



United Nations Development Programme

**Annotated Project Document template for NAP/Readiness projects
financed by the Green Climate Fund**

Project title: National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia		
Country: Tunisia	Implementing Partner: UNDP	Execution Modality: Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
UNSDCF/Country Programme Outcome: UNSDCF Strategic Outcome – # 4: In 2025, all committed actors will ensure an equitable, transparent, and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems, and territories by improving their resilience/adaptation as well as that of populations, notably the most vulnerable in the face of climate risks.		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems, and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Low	UNDP Gender Marker: GEN2	
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PAC meeting date: 04 october2021 (planned)		

Brief project description: Briefly (no more than 200 words) describe the overall development challenge and the expected results of the project

This project builds on prior efforts, including the existing NAP road map, and aims to advance an effective and cross-sectoral national adaptation plan, with a particular focus on an important objective of the Economic and Social Development Plan currently under preparation.

The project objective is to **integrate climate change adaptation into two dimensions of development planning in Tunisia: socio-economic planning and land-use planning, both at the national and local levels.** This objective is supported through the achievement of outcomes:

Outcome 1: A National Adaptation Framework is developed and adopted

Outcome 2: National Economic and Social Development Plan and Master Land-Use Plan are informed by major climate-related risks

Outcome 3: Climate change risks and adaptation needs

This project will have direct and indirect beneficiaries both at the national and subnational levels. Government officials working at central ministries in charge of development planning and budgeting (Ministry of Economy and Planning; Ministry of Equipment and Housing; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment), Sectoral ministries (Tourism, Agriculture, Health, etc.). This project will be implemented in coordination and complementarity with another complementary NAP GCF readiness proposal entitled “Food Security and Adaptation Priorities in the Agricultural Sector in Tunisia” led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture with the support of FAO.

FINANCING PLAN

GCF grant	1,841,953.84 (without DP Fee)
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	1,841,953.84 (without DP Fee)

SIGNATURES

Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

Disbursement: The UNDP CO is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FWA (and in particular Clause 4 of the FWA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of UNDP, UNDP must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed in the FA.

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Tunisia, a middle-income country in North Africa, covers 164,000 km² and has a 1,300 km coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. Its estimated population was 11.304 million in 2016¹. Two-thirds of the population and 80 percent of the country's economic activity is focused along the coast.

2. Despite its relatively small size, Tunisia has great environmental diversity. Differences in Tunisia, like the rest of the Maghreb, are largely north-south environmental differences defined by sharply decreasing rainfall towards the south. Tunisia's landscape is mountainous in the northwest, where the eastern extension of the Atlas Mountains lies. To the south, a hot and dry central plain comprises a semi-arid area that merges into the Sahara Desert.

3. Tunisia has a diverse, market-oriented, economy. However, it is facing an array of challenges following the 2011 Arab Spring revolution, with slow economic growth, chronic socio-economic challenges, and especially high levels of youth unemployment.

Current situation in the context of climate change

4. Tunisia has already experienced significant changes in its climate. Analyses performed for the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2018) highlight that during the period from 1978 to 2012 trends show a significant increase in annual maximum, average and minimum temperatures by 2.1°C. The analyses of rainfalls during the same period showed strong disparities according to the seasons as well as an important interannual variability, with several dry years in succession. In addition, the analyses show an increasing number of hot days² - about 7 days per decade. In addition, an intensification of extreme events (extreme rain fall, heat waves and droughts) was observed, with an increase of about 10 events per decade.

5. The Third National Communication modelled future climate change projections for 2050 and 2100. Under RCP 4.5 scenario, temperatures would rise on average between 1°C and 1.8 °C by 2050 and between 2°C and 3°C by the end of the century. The rise would be much higher under RCP 8.5, 2°C et 2.3°C by 2050 and between 4.1°C and 5.2°C by 2100. Precipitation levels show a decrease in annual totals under RCP 4.5 of 5% to 10% in 2050, which would worsen again at the end of the century with a decrease of 5% to 20% in 2100. These figures increase to 14% in 2050 and 18-27% by 2100 under RCP 8.5. These predictions, coupled with a predicted increased frequency of extreme events, particularly floods and droughts, will severely threaten the availability of water resources throughout the country, and highly impact the agriculture sector as well as other economic development activities.

6. The coastline of Tunisia is significantly threatened by sea level rise. Under a high emissions scenario, about 78,700 Tunisians would be affected annually between 2070 and 2100 by sea level rise and flooding, in addition to significant damage to important infrastructure and economic activity based in the coastal areas³. Coastal cities account for more than 6.5 million inhabitants, or about 65% of the total population of Tunisia. The coastline is home to all major urban centres including Bizerte, Tunis, Nabeul, Sousse, Sfax and Gabes, with significant investments in critical infrastructure and most economic activities⁴.

7. The Government of Tunisia recognizes the threat that climate change poses. The new Constitution, adopted in January 2014, takes steps to address environmental issues. It allows for increased citizen participation in decision making for social, economic, and environmental issues and specifically mentions climate change. Tunisia submitted

¹ Institut National des Statistiques (INS), Tunisie. 2017. ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA TUNISIE 2012-2016.

² Hot days: number of days when daily max temperature exceeds 90th percentile.

³ Climate Risk Profile, Tunisia (2018), USAID, Retrieved from: https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/Tunisia_CRP.pdf

⁴ APAL et PNUD, 2012. Étude de la carte de la vulnérabilité du littoral Tunisien due aux Changements Climatiques - Groupement IHE GEOMATIX

its NDC to the UNFCCC in 2015 and ratified the Paris Agreement in February 2017. The NDC contains a section on adaptation highlighting major needs identified by some sectors. UNDP is facilitating since July 2017 a national process on the elaboration of a road map for the NDC implementation. This road map is finalized and identified the main gaps and orientation towards the NDC implementation for all the sectors and priority thematic areas (mitigation and adaptation) including coastal adaptation. Those orientations are also detailed in an action plan for each sector and thematic area, identifying the gaps and capacity building needs to implement NDC and achieve the goals for each sector with national partner defined. The road map was presented in June 2019 to all the national partners, including the coastal planning and protection agency. Tunisia has updated its NDC and officially submitted it to the UNFCCC in September 2021 ahead of COP 26.

8. In addition, several past and ongoing initiatives and projects included studies to assess the major impacts of climate change and develop adaptation strategies and plans in highly vulnerable sectors and ecosystems.

Institutional arrangements for climate change at national level

9. The Ministry of Environment is the main government entity in charge of coordinating climate change and adaptation. Several other ministries and specialized agencies oversee climate sensitive sectors and adaptation measures within these sectors (in particular, the Ministry of Agriculture (also in charge of water resources), the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, the Ministry of Health, the Agency for Coastal Protection and Planning). Adaptation planning and action has been primarily accomplished through a sectoral approach. Until recently one of the main challenges for addressing climate change was the absence of a cross-sectoral steering and coordinating body of climate policy and planning.

