

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**SCCF Tunisia: Vulnerable coastal areas**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4697 |
| GEF ID | 5105 |
| Title | Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia |
| Country(ies) | Tunisia, Tunisia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| 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. |

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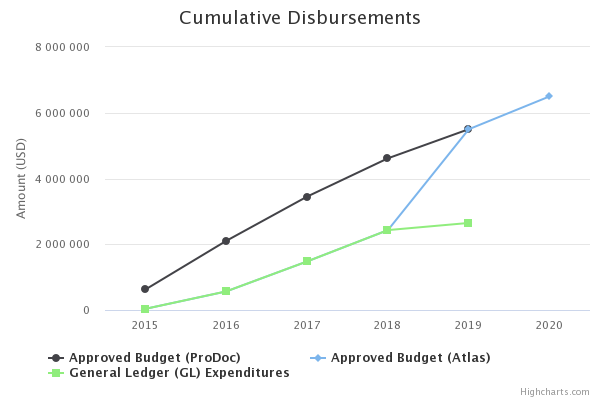
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **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** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.Amount of public funds mobilised to support coastal adaptation | Tunisia’s 2008 SNC coastal study indicated that the economic impact of climate change related SLR on agriculture and tourism is expected to cost 0.63% of the GDP/year, or approximately US$1 billion. The current national coastal protection budget is limited at 10.4 m USD. This budget is being used to support site-specific projects, using predominantly hard engineering interventions, to reduce coastal erosion. Current interventions do not consider the use of an integrated approach to adapt to climate change (e.g., holistic watershed thinking or a Whole of Systems approach).    1. BASELINE: Limited domestic financing mechanisms for coastal adaptation exist and no financing exists on regional and local levels    Furthermore, the issues of coastal erosion, submersion, salinization and flooding are exacerbated by a limited number of applied coastal adaptation responses which take into account the long-term implications of CC. Diversified, locally-sourced and environmentally-friendly coastal protection technologies are required. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.TARGET: By the end of the project, a disbursement of at least 10 m USD is accrued from public sources and earmarked for coastal adaptation | 15% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved.  The evidence of project progress is outlined below:  National funds were mobilized for coastal protection; In 2017 (during the reporting year) the government allocated, through APAL, a budget of 3 million dinars to coastal protection and innovative interventions. Approximately 33% of the total budget allocated to APAL was devoted to protection interventions.  In addition, as part of the compliance with the new National finance law, APAL obtained 3 million dinars, of which approximately 70 %, is devoted to coastal protection studies and field works, using innovative techniques. techniques - precisely the areas that the SCCF project has been advocating for.  The national budget is supplemented by other funds from the donors, such as KFW, which for 2018 has earmarked, 17 million dinars for the implementation of adaptation solutions.This focuses in particular on soft techniques, including those recommended by the SCCF project.  These studies and protective interventions require updated and reliable data that the oceanographic monitoring network is now systematically providing (this includes the buoy and 3 tide gauges procured by the SCCF project).  In order to ensure the sustainability of these investments and guarantee continuous data supply, the project has completed significant work to persuade the national partner – APAL - to include a line item for approximately US$400,000 to cover maintenance and operations costs of oceanographic monitoring equipment in the national budget for 2017 and 2018.  However, in 2018, the establishment of the maintenance contract by APAL was delayed due to administrative difficulties encountered (obtaining the necessary authorizations) for the deployment of the entire oceanographic network in the sea. To avoid any eventual risks such as equipment damage or lost guarantee, the equipment procured within the project (namely 3 tide gauges and 1 buoy) has benefited from an extension of the maintenance period until November 2018. | 44,7% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved.  The evidence of project progress is outlined below:  The total cumulative budget allocated to coastal protection and innovative interventions is more than 4,47 Million $.  In 2017, 1,03 Million $ was dedicated to coastal protection and earmarked for adaptation  In 2018, 0,72 Million $ was devoted to field works, using innovative techniques to fight against coastal erosion;  In 2019, the Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) obtained more than 1,37 Million $, of which about 90%, is dedicated to the management of the coastline (finance law of 2019)  Indeed, more than 1,23 Million $ are devoted to rehabilitation works of the beaches and fight against the erosion with Raf Raf in NW of the Gulf of Tunis and in Sousse. 0,343 Million $ already disbursed and the remaining 0.86 Million $ are currently being assigned by the Ministry of Finance to APAL in 2019.  In addition, APAL endowed with 1.48 Million $ (considered as national budget) to carry out the implementation of interventions on the coast of the tourist zone of El Kantaoui in Sousse (a loan guaranteed by KFW to the Tunisian Government).  The Tunisian Government is continuing to invest in coastal protection works against the coastal erosion to better adapt to CC risks. The project confirmed through the feasibility study that the soft techniques used till today such as Ganivelles, Palmivels, replenishments, Geotextile stopper are efficient against erosion due to sea level rise and other climate risks. These techniques are dimensioned for both project sites and interventions are planned for implementation by the end of the current year.  These studies and protective interventions require updated and reliable data provided by the oceanographic monitoring network. The three tide gauges procured by the SCCF project in December 2016 are operational and provide a continuous flow of uptodate data. The data from buoys are no longer received. Some administrative authorizations are still pending.    In order to ensure the sustainability of these investments and guarantee continuous data supply, the project has completed significant work to persuade the national partner – APAL - to include a line item for approximately $400,000 to cover maintenance and operations costs of oceanographic monitoring equipment in the national budget for 2017 and 2018.  However, in 2018, the establishment of the maintenance contract by APAL was delayed due to administrative difficulties encountered (obtaining the necessary authorizations) for the deployment of the entire oceanographic network in the sea.  To avoid any eventual risks such as equipment damage or lost guarantee, the equipment procured within the project (namely 3 tide gauges and 1 buoy) has benefited firstly from an extension of the maintenance period till November 2018 and then a second extension to November 2019. |
| 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) | 2. BASELINE: Only four hotels are employing soft protection measures to support coastal erosion (ganivelles and geotubes). However, such soft interventions are being made ad-hoc without an idea of upstream hydrological, ecological and geomorphological processes. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2. TARGET 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) | Progress towards the target is 0% overall. A considerable slowdown in inbound tourism in the country had a direct effect on the project’s limited ability to engage with the sector.  However, despite the slow progress, there is work underway towards achieving the target:  5 hoteliers participated in two training sessions and other workshops organized by the project in the target areas to ensure that resorts consider climate change risks in the implementation of their new tourism strategies. In Djerba, the Commissioner of Tourism was invited to participate in a discussion meeting around the impact of climate change on the Island.  This effort also identified key adaptation initiatives and began to involve hoteliers and NGOs to implement them as pilots within the project framework.  During the reporting year, PSC decided to expand the scope of target sectors and engage with fisheries and agriculture. Following this decision, the project team has initiated a study to identify 1200 fishermen of which 70 also practice a small-scale farming, to implement climate risk reduction measures. | Progress towards the target is 10%.  .  From 2015 to 2017 a considerable slowdown in tourism activities in the country was witnessed and had a direct effect on the project’s limited ability to engage the tourism sector. In 2017/2018, 5 hoteliers participated in two training sessions and other workshops organized by the project in the target areas to ensure that resorts consider climate change risks in the implementation of their new tourism strategies    In the current PIR period (2018-19) the project involved the hoteliers and the Regional Tourism Commission in Djerba in the 03 consultations and activities carried out at the regional level in relation with the spatial planning of the beaches of Djerba island (the SDAZS and the coastal development plan). It was an opportunity for them to better understand the proposals for planned interventions aiming at protecting their beaches by considering the climate change risks.    Moreover, the assessment of climate risks carried out by the project shows clearly that the surfaces of hotel complexes in the island of Djerba are affected by the submersion hazard representing 449 ha out of a total of 845 ha which represents 53% of the hotel surfaces.    These figures have strongly sensitized the hoteliers of the possible economic losses envisaged.    The ongoing feasibility study aiming at defining the technical interventions in terms of adaptation to CC has already identified and presented to the hoteliers, who participate in the discussions around this study, a wide range of soft engineering interventions.    The approach covers all beaches: the public and the private ones in front of the hotel complexes.  The locations of future interventions for the implementation of the proposed solutions are identified considering the risk assessment carried out within the project. This work identified and characterized the submersion, erosion and flood risks in the two pilot sites.      These recommended interventions are scheduled to be jointly implemented starting from 2021 by the national (public) structures and hoteliers so that the intervention will be beneficial in addressing the impacts of the coastal erosion.      As mentioned in the last reporting report, to overcome the delay recorded in this activity and following the decision of PSC to expand the scope of target sectors and engage the fisheries and agriculture sectors, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has conducted a study to identify 1200 fishermen, among whom 70 practice also a small-scale farming, to implement climate risk reduction measures.    Through a survey conducted within the reporting period from August to October 2018, the study has notably made it possible to:  • Assess the vulnerability levels of this targeted population;  • Accompany the population in the identification of the most appropriate adaptation options to improve their resilience and the resilience of the territories and resources on which they depend.  Based on objective chosen indicators, these options were prioritized and were integrated into a realistic action plan throughout three workshops held on the:  - 2nd of October 2018 for the site of Ghar El Melh;  - 11th of October 2018 for Djerba island;  - 12th of November 2018 for the site of Kalaât El Andalous.  The regional validation workshops for the action plan were held on:   18th of March 2019 for Djerba;   21st of March 2019 for Ghar El Melh;   22nd of March 2019 for Kalâat El Andalous. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas is improved** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 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). | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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 | 70% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.  Two draft legal documents that govern coastal management have been targeted by the project for embedding the climate risk considerations and adaptation strategies: The Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) and the Environment Code (CE). Necessary amendments to embed SLR and coastal protection strategies have been made. The two legal draft documents are ready to be submitted to the People’s Assembly for approval  The project facilitated a partnership agreement between APAL and the Land-Use and Planning Department (DGAT) that aims to enhance the collaboration in the implementation of spatial planning activities related to the project.    The project team also identified a third regulatory document for embedding climate change risks and adaptation priorities: the Maritime Public Domain (DPM) regulations. These are currently under a review and revision process and the selection of a consulting firm to undertake this work is ongoing.    In addition, the project team is beginning to work on revisions to Tunisia’s Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) directives.    In close consultation with the National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPE), which has the mandate to assess the Environmental Impact Assessment studies, it was decided that the SCCF project will assist in the integration of climate considerations at the level of project environmental assessment tools (Guidelines, database, outreach documents, etc.). In addition, it was agreed that the project will support the ANPE in the performance assessment of the EIA system related to coastal projects, taking into account the analysis of climate risks and adaptation needs. | 85% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.  Two draft legal documents that govern coastal management have been targeted by the project for embedding the climate risk considerations and adaptation strategies: The Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) and the Environment Code (CE)  With the support of the project, necessary amendments to embed SLR and coastal protection strategies have been made in both documents. In particular, the draft legal document related to the “Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) is incorporating climate change risks (CC) in coastal areas.  This document is currently under discussion between the different public institutions necessary for validation before submission to the Council of Ministers and to the People's Assembly for approval.  Regarding the Environment Code (CE), the up dated version incorporating the adjustments related to cc risks is steel at the level of the technical and legal department of the ministry of local affairs and environment and no progress is recorded.  The project facilitated a partnership agreement between APAL and the Land-Use and Planning Department (DGAT) that aims to enhance the collaboration in the implementation of spatial planning activities related to the project. In a spirit of continuity, the PMU continues to adopt the participative approach. The PMU is still providing the necessary support for the DGAT to facilitate the participatory approach involving local stakeholder, decision makers and the municipal officials in the discussions around the development axes of spatial planning activities in Djerba island.  A technical expertise in spatial planning is being made available for the benefit of the Ministry of Equipment, Housing and land planning (General Unit of Spatial Planning) to provide a detailed and critical analysis of the specific section related to the territorial development. The process is underway to better integrate climate risks at the level of the Code of spatial planning and Urbanism (CATU) which is currently being reviewed and a new draft version is proposed.  The project team also identified a third regulatory document for embedding climate change risks and adaptation priorities which is the Maritime Public Domain (DPM) regulations.  A deep diagnosis and analysis of the legal and institutional framework in relation with the management of the DPM is made. To date, a proposal is elaborated for the revision of the legal and / or regulatory texts embedding the climate change risks on the coast.  A workshop for the discussion of this analysis in the presence of all concerned took place on January 25th 2019.  In addition, the project team is working on revisions to Tunisia’s Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) directives:  The project continues to exchange with the National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPE) which has the mandate to assess the Environmental Impact Assessments about the support that can be provided to integrate CC into the environmental assessment process.  The Project Management Unit is collaborating with the representative of the ANPE in the steering committee to concretize the process of integrating the climate change risks.  Work supporting the restructuring of APAL is ongoing:  The TORs related to “the structural, organizational and financial management reform of the Coastal Protection and Development Agency” are being prepared and will be published by October 2019.  The project is supporting APAL to set out an institutional restructuring programme to enhance its mandate and internal capacities.  Hence, to produce a new business plan and mandate (under the heading of a Strategic Action Plan incorporating a new Operations Manual). It is known that this process may be quite slow (beyond the end of the project implementation period) so, it is proposed that this recommendation should be linked to the upcoming new national Five-Year development Plan. |
