat climate risks is carried out.</p> <p>2.1.2 An additional <b>4 km</b> of coastline (Ghar El Melh and Djerba) benefit from innovative proposals for the preservation of the public space and the natural coastal linear ecosystems.</p>	<p><b>Activity 2.1.1.1:</b></p> <p>Topo-bathymetric surveys at the northern coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the eastern coast of Djerba..</p>	X	X			APAL	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual services company	9,000
	<p><b>Activity 2.1.2:</b></p> <p>Implementation of the proposals of the feasibility study in Ghar el Melh and Djerba</p>			X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180	74100 Works	481,314
	<p><b>Activity 2.1.3:</b></p> <p>Setting up Ganivelles at the bottom of the arrow of Ras R'Mel along a kilometre</p>	X	X			APAL	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual services company	40,000
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b></p> <p>Coastal aquifer water management and savings practices in both project areas are improved to avoid saltwater intrusion resulting from sea-level rise.</p> <p><b>Baseline data:</b></p> <p>2.2.1 <b>0</b> (In the north-western part of the Gulf of Tunis the majority of the land (2300ha) is irrigated by the Medjerda inflow and the hotels in Djerba are lightly exploiting unconventional water resources.)</p>	<p><b>Activity 2.2.1:</b> Conducting a specific study on coastal water resources and the impact of SLR</p>	X	X	X	X	APAL/DGRE/ MA/ONAS	SCCF 62180  SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual services company  75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences  71400	57,500   1,000



2.2.3	An analysis of the agro-fishery potential is carried out.								
<b>Output 2.3:</b>  Technical capacities and budgets are set up for the new introduced coastal adaptation practices  <b>Baseline data:</b>  2.3.1      2 (APAL has an incomplete network of buoys and tide gauges that support the non-operational SIAD.)  <b>Indicators:</b>  2.3.1      Level of operationalization of the climate risk monitoring and evaluation network.  <b>Targets 2019:</b>	<b>Activity 2.3.1:</b> Exchange of knowledge, practices and transfer of innovative technological skills	X	X	X	X	APAL	SCCF  62180	71600  Travel	10,000
							SCCF  62180	75700  Training, Workshops & Conferences	10,000
	<b>Activity 2.3.2:</b>  Assistance for monitoring parameters and indicators related to physical oceanography		X	X	X	APAL/INSTM	SCCF  62180	71200  International Expert	25,000

2.3.1 <b>3</b> (The climate risk monitoring and evaluation network is operational).	<b>Activity 2.3.3 :</b> International expertise for the design and management of oceanographic, topographic and bathymetric data databases		X	X		APAL/INSTM	SCCF 62180	71200 International Expert	20,000
	<b>Activity 2.3.4 :</b> Servicing and maintenance of oceanographic monitoring equipment	X		X		APAL	SCCF 62180	73 400 Rental & Maintenance of Equipment	31,000
<b>Output 2.4:</b>  Coastal risk monitoring and early warning mechanisms focused on SLR-induced erosion and urban flooding are developed  <b>Baseline data:</b>  2.4.1 <b>0</b> (There are no adaptive coastal management monitoring and evaluation systems.) 2.4.2 The disaster response plan due to climate change at the two project sites is non-existent.  <b>Indicators:</b>  2.4.1 Number of parameters related to coastal adaptation management being monitored. 2.4.2 Existence of a disaster response plan due to climate change at the two project sites.  <b>Targets 2019:</b>  2.4.1 at least <b>2</b> adaptive management parameters of the coast are identified and monitored.	<b>Activity 2.4.1 :</b> Recruitment of an expert group for climate risk assessment and for the design of an emergency response plan at the two project sites	X	X	X		APAL	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual services Company	185,000
							SCCF 62180	75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences	5,000
	<b>Activity 2.4.2:</b> Establishment of an early warning system against extreme events, coastal flood and floods			X	X	APAL/INM	SCCF 62180	72100 Contractual services company	28,000
							SCCF 62180	75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences	2,000

2.4.2	A climate change emergency response plan is developed for both project sites.	<b>Activity 2.4.3:</b> Scaling study of adaptation actions (Prefeasibility & feasibility)		X	X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180	71200 International Expert	330,000
								TRAC 04000	71200 International Expert	6,284
								SCCF 62180	75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences	2,000
<b>Total Output 2</b>										<b>1315,098\$</b>
<b>Output 3: Innovative and sustainable economic instruments to accelerate the adoption and the scaling up of the set-up coastal adaptation measures</b>										
<b>Output 3.1:</b>  The investment mechanisms for the adaptation of coastal communities are developed and implemented in the two project regions with the participation of key operators in tourism (in Djerba) and farmers (in the north-western Gulf of Tunis)  <b>Baseline data:</b>  <b>3.1.1</b> 5 partnerships with NGOs are established  <b>3.1.2</b> Very few grant modalities for NGOs and associations for the implementation		<b>Activity 3.1.1:</b> National expertise and workshops on how to create grants for communities and NGOs to help them implement small coastal adaptation projects	X	X	X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180	71300 National Expert	13,000
								SCCF 62180	75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences	3,000