10. The Tunisian Government established a special management unit (Unité de Gestion Par Objectif - UGPO) under the Authority of the Ministry of Environment in March 2018 via a governmental decree. This Unit exists for the implementation, monitoring and coordination of activities related to the "Paris Agreement." The Decree defined the missions, organization and the modalities of operation of the Unit.

11. The UGPO is mandated to ensure coordination between different stakeholders in the field of climate change, to support the integration of climate change in development planning, to strengthen stakeholders' capacities and to monitor the implementation of the NDC. It is also mandated to develop a National Adaptation Plan. The UGPO will also set up two technical advisory committees, one for adaptation and one for mitigation.

Existing Climate Change adaptation policies, plans and initiatives

12. Tunisia developed a National Climate Change Strategy in 2012, which outlined a vision and major climate change considerations in the Tunisian context. The strategy highlighted spatial planning as one of the best ways for integrating adaptation in development planning, with the Land-Use Master Plan and Urban Development Plans being some of the best tools at national and local levels respectively.

13. Some ministries and agencies with climate sensitive sectors have established sectoral adaptation strategies. These are the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy (2007), Health Adaptation Strategy (2010) and the Tourism Adaptation Strategy (2010). All these strategies were developed at the national level and don't contain sub-national components. The readiness proposal I build on these strategies, and such will feature the information they contained in the online platform (activity 1.1.3); include the stakeholders they have identified in the mapping of key stakeholders (activity 1.1.4); build on their key messages to develop a communication strategy (activity 1.2.1); include the information they contained into materials for raising awareness of parliamentarians (activity 1.2.3) and building capacity of national and local planners (sub-outcome 1.3); draw on the priorities they have identified to define the overarching NAP framework (activity 1.4.1) and finalize it (activity 1.4.6); use them as case studies to inform the development of guidelines for the elaboration of sectoral plans (activity 1.4.2); consider the V&A information they contained

when conducting a stocktake of available V&A information (activity 2.1.1) and conducting a nation-wide study on “high risks zones” (activity 2.1.4). In addition, lessons from implementing the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystem Adaptation and the Health Adaptation Strategies will be particularly useful in understanding how to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination in the context of developing the 5-year work plan for the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee (activity 1.1.1) and establishing an Adaptation forum and coordination mechanism (activity 1.1.2).

14. The Tunisian NDC highlights the high vulnerability and exposure of the country to climate change and has primarily put forward the adaptation measures in six vulnerable sectors (water resources, coastline, agriculture, ecosystems, tourism, and health) that undertook work on climate adaptation. It is important to note that the preparation process of the NDC considered climate change adaptation needs for some sectors that had strategic interventions. The NDC preparation process collected information about what was already identified by the various sectors.

15. UNDP is currently implementing a project on coastal resilience to climate change (2015 – 2021). It aims at supporting developing new tools on coastal planning (land use planning, local development) taking into consideration climate risk. Also, this project is intervening in Kalaat Andalous, through an activity on risk assessment and emergency planning, in addition to coastal development plan (Plan d’aménagement côtier).

Development Planning

16. The Tunisian Social and Economic Development Plan is revised every 5 years. The most recent plan extends from 2016-2020 and has a major pillar on Green Economy as an engine for sustainable development which contains important objectives related to climate adaptation. Sustainable land-use planning in respect of ecological balances, guaranteeing food security, and reducing the risks of natural disasters are all included. The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) is the main ministry in charge of this planning exercise. The planning process is highly participatory, with several consultations taking place both at subnational and sectoral levels. The process of developing the 2016-2020 development plan engaged more than 20,000 participants at regional and local levels, and over 6,000 participants at the sectoral level⁵. Currently, the MEP is starting to prepare for the creation of the next development plan 2021-2025. The proposal will seek to climate proof growth and development by ensuring that climate change adaptation is fully reflected in the 2021-2025 plan. Several activities of the proposal will contribute to this objective, including awareness raising activities of high-level and political decision makers (1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.), the development of a NAP framework, which will be used as a strategic instrument for integrating adaptation into development planning processes (activity 1.4.6). To this end, the NAP Framework will draw from the guidelines that will be developed for supporting the integration of adaptation (activity 1.4.5) and will also incorporate the results of the study on socio-economic vulnerabilities (activity 2.1.2), which is linked to axes 3 and 4 of the current Social and Economic Development Plan (see programme description in annex for further details).

17. In addition to the Social and Economic Development Plan, another important planning process in Tunisia is strategic land-use planning, which aims to support the economic development of territories and the reduction of spatial inequalities in economic or social terms. At the national level, the spatial planning process is situated in advance of the process of development planning, programming and implementation. In Tunisia, Master Plans for the development of the national territory, regions, urban agglomerations, and areas with ecological sensitivity are developed to ensure the medium and long-term organization of the use of space, guide the implementation of major infrastructure and equipment programmes and define the general orientation of urban expansion, considering natural and environmental risks. Currently the Ministry of Equipment and Housing is starting the process of developing the next National Master Land-Use plan, which would normally span over a 20-year period. As the next Master Land-Use plan is being developed, the project will also seek to anchor the NAP process into the plan and ensure that adaptation is fully considered. The same activities mentioned in paragraph 18 above will contribute to this objective, as well as activities 2.2.1; 2.3.3; 3.1.1; 3.1.4; and 3.3.2 which provide additional focus on land-use and

⁵ MDICI. 2016. Le plan de développement économique et social 2016-2020.

local level adaptation.²⁰ The new Tunisian Constitution has strong provisions for decentralization and for increased citizen participation in decision making. A new Code for Local Government (known in French as the “Code des Collectivités Locales” (CCL)) was adopted in April 2018, right before the municipal election that took place in 6th of May 2018. The CCL gives the newly elected municipal councils a much higher administrative and financial autonomy, and a stronger mandate for planning urban and local development. The project draws from this new code, to propose a set of activities that aim at strengthening local adaptation planning (see in particular activities 1.1.4; 1.3.1; 1.3.2; 2.1.4; 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 2.3.6; 3.1.1; 3.1.2; 3.1.3; 3.1.4; 3.2.3; and 3.3.1; 3.3.2).

Barriers

18. The various workshops and consultations undertaken prior to this proposal have enabled a good discussion and understanding of the major barriers to effective adaptation planning in the Tunisian context.

19. Firstly, **the country lacks effective coordination mechanisms and an institutional anchoring of adaptation** - both essential for the sustainability of adaptation decisions and investments. Until recently, there was no coordinating body with a mandate for adaptation planning. A special management Unit for Climate Change (UGPO, see paras 11 and 12) has been established recently, with a clear mandate and structure with reporting on activities reaching the Head of Government, However, this unit and its adaptation components have not been operationalized yet. In addition, stakeholders highlighted that the UGPO should ensure a horizontality required to reduce the current sectoral approach in adaptation planning, and foster information exchanges between sectors, and regions. The UGPO should also ensure a higher political and institutional anchoring of its decisions and recommendations, and a high authority to arbitrate between sectors when needed.