| 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 UNESO-IHP.) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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 | Progress towards the target is 10% to date. The ICZM inter-ministerial platform has not been set up yet. Preparatory works leading up to this are ongoing.  The project team is supporting the government in setting up a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform, which will enable coastal projects to be coordinated and resources used more effectively and efficiently. The ICZM platform will facilitate decision making on sustainable coastal development balancing decisions with potential socio-economic benefits.  The following key actions have been taken to achieve this target: The project team is proactively engaged in supporting the ICZM protocol ratification. Advocacy work conducted through the legal department of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment for the ratification of the ICZM Protocol has involved all concerned sectors and government stakeholders working on coastal management. The project organized two national advocacy workshops during the reporting year with a high level of political participation from the People’s Assembly and all key stakeholders needed to constitute ICZM platform participation and protocol implementation. In addition, during the reporting period, the project completed an assessment of policy, legal and institutional frameworks in relation to coastal management. This assessment will underpin the preparation of a long term National ICZM Strategy.  The contracting process related to the study “Development of the National ICZM Strategy” is underway.  The main objective of this study is to:  • Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the current coastal management system;  • Establish the foundation for the national strategy for integrated coastal zone management, taking into account of the effects of climate change;  • Establish a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform. This body will enable coastal projects to be coordinated and resources to be wisely used.    In parallel and within the framework of this study, two Coastal Development Plans (PAC) are being elaborated at the level of the two pilot sites of the project. These two PAC will allow the concrete implementation of the principles of the Mediterranean ICZM protocol at the scale of the target territories. They will focus on coastline management in a CC context. In the start up of the Works related to PAC a discussion have been conducted with the relevant representatives on December 2017.has allowed to identify the expected results from such a planning document. | Progress towards the target is 50% to date.  The project team is supporting the government in setting up a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform, which will enable coastal projects to be coordinated and resources used more effectively and efficiently. The ICZM platform will facilitate decision making on sustainable coastal development balancing decisions with potential socio-economic benefits.  The following key actions have been taken to achieve this target:    The project Management Unit team is proactively engaged in supporting the ICZM protocol ratification and in the creation of the ICZM inter-ministerial platform.  All stakeholders on the coast as well as all concerned sectors are involved in the exchange for the finalization of the design of this platform. This platform will facilitate decision making on sustainable coastal development balancing decisions with potential socio-economic benefit.  During the current PIR period the national actors concerned by the ICZM platform are identified and an advocacy is conducted within the framework of the consultation around the ICZM national strategy (2 workshops were held) to be an active part of the platform.  Concerning the ratification of the ICZM Protocol an advocacy work continues to be conducted through the legal department of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment for involving all concerned sectors and government stakeholders working on coastal management.  The project organized two national advocacy workshops during 2017-2018 with a high level of political participation from the People’s Assembly and all key stakeholders needed to constitute ICZM platform participation and protocol implementation. In addition, during 2017-18, the project completed an assessment of policy, legal and institutional frameworks in relation to coastal management. This assessment will underpin the preparation of a long term National ICZM Strategy.    Also, with the legal department of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, a strategy is established for advocacy for the ratification of the ICZM Protocol involving all concerned actors intervening in the coast either by the development planning and the spatial management, the resources management (Agriculture, fisheries..), the Tourism.., the NGOs and the Assembly of the Representative of the People.    In 2018/2019 the process has recorded a slow down at the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, currently the ratification file is sent to the Prime Ministry to be subject to a Council of Ministers. Then, it will be sent to the Assembly of People's Representatives for ratification.    Furthermore, a legal expert completed an assessment of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks in relation with coastal management. This assessment will underpin the preparation of a long-term National ICZM Strategy.    Furthermore, in June 2018, a bureau of studies was recruited for the development of the study “Development of the National ICZM Strategy” and the creation of an international platform to coordinate coastal projects. The first phase of participatory diagnosis with all stakeholders was finalized in march 2019.  Workshops for a participatory update of the diagnosis for the development of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management were held as follow:  • Segment 1: Extreme North: took place on 08th and 09th January 2019 in Bizerte;  • Segment 2: Grand Tunis and Nabeul held on 23rd and 24th of January 2019 in Tunis;  • Segment 3: Sousse, Monastir and Mahdia held on 29 th and 30th of January 2019 in Sousse;  • Segment 4: Golfe de Gabes held on 27th and 28th of February 2019 in Djerba.  Coastal Development Plans (PAC) – 30% achieved  In parallel and within the framework of the study” Development of a National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Tunisia”, two Coastal Development Plans (PAC) are being elaborated at the level of the two pilot sites of the project. These two PAC will facilitate concrete implementation of the principles of the Mediterranean ICZM protocol at the scale of the target territories. They will focus on CCA coastline management. In the startup of the Works related to PAC discussion were conducted with the relevant representatives on December 2017.  An international expert will support the bureau of studies to develop the national ICZM strategy and to elaborate the (PAC).  In order to accelerate the implementation of this activity, the PMU tries to ensure the involvement of the Priority Actions Program / Regional Activity Center (PAP / RAC) to provide support to Mediterranean countries to ratify and implement the ICZM Protocol, as well as to implement the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) as part of their mission.  Contacts have been conducted PAP/RAC in 2018 and the first deliverable related to the national ICZM strategy was sent to the PAP/RAC experts for a technical feedback. Also the last received delivrable will be shared with them. The PMU plan to involve the PAP/RAC experts in the next steering committee related to this study to exchange with the participants about Mediterranean similar experience.  100% of trainings have been completed on ICZM  Three training sessions in respective project sites (Ghar El Melh, Kalaât El Andalous were conducted on July 2018 on ICZM and on the consideration of climate change risks on the development planning. |
| 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. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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) | Progress towards the target is 30% to date. A climate risk-based spatial management plan is being prepared: The spatial development plan of Djerba Island (SDAZS). Of note is the fact that this is the first Tunisian spatial planning study taking into account CC risk. The project has adopted a participatory approach by conducting broad consultations and discussions with all stakeholders involved in Djerba Island management.  In particular, the project has worked jointly with the department of Land Use and Spatial Planning (DGAT) under the Ministry of Equipment, Housing and Land Planning to define needs and expected results regarding the new planning document. This process will assess the economic and social structure of the region and identifying opportunities for development.  The inception workshop was held on May 11th, 2017 with participation from representatives of the institutions intervening on the coastal management. In addition, two training sessions in respective project sites were conducted on November 2017 on how to integrate climate change risks and adaptation priorities into regional development and spatial planning.    Four days of training sessions were attended by 65 participants representing local government. Additionally, 37 executives of the Public Service from Djerba/Medenine partners (including 25% women) and 28 government representatives from Ghar El Melh/Bizerte (including 30% women) participated.  Training for key decision-makers and technical staff on advanced coastal risk assessments related to climate change and on economic adaptation tools in coastal planning is scheduled in June and July 2018 at headquarters the governorates of Bizerte and Medenine.    Besides, a successful forum in December 2017 in the pilot site “Ghar El Melh” included more than 90 participants and was an excellent opportunity to present the project and its objectives to the local community and to raise their awareness regarding this issue.    A climate adaptation communications strategy and associated action plan have been finalized. This will help to anchor the adaptation approach to climate change risks. The next step will be the implementation of the strategy and action plan. | Progress towards the target is 50% to date.  A climate risk-based spatial management plan is being prepared. It is “The spatial development plan of Djerba island (SDAZs of Djerba). Of note is the fact that this is the first Tunisian spatial planning study taking into account CC risk. The project has adopted a participatory approach by conducting broad consultations and discussions with all stakeholders involved in Djerba Island management.  In particular, the project has worked jointly with the department of Land Use and Spatial Planning (DGAT) under the Ministry of Equipment, Housing and Land Planning to define needs and expected results regarding the new planning document. This process will assess the economic and social structure of the region and identifying opportunities for development.    Details of consultations and trainings associated with advancing this process are below.    Progress towards this SDAZs development is as follows:  - a Kick-off meeting was held on 24th of September at the DGAT and in Djerba on 28th of September 2018 with the participation of the representatives of all concerned ministries.  - The draft of the report for the first phase relating to the diagnosis and the contextual analysis was submitted on the 23rd of January 2019.  - The meeting of the Regional Steering Committee was held on the 19th of February 2019.  - The meeting of the National Steering committee was held on 13th June 2019  - A seminar will be organized in September 2019 on the theme "Challenges and issues of sustainable territorial development of the island of Djerba” in collaboration with the DGAT, the municipalities and the NGOs.  These activities have made it possible to draw up an assessment - diagnosis of the current situation, identifying the main development challenges and climate-threats the island of Djerba is exposed to, potentially affecting its sustainable development pathway while guiding the long-term 2035 plan for the future of the island.  A critical analysis and detailed diagnosis of the development actions (already carried out, in progress, or planned) is made. Also, an analysis of possible disturbances on the equilibrium of the island in the context of climate change is based on the results of the climate-risk assessment carried out by the project which showed that by 2050 the cc impacts could submerge approximately 47 ha of land, affecting long-term land use sustainability, and possible loss of infrastructure resulting in economic, strategic and environmental issues.  100% of trainings have been completed on advanced coastal risk assessments related to climate change, spatial planning, and on economic adaptation tools  The inception workshop was held on May 11th, 2017 with participation from representatives of the institutions intervening on the coastal management.  - Two training sessions in respective project sites were conducted on November 2017 on how to integrate climate change risks and adaptation priorities into regional development and spatial planning. Four days of training sessions were attended by 65 participants representing local government. Additionally, 37 executives of the Public Service from Djerba/Medenine partners (including 25% women) and 28 government representatives from Ghar El Melh/Bizerte (including 30% women) participated.  - A successful forum in December 2017 in the pilot site “Ghar El Melh” included more than 90 participants and was an excellent opportunity to present the project and its objectives to the local community and to raise their awareness.  - Training for 50 key decision-makers and 75 technical staff on advanced coastal risk assessments related to climate change, and on economic adaptation tools in coastal planning were held in June and July 2018 at headquarters the governorates of Bizerte and Medenine.    - Training for key decision-makers and technical staff on integrated management of human activities at the coastline and on the consideration of climate change risks on the development planning took place in the Bizerte governorate on the 16th of October 2018, in the governorate of Medenine on the 12th of October 2018 and in the Ariana Governorate in May 2019.  Overall, from the beginning of the project:  • 240 key decision makers and technical agents have benefited from training on adaptation tools in coastal planning  • The capacity of 500 local partners, professional bodies and civil society at the project sites were strengthened in relation with ICZM, planning for development ....  Besides, a successful side event on the” Spatial planning and coastal resilience: experiences from African and Arab countries » was held on October 9th 2018 and gathered more than 60 participants.  This side event was proposed to inform participants about the challenges of coastal planning and the best practices to strengthen coastal resilience through enabling flexible adaptation pathways with co-benefits to achieve SDGs and other national development priorities.  