<p>of coastal adaptation and coast remediation activities</p> <p><b>3.1.3</b> Women are very little involved in adaptation activities</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>3.1.1 Number of inhabitants involved in the NGOs activities</p> <p>3.1.2 Existence of grant modalities for communities and NGOs to help them implement small coastal adaptation projects</p> <p>3.1.3 Number of NGOs leading adaptation actions involving gender (women)</p> <p><b>Targets 2019:</b></p> <p>3.1.1 <b>05</b> Partnerships with NGOs are established and the implementation of their projects is carried out.</p> <p>3.1.2 At least <b>1</b> investment mechanism for NGOs and associations is developed to support them in implementing adaptation activities;</p> <p>3.1.3 Each NGO carries out at least one gender-related activity.</p>	<p><b>Activity 3.1.2.1:</b></p> <p>Implementation of adaptation projects by NGOs</p>		X	X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180	72400 Grant	169,000
	<p><b>Activity 3.1.2.2:</b></p> <p>Support to NGOs for the integration of women in their projects and communication about GENDER in adaptation to CC</p>		X	X	X	APAL	SCCF 62180  SCCF 62180	71300 National Expert  75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences	10,000  3,000



	<b>Activity 3.1.3:</b>  Study and workshops on the potential of Palmivelles green employment		X			APAL/  Direction DD	SCCF  62180   SCCF  62180   SCCF  62180   Contribution of the green economy study (Direction DD- parallel funding)	71300  National Expert   75700  Training, Workshops & Conferences   71400  Contractual service individual   Contribution Parallel funding	15,000          2,000          10,000       30,000
<b>Output 3.2:</b>  2innovative financing instruments are introduced and existing funding mechanisms from national sources are improved to support coastal adaptation  <b>Baseline data:</b>  3.2.1 There is no strategy that provides guidance on how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation  <b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Activity 3.2.1 :</b> International expertise for economic and institutional assessment of coastal adaptation to climate change in Tunisia		X	X	X	APAL	SCCF  62180   SCCF  62180	72100  Contractual service companies   75700  Training, Workshops & Conferences	135,000       10,000

3.2.1	Existence of a strategy for mobilizing funds for CC adaptation	<b>Activity 3.2.2</b>		X	X	X	APAL	SCCF	71200	91,061
	<b>Targets 2019:</b>	International expertise to analyse the financing mechanisms for coastal adaptation to climate change. Situational analysis and opportunities for Tunisia						62180	International Expert	
3.2.1	1 strategy for mobilizing and managing environmental and CC adaptation funds is proposed.							SCCF	71400	35,000
								62180	Contractual service Individual	
								SCCF	75700	3,000
								62180	Training, Workshops & Conferences	
<b>Total Output 3 :</b>										529,061\$
<b>Management and monitoring of the project</b>										
<b>Project MANAGEMENT UNIT:</b>	Mid-term review mission of the project SCCF		X	X		PNUD			71200	20,500
The project is well conducted and its results are achieved at the end of its life cycle									International Expert	
<b>Baseline data:</b>	Project Management Unit							SCCF	71400	32,000
NA	Quarterly review							62180	Contractual service individual	
<b>Indicators:</b>										
4.1 Periodic reports and project monitoring tools are submitted in a timely manner by UNDP and the donor	Mid-term and final evaluation of the project									
4.2 Two COPIL meetings are organized										

<b>4.3</b> Minutes of COPIL meetings and field visit report <b>Targets 20193:</b>  <b>4.1</b> At least two meetings of the COPIL organized; <b>4.2</b> At least 4 field and monitoring visits to the project zones	Field visit (transport, etc.)	X	X	X	X	APAL/PNUD	SCCF 62180	71600 Travel	2,000
	Follow-up meetings, CoPIL						SCCF 62180	75700 Training, Workshops & Conferences	5,000
	Operation of the Project Management Unit	X	X			APAL/PNUD	SCCF 62180	72500 Supplies	1,000
							SCCF 62180	72400 Communication&Audio Visual Equipment	2,000
						SCCF 62180	72200 Equipment and Furniture	5,000	
	Direct Project cost (UNDP)	X	X	X	X	PNUD	SCCF 62180	74999 UNDP Cost Recovery Charges	22,500
Total management and monitoring of the project									90,000 \$
Total									3 105,659 \$