20. Another related barrier is the **the lack of bottom-up process to raise awareness and engagement of high level decision makers, both at central and local levels**. Adaptation and climate change issues have been mainly dealt with at the technical level, but higher-level decision makers, and particularly ministers, head of government and parliamentarians remain unaware of the magnitude of threats that climate change poses to the Tunisian development, and the urgency to invest in adaptation and review development models and objectives at much larger scales. This is in large part due to **a gap in cross-sectoral and macro level information and analyses relevant to high-level decision makers**. Indeed, so far, most adaptation activities and studies have focused on a few sectors that are highly sensitive to climate change and were within the scope of externally funded projects. There have been very few studies (and the existing ones are out of date) on the impacts of climate change on the Tunisian economy and development path at the macro level that use indicators that are relevant to higher-level decision making such as loss of GDP, unemployment levels, financial damages, etc.

21. **Gaps in technical capacity, knowledge and tools for adaptation planning** is another major barrier to the effective integration of adaptation in development planning. While Tunisia has a strong foundation of technical capacity and existing development achievements to build upon, the technical skills necessary for adaptation planning are limited to a few agencies mainly at the national level. Effective adaptation planning requires a core group of adaptation-savvy planners across sectors and both at the national and local levels. In addition, common tools and methodologies for integrating climate change risks and adaptation needs into development planning are necessary, to ensure planning is harmonious.

22. Another significant barrier to effective and sustained planning and implementation of adaptation activities is **the lack of sustained financial resources**. Most adaptation activities have been funded through international cooperation projects. There is little understanding of, and engagement with, national financing actors and the private sector on adaptation. Most financial institutions are not familiar with climate risks to their investments. In addition, there are no procedures to require even basic screening for climate risks in development projects and

major investments or tools to incentivize consideration of climate risks and adaptation needs in project budgeting. The private sector also has little awareness of climate risks to its business line and production. It also has had a weak engagement and contribution to adaptation activities and funding so far.

23. Stakeholder consultation also highlighted that **the new mandates given to local communities through the new law on Local Authorities represents an opportunity** to strengthen the capacity and enable an effective integration of climate risks and adaptation needs in an operational and cross-sectoral fashion through the urban and land-use planning, particularly given that many localities are already experiencing significant climate change impacts and local decision-makers and populations are becoming highly aware of the threats.

III. STRATEGY

24. The foundation of this project's theory of change is to address these barriers while building on the advances and achievement of Tunisia in addressing adaptation and the preparatory work for developing its National Adaptation Plan.

25. The theory of change is based on the commitment of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Equipment and Housing, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Ministry of Interior and UNDP as well as the various stakeholders that have been engaged in this proposal to ensure that the activities of this project deliver operational results that feed into both dimensions of development planning and work both at national and local levels, and to capitalize on the new directions set by the Government with regards to decentralization and empowering local communities and municipalities to start climate-sensitive process territorial planning.

26. The main goal of the proposal is **to integrate climate change adaptation into the two dimensions of development planning in Tunisia: the socio-economic planning and land-use planning, and both at national and local levels.** These two processes provide the ideal entry points to mainstream adaptation and will enable an intersectoral coordination as well as vertical coordination between central and local planning.

39. To achieve the goal, the proposal has three outcomes that address the major barriers identified:

27. **Outcome 1** focuses on the need to advance National Adaptation Planning with an inter-sectoral approach. A National Adaptation Framework will be designed to strengthen a cross-sectoral planning of adaptation, through outlining a common framework for adaptation planning, monitoring and evaluation. This outcome addresses barriers related to coordination mechanisms, awareness of high-level political and decision makers, and building capacity of national planners.

28. **Outcome 2** focuses on ensuring that an integrated risk-informed climate response is integrated into development planning processes. As such, under this outcome, relevant information and tools on climate risks and adaptation needs will be produced to inform the two dimensions of development planning (socio-economic and land-use) at the national level. The outcome will also strengthen the foundations for financing for adaptation and resilient development by developing methodologies and procedures for climate screening investments, incentivizing the integration of adaptation needs in national budgeting and exploring options for engaging the private sector, thereby addressing the barrier of financial sustainability and encouraging thinking beyond project-based approach.

29. **Outcome 3** focuses on integrating climate risk assessments and adaptation needs and priorities in land-use and development planning and budgeting at the local level. The engagement of local authorities in integrating adaptation in the local development planning processes will enable an increased ownership and effective implementation of

the national plan and catalyse new and scaled-up adaptation finance through concrete opportunities and projects at the local levels, which are more attractive to private sectors and investment actors.

30. The outcomes are being implemented in a fairly sequential manner. As mentioned earlier, the development of the UNDP proposal was informed by broad stakeholder consultations and aligned with national priorities. These consultations highlighted the importance of strengthening institutional arrangements, including the adaptation coordination mechanism to develop a NAP framework (outcome 1), which will lead to greater efficiency in integrating climate change into development planning, across sectors both at the national level (outcome 2), and at the local level (outcome 3). Outcome 1 provides a foundation from which outcomes 2 and 3 are being built, and outcome 1 outputs will guide the implementation of outcomes 2 and 3. With the implementation of outcome 3 also being informed by the outputs of outcome 2.

Outcome 1: A National Adaptation Framework is developed and adopted

- 1.1: An effective coordination mechanism for adaptation planning is strengthened and operationalized
- 1.2: Awareness of high-level and political decision makers, including Ministers, General Directors of line Ministries and Parliamentarians about climate risks to Tunisia's development is increased
- 1.3: Capacity building for national and local planners is strengthened
- 1.4: The National Adaptation Framework is finalized

Outcome 2: National Economic and Social Development Plan and Master Land-Use Plan are informed by major climate related risks

- 2.1: Studies on climate risks to development are completed to inform the new five-year Economic and Social Development Plan and the new Master Land-Use Plan
- 2.2: Climate Change related indicators are developed and included in the observatory for land-use dynamics
- 2.3: National budgeting and financing procedures revised to integrate screening for climate risks

Outcome 3: Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local adaptation in two municipalities