The side event aimed to raise awareness of policy-makers on the importance of risk-informed coastal planning to ensure that local development plans are well informed by actions to address vulnerability and reinforce resilience. This will help to mobilize stakeholders to integrate climate and disaster risks into the local development plans.  The side event achieved the following results:  o Exchanging experiences on the challenges of coastal urbanization in the context of climate change in the Arab and Africa regions;  o Raising awareness on the importance of the consideration of climate risks in the process of spatial planning in view of guaranteeing the balance and coherence of territorial occupations;  Also, the event was an opportunity to strengthen the importance of the:  o Challenges of coastal urbanization in a context of climatic risks, are well assimilated by concerned actors;  o Role of the spatial planning in considering the climate risks and guaranteeing the balance and coherence of territorial occupations is further emphasized;  o Participatory approach of the planning and the coherent and resilient land use planning for risk reduction is demonstrated.  A climate adaptation communications strategy and associated action plan have been finalized. This will help to anchor the adaptation approach to climate change risks. Currently the action plan is being implemented. Communication products were produced a film related to CC adaptation know how of small farmer in Ghar El Melh, a video about the activities to be undertaken by NGO’s within the framework of the small adaptation project financed by the SCCF project, a film on ganivelles as a soft technique implemented in Djerba island. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **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** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 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  • 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 | 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.    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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1. TARGET:  • Djerba: Length preserving 10 km of coast public open space and natural ecosystems  • Both sites: 670 hectares of wetlands with improved ecological conditions  • Both sites: 20 Km of successful dune fixation  • Ghar El Melh: 2 kilometres of living shorelines implemented  • 5% increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water | 10% progress has been made towards this target. No physical works have been implemented yet in the target areas, however the following actions have been taken to identify and prepare adaptation measures:    The PMU, in collaboration with an international Bureau "ARTELIA" initiated the design of an emergency response plan to prevent and mitigate the impacts of flooding and accelerated SLR at the two project sites and supported the strengthening of the extreme weather forecast database through the acquisition of three tide gauges and a buoy. At the same time, the SIAD at the level of the coastal observatory has been strengthened with hardware and software to encourage collaboration and cooperation with public institutions that use and produce data. This will allow the monitoring and surveillance network to be operationalized and provide reliable data on the flood risk and erosion models linked to the impacts of climate change.  Evaluation of coastal risks and development of the emergency response plans has been continued in the two pilot sites Jerba and Ghar El Melh. Two workshops were held in Bizerte and Djerba in September 2017 with the participation of NGOs and stakeholders to discuss data collection, local priorities and intervention approach at local level.  Nevertheless, the report was judged unsatisfactory by the Steering committee, APAL, and other experts involved in the assessment. The contract was terminated and the selection of a group of experts to continue the work is ongoing.  The project continues to support the certification process for Ingenious Agricultural World Heritage Systems (GIAHS) at the Ghar El Melh site. This initiative launched by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). And the project is working on this initiative with the ministry in charge of environment  An expert was recruited on August , 22nd 2017 to prepare the SIPAM file form and the action plan with a participatory process involving small farmer and NGOS and ULAP (Union Locale des Agriculteurs et des Pecheurs).It is aiming at promoting the “Culture Ramli/ Guettayaa” , a traditional agriculture technique adapted to the climate change risks in the pilot site of the project “Ghar El Melh).  The action plan proposed had been discussed in a meeting held with farmers in Ghar El Melh on the 1st of March 2018. Later, an important workshop was held on the 16th of May 2018 in the house of culture in Ghar el Melh for presentation of the SIPAM file form and it was an opportunity to collect additional information and suggestions.  Moreover, at the request of ULAP a meeting was held in May 30th, 2018. to present the initiative to UTAP at national level.    Study on coastal water resources:  This study started in May 2018. It is conducted in collaboration with the Department of water resources (DGRE) at the Ministry of Agriculture). It aims to estimate the loss in terms of coastal water resources by using a field numeric model and hydrogeological modeling  It will improve observation capacities and data collection and support the risk assessments.    LIDAR (High resolution satellite image): Following the recommendation of the project steering committee, a collaboration is forecasted with the National Centre for Mapping and Remote Sensing (CNCT) to carry out this activity jointly and to benefit technicians of the two institutions (APAL and CNCT) by providing a concrete case for the treatment of the high-resolution images that will be procured by the project.    In addition, a feasibility study for adaptation measures in the northern coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the eastern coast of Djerba was launched in April 2018.    The overall objectives of the study are to increase the resilience of coastal zones to the impacts of climate change, particularly sea level rise, by studying and proposing flexible measures to protect dunes and to strengthen national support capacities to accelerate the diffusion of innovative adaptation technologies and practices in the most vulnerable coastal areas. | 30% progress has been made towards this target:  40% "Evaluation of coastal climate risk and development of the emergency response plan”  The contract with the international Bureau "ARTELIA», firstly hired in charge of the elaboration of the study on "Evaluation of coastal climate risk and development of the emergecy response plan” was terminated due to the report assessed unsatisfactory .  A second bureau of studies was hired on November 2018 and the study is undergoing. The analysis of the coastal risks and the emergency response plan will be treated in the same study.  The analysis of the coastal risks and the “Emergency Response Plan” conducted from November 2018 deals with the risk assessment. And Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be prepared for the two project sites;  The inceptions workshops related to the above-mentioned study were conducted in the pilot sites :  • on the 19th of November 2018 in Djerba;  • on the 21st November 2018 in Bizerte.  The local and regional decision-makers (Governors and delegates) of both pilot sites (Ghar El Melh, Governorate of Bizerte, Jerba Island, Governorate of Medenine and Kalâat El Andalous, Governorate of Ariana) were mobilized to stress the importance of the regional and local authorities and stakeholder’s involvement in the participatory approach adopted in the climate change risk assessment.  Field missions (From the 19th to 23rd of November 2018 and from the 03rd to 14th of February 2019) were conducted and several bilateral meetings were held in the pilot sites: with the participation of the different representatives from regional and local institutions to discuss data collection, local priorities and the intervention approach at local level.  Evaluation of coastal risks and development of the emergency response plans has been continued in the two pilot sites Jerba and Ghar El Melh. Two workshops were held in Bizerte and Djerba in September 2017 with the participation of NGOs and stakeholders to discuss data collection, local priorities and intervention approach at local level. An assessment of climate risks and vulnerability has been carried out for each of the two project sites.    Regional workshops to present the results of the study took place on the :  - 04th of July 2018 for the site of the Djerba;  - 05th of July 2018 for the site Ghar El Melh-El Kalaât El Andalous.  80% The certification process for Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)  The project supports the certification process for Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) at the Ghar El Melh site. An initiative launched by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the project is working on this initiative with the ministry in charge of environment.  The GIAHS file form and the action plan were prepared. In April 2019 A participatory process involving smallholder farmers, NGOs and Local Union for Agriculture and Fisheries ULAP aims at promoting the “Culture Ramli/ Guettayaa”, a traditional agriculture technique adapted to the climate change risks in the pilot site of the project “Ghar El Melh”).  Meetings associated with furthering this process include:  - Action plan proposed was discussed in a meeting held with farmers in Ghar El Melh on the 1st of March 2018.  - Suggestions and information were collected during a workshop on 16 May 2018 in the house of culture in Ghar el Melh.  - GIAHS and action plan presented to UTAP at the national level on May 30th, 2018.  - A meeting with members of the GIAHS National Commission was held on the 28th of September 2018 to present the nomination file and to collect recommendations and comments.  - A working session was held at FAO Tunis on December 14th, 2018 to incorporate adjustments and proposed changes from the GIAHS Secretariat.  - The translated form taking into account the comments of the GIAHS Secretary was sent in May 2019.  - The GIAHS Scientific Committee held on June 25th, 2019 at FAO-Rome examined the application files Ramli Cultures in Ghar El Melh. It recognized the potential of the site for a SIPAM label. A field visit is expected to be conducted by the committee from August 7 to 9, 2019.  Besides, the PMU has submitted an application on cultures Ramli for the Equator Prize 2019.  The Technical Advisory Committee selected our proposal to be included in the Solutions Database on the website. This database connects practitioners that have developed nature-based solutions to sustainable development at the local level by showcasing solutions that work.  This database provides a full description of the nature-based solutions, as included in the nomination of ramli Culture. The Ghar El Melh’s community would be placed on an interactive map to showcase the excellent work the community is doing. This is a great opportunity for exposure and visibility.  90 % of the Study on coastal water resources and the impacts of the SLR at the level of the coastline is completed.  This study was launched in May 2018 and conducted in collaboration with the Water Resources Management Unit (DGRE) at the Ministry of Agriculture, water resources and fisheries. It aims to estimate the loss in terms of coastal water resources by using a field numeric model and hydrogeological modeling. It will improve the observation capacities and data collection and support the risk assessments.  • Training on Geographic Information System (GIS) took place from the 26th to 30th November 2018 in Tunis in favor of the 16 representatives from different institutions: APAL, the DGRE, Regional commissions for agricultural development (CRDA) of Medenine, Bizerte and Ariana  • Hydrogeological modeling training took place from the 03rd to the 06th of December 2018 for 13 representatives from APAL, DGRE, CRDA (two sites), Ministry of Agriculture.  • Meetings were held at the project sites in November 2018 to present the results of the first phase of the study with the participation of 40 technical engineers from Djerba and 30 particiupants from Bierte, Ghar El Melh and Kaalat El Andalous.  The vulnerability and estimation of coastal water resource losses following a 2030, 2050 and 2100 for the project sites as well as the socio-economic vulnerability for the 2030, 2050 and 2100 horizon were evaluated. This phase of the study revealed that the deep and phreatic aquifers strongly aggravate the degradation of the resource, both through a decrease in the piezometric level and an increase in salinity towards of the marine water intrusion. These developments are particularly alarming by 2100 when, whatever the climate change scenario, most of the water resources will have become too salty to be exploitable.  Currently, an action plan for the adaptation of vulnerable coastal water resources, including the potential for unconventional water use at the project sites, is proposed. and will be discussed with stakeholders at the project sites during workshops scheduled for the 2nd and 3rd of July 2019.  50% Support at the lagoon house in Djerba  The project provides the support by the elaboration of the technical TORs for the implementation of the necessary works of the lagoon house in Djerba. A work company has been recruited to make the work of this center possible.  In addition, the project will provide the necessary equipment for the multipurpose room of this center to be dedicated to communication around the theme of coastal adaptation to the risks of climate change.  LIDAR (High resolution satellite image)  Following the recommendation of the Project Steering Committee, and the support and direct intervention of the representative of the CNCT in the Steering committee, a collaboration is established with the National Centre for Mapping and Remote Sensing (CNCT) to carry out this activity jointly for the benefit of technicians of the two institutions (APAL and CNCT), by providing a concrete case for the treatment of the high-resolution images that will be procured by the project.  An international specialized in specific aeral photography and cartography company SINTEGRA was contracted on November 2018 to carry out LIDAR topographic and bathymetric surveys as well as the exploitation of data acquired and the realization of DEM, MNS, etc.  A first training session on the LIDAR technique gathering 13 engineers of whom 4 were female officials was held from 17th to 19th December 2018 at the CNCT. Training was conducted with the supervision of the officials from CNCT. This session covered the theoretical aspects and the utilities of LIDAR techniques.  To overcome the delay recorded, the PMU has conducted several meetings and exchanges with the involved partners and stakeholders (the National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing (CNCT) and the General Directorate for Aviation and Maritime Affairs (DGSAM)) to sensitize them to the importance of accelerating the granting of the overflight clearance.  Currently the agreements were received from these institutions and the company SINTEGRA and the PMU are waiting for the non-objection from the Ministry of Transport.  Following various discussions with the partners of the implementation of this activity and on the advice of APAL and CNCT, it is recommended to extend the overflight perimeter and cover a larger area to reach the Soliman area to cover the Gulf of Tunis.  Feasibility study for the identification of soft adaptation measures;  The study identified adaptation soft measures in the northern coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the Eastern coast of Djerba, proposing flexible measures to protect dunes, and to strengthen national support capacities to accelerate the diffusion of innovative adaptation technologies and practices in the most vulnerable coastal areas.  A consultation meeting in Ghar El Melh on the feasibility study of interventions using soft techniques for the protection of the coast against erosion took place on June 22nd, 2018.  Furthermore, topo-bathymetric surveys on the northern coast of the Gulf of Tunis and on the east coast of Djerba were carried out for the flexible technical interventions to be adopted. These proposals were presented at a meeting of the Project Steering Committee held on 31st October 2018 in Ghar El Melh and on 13th of November 2018 in Djerba.  A meeting with the local population of Ghar El Melh took place on December 13th 2018 to discuss and respond to questions to ensure the appropriation and the acceptance of these solutions.  Thus, emergency measures are dimensioned for Ghar el Melh at the level of the area of Boughaz and Lido expanding 600m Linear, which prose innovative techniques including the installation of wooden groins, the sand nourishment of the beaches and. implantation of the ganivelles.  The file related to the launch of this work is in progress to select a company to carry out this work. For additional protection zones for the southern part from Ghar el melh to Kalaat el Andalous (900 ml) interventions are also dimensioned.  For the zone of Djerba a linear of around 2000ml is identified for the innovative flexible interventions and specific techniques are dimensioned for three zones of the Djerbian coast.  Installation of Ganivelles at the level of Djerba pilot site  Setting up of 900 ml of Ganivelles at the bottom of the arrow of Ras R'Mel is finalized and 1080 ml of Palmivelles (palm tree leaf ) is finalized.  The project management unit is implementing a monitoring protocol for the ganivelles to evaluate the relevance of this technique in comparison with the use of the ganivelles (sand catchers fence) imported from abroad. |