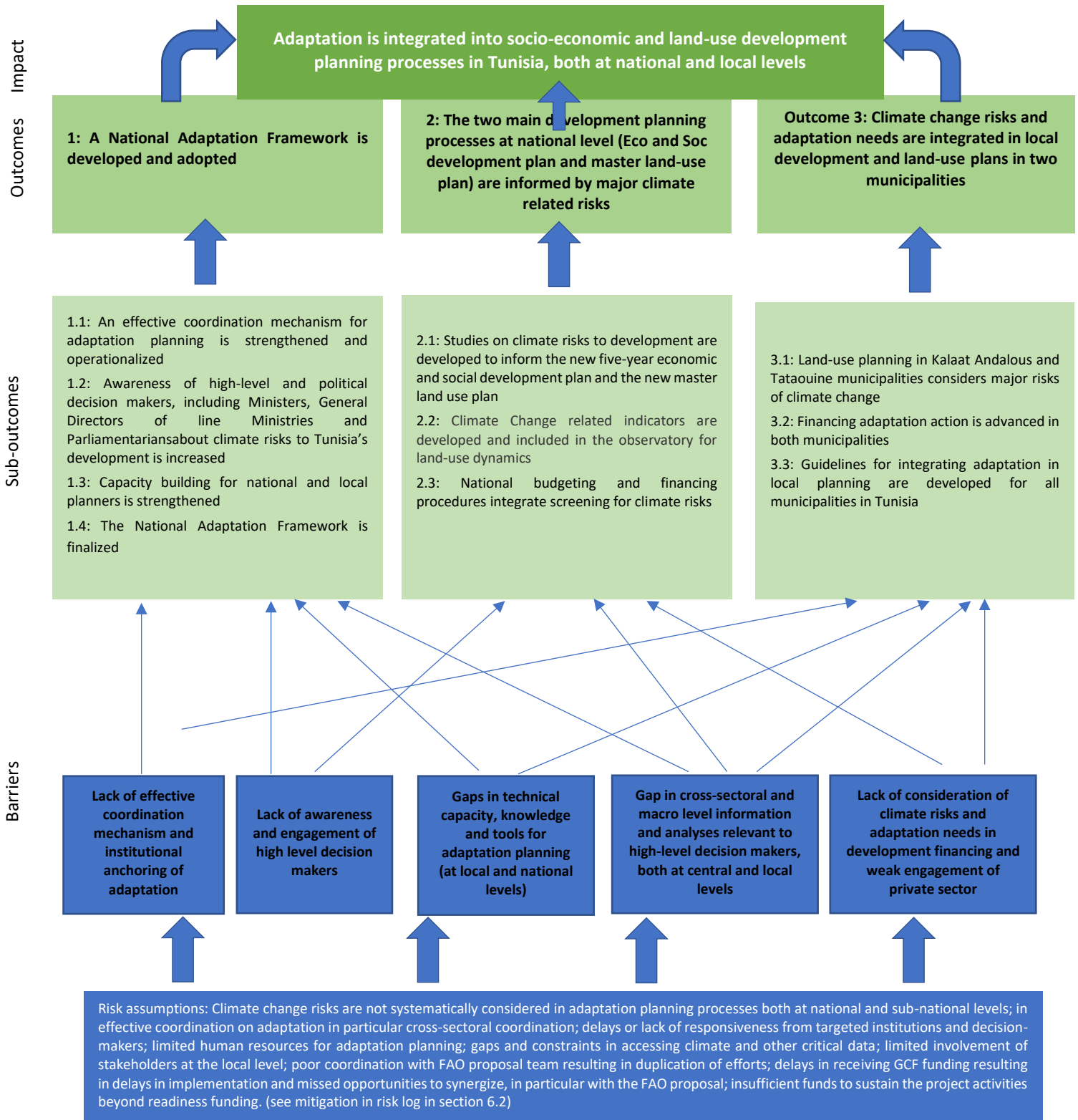
- 3.1: Land-use planning in Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine municipalities consider major risks of climate change
- 3.2: Financing adaptation action is advanced in both municipalities
- 3.3: Guidelines for integrating adaptation in local planning are developed for all municipalities in Tunisia

Tracking the achievements of this proposal's targets.

The impact of achieving the targets identified in the proposal will be tracked and modified, as necessary, through the following three mutually inclusive channels operating at different levels:

1. As part of the work on SDG implementation. Tunisia has adopted the 2030 Agenda and is committed to the implementation of the SDGs, including SDG 13 on Climate Change. To this end, a joint SDG Programme was signed between the Government and the 17 UN agencies of for *"support for integration, the establishment of a monitoring evaluation and reporting of the SDGs in Tunisia"*. As part of this endeavour, an SDG indicator platform is being established under the National Statistics. It will enable the country to track and modify, as necessary, the impacts of all projects supporting the achievement of the SDGs, including this readiness proposal.
2. Through the work and scrutiny of the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee. For instance, the Committee, will be tasked to assess how development planning is being informed by climate risk and make recommendations. This assignment will be reflected in its work plan to be developed under activity 1.1.1.
3. As part of UNDP's portfolio wide knowledge management initiative, all projects undergo a survey during the inception and at different intervals to gauge progress, and help make adjustments, as necessary to achieve the desired outputs and outcomes.

Figure 1 : Theory of Change



IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Outcome 1: A National Adaptation Framework is developed and adopted

The first outcome focuses on addressing the barriers identified in the road map and through consultations (related to coordination, capacity and awareness of high-level decision makers) and building the foundations for an effective National Adaptation Planning in Tunisia.

Sub-Outcome 1.1: An effective coordination mechanism for adaptation planning is strengthened and operationalized

This sub-outcome activities will address one of the major barriers identified for effective cross-sectoral adaptation planning through strengthening and operationalising an effective coordination mechanism for adaptation planning that engages relevant stakeholders and sectors. It will do so primarily through operationalising the adaptation components of the special management Unit on climate change (UGPO) that was recently established by governmental decree. Lessons from cross-sectoral implementation of the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy (2007) and Health Adaptation Strategy (2010) will also be taken into consideration.

Activity 1.1.1: Support the development of a 5-year work plan until the end of the project for the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee established by the Decree created UGPO

Through this activity, the composition of the Adaptation Technical Committee (ATC) will be established ensuring the involvement of key actors in adaptation planning and addressing both horizontal integration and coordination between the various central institutions, as well as vertical integration with the regional and local levels. The TAC will define its coordination mechanisms and working modalities, frequency of meetings and agree on a work plan for its activities until the end of the project. As part of its workplan, the ATC will also assess how development planning is being informed by climate risk and make recommendations.

Gender equality and other aspects will be considered in the working modalities and coordination mechanisms of the ATC.

Activity 1.1.2: Establish an Adaptation Partnership Forum, a consultation and coordination mechanism with various stakeholders including civil society, private sector, *gender experts and taking into consideration gender balance* (see details in Annex) and share experiences with FAO readiness proposal under activity 2.2.2

Stakeholder participation is a critical means of ensuring ownership and quality of decision-making for climate change adaptation. This approach improves long-term sustainability and stakeholder buy-in of climate change adaptation interventions. The establishment of an adaptation forum is considered in the UGPO and meant to provide a means to engage a larger stakeholder group on adaptation including representatives of academia, civil society organisations, the private sector, women groups, local communities and other major vulnerable groups.

This activity will review benchmarks for other stakeholder engagement mechanisms around the world and suggest options that fit the Tunisian context to ensure an effective participation of the stakeholder groups. An Adaptation Partnership Forum will then be established. While the project will fund 3 meetings of the forum, it will also recommend options for sustainably financing this forum beyond the project lifespan.

Activity 1.1.3: Establish an online platform for information sharing and exchange, and for reporting on adaptation priorities and projects being implemented by stakeholders and partners, to be housed with the Ministry in charge of Environment and managed by UGPO, including by drawing inputs from activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal

An effective coordination between a high number of stakeholders both at central and sub-national levels require ensuring information and knowledge sharing between the various actors. This activity will support the establishment of an information exchange platform that provides a central hub to learn about the ongoing adaptation planning activities in Tunisia and to share key information and knowledge to facilitate adaptation planning by all stakeholders. As such, information regarding existing sectoral adaptation strategies such as the These are the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy, Health Adaptation Strategy and the Tourism Adaptation Strategy will be included. This includes sharing:

- Practical tools: Tools and guidelines for key elements of the adaptation planning process, including vulnerability and risk assessment, identification and prioritization of adaptation options, stakeholder engagement, etc.
- Technical information: Information on climate change scenarios and prediction, vulnerability and climate risk assessments and long-term adaptation scenarios for key sectors
- Planning supports: A dedicated window will be created for central and local planners to access tailor-made training materials and templates to undertake vulnerability and risk assessments and develop Adaptation Plans
- Project reports: reports and other products resulting from the implementation of adaptation related projects in Tunisia

The platform will be housed within the website of the Ministry in charge of Environment and will be managed by UGPO, which will also be in charge of its maintenance. Dedicated access will be granted to focal points of sectoral ministries to upload information pertaining to their sector and access information uploaded by other sectors and the national adaptation coordination mechanism.

Additional features of this online platform could be developed by GIZ which is currently exploring the provision of additional support to the Government of Tunisia to address climate change, including climate change adaptation.

Activity 1.1.4: Undertake a mapping and analysis of key decision making stakeholders and bodies in Tunisia (e.g. National commission on sustainable development, inter-ministerial committee for spatial planning...) and provide recommendations for improving the structure of UGPO and composition of its advisory committees as well as guidance on ways to facilitate higher level decision making, and ensure institutional anchoring of adaptation decisions, taking into consideration gender sensitivity.

Coordination mechanisms in Tunisia are often done at technical level. The structure of the UGPO considers a Technical Advisory Committee which will be primarily composed of technical staff and planners. Linking the recommendations of these technical bodies to higher level decision makers is needed to ensure political anchoring and institutionalisation of the adaptation decisions.

This activity will facilitate this through the mapping and analysis of other higher-level decision-making bodies that the UGPO should establish relationships with. Lessons will be drawn from the Water, Agriculture, Ecosystems, Health and Tourism sectors, which have developed adaptation sectoral plans.

By the time the project starts, we expect the adaptation committee composition to have been agreed as the NAP process is ongoing. Stakeholders were keen to assess the need to improve the UGPO structure, if needed, to ensure the institutionalisation of its adaptation decision and recommendations.

Sub-Outcome 1.2: Awareness of high-level and political decision makers about climate risks to Tunisia's development is increased

This sub-outcome focuses on addressing a second barrier related to the lack of awareness and engagement of high-level political and decision makers as well as parliamentarians on the risks that climate change on the Tunisian economy and development. Such high-level decision making and political will is needed to provide the enabling conditions and ensure greater attention and proactiveness in addressing adaptation planning and in taking into consideration future risks when taking important decisions on significant investments.

Activity 1.2.1: Drawing, inter alia, on the recommendations of the FAO's strategy report targeting indigenous community (activity 1.1.4), develop a communications strategy on climate adaptation, including gender consideration, which target high-level and political decision makers (Ministers, State Secretaries, Heads of Department in Ministries, line Ministries and Government agencies) to improve their awareness and engagement on the importance of addressing climate change risks

Communication about climate risks and adaptation have been mainly targeting technical staff in ministries, agencies and organisations. The risks that climate change pose to the development do not figure highly in the general debate in Tunisia, despite the significance of these risks. This activity aims to design an effective communication strategy aiming at improving awareness of high-level and political decision-makers about the magnitude of the risks that climate change poses to the development objectives in Tunisia. Such awareness is necessary to ensure measured decisions in development choices. The strategy will build, inter alia, on the key messages and priorities identified in the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy, Health Adaptation Strategy and the Tourism Adaptation Strategy.

Activity 1.2.2: Organise a national dialogue on climate change impacts on development in Tunisia (informed by studies in outcome 2), in collaboration with civil society organizations and private sector. The dialogue will discuss important issues on climate impacts and adopt the national adaptation framework developed in 1.4. It will also build on the series of policy dialogues undertaken under the FAO proposal (activity 1.2.2).

This dialogue will engage high-level political and decision makers (from Government official, parliamentarians, political parties), as well as high-level stakeholders from businesses and social organisations to discuss climate change impacts and risks to the Tunisian society and development. It will be informed by the results of the studies in outcome 2 and in particular sub-outcome 2.1. This National dialogue will support communicating the results of the studies to a wider audience and at the highest level and to foster due consideration of climate risks and adaptation needs in future priority setting and development choices. The national dialogue will also be an opportunity to communicate about climate change risks to the wider public through engagements with the national media.

Activity 1.2.3: Develop and deliver an awareness raising module on climate change risks to development to the parliamentarians in collaboration with the Parliamentarian Academy and taking into consideration recommendations stemming from activity 3.1.2 of the FAO proposal. Elected officials to national parliament are key stakeholders that can strongly contribute towards the integration of adaptation to climate change as developmental priorities in national policy frameworks, and development investments. Their legislative functions allow to create or reform legislation, review national budgets, monitor government commitments and create incentives for different public and private actors to accelerate the transition into resilient development.

This activity aims to engage Parliamentarians through a targeted workshop to raise their awareness on climate change and communicate about adaptation planning needs and the options they have to foster integrating adaptation in development. This activity will be undertaken in collaboration with the Parliamentarian Academy, recently established to support capacity building of parliamentarians on a number of issues. The awareness material should include the results of the main studies highlighting the impacts of climate change on the Tunisian societies. The materials will also reflect on the outputs of the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy, Health Adaptation Strategy and the Tourism Adaptation Strategy.

Sub-Outcome 1.3: Capacity building for national and local planners is strengthened

This sub-outcome will address a major need for building capacity of technical planners both at national and local levels on the needs of adaptation planning.

These will constitute a major capacity development plan that will include a wide set of skills required for adaptation planning. Its objective is to provide stakeholders with a better and common understanding of concepts, methodologies and approaches related to adaptation and give them the skills that would allow them to support planning, review and validate deliverables. There will be several sessions of various durations depending on the

themes. They would be implemented throughout project implementation and will target mainly: The Ministry of Equipment and Housing, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Environment and their agencies, local and decentralised authorities in 24 Governorates, and the Ministry of Economy and Planning. The project will also organise trainings of trainers to roll out this plan.

Targeted workshops and other capacity development tools will be identified, designed and implemented to provide the relevant planners with the relevant technical information, tools and materials to undertake adaptation planning at their level. The training materials will be developed, drawing, inter alia, from the outputs of the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy, Health Adaptation Strategy and the Tourism Adaptation Strategy.

Activity 1.3.1: Assess capacity needs and develop and tailored capacity building programmes and curricula for the staff of the UGPO and its adaptation technical committee, for national planners, and for regional and local planners with a focus on integration of adaptation needs in development planning in their respective duties. The capacity building curriculum will include e-modules and be developed in collaboration with a national partner that can ensure the sustainability of the programme.

Through this activity, a targeted capacity needs assessment will be carried out to identify the specific capacity needs of the various key actors that will be involved in adaptation planning: adaptation staff of the UGPO and its adaptation technical committee, national planners in key sectors, regional and local planners. It will then design a tailored capacity building programme that responds to the needs of advancing adaptation planning in Tunisia, taking into account the national and local planning processes and the local context as well as seeking complementarity with ongoing capacity building initiatives on climate change adaptation.