| 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) | 2. BASELINE: No M&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. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2. TARGET: Establishment of a M&E database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD) | 10% progress has been achieved.    Development of a five-year action plan to improve the capacity of coastal observatory (information system for decision aid) is underway.  10% progress has been achieved.  Development of a five-year action plan to improve the capacity of a coastal observatory (information system for decision aid) is underway.  International expertise was recruited to perform these tasks in January 2017 and an inception workshop was held on March 7 2017.  However, after a validation workshop held in July 2017, the first report submitted by the studies bureau was deemed to not be of acceptable depth or quality. The contract with the studies bureau has been terminated. TORs have been reviewed to recruit a group of experts to continue this work and establish a corresponding M&E database.  Secondly, in order to enhance the SIAD, a numerical software “MIKE21” was acquired by the project on December 2016. This is a state-of-the-art high resolution numerical simulation tool. 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.  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.  In February 2017, APAL and the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services institute signed an agreement to enable data exchange and cooperation under the project. In addition, other similar agreements with other institutions are being discussed.  Two new conventions have been signed during this reporting period with the departments of : Water resources at the Ministry of agriculture, water resources and fisheries, water resources and fisheries on August 2017 and Land Use and Spatial Planning at the ministry of equipment on November 2017. | 80% progress has been achieved - considerable progress was made during the reporting period to finalize the database.  A group of experts were hired to lead the elaboration of a study on the Development of a five-year action plan to improve the capacity of a coastal observatory (Information System for Decision Aid) and the work is finalized. The main results are as follow:   Identification and development of a privileged partnership schema between the MNI, the INSTM, the DGSAM, and the CHOMN for the exchange of processed data and information relating to oceanographic monitoring indicators and indicators of adaptation to climate risks;   Establishment of a procedure for homogenization and standardization of SIAD data;   Definition of a procedure for identifying, calculating and monitoring indicators of adaptation to climate change.    APAL collaborate with the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services institute in producing the framework of the project. They are working hard to overcome all barriers/ towards the operationalization of the oceanographic network. Indeed, the project management team has finally completed all the technical and material provisions to set up the oceanographic monitoring network. However, to date, the authorization to set up at sea is not yet attributed to APAL. Although, necessary advocacy and contacts are made continuously to overcome this obstacle.  A digital copy for export of the ‘computer program for simulating groundwater flow, mass transfer and heat tranfer in porous media and fractured media’ (FEFLOW) format of the MIKE 21 was delivered by end of June 2019 to the DGRE. This was designed to concretize the exchange of data objects between APAL and DGRE. This software, along with the numerical models established in the framework of the study on water resources carried by the project, will also make it possible To ensure monitoring of the indicators relating to coastal aquifers, namely: piezometric level; and the conductivity or salinity of the water.    Concerning the convention between APAL/Project and the institutions: In February 2017, APAL and the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services institute signed an agreement to enable data exchange and cooperation under the project. In addition, other similar agreements with other institutions are being discussed.  Two new conventions have been signed 2017/2018 with the departments of: Water resources at the Ministry of agriculture, water resources and fisheries, water resources and fisheries on August 2017 and Land Use and Spatial Planning at the ministry of equipment on November 2017.    The development of a feasibility study for the upscaling and the capitalization of climate change adaptation interventions and achievements in the Tunisian coastal areas.    An international expert was recruited, and the mission is ongoing.  The overall objective of the study is to identify and document viable adaptation solutions for the Tunisian coast, with a particular focus on the ecosystem-based approaches to coastal climate-resilience. The study aims to contribute to the upscaling of such practices through consolidation of the existing results, identification of shortcomings and barriers to their implementation at scale, the lessons learned from the implementation processes, at the coastal level, of the climate change adaptation initiatives, in general, and of those recommended by the Coastal Resilience scheme, in particular. |
| 3.Number of tide gauges and buoys installed to support coastal risk monitoring | 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 center are not downscaled to suit Tunisia and updated by Tunisia specific observations.  3. BASELINE:  4 buoys and 2 tide gauges procured and installed through the AAP project. 4 buoys procured and installed through the PEE project. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3. TARGET: Three (3) tide gauge and 1 buoy to be procured and installed. | Target 100% achieved. The project has procured three tide gauges and a buoy to strengthen the extreme weather forecast database of the APAL observatory.    It is the first time that APAL has received real-time meteo-oceanographic data from the tide gauges installed on the coast.The first year of data have been processed and analyzed during the reporting period.    There have been some setbacks to the monitoring capabilities of the new equipment. The buoy sustained physical damages, however it was repaired. Due to complications regarding administrative authorizations, the buoy has not yet been re-established in the sea. The current speed data are no longer received at the level of the coastal observatory. The PMU and the UNDP CO exposed this situation through written documents sent to the Minister of Local Affairs and Environment requesting his intervention to resolve the issue.  Currently, APAL continues the meteo-oceanographic data collection only by using the three tide gauges and meteorological stations. Raw data are controlled and analyzed and stored on SQL server at the National Coastal Observatory and can be used to feed vulnerability and protection studies of Tunisian coastal zones. | Target 100% achieved.  The project has procured three tide gauges and a buoy to strengthen the extreme weather forecast database of the APAL observatory.  It is the first time that APAL has received real-time meteo-oceanographic data from the tide gauges installed on the coast.  Tide gauge data produced during the last 18 months was exchanged with the CHOMN service to supplement their oceanographic information databases. In addition, in collaboration with INSTM, these newly acquired data are currently being used to calibrate hydrodynamic and oceanographic models.  The project management Unit has ensured the maintenance of the buoy from December 2016 till November 2019. Further, the 3 tides gauges have been insured by the Project during the reporting period  There have, however, been some setbacks to the monitoring capabilities of the new equipment. The buoy sustained physical damages in august 2017, however it was repaired in December 2017. However, due to complications regarding administrative authorizations, the repaired buoy has not yet been re-established in the sea. The current speed data are no longer received at the level of the coastal observatory.  The procurement contract includes the maintenance till November 2019.    The PMU and the UNDP CO exposed this situation through written documents sent to the Minister of Local Affairs and Environment in 2018 and 2019 requesting his intervention to resolve the issue.  APAL held many meetings and conducting exchange with the ministry of defense to have the necessary authorizations for the reestablishment of the buoy in the sea on August 2019.    Currently, APAL continues the meteo-oceanographic data collection only by using the three tide gauges and meteorological stations. Raw data are controlled and analyzed and stored on SQL server at the National Coastal Observatory and can be used to feed vulnerability and protection studies of Tunisian coastal zones. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Innovative and sustainable economic instruments established to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Publication of long-term financing strategies to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation | 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.    1. BASELINE: No strategies which provide guidance on how to mobilise funds for coastal adaptation | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.TARGET Publication of at least 1 long-term financing strategy to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation | To date 10% progress has been made towards this target. The following actions have taken place:  A study has been commissioned to include an analysis of the economic costs and benefits of coastal development adapted to climate change.    In addition, it will include analysis of how climate change adaptation financing issues are addressed in national, sectoral and local public policies and strategies. It will also identify both national and international funding opportunities that can be accessed to support local adaptation. The expertise will address private sector participation in Tunisia's climate adaptation projects with a focus on economic instruments and financial incentives.    The terms of reference for an expert adept at involving the banking and insurance sector in the implementation of climate resilience in coastal zones has been shared with the project team. The aim is to understand the role of the banking and insurance sectors In coastal adaptation.    TORs related to the feasibility study on green employment opportunities in a context of CC in both project pilot sites have been shared with representatives of the department of sustainable development at the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment. This action is registering a delay due to the lack of feedback. The PMU is reworking this TORS with support of the expert mentioned above. Exchange will be reconducted with the relevant department to launch this activity. | To date 10% progress has been made towards this target. The following actions have taken place:  An Expertise on the economic and institutional assessment of coastal adaptation to climate change in Tunisia  The draft of the first deliverable was submitted in June 2019 it contains an analysis of the economic costs and benefits of coastal development has been completed to provide the public decision-makers with the elements essential to the economic and institutional plans that can guide public policy choices towards greater consideration of the impacts and risks expected from climate change.  In addition, the study includes analysis of how climate change adaptation financing issues are addressed in national, sectoral and local public policies and strategies. It also identifies both national and international funding opportunities that can be accessed to support local adaptation.  Some results indicate that the island of Djerba, rich in seaside tourist infrastructures, could suffer annual losses of 40 MTD (Lost in revenue due to the impact of the sea level rise) and a degradation of its tourism capital evaluated at 768 MTD. This expertise estimates that only 50% of the fishing zones on foot can adapt with the ENM.  The results of the study ongoing will serve as a basis for the establishment of an appropriate investment program and the adoption of appropriate economic and financial instruments in the region.  Financing mechanisms for coastal adaptation to CC: Inventory of the situation & opportunities for Tunisia  The analysis of the financing mechanisms for coastal adaptation to climate change and opportunities for Tunisia is underway.  This activity consists in analyzing the state of play, the barriers and the opportunities for Tunisia, in terms of financing adaptation to climate change in general and focusing particularly on coastal areas. It will be a synthesis of the various mechanisms of international finance for adaptation to climate change and the positioning of Tunisia in relation to these mechanisms.  At the end of the study by the end of 2019, it is expected that an action plan will be produced by the bureau of studies for capacity building to access to international adaptation funding and for the integration of the national financial sector into the climate dynamics.  The feasibility study on green employment opportunities:  The mission is to inform on the potential of job creation in relation to cc adaptation activities.  More specifically, the aim will be to provide public decision-makers with substantiated and economically justified conclusions regarding employability potential in the field of climate adaptation of the Tunisian Coast. The results of the study will serve as a basis for the development and implementation of an appropriate investment program and instruments for encouraging and supporting private or/and social economy initiatives |