To ensure sustainability, the capacity building programme will be designed with inclusion of e-modules that can be developed for future planners, and in partnership with a national institution that can update the programme in the future.

Activity 1.3.2: Implement and deliver the capacity building programme developed in 1.3.1 for the UGPO staff and its advisory committee; national planners and regional and local planners. To ensure sustainability, the programme will be delivered in collaboration with a national partner.

This activity will give key identified stakeholder's adequate technical information, tools, and training on the main components of adaptation planning as per the needs identified in activity 1.3.1. A number of workshops and other capacity development options such as exchange visits, will be delivered, focusing on supporting the integration of adaptation in development planning at all levels. The exchange visits to neighbouring countries are planned to expand co-learning opportunities and foster South-South cooperation on climate change adaptation. UGPO staff will identify and learn from good practices in terms of coordination. The delivery of the capacity building programme (as its development) will be done in partnership with a national institution that can continue with the programme in the future ensuring its sustainability.

Sub-Outcome 1.4: The National Adaptation framework is finalized

This sub-outcome builds on the previous steps that Tunisia has taken in starting its adaptation planning and aims to support the finalization of a Tunisian National Adaptation Plan, that will provide a framework for adaptation planning in the country. During the development of the NAP road map, stakeholders agreed that the NAP should establish the country's adaptation objectives and providing a common reference point for adaptation efforts, providing guidance across all levels of government and sectors, and informing national, regional, and local planning. The NAP will place considerable emphasis on cross-sectoral integration, and each sector is expected to develop its own adaptation plan or strategy. The activities described below will focus on developing the key elements to be contained in the NAP. Inputs will be drawn from some of the activity outputs under this proposal (including activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6, 3.1.1, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4); some of the outputs of the FAO readiness proposal (see paragraph 31), as well as other sources, including the outputs of the Water, Agriculture and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy, Health Adaptation Strategy and the Tourism Adaptation Strategy.

Activity 1.4.1: Define the objectives, guiding principles and main components of the NAP framework document, taking into consideration the gender dimension

This activity will engage the Adaptation TAC and other stakeholders through consultative workshop to define and agree the objectives, guiding principle and components of the NAP, in the continuance of the initial steps undertaken under the NAP road map.

Activity 1.4.2: Develop guidelines for the elaboration of sectoral adaptation plans, including by ensuring alignment with activity 1.1.4 of the FAO proposal

The Tunisian NAP will focus on providing the general framework on adaptation planning and mandating sectors to develop their respective adaptation plans. Guidance for the elaboration of the sectoral adaptation plans is important to ensure a coherent and consistent in the adaptation process across the country and enable cross-sectoral collaboration, information exchange and monitoring of overall adaptation efforts. This activity will develop the sectoral guidelines informed by international best practice and through a consultative process with stakeholders of various sectors.

Activity 1.4.3: Develop a national-level guiding methodology to elaborate and institutionalise risk and vulnerability analyses that integrate social and economic dimensions and which results can inform development planning with relevant indicators for decision making

The various adaptation studies and initiatives that have been implemented in Tunisia were mainly sectoral and have used different methodologies, definitions and indicators for climate change risks and vulnerabilities assessments. This is a barrier to cross-sectoral planning as it reduces the comparability of the results and their use for setting priorities. This activity will establish a guiding methodology that will provide a common framework for analysing climate risks and vulnerabilities with unified definitions, sources of data, baselines, scales, etc. This has the objective of enhancing the use of the results of the various analyses in decision-making, and strengthening a cross-sectoral planning, which is the main aim of the Tunisia Framework NAP.

The guiding methodology will be developed at the national level, which also means that it will include guidance for the local level given Tunisia's decentralized context. In fact, it is planned under activity 3.1.1 to adapt this guide to conduct vulnerability and risk assessments for the two pilot municipalities.

Activity 1.4.4: Develop the structure for a M&E system for adaptation planning, and define the main components and principal indicators, and make provision for regularly receiving information as part of the outputs of activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal

This activity aims to developing a national system to monitor and evaluate adaptation planning and performance at both the national and sub-national levels. The M&E system will build on existing M&E systems in the country as well as other ongoing M&E initiatives and indicators, particularly ones on disaster Risk Reduction and SDGs. The development of the M&E system will be done through a series of consultative workshop involving a wide range of stakeholders, experts and data owners.

Activity 1.4.5: Develop a guideline for integrating adaptation into development planning in Tunisia

This guideline will focus on how to iteratively integrate the adaptation and climate risk consideration into the national, sectoral, local development and land-use planning processes and is aimed to be used by sectors, regions and local authorities to ensure coherence and effective mainstreaming of adaptation in all aspects of development planning.

Activity 1.4.6: Compile, finalise and validate the NAP framework document by the Adaptation Consultative committee, including by drawing from the outputs of activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3,1.4.4, 1.4.5, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6, 3.1.1, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 of this proposal and from outputs of

activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 of the FAO readiness proposal. The National Adaptation Framework will be adopted by the national dialogue (activity 1.2.2)

This activity will compile and finalise the NAP-framework document, through a consultative process including the UGPO as well as planners and decision makers at the central and local levels. In addition, the process will ensure the participation of civil society, academia, private sector and other relevant stakeholders. The final version of the plan will be validated by the UGPO technical committee on adaptation, and the final version would be adopted by the government and the national dialogue on adaptation that will be undertaken under activity 1.2.2.

It is worth noting that the following FAO outputs/deliverables will feed into the NAP framework development:

- 1.1.3 Climate Change Decision-Making Tool for Trade (a guidance document)
- 1.1.4 Strategy report for the agriculture and food security adaptation to CC in Tunisia
- 1.2.1 Reports including “Recommendations” on necessary alignments, updates and/or changes of current policies and/or programs towards climate smart enabling environment for the agriculture sector and food security
- 1.2.2 Workshops’ reports and List of Relevant Climate Smart Policies
- 1.3.1: National Monitoring and Reporting System - CC impacts and adaptation activities related to agriculture sector
- 2.1.1 Platform for private investors (gathering the different stakeholders from the private, public, and civil society)
- 2.1.2 Reports on “Responsible Investment
- 2.3.1 Resource Mobilization Strategy linked to Tunisia CCA projects
- 3.1.1 Funding and management mechanisms and the ToRs of the FNAR
- 3.2.1 Innovative tools and technologies for CCA
- 3.2.2 Strategy including concrete recommendations on how to integrate digital innovation in climate smart agriculture practices

Outcome 2: National Economic and Social Development Plan and Master Land-Use Plan are informed by major climate related risks

This outcome aims to inform development planning processes at national level with relevant information on climate risks and adaptation needs. It will also start building a foundation for integrating adaptation into national budgeting by developing guidance and incentives for adaptation planning in the budget process. It will also initiate addressing adaptation in national investment by engaging with key national financing institutions and developing screening tools to screen for climate risks to national plans and investments, and work toward a resilient development.