| 2. Percentage of APAL's budget provided to community members (including NGOs/CSOs) so that they can finance community-based coastal adaptation measures | 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 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. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2. TARGET 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.) | 30% of progress has been made to date. Out of a total of 12 projects submitted by NGOs/CSOs, 3 proposals have been selected for each target site.  Technical and financial support will be formalized by the signature of a grant agreement. The project will provide technical support to help the NGOs in the implementation of the climate change adaptation projects at project sites.    An expert is hired in June 2018 to:  • Contribute to the setting up, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of the associations supported by the project;  • Participate in the preparation and organization of OSC capacity building training;  • Oversee the preparation and organization of OSC capacity building trainings and  • Monitor, evaluate, and improve the implementation of action plans and analyze technical and financial reports from OSC partners;    The selected projects concern mainly:  • Strengthening youth students ’capacity to resist and adapt to climate change  • Preserving and valuing water resources for a better adaptation to climate change;  • Improving and valuing of the crab fishery “Portunis segnis” in Ajim ,Djerba;  • Raising Public awareness and capacity building for addressing climate change;  • Setting up an alternative tourism “Agro tourism” and promoting the agricultural specificities of Ghar El Melh's region.  It is noteworthy to mention that APAL started few partnerships with CSO that will be strengthened with the coastal resilience project. APAL has signed a partnership agreement with “ABYSS plongé”, a local NGO that works on marine protected areas in the North of Tunisia. The local NGO ensures data gathering and monitoring of fish stocks in the protected areas of “La Galite”, “Cap Negro” and “Cap Serrat”. APAL is supporting the NGO within this partnership agreement with a small amount of US$ 10,000.    The coastal resilience project is intending to strengthen the partnership between APAL and the CSO so that this kind of collaboration will be more formal and sustainable. | 30% of progress has been made to date.  Out of a total of 12 projects submitted by NGOs/CSOs, 3 proposals were selected for each target site in 2017-2018. Currently in 2019 there are 5 ongoing projects being implemented by NGOs in the project sites.  As a first step 2017, Nine NGOs have been selected but 5 NGOs developed in 2018 bankable projects in relation to adaptation to climate change and benefitted from the accompaniment and support of the project in setting up CC adaptation activities;  Technical and financial support was formalized by the a grant agreement (18th of December 2018) signed between UNDP/APAL and the each concerned NGO  The PMU provides support to the selected NGOs in the quality assurance of their action plans. This support included a capacity building training exercise which was conducted for the benefit of the NGOS in the 6 th and 7th of December 2018.  Currently, an expert supports the NGOs by monitoring and assessing the implementation of the Action plan activities and analyzing the technical and financial reports from OSC partners;  The selected projects to be implemented by the NGOs mainly concern the:  • Strengthening of youth students ’capacity to resist and adapt to climate change  • Preserving and valuing water resources for a better adaptation to climate change;  • Improving and valuing of the crab fishery “Portunis segnis” in Ajim, Djerba;  • Raising Public awareness and capacity building for addressing climate change;  • Setting up an alternative tourism “Agro tourism” and promoting the agricultural specificities of Ghar El Melh's region.  It is noteworthy to mention that APAL started in 2017 few partnerships with NGOs that will be strengthened with the coastal resilience project in 2018.  APAL continued its partnership agreement with “ABYSS plongé”, a local NGO that works on marine protected areas in the North of Tunisia.  The local NGO ensures data gathering and monitoring of fish stocks in the protected areas of “La Galite”, “Cap Negro” and “Cap Serrat”. APAL is supporting the NGO within this partnership agreement with a small amount of US$ 10,000.  The coastal resilience project is intending to strengthen the partnership between APAL and the NGOs so that this kind of collaboration will be more formal and sustainable.    Currently, the project is supporting the construction of the house of the lagoon in Djerba which will be an awareness and education space around the environmental theme and adaptation to climate change.    The question of handing over the management of this structure to a local NGO with a possible support from the Municipality was stressed.  Indeed, it is expected to publish by the the beginning of 2020 a call for applications to the NGOs to select the best project of exploitation of this space. A convention and a financial support will be provided by the APAL to the NGO to manage this space . |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 48.15% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 48.15% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,648,161 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,500,000 |
| Co-financing | 73,930,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 15, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 28, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Dec 23, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 6, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jul 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Aug 1, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 29, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 24, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-10-05 |
| 2019-02-13 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Organizational | The frequent changes of the APAL General Director following the various institutional changes risk to slow down the implementation of the activities of the project. Moreover, in October 2019 the legislative election will be held and the government will be changed and likely a change in the head management of APAL will occur  To address this risk, periodic working sessions with the National partner will be held and progress reports will be presented to the possible new General Director. |
| Financial | 1 -NGOs lack the basic financial knowledge to manage funds for coastal adaptation projects.  The PMU is:  • Conducting training sessions on technical and financial management for their benefit;  • Accompanying and monitoring closely the NGOs with the support of a national financial expert to manage the funds for coastal adaptation projects;    2 - The equipment and instruments for oceanographic measurements that the project has acquired for APAL are very expensive and require continuous maintenance. APAL has been sensitized to this aspect and has agreed to take on responsibility for the sustainability of these investments. At present, a line on the national budget is allocated for maintenance of this equipment, but because of lengthy national procedures, contracts have not yet been launched.  To address this risk and to avoid potential equipment damages the project has extended the maintenance of the buoy till November 2019  The project had raised this issue again in the steering committee meeting which supported the idea of the maintenance by the project till the signature of the contract by the national partner. |
| Other | 1- Partners and institutions are not sufficiently involved in the project's activities because of their commitments in the parliamentary and presidential elections of October 2019    To minimize this risk, the project is:  • Ensuring that all sectors and actors operating at the coastal level are involved at the level of the technical committees to closely monitor project activities. Also, continue to directly involve partners in all activities related to their sectors;  • To properly plan events and select appropriate dates for holding meetings and meetings to avoid election campaigns    2- Resistance is recorded within key socio-economic stakeholders (insurance companies) to participate in new economic instruments for adaptation.  To minimize this risk, the project is:  • Ensuring a good participation and involvement of the various stakeholders in the study on the economic analysis of the cost-benefit of adaptation interventions on the Tunisian coast led by the project;  • Building on the results of the three ongoing project-related expertise related to adaptation financial mechanisms, economic assessment of adaptation and assessment of green job creation opportunities in CC adaptation., which aim to support economic policy reforms and new incentive mechanisms to increase public and private investment in adaptation;  • Introducing the coastal adaptation component to this process through consultation involving government institutions, representatives of key socio-economic groups and other key partners;  • Seeking broad consensus on the socially acceptable budgetary mechanisms for coastal adaptation and the PSC will provide advocacy to stakeholders. |
| Operational | The techniques of adaptation to the climatic risks (floods and accelerated sea level Rise) risk not to be very innovative and not at the forefront of the new solutions used throughout the world due to the lack of knowledge of the experiences carried out elsewhere.  The actions undertaken by the project to address this risk are to:  • To carry out an in-depth research of ideas and innovative techniques(ongoing);  • To finalize the feasibility study that will identify new techniques in terms of coastal adaptation to climate risks (Study ongoing) to communicate more effectively |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| During the reporting year the project has been affected by a significant delay in finalizing the 1st MTR mission conducted by an international consultant. The consultant has:   Conducted a field mission in Ghar El Melh, one of the two intervention areas of the project;   Held interviews with national stakeholders of the project in Tunis;   Submitted the deliverable Draft MTR report, but around 08 months behind schedule.  The MTR mission conducted in 2018 was assessed and considered unsatisfactory due to the quality of the report. It neither meets the requirement of the TOR nor to the expectations of the project team. Even after the revisions and comments, the report remains weak and didn’t provide any meaningful directions to the project.    The Project Steering Committee meeting was held on 13th February 2019 and after discussions, it was decided to terminate the MTR mission and the PSC members confirmed the need to hire new consultant to carry on the mission ASAP.    Given that The MTR is of critical importance and the process may need to be brought back on track and in order to address delays, the contract has been terminated and the PMU has launched a new process in March 2019 for the recruitment of an international expert with the support of UNDP CO who helped in reviewing the new TORs.  The newly hired international expert in charge of the MTR mission has:   Conducted a field mission in Ghar El Melh and Djerba Island, two pilot sites of the project in May 2019;   Held interviews with national stakeholders of the project in Tunis, national implementing partner, experts, representatives of NGOs;   Submitted the Final MTR Inception Report, a Debrief Presentation as well as the first findings and recommendations including needs for further adjustments and project extension;   Submitted the report in the end of June 2019. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The delay in achieving the MTR was due to consultant's quality of work. Indeed, the MTR submitted in 2018 was not accepted by national partners, UNDP RTA and UNDP CO. UNDP CO identified a good consultant and had to conduct another recruitment process, which led to delay in finalizing this mission. MTR report was finalized and presented to the project steering committee on 2nd of August after a field mission in Tunisia and many exchanges between the new consultant and national stakeholders.    As the project expressed delay in achieving MTR on time (beginning of 2018) this led to a delay in the final evaluation that should have been done in 2019. This is also due to the delay in achieving some key results of the project due to institutional changes mainly at APAL and the Ministry in charge of the Environment but also to multiple stakeholders involved in the project. In fact, the multiplicity of actors involved in the project implmentation is quite determinant for the project achyievements. Many stakeholders are involved in decision making related to the project (e.g ministry of defense, ministry of equipment, habitat et landuse plan, national agency for environment proection, etc....). A big effort of coordination has been done by APAL but due to institutional changes at APAL mainly its leadership (director general) played a role in some experienced delay as the project had to explain each time the challenges to the new director-general, who changed four times during the project life so far.    All these reason led also to a delay in project closure date. For this reason MTR report recommended an extension of the project and APAL and UNDP are preparing an official request to send it asap to ask for official extension to can finalize the project results. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project has experienced significant delays from the outset largely, due to political unrest that was followed by the series of changes in the government and institutional set up. As a result, project activities could not commence in time and the MTR milestone was delayed by 15 months. The project needs at least the same amount of time to recover from the effects of such significant delay. Original completion date is only four months away therefore, urgent actions are required for project extension by at least 15 months or as suggested by MTR, preferably by 18 months. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project progress is rated as satisfactory:  The project has recorded significant progress and is achieving overall objective. it is mainly on track for Outcome 1 and 2 despite some delays in achieving some expected results in outcome 3  • Outcome 1: 65% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.  • Outcome 2: 50% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.  • Outcome 3: 30% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.  For the present PIR the project has recorded delivery and commitment of up to 2,4 M$ out of the total budget of 5,63 M$. The project committed and delivered an important volume of activities and the effective delivery is around 1,1M$.  The total delivery and commitment recorded from the beginning of the project till today is around 4M$ (71 %) out of the total budget of 5,63 M$.  During this reporting period, all planned trainings and capacity building were provided successfully for the benefit of the representatives of the relevant ministries, regional and local actors for better planning that takes into consideration CC risks. These different trainings sessions and capacity building have witnessed good participation with more than 500 participants of whom 120 female and a satisfactory assessment has been done by participants.  In parallel, the PMU has continued to conduct activities with the local communities and key decisions makers at the level of the head of the three governorates in both project sites to raise awareness of CCA needs. Hence, the local authorities, communities, stakeholders, and NGOs are becoming more aware of the urgent need to implement adaptation activities in vulnerable zones.  By adopting a participatory approach, the project is ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders at the national, regional and local level; as an example the project Management Unit has involved the Water Resources Department at the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries and Spatial Planning Department at the Ministry of Equipment all along the process of implementation of the 1/ water resource management activities , 2/ the climate risk-informed territorial planning on the Island of Djerba (taking benefit from the two partnership agreements already signed on August 2017 & on November 2017). Furthermore, the project has assured the participation of some of their representatives in the different training sessions (November & December 2019).  Also, The PMU has reached out to the Tunisian Office of Cartography, the Navy's Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, the National Meteorological Institute and the National Institute for Marine Science and Technology as partners for the implementation of all of the activities of Outcome 2 and has conducted a training seen as the first of its kind in favor of this office in relation with LIDAR techniques (December 2018).  Discussions are ongoing with the National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSTM) and National Meteorological Institute (INM) to collaborate within the framework of the project. Other academic and research institutions could be added.  The project has continued to provide the necessary support to APAL to strengthen its role at the national level and ensuring an outreach of its role and mandate.  It consisted of the elaboration of the ICZM strategy and the integration of CC risks in the spatial development plan of Djerba. The spatial development plan of Djerba is ongoing, it will lead to a reference document for all the partners and sectors concerned by the development of Djerba Island. It is the first spatial planning study considering CC risk.  Strong advocacy is made so that the Tunisians Government formally ratify the ICZM Protocol (Barcelona Convention) which is being submitted to a ministry council for approval. It is urgent as Tunisia (through the SCCF project) is currently finalizing 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)).  Climate adaptation capacities are being strengthened at the local level via a small grants system. (The project has provided financial support to the 5 selected NGOs in the governorate of Bizerte, Ariana, and Medenine. Training sessions and accompaniment has been provided in their favor (December 2018). the NGOs have made the kick-off meeting, started the implementation of their small projects and some concrete results are being seen.  Project studies’ findings and interventions are now better communicated to all actors, intervenes, and stakeholders.  At another level, on October 9th, 2018, the project organized an international side event within the framework of the AFRICA-ARAB PLATFORM ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION entitled « Spatial planning and coastal resilience: Experiences from African and Arab countries ». It was an excellent real opportunity to exchange experiences in the Arab and African regions and to present to stakeholders the challenges of coastal urbanization in a context of climatic risks.  Such an event contributes to raising awareness of how it is necessary to consider climate risks in the process of spatial planning. The latest flood events witnessed in Nabeul Governorate has proven the absence of an approach considering and guaranteeing the balance and coherence of territorial occupations. the country remains in risky situations in case of natural disasters;    The second side event organized by the project on 25th of April 2019 was entitled “The role of women in coastal adaptation to CC” held within the framework of the “Tunis International Forum on Gender Equality” held from 24th to 26th of April 2019. It was an opportunity to share experiences, know-how and good practices with the African panelists who highlighted the importance of taking into consideration gender equality in the adaptation to CC projects.    During the reporting period, the project has generated substantive results, the implementation of the activities of the outcome 1 and 2 are on track despite the delays and institutional challenges to coordinate between many stakeholders. But the Achievement of output 3 is not as high as expected, two main important contracts were signed, and the two-consultancy bureaus have started the mission and submitted deliverables.    It is very important that APAL and the Ministry of Finance show a commitment to the technical input of the Outcome 3 Component. Ownership and responsibility from APAL (on non-traditional APAL subject areas) need to be improved by demonstrating their clear understanding of all technical reports and outputs produced (including Component 3 work – financing instruments).  However, it is important to point out that we have now an output related to the analysis of the economic costs and benefits of coastal development is made to provide the public decision-maker with the elements essential to the economic and institutional plans that can guide public policy choices towards greater consideration of the impacts and risks expected from climate change.  The Project Management Unit significantly intensified the process of 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 and the preparation of the eventual upscaling.  Also, expertise was launched on Sustainability Plan, Replication / Upscaling and Exist Strategy needed for sustaining products, outcomes, and effects to be made more explicit and provide the guidance towards upscaling the results of the project.  A few activities are at risk of not being fully sustained if no further time or re-allocation of funds is carried out.  The project carried out with success activities in relation to 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, 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.  In relation with the gender considerations, the project started undertaking new data disaggregated gender information of outcomes achieved to date and continue to strengthen women capacities by involving them more in the different training sessions conducted by the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project had a satisfactory rating for both development objective and implementation progress during the current PIR implementation period. The project delivered an important volume of activities and the cumulative disbursement is estimated to over 48 %, which is a significant improvement comparing to the last PIR figures.  The project improved also its positioning within its context and environment. Indeed, for national and local partners and technical and financial partners, it is an important reference for coastal resilience and coastal adaptation.  Outcome 1: The project is conducting very important strategic activities like IMCZ strategy and protocol ratification, Maritime public domain regulatory framework revue. In 2018 it succeeded to launch the local master plan that covers the island of Djerba and take into consideration for the first time the climate risk.    Outcome 2: At this level, the project continued strengthening the coastal observation system with the five-year plan elaborated for the coastal observatory at APAL. the climate risk assessment for the project two pilot sites was finalized and is considered an important input for the emergency intervention plans undergoing. The project launched the mission of Lidar that will be used for the first time in Tunisia. Another successful result of the project during this PIR period is the finalization of the important study on coastal aquifer vulnerability to climate change.    Outcome 3: The project has made a tremendous improvement in terms of support to local actors and partnership with CSO, municipalities and local communities, with whom close consultations are being conducted to ensure the sustainability of the expected or achieved results. The project committed three important studies under this outcome:  - An economic evaluation of the coastal adaptation;  - Potential Financial mechanisms for adaptation  - Identify green jobs opportunities to promote climate adaptation  The project also made progress in terms of synergy with other initiatives whether internal to UNDP climate and environment cluster or with other technical and financial partners. For instance, the project contributed substantially to the regional Arab and African disaster risk reduction platform that took place in Tunisia in October 2018 and to the Gender Forum on April 2019 to highlight the gender and climate change issues for local communities and focusing on women. The two contributions relied on experience sharing with other countries like (Senegal, Iraq, Ivory Coast, etc.). those two initiatives emphasized the Tunisian experience and strengthened national and local partners’ commitment to climate action.    The project is also highly contributing the Agenda 2030 implementation and the SDG acceleration with support to the MAPS (Mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support) approach for the SDG 13 and 14. To date, the work on SDG 13 started with national partners and SDG 14 still to be launched.    In addition, the project is supporting the positioning of the coastal partners within the process of NC implementation. Indeed, Tunisia elaborated a road map for NDC implementation with UNDP support in which Coastal adaptation is a priority. The project contributed to the coordination of national partners involved in coastal resilience during the NDC road map elaboration process.  As mentioned in the risk log, the project is subject to institutional risk due to government reshuffle and the legislative and presidential elections in September-October 2019. MTR identified and stressed those risks and project is working on mitigating the risks with the support of the steering committee, which is the highest decision making the body for the project. Also, the work with local actors mainly involving regional stakeholders like the governorates and regional administration and municipalities (elected mayors) is an important asset for the project durability and mitigate the institutional change risk.    Gender sensitization linking to climate risk was also enhanced by the project during the current PIR period. Indeed, the project strengthened gender analysis in all the ongoing studies (e.g risk assessment, aquifer vulnerability, Djerba Master plan, etc..). In addition, the project contributed to the international gender forum organized in April 2019 and highlighted women’s role in climate adaptation with a focus on coastal resilience. NGOs from Senegal, Tunisia and Belgium, and national partners attended and shared experiences.    The project was also requested to update the baseline study on gender and socio-economic analysis to can support the final evaluation next year.    For all these reasons and significant progress, I would like to congratulate the project team for the hard work and satisfactory progress. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | This project is rated as “Satisfactory” .  The project is on the track in achieving Outcome 1 and 2, despite the delays in the outcome 3 and some bottlenecks encountered in involving all stakeholders and reluctance recorded.  The project has successfully conducted the remaining scheduled trainings sessions on Adaptation to CC in 2018 and the first semester of 2019 for the benefit of the national partner, local actors and key decisions-makers and the different sessions were very interesting.  From July 2018 to June 2019, the scheduled studies are on track to be achieved (water resources and Maritime Public Domain (DPM), IZCM, Spatial planning). The project Management Unit have exchanged the deliverables and reports with the relevant ministries and it expected to be fully achieved by the third quarter of 2019.  Nevertheless, the project has witnessed a delay in achieving the two scheduled studies (SIAD, PIU) which deliverables assessed unsatisfactory by the PMU and an external expert. To overcome the delay, both contracts were terminated, TORs were slightly reviewed, and two others consultancy bureau were hired. The first reports had been discussed in workshops with the participation of the technical committee of each study and first field missions were conducted.  In addition to the two new conventions signed with the Water Resources Department (DGRE) at the Ministry of agriculture, water resources and fisheries, and the department of spatial planning (DGAT) at the ministry of equipment and two other conventions the project management Unit has continued to conduct discussions with others institutions(National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSTM) and National Meteorological Institute (INM) and The National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing (CNCT)). in view of cooperation and exchange of experience and know-how.  Also, the project has assured, through the adopted participatory approach, to involve the different ministries, agencies and stakeholders working on the coastal issues and other projects operating in the same project pilot sites in the different stages of the implementation of the project activities.  In summary, the AWP 2018-2019 was partially implemented. A good progress has been recorded in outcome N°1 & N°2. the outcome N°3 is registering a progress in the first quarter 2019 by the recruitment of an expert in charge of the “Development of a prefeasibility study for the upscaling and the capitalization of climate change adaptation interventions and achievements in the Tunisian coastal area”. He has that has conducted discussions with the national partners and stakeholders and conducted field mission from Ghar el Melh to Djerba. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | 1/ Mrs SOHLOBJI project Manager of the project Intelligent Climate City in the Kalaat El Andalous” implemented by the NGO "Network for the Children of Earth" and financed by the project Coastal resilience.    The collaborative framework offered by the “Coastal Resilience Project” is largely satisfactory. Indeed, the project has enabled us to conduct our field missions and push innovation to the end by adopting a pilot initiative for adapting to climate change in the area by testing a climate integration methodology in the region through the project "Intelligent Climate City in the Kalaât El Andalous ".  Our project is based on three approaches Adaptation- Learning and innovation and our motto is that education and raising awareness play a key role in empowering the capacity of youth and local communities in relation with the mitigation and adaptation to CC.  This fight against climate change "in situ" did not prevent the association from mobilizing local cultural heritage to fight against climate change "ex-situ" by promoting the local know-how of women farmers through the development of eleven datasheets. These sheets will then be annexed to a reference manual as a guide of good practice.  At the institutional level, the NGO signed a partnership agreement with the municipality and will benefit from a privileged status within the municipal council. Thus, within the framework of this project the NGO is called to elaborate a local climate plan for the region with all stakeholders taking into consideration the field of education as a priority and schools as future living Lab. This plan will then be the subject of a plea.  2/ Mrs. Maroua BEN AZAIEZ: Member of the Project Steering Committee and architect in the municipality of Ajim (pilot site Djerba)  I consider the collaboration between the project-and Municipality of Ajim Djerba satisfactory .    Being a member of the Project Steering Committee representing the municipality of Ajim , I think, I had the ooprtunity to participate in 90% of the activities of the project (meetings, trainings, studies except those related to central or specific administrations).  We expect to have an additional support from the project to the municipalities, to conduct more capacity building sessions for the benefit of the employees in relation with the climate change issues and challenges and develop a cadre of experts to ensure the continuity and sustainability of results achieved. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project performance during the reporting period is marginally satisfactory due to following reasons. A cumulative project disbursement is set at over 48% Over 60% of which was delivered during the reporting year, which is a considerable improvement. As such, in 2018 project delivery reached 88%, which is the highest since the project inception. The implementation therefore has improved compared to previous years, which is also evident in the delivery of results across the outcomes as outlined below. The project team has actively worked across all corners of decision-making, at central and sub-national level and has been driving the policy agenda for the country to embrace ICZM approaches. The following presents the evidence of project progress.    Outcome 1: The progress has been the most evidently significant under the outcome 1, which delivered 79% of all allocated funds. During the reporting year, The Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) and the Environment Code (CE) has been revised to integrate climate risk considerations. This can be considered a breakthrough in policy improvement and change. The project facilitated a partnership agreement between APAL and the Land-Use and Planning Department (DGAT) that aims to enhance the collaboration in the implementation of spatial planning activities. The partnership has also been established with the National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPE) to integrate climate change risks into the environmental assessment process as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment requirement. The regulatory framework of the coastal planning and management (Maritime Public Domain – DPM) is being developed with direct support of the project that aims to put in place regulations that fully consider climate change irks on the coast. The team has proactively engaged with policy-makers, parliamentarians and decision-makers at highest level to advocate the ratification of the ICZM protocol. The project has completed an assessment of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks to underpin the preparation of a long-term National ICZM Strategy.    