The achievement of the objective of this outcome will be ensured through capacity building activities targeting national and local planners (1.3.1 and 1.3.2) and sensitization of key stakeholders, including sensitization of high-level decision-makers (1.2.1, 1.2. and 1.2.3). The set of activities around the formulation of a NAP Framework (sub outcome 1.4), including the inclusive consultation process, also concurs in achieving the objective of the outcome.

Sub-Outcome 2.1: Studies on climate risks to development are developed to inform the new five-year economic and social development plan and the new master land use plan

This sub-outcome focuses on producing targeted information to inform the two main development planning processes at national level in Tunisia: the economic and social development plan and the Master Land-Use plan. Both Plans are starting the preparation for their next cycle, so the project results can timely feed into their next versions. Impacts and V&A information contained in the Water, Agriculture, and Integrated Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy (2007), Health Adaptation Strategy (2010) and the Tourism Adaptation Strategy (2010) will be considered along with information contained in the National Communications and other sources.

Activity 2.1.1: Stocktake and compile available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation; assess gaps and needs related to creating an enabling environment to effectively integrate adaptation needs in development planning and share outputs with activity 1.2.1 of the FAO proposal.

There have been several studies on climate impacts and vulnerability in Tunisia, however they often fail to inform development decisions. This activity aims to provide a synthesis of the information available and assess the gaps and needs to effectively inform development planning decisions. This activity will be undertaken in close consultation with development planners and decision makers at the central and local levels to accurately reflect specific needs of decision makers.

Activity 2.1.2: Conduct a study of socio-economic vulnerabilities for the entire Tunisian territory, with data analysed at the delegation level (lowest scale for which census data is available), including sex-disaggregated data, linking with relevant indicators and data set to axes 3 and 4 of the Economic and Social Development Plan (refer to the programme description in the annex for further explanation)

This activity represents a specific need highlighted by the Ministry of Economy and Planning, which is the main ministry in charge of coordinating the economic and social development plan. Axes 3 and 4 of the Economic and Social Development Plan relate to human development and social inclusion, and to realising the ambition of the regions respectively. Most climate risk and vulnerability studies in Tunisia have primarily focused on climate scenarios and vulnerability of natural resources and ecological systems. No study has undertaken on an overall mapping of socio-economic vulnerabilities in all of Tunisia, to understand which region may be more vulnerable overall. Such information would be highly relevant in informing the overall development planning as it seeks to balance development opportunities between regions. The study will largely use socio-economic data provided by the 2014 census and analyse the data at the lowest scale possible (level of delegation).

Activity 2.1.3: Undertake a major analysis of the climate change impacts on the Tunisian economy (multi-sectoral regionalised with key indicators for the Tunisian economy), taking into consideration gender sensitivity to enable policy makers in visualizing Tunisia's economy under a changing climate and therefore making informed decisions on adaptation needs

As previously mentioned, most adaptation activities in Tunisia have been sectoral focusing only on one sector or one set of issues. Tunisia does not count with a comprehensive study that analyses climate change impacts across sectors to provide decision makers of the overall picture of climate impacts on the economy, and to enable a fair comparison and informed priority setting with relevant indicators to the country's development objectives overall.

Tunisian decision makers are in dire need of a better understand the economic costs of climate change impacts. This activity will provide policy makers with that information and help them visualizing Tunisia's economy under a changing climate and therefore making informed decisions in their development choices and guide efforts for a comprehensive planning approach to optimize adaptation. The findings can also help other actors, such as academics, businesses, and civil society organisation to orient their activities and research towards bridging some information gaps. The study will also increase public awareness on climate change and its relation to each sector.

Activity 2.1.4: Conduct a nation-wide study to define and map "high risk zones" with particular focus to floods and SLR to guide spatial development planning, particularly urban areas, and major infrastructure

Floods and Sea Level Rise (SLR) are amongst the major climate hazards in Tunisia and have a great impact on human development, properties, infrastructures as well as environment, particularly in the coastal areas (where most of the development activities and infrastructure are located). There are no comprehensive digital maps in Tunisia to understand and visualise the severity of the impacts of these hazards with future climate change. This proposed countrywide analysis aims to identify and map high risk zones to both floods and Sea Level Rise in formats that are useful to guide planning for spatial development, urban development, and infrastructure investments by the relevant authorities. This activity will be undertaken in consultation and collaboration with several key planners and data owners.

Activity 2.1.5: Develop communication products to disseminate the results of studies and integrate them into the information platform developed in 1.1.3.

The studies to be produced by activities 2.1.1-2.1.4. are highly relevant to a number of stakeholders, particularly high-level decision-makers, which would unlikely have the time to read through complex technical reports. These activities aim to produce communication products for broad dissemination to the main stakeholders. The products will summarise the finding of these studies in an eye-catching and easy to read form to ensure the results reach a wider audience in addition to the technical planners. Both the studies and the communication products will be integrated in the information exchange platform developed under 1.1.3.

Sub-Outcome 2.2: The observatory for land-use dynamics integrates climate change risks

This sub-outcome focuses on integrating climate change risk information in one of the new tools being developed to support land-use planning and monitoring: the Observatory for Land-Use Dynamics (Observatoire des Dynamiques Territoriales – ODT)

Activity 2.2.1: Define and agree upon gender-sensitive indicators related to CC risks to be integrated in the observatory for land-use dynamics in close collaboration with activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal

This activity will identify relevant climate risk indicators that will be integrated in the observatory through a consultative process. The identification of these indicators will take into consideration discussions under the definition of the M&E system (in 1.4.4)

Activity 2.2.2: Develop a protocol for data collection and monitoring of indicators agreed in 2.2.1. (periodicity of data collection, data sources, resolution, responsibility, etc.)

One of the impediments to an effective adaptation planning is the inconsistency of the climate and other relevant data quality. This activity aims to develop a protocol to set standards for the collection and sharing of the data that will feed into the identified climate related indicators in 2.2.1. This will ensure that the future data collected by various agencies and stakeholders will effectively and harmoniously feed into the Observatory system and effectively inform land-use planning and monitoring.

Sub-Outcome 2.3: National budgeting and financing procedures integrate screening for climate risks

This outcome focuses on building the starting blocks for integrating climate risks and adaptation needs in national budgeting and investment financing procedure to both enable for screening for climate change risks and incentivize investments and actions on adaptation.

Activity 2.3.1: Develop climate risk screening tools and procedures to be adopted by major national financial institutions (CDC, Ministry of Finance, etc.) to screen investment projects presented by sectors and local authorities for major climate risks and ensure adaptation measures are integrated, including by drawing from outputs of activities 1.1.3 and 2.3.1 of the FAO proposal, and develop a methodology for climate risk assessment in the private sector

Currently, there are no climate risk screening requirements or procedures by Tunisian national financial institutions. Climate risk screening is an important first step towards a more detailed risk assessment to inform how projects and investments can be risk-proofed through integrating adaptation options. Considering climate change and climate related disasters in the projects and investments can provide a strong foundation for adaptation and increase the long-term success of its funding.