At the same time the team has implemented the measures targeted at institutional strengthening of APAL that is mandated to provide institutional leadership for ICZM implementation in the country.  As such, the project has been supporting APAL to set out an institutional restructuring programme in order to enhance its internal capacities. It includes a delivery of a new business plan (as part of the Strategic Action Plan incorporating a new Operations Manual). The recommendations are planned to be embedded into the new national Five-Year development Plan.  The project has conceptualized ICZM platform with the intention to facilitate decision making on sustainable and climate resilient coastal development. The platform brings together all key stakeholders that use coastal land or the resources.  The capacity of over 500 local partners were strengthened through training and direct engagement on adaptation tools in coastal planning and ICZM approaches.  Outcome 2: Under the Outcome 2, the progress has been slower, especially in relation to site-specific works that have not been launched yet. Consequently, 44% of all allocated funds have been delivered under this Outcome. However, lots of preparatory work has gone into this that provides positive indications that the field measures will commence soon. The following is the evidence of all preparatory works that underpin the field trials of adaptation measures.  Within the overarching framework of “the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Tunisia” developed by the project, the two Coastal Development Plans (PAC) are being finalized targeting the two pilot sites. The study identified adaptation measures (such as protection of dune system, beach replenishment etc) in the target northern coast of Gulf of Tunis and the Eastern coast of Djerba. The studies also outline the capacity needs for the acceleration and diffusion of these innovative adaptation practices.  Furthermore, topo-bathymetric surveys on the northern coast of the Gulf of Tunis and on the east coast of Djerba were carried out to inform the technical parameters and dimensions of the proposed innovative measures for implementation. These measures include the installation of wooden groins, the sand nourishment of the beaches and. implantation of the ganivelles.  Another critical deliverable is the procurement of the three tide gauges and a buoy to strengthen the extreme weather forecast database of the APAL observatory. It is indeed the first time that APAL has received real-time meteo-oceanographic data from the tide gauges installed on the coast. These newly acquired data are currently being used to calibrate hydrodynamic and oceanographic models.  The team has engaged with the Tunisian Office of Cartography, the Navy's Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, the National Meteorological Institute and the National Institute for Marine Science and Technology delivered the training on LIDAR techniques In terms of further strengthening technical capacities in the country the project has also reached out to the National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSTM) and National Meteorological Institute (INM) to collaborate within the framework of the project.  Outcome 3: This Outcome has been the most challenging for the team and only 10% of all allocated funds have been disbursed so far. The main expected deliverables include the economic and financial instruments to be devised to both catalyze additional public and private funding into coastal adaptation as well as to signal the existing risks and drive future hotel and private residence development, including investments, away from vulnerable areas. As for the target to catalyze the public funding, the progress is evident and fully on track. For example, the total cumulative budget allocated to coastal protection, including the project proposed interventions reached approximately to US$5 million. During the reporting year, the Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) received US$ 1,37 million, of which 90%, is dedicated to the management of the coastline (according to finance law of 2019).  MTR was conducted during the reporting year and concluded Satisfactory rating for the project. Among the main recommendations include the implementation of the field work in two target locations. It is important to complement the current advance work on policy with tangible adaptation actions on the ground. This will create additional traction from the key stakeholders and lay the critical foundation for the further replication and policy enforcement. On the policy side, the team must mobilize all existing political capital to enable the ratification of the ICZM protocol. At the same time, the team needs to work on updates and revisions to the regulatory framework to help APAL to have at their disposal more local powers to instruct Municipalities to better enforce setback building codes in sensitive areas, including the enforcement mechanisms for the implementation of the adaptation measures at the municipal level. The most importantly, the project’s financial sustainability hinges on practical and implementable guidance that hopes to be produced from Component Outcome 3. The combination of the above elements consisting of policy work, enforcement and institutionalization, field measures and financial sustainability require additional time than what remains according to the work plan. As the MTR suggests, a maximum of 18 months of project extension must be granted for the team to secure the existing results and deliver on the remaining and pending targets. Indeed, the project has suffered considerable delays largely due to political changes following the Arab spring events. Changes in the government and institutional set up almost halted the project implementation in project’s early years. Without such extension the team won’t be able to implement and learn from the trials of coastal adaptation measures that are yet to be implemented. Sustainability strategy of the project is directly linked to the deliverables under the Outcome 3 that will also require additional time to devise and execute. These will require the project extension especially in light of the upcoming elections that will invariably delay stakeholder engagement and consultation processes.  In summary, despite considerable progress, especially in the policy and institutional strengthening aspects of the project, the actions to secure policy enforcement capacity are yet to be taken. Municipal level implementation of concrete adaptation measures as listed above will further consolidate political support for the enforcement of local spatial plans. The project must also improve on regular results monitoring and documenting the lessons learned. This is especially critical in relation to the field investments and invaluable for holding a meaningful and evidence-based policy dialogue. Critical risks remain to be managed, especially securing finance strategy for all observation technology and equipment that the project has already invested in and installed needs to be resolved. This is to maintain fundamental capacity to collect and manage coastal data for long term protection and adaptation policies.  Furthermore, the team needs to reinvigorate the actions under the Outcome 3 and through broad consultations and partnerships devise and execute feasible set of instruments (policy and financial). These are important to incentivize adaptation strategies on the coast through the application of ICZM principles. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| - Within the framework of the Tunis Gender Forum, an international side event was organized by the project on April 25th , 2019 on the role of women in coastal adaptation to CC. This event witnessed the participation of a diverse panel from different African countries (Senegal, Ivory Coast and Tunisia) and it was an excellent opportunity for sharing international experiences and good practices in integrating the gender approach into climate risk planning and decision-making, as well as promoting the role that women can play as actors share. Hence, the exchange with the audience was very enriching and recommendations were recorded for structuring, strengthening and promoting the role of women in climate change adaptation and for networking and partnership of women's associations. Two female representatives of two NGOs partners of the SCCF project (the Fishery Development Group at Ajim Jerba and etwork for Children of the Earth (RET),) have participated in side event.  - 40 women have benefit from a training session on integrated management of human activities at the coastline and on the consideration of climate change risks on the development planning.  - 30 key decision-makers at local and regional level are sensitized on climate change adaptation.  - 62 women participated in the participatory diagnosis for the development of a national strategy for integrated coastal zone management.  - 5 NGO project partners benefited from training on the gender approach to integrate it throughout the implementation of their adaptation projects at the project sites  - 8 women engineers from The Regional Office of Agriculture Development (CRDA) of the governorates of Ariana, Bizerte and Medenine , from the Water Resources Department (DGRE) at ministry of agriculture and APAL are trained on the Geographic Information System (GIS) and hydrogeological modeling.  - 4 female officials from The National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing (CNCT) are trained on the LIDAR technique.  • Trainings sessions for the benefit of women: The project is still conducting trainings on the impacts of climate change mainly at the level of the two pilot sites of the project for equity in access to information about environmental issues and challenges and adaptation to climate change. During these trainings’ sessions, women represented 30% of the participants of Kalaât El Andalous, 33% of the participants of Ghar El Melh and 28% of the participants of Djerba.    • Sensitization of the key decisions makers at the headquarters of the Governorates of Bizerte, Ariana and Medenine : women represented 25% of the participants in Bizerte , 40% of the participants in Ariana , 14% of the participants in Djerba,. The project is empowering the women role at level of the decision-making mainly in relation to the adaptation to climate change such as in the activity related to the development of the national ICZM strategy or the SDAZs of Djerba.    • Stressing the importance of women's role in the new technologies sector for adaptation to climate change: The project conducted trainings on LIDAR, GIS and hydrogeological modeling has targeted competent women in each sector |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Firstly, the project is still stressing the importance of the women's empowerment at the level of the several studies both ongoing and carried out by the project (National ICZM Strategy, SDAZS of Djerba, Emergency Response Plan, Management of the MDP , management of the water resource and agro- fishery study, etc.). An important component has been devoted to the collection and analysis of relevant, quantitative (population, education, income, etc.) and qualitative data (economic participation at family and community level) of the population of the two pilot sites of the project (Djerba and Ghar El-Melh-Sidi Ali El Mekki) .  During the reporting period, information and collected data were collected within the framework of the “agro-fishery study” were used to analyze the gender dimension and assess the effectiveness of women's and men's access to resilience actions, funding mechanisms and capacity building programs proposed at the project level.  The expertise of the agro-fisherman in Ghar El Melh revealed that the agro-fishermen, the farmers (Gataayas) and the fishermen at the level of the lagoon who carry out the agricultural and / or fishing activities are 100% men. . At the level of the plan of action prepared to classify the ramli cultures as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, there is an opportunity to involve women in the preservation of this know-how and to enable them to improve their the income and well-being . The project supports the creation of a unit within the Local Union of Agriculture and Fisheries bringing together the farmers of the Ramli cultures and encouraging women's support for the implementation of a preservation strategy and of valorization of the ingenious system and the establishment of a controlled designation of origin (AOC) including women for the potatoes produced on the Ramli plots. Also, the project support farmers in Ramli crops to establish a value chain of products and promote marketing methods for better value for the products by directly involving the women farmers owning.  Secondly, the project implemented by the Fishery Development Group at Ajim Jerba, ongoing targets clam-collector women with the aim of providing them with techniques and skills to enable them to explore the blue crab market and as a result their financial empowerment.  Furthermore , given that integrating a gender perspective into associative climate change projects is essential to ensure that women contribute to and benefit from equitable solutions to the challenges posed by climate change, the Coastal Resilience Project proposes an accompaniment to the NGOs by hiring an expert in charge of strengthening the capacities of the 5 partners associations of the project for a better integration of the gender dimension in their respective projects and for developing a guide for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on integrating GENDER into their climate change adaptation projects.  At the project's communication plan level, GENDER issues continue to be of particular interest in a cross-cutting way. The results of the gender diagnosis developed in the project reveals a relatively high illiteracy rate and a low level of education leading the project to conduct reflex ion about measures to be taken in relation with sensitization and communication around the CC issue like examining the possibility of women's Empowerment through Behavioral Insights. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [SUBMISSION\_4697\_Tunisia\_ESSP Checklist and Summary Tunisia.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4697/213499/1669115/1669396/SUBMISSION_4697_Tunisia_ESSP%20Checklist%20and%20Summary%20Tunisia.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| The study on “the job of agro-fisherman” conducted by the expert within the framework of the project in Ghar El Melh, Kalaât El Andalous and Djerba was essentially devoted to the conduct of a diagnosis on the situation of agro-fishermen, who are, simultaneously, carrying out both activities: artisanal and small-scale farming.    This expertise has enabled the identification of these populations and their activities as well the problems to which these activities are exposed, in particular those related to the effects of climate change.    An action plan was developed in a concerted way to safeguard these activities and their production, which could present a national and international heritage interest.    In this action plan, a special consideration has been given to the planned solutions for the adaptation of these activities and communities to the effects of climate change. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Success story N ° 1 ( Djerba Island ) : Role of the project &quot;Exploitation and valorization of blue crab in Ajim&quot; in the adaptation of clam collectors to the impact of climate change”  Within the framework of the partnerships established between the NGOs and the coastal resilience project in December 2018, an initiative called &quot;Exploitation and development of blue crab in Ajim&quot;, is launched by the Fishery Development Group at Ajim Jerba (GDPA) aiming at improving the resilience of women clam-collectors to climate change through the promotion of an invasive marine species: Blue Crab.  In recent years, women clam-collectors in Djerba have been in a vulnerable socio-economic situation. In addition to difficult working conditions, these women - who live mostly in rural areas- are working in precarious and low-income economic activity. Indeed, fishing activity in general and the clam production sector in particular are governed by regulations that may prohibit / suspend fishing for sanitary or biological reasons. The absence of an organizational structure and the increased impact of climate change observed on the swampy coasts of the region are aggravating the situation as well. It should be noted that clam collection is a seasonal activity (70 days a year on average) and sometimes presents the only source of subsidence for some households and families.  Ms. Samia Lamine, Administrative Manager of Fishery Development Group at Ajim Djerba (GDP of Ajim), testifies:  “Given this situation, the initiative led by our NGO proposes an efficient solution in favor of the local population of fishermen in Ajim, which essentially consists in mitigating the impact of climate change through the implementation of adaptation actions. One of the remarkable effects of climate change on the coast of the island of Djerba is the massive appearance of an invasive marine omnivorous species called the blue crab which has a negative and adverse effect on fisheries resources and nets and converting this threat into wealth is our challenge. More than 50 women-clam collectors have been identified to benefit from a capacity-building in relation with the technical and commercial skills for the valorization of blue crab. Several Trainings sessions aiming at empowering women-collectors have been already initiated. Also, Equipment needed for the construction of traps , the processing and preservation of the product will be made available to these women. This effort will enable them to have a complementary source of income to help them to improve their economic and social situation and their families’ standard of living.”  “I observed, at the start-up workshop of the project, held on April 10th , 2019 a high interest and great motivation of target women to be part of the beneficiaries in order to overcome the vulnerable situation and to contribute to the resilience of the local community to climate change. Also , i believe that the show-cooking event to be held on July14th , 2019 with the accompaniment of the Project Coastal resilience , will be not be only an excellent opportunity to gather all local actors and stakeholders around the promotion of the blue Crab : its use and its importance in relation with the women income but also an occasion to raise awareness of the local population to the adaptation to the impacts of CC”.  Success story N ° 2: “Role of ganivelles in mitigating the effects of climate change on the coast of the Island of Djerba”  For decades, the beach of Sidi Hachani Houmt Souk is considered as the most sought-after of coastal zone in summer in terms of establishment human activities mainly nautical sports and tourism activities. Indeed, with the disappearance of natural dunes, the coastal zone is frequently eroded by marine waters through tidal channels that crisscross the shoreline and causes the flooding of tens of hectares of wetland and seriously destabilize the ecosystem and morphological balance of the lagoon.  Mr. Mohammed Zammouri, Director of works at the municipality of Houmt Souk and member of the Project Steering Committee, is closely following the progress of the project and participates actively the various activities conducted at local level. He underlines in the testimony the positive impact of the works carried out by the project at Djerba consisting of the implementation of the ganivelles at Sidi Hachani beach:  “I really realize that the installation of an additional kilometer of ganivelles (since 2018) along the arrow of Ras Rmal has quickly allowed the restoration of the dune cord. The use of this innovative and soft techniques has allowed both the fixation of sand dunes and the preservation of the coastal public space and natural ecosystems in particular the wetland of Ras Rmal wetland and the establishment of pedestrian paths In addition, by its natural and ecological aspect, the ganivelles have brought an impressive aesthetic added value on the landscape plan while respecting the coastal environment by using natural wood &quot;    Success story n ° 3: “Together for a better resilience of the local population to climate change impacts”  Testimony of the Atlas NGO : &quot;Youth , key actor in raising awareness of the impacts of climate change on the coast&quot;    The promising collaboration between the &quot;Coastal Resilience&quot; project and the Atlas NGO in 2017 was concretized by the partnership agreement concluded in December 2018. Following this agreement, Atlas launched the initiative &quot;The old port of Ghar El Melh: Agora Ram Nord&quot; among its objectives is to raise awareness among young students about the effects of climate change and to initiate the creation of an open space for reflection to bring innovative solutions to adaptation to climate change.    By adopting a participatory approach, this initiative has mobilized various actors around the challenges to adaptation to climate change in Ghar El Melh. This mobilization has led to the development of a concerted action plan with actors at local, regional and national levels. A dynamic is then created at the regional level thus favoring the development of synergies with various stakeholders. Also, as part of the “Coastal Resilience project&quot; other initiatives were supported with other local associations which, beyond their respective activities, are working closely with ATLAS in a spirit of mutual support, exchange of expertise and know-how.    Through the action &quot;72H Challenge&quot;, a hundred students from different schools of architecture have actively participated in this competition, which is intended to be a space of creation and innovation . This event has allowed youth to imagine and conceive a future vision of the old port of Ghar El Melh by considering the challenges and risks related to climate change. At the end of this competition, three winning projects were proposed to the municipality of Ghar El Melh with a view to concretizing them.    Ms. Nermine MNILI: student in architecture at the National School of Architecture of Urbanism testifies:    &quot;I am honored to have participated in the “72H Challenge in Ghar El Melh”. This experience allowed me to become aware of the threats and climatic risks in this site, to be in a close contact with local populations including fishermen and farmers to better understand the problems they face and also to seize this opportunity to propose concrete solutions of a future plan of the old port of Ghar El Melh. &quot;      Ms. Manel MAMMOU, student in architecture at University Tunis Carthage testifies:    &quot;I took advantage of the time i spent in Ghar El Melh to draw up an inventory of the situation of the site. It was also an opportunity to be in direct contact with the local population and to identify their needs. At this level, i think it is important to take into account the climate change aspects in architectural projects by encouraging, , as an example, the use of non-polluting and sustainable building materials. I am conscious of the climatic challenges to which our country is faced, I will do my best to promote an ecological architecture at this site &quot;. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| • 04/07/2018 (Radio Oxygène Fm Bizerte)  https://www.facebook.com/oxygenebizerte/posts/1627645897363722?\_\_tn\_\_=C-R  • 05/07/2018 (page officielle facebook municipalité de Djerba Midoun)  https://www.facebook.com/commune.midoun/posts/1581802585278952?\_\_xts\_\_%5B0%5D=68.ARDs0H3zO-8BKBfamWY367o-xPFwGS84pYQrs64UoXy5BSyBWWbJiz\_nuoJ5rHuAIfll-UAhh1upIJUAIu1fZXCV5YkcNsNBGsOctoMmPvGiJyu2eJJk1jucxe4bzSKe2howXPMYgz\_jrmG4gZ90pUd0c\_pz5iYm\_x9QhZu61gSDEfEcNDbCszg7rjhRFG6hqhkymfU7ZgxBKLXIlhzHJ63-iawhAgvMfIYTQusP6iYDBWBGfI\_i4N4QdaTARjwwB1EC26fEjmrsr8Xxu4JilEdBrjQEobY93j3mwrX9tzDvb-\_DT2wou0WhMUbNhz\_3Fkl7x6Ybfb2C1L-hD1jxRZkftQ&\_\_tn\_\_=-R  • 06/07/2018 (Page Facebook municipalité de Djerba Houmt Souk)  https://www.facebook.com/m.houmt.souk/posts/1795705637175838  • 11/07/2018 (Radio Oxygène Fm Bizerte)  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https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1888327247948251&type=1&l=7990191628  • 09/10/2018 (Compte Twitter PNUD Tunisia)  https://twitter.com/UNDPinTUNISIA/status/1049581592111386626  https://twitter.com/UNDPinTUNISIA/status/1049591798337871872  https://twitter.com/UNDPinTUNISIA/status/1049576474905317377  https://twitter.com/elkebiralaoui/status/1049650023305228299  https://twitter.com/UNDPinTUNISIA/status/1049581045002235905  https://twitter.com/elkebiralaoui/status/1049637750020935680  https://twitter.com/UNDPinTUNISIA/status/1049585210009014272  • 09/10/2018 (Webmanager)  https://www.webmanagercenter.com/2018/10/09/425186/la-planification-est-loutil-le-plus-efficace-pour-gerer-les-catastrophes-selon-le-representant-du-pnud-a-tunis/  • 09/10/2018 (TAP)  http://urlz.fr/7YZw  • 09/10/2018 (Youtube PNUD)  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V2\_W2\_eDbbQ  • 09/10/2018 : (Watania Replay : le journal 20h de la chaîne nationale (à partir de 3’27’’) :  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Oxygène)  https://www.facebook.com/oxygenebizerte/posts/2133127830148857?\_\_xts\_\_[0]=68.ARDR9yC\_dgj02iJ-ZePFLbXwGzjKY7timE4sJZWsNukCGm5h98Cwq\_zgKqIPjT8Ljt2CHS0k\_PSovS8Y1EMwg-wrFnYEEawPT2tw0oTCJamTZiWpwyNmzwGHIAkNzLw-p4s2vwBadkUoSAHPGLudo6dRjZl9eFUkuSomfwfKmSQCB1thxKe4Hotr12O0H2T57sU-5Y0TOUl1vE5dtB5WcjHXnpAMuiTvNy4AfS-ptgxbB4tzUk-Xd1ozl0oN1rqD-OQ8nBVH7frbOTRlsV35Tz0QH4p2ZRJS6mZm75jwlk-V4qrawSnsuKE1nQyNUjw7D1MvbQJrIIG-ifqPMtBuDRMNwyuVV\_HqREr8fnBnM1z5Dc9HyV7b718TbtzZuJ\_WoO8vNyLywoZMs8AbdoC1F5\_QTlt2O6YFULUunC\_ydEdrZvE8nV7Y8r0N6vkeuvN4-AJ4nXq52pBg53u6H\_\_4-P15BfaSfK-DeGy65-FiF5bQoR0fTq7pLJJK&\_\_tn\_\_=K-R  • 10/06/2019 (ATLAS)  https://www.facebook.com/FondationAtlasTunisia/posts/2265203803743856  • 11/06/2019 (Facebook /PNUD Tunisie)  https://www.facebook.com/PNUD.Tunsie/posts/2177445568957782  • 12/06/2019 (Radio Express FM)  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# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RESUBMISSION\_4697\_Tunisia\_GEF CEO Endorsement\_18July2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4697/213499/1669117/1669410/RESUBMISSION_4697_Tunisia_GEF%20CEO%20Endorsement_18July2014.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| During the reporting period, a partnership agreement was signed on the 17th of December 2018 between the project and the 5 selected NGOs to implement small adaptation projects which objectives and results are described as follows:  1. NGO N°1 Tunisian Association for Leadership, Self-Development and Solidarity (ATLAS), project &quot;The old port of Ghar El Melh: Agora Ram-Nord&quot;;  The project which aims to create a space for exchanges and awareness of the population on CC.has the followings results to be achieved:   A future plan taking into account the impacts of the CC of the old port of Ghar El Melh is developed;   Pescatourism as an alternative adaptation to CC is initiated;   The products of Guettaayas are promoted and valued;   A RAMNORD group for the sustainable development is created.    2. NGO N°2 Bizerte Dive Club (CAP Bizerte), project &quot;The underwater trail of Ghar El Melh a Sustainable Development Tool, &quot;:  The project aims at setting up an underwater trail to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change and the preservation of the marine environment in Ghar El Melh. The trail will serve as a tool for biological monitoring of the seabed and alert in case of the appearance of new invasive species or the triggering of unexpected phenomena. The underwater trail will also be a source of economic activity for young people in Ghar El Melh following an adapted training.  3. NGO N°3 project &quot;The intelligent climate city of Kalaât El Andalous&quot;:  The project will contribute to the establishment of a sustainable and Climate intelligent city. The expected results are:   A local climate plan of Kalaât El Andalous is elaborated;   Young schoolchildren and parents (farmers and fishermen) are sensitized of the importance of wetlands as climate buffers;   A intelligent educational garden at the school (living lab) is set up    4. NGO N°4 Jlij Association for the Marine Environment (AJEM Djerba), project &quot;Save the drop! Fesguietna! (فسقيتنا) » :  The project aims to preserve and enhance water resources for better adaptation to climate change on the island of Djerba. At the end of this project, the following results will be achieved:   The public water tanks of the island of Djerba are located, inventoried and mapped;   10% of public water tanks identified are rehabilitated and ready to be reused by the local population who will be sensitized of their importance;   Students and teachers from at least three elementary schools on the island of Djerba are sensitized on the role of cisterns in rainwater conservation    5. NGO N°5 Fishery Development Group at Ajim Djerba GDPA, project &quot;«Exploitation and valorisation of the fishing of blue crab in the region of Ajim Djerba»:  The project is working on the professionalization of the crab fishery to contribute to the fight against poverty and the improvement of the living conditions of fishermen. The results to be achieved are:   60 fishermen are trained to use improved techniques to optimize the quantity and quality of the blue crab fishery;   30% of fishermen and 50% of women harvesters in the region are trained in handling and good hygiene practices of crab fishing;   Women are trained on crabmeat processing techniques;   Sources of income for women through the creation of fishponds are created;  The inhabitants are sensitized of the importance of protecting the marine environment and adapting to CC;  Furthermore, representatives of the NGO have actively participated during the reporting period in :  • The workshops conducted by the project in the two project sites concerning the study on Climatic Risk Assessment / PIU, the SDAZs of the island of Djerba and the study on the impact of the ENM on coastal water resources.  • The capacity building sessions conducted in relation with ICZM held in July 2018 and with development plan held in October 2018  • The side event “What spatial planning for coastal resilience to climate risks?” an event organized by the project within the framework of the African-Arab RRC platform organized by UNISDR from the 09th and 13th of October 2018 .  • Training sessions conducted on the 6th and 7th of December 2018 for the benefit of 5 selected NGOs .on the financial and administrative procedures and regulations, SDGs, gender, communication and documentation and monitoring and reporting.  • The side event “The role of women in coastal adaptation to CC” an event organized by the project on 25th of April 2019 within the framework of the “Tunis International Forum on Gender Equality” held from 24th to 26th of April 2019. The two representatives of the NGOs of Fishery Development Group at Ajim Jerba and Network for Children of the Earth (RET) of Kalaât El Andalous shared experiences of success and good practices with the African panelists and highlighted the importance of taking into consideration gender equality in the adaptation to CC projects.  • Sessions of work and meetings organized by the Project Management Unit. The Association of Architects of Djerba and the Association for the Safeguard of the Island of Djerba were involved in view of the organization of a regional conference around the new SDAZs of the island of Djerba.    Within the framework of the study of the development of the SDAZS of the island of Djerba, all along the phase dedicated to the diagnosis and inventory, the representatives of the private sector were involved in the consultation at the Djerba island, such as ULAP, UTICA, FTH, FTAV, FTRT, the Order of Architects. Those latter participated in the regional workshop organized on February 19th , 2019 to report the results of the first phase of this study.  During the reporting period, two consultations and participatory diagnostic workshops were held respectively on November 19th , 2018 and February 05th , 2019.  Also, the owners of tourist and hotels were involved all along the discussions conducted within the context of the study on the assessment of the impact of climate risks and the development of an ERAP    The project is collaborating with the GEF representative on possible synergies with selected NGO projects, particularly those targeting the Djerba site, including the project proposed by the Association for the Safeguard of the Island of Djerba (ASSIDJE ) on &quot;the development of a “Lella Hadhria Lagoon” Integrated Management Plan for Proposed Ramsar Site Status &quot;, which started officially in March 20 19.    Contacts have been established with UNDP Egypt, which is currently providing support to the Egyptian authorities in a similar project financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the Delta area. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.