This activity aims to develop climate change and climate-related disaster risk screening tools and procedure that can be used by national financial institutions as well as sectoral and local authorities at an early stage of national level planning processes or project design. They would provide a structured and systematic way to undertake due diligence and flag potential climate and disaster risks to programs and investments. These tools and procedures will be developed in consultation with national actors and in line with best international standards. This activity will also target investment by developing a methodology for risk assessments. This methodology will be further validated in activity 3.2.2.

Activity 2.3.2: Drawing from outputs 1.2.2. of the FAO proposal, define and introduce new provisions in future regulations that codify the new organic budget law to provide guidance on integrating adaptation needs in sectoral and local budgets

The Tunisian government has recently adopted a new organic budget law that strengthens performance-based budgeting. It is expected that future regulations will be developed to support the implementation of the new Budget Law, which represents an opportunity to include guidance on adaptation planning and integration of climate risks and adaptation in development budgets to be submitted by sectors and local authorities. This activity will define and introduce such new provisions in these future regulations.

Activity 2.3.3: Develop new guidelines and provisions to encourage and incentivise sectors and local authorities to give importance and priority to adaptation, for integration in the Budget Circular, in close collaboration with activity 2.2.1 of the FAO proposal

This activity will complement activity 2.3.2. by developing guidelines and provisions in the Budget circular developed annually by the Head of Government, to encourage and incentivise sectors and local authorities to integrate climate adaptation in their budget.

Activity 2.3.4: Develop formula to calculate Return on Investment on adaptation and communicate on investment impact indicators, in close collaboration with activity 2.1.1 of the FAO proposal.

This activity will work with financial and private sector actors to develop formula to calculate Return on Investment on adaptation and to formulate resilience and adaptation related investment impact indicators within the Tunisian context. This activity will foster engaging financial and private actors looking to invest in adaptation and products and services that tolerate the shocks and risks associated with a changing climate.

Activity 2.3.5: Assess the private sector interests, potential, risks, and opportunities for investments in adaptation, and discuss recommendations in a workshop with financial sector actors, in close collaboration with activities 2.1.2 and 2.2.2 of the FAO proposal.

This activity will provide an analysis of the role currently played by private sector in investing in adaptation and confronting the challenges of climate change in Tunisia. It will outline the level at which private actors invest in adaptation and how. It will also analyse the barriers that inhibit investments in Tunisia, both from the perspective of private enterprises and financial institutions. It will also analyse climate change risk for private sector enterprise, specifically the financial sector. The analysis will feed into a dialogue with actors in the private and financial sector on removing the barriers, on addressing the risks and discussing the opportunities for increasing private financial flows for adaptation. The outcome of activity 2.3.5 will also serve as input to activity 3.2.2.

Activity 2.3.6: In complement to the outputs of activity 2.3.1 of the FAO proposal, analyse opportunities for funding adaptation in current CPSCCL guidelines and criteria for financing municipal projects, and develop a guide for use by municipalities with recommendations on how to integrate climate change adaptation in financial requests to CPSCCL.

The CPSCCL (the Loans and Support Fund for Local Government) is an important financial actor that helps the investment effort of local authorities by mobilizing the resources needed to finance the projects included in their investment programs. This activity aims to analyse the opportunities for funding adaptation within the CPSCCL funding criteria and develop recommendations and a guideline for local authorities to develop adaptation funding requests to the CPSCCL.

Outcome 3: Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local adaptation in two municipalities

This outcome aims to support two local governments to assess climate risks and integrate adaptation options into their urban and land-use development planning and support them develop financial strategies to ensure sustainable

finance of their adaptation needs. The outcome will also capture the lessons learned from this experience to develop guidelines for integrating adaptation in local planning processes that can be used by other municipalities and local authorities in Tunisia.

Sub-Outcome 3.1: Land-use planning in Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine municipalities considers major risks of climate change

This outcome will support the two localities integrate climate risks and adaptation needs priorities in their urban and land-use development plans by undertaking integrated multi-hazard risk assessment, articulating climate change impacts, visualizing likely future events, understanding the socio-economic implications of those events and help governments and local leaders take action to protect vulnerable communities, livelihoods, and the environment.

Throughout the activities of tis components, capacity of local planners, decision makers and other stakeholders will be strengthened.

Activity 3.1.1: Undertake integrated multi-hazard risk assessment in the two municipalities

Risk information provides a critical foundation for urban and land-use planning. The complex environments and social structures in urban environments are such that multiple or connected risks are the norm. It is therefore important that territorial planning draws on information from assessments of multiple hazards (flood, landslide, and sea-level rise, for example) in order to reduce risk. Adopting a multi-hazard risk approach leads to better land-use planning, better response capacity, greater risk awareness, and increased ability to set priorities for adaptation actions.

This activity will undertake multi-hazard risk assessment that integrate information on current and future hazards, climate change impacts with socio and economic development predictions, in both localities. To generate a usable risk assessment product, technical experts and decision makers must consult with one another and reach agreement on the risk information that is required to inform the land-use and development planning. These will include specific potential risks for **local populations in the two municipalities⁶**.

Activity 3.1.2: Develop a GIS-based interactive Decision Support Tool to enable decision-makers to visualise impacts of climate change on their localities and elements of adaptation choices

This activity will develop an interactive and GIS-based support decision making tool that builds on the GIS platform for urban planning (SIG-PAU). This tool will be accessible and comprehensible to a variety of stakeholders, and will enable adaptation, disaster risk reduction and land use planners, natural resource manager and community groups to visualize climate change and disaster risk impacts (social, economic, infrastructure, natural resources), identify high risk areas and develop adaptation plans to address impacts from the key hazards that threaten the locality. A workshop training will be conducted in each municipality and will target relevant technical staff selected by the municipalities themselves.

Activity 3.1.3: Identify and prioritize adaptation measures in consultation with local decision-makers and stakeholders in both municipalities, drawing from relevant information from outputs of activity 3.2.2 of the FAO proposal and taking into consideration gender

This activity will identify adaptation measures in each of the localities based on the results of the vulnerability and risk assessment studies in 3.1.1. This will be done through a consultative workshop that will involve local planners and decision makers, key experts together with vulnerable stakeholders and groups.

⁶ These 'local populations' meet the criteria of SES Standard 6, but are not referred to as 'Indigenous populations' in the Tunisian context.

For each locality, the adaptation measures will be prioritised according to a multi-criteria assessment using a set of criteria to be defined with the local stakeholders. The criteria will consider the feasibility and effectiveness of the measure, its socio-economic impacts, including gender differentiated impacts, the regional development priorities, and environmental co-benefits.

Activity 3.1.4: Discuss adaptation needs and options with local decision-makers and stakeholders, drawing from relevant information from outputs of activity 3.2.1 of the FAO proposal and agree on recommendations for revision of the urban development plan and the master plan for local development

This activity will build on the result of the previous activities and aims to produce, agreed recommendations and revisions to the urban development plan and Master plan for local development as a result of consultations with the local decision-makers and stakeholders in each locality.

Sub-Outcome 3.2: Financing adaptation action is advanced in both municipalities

This sub-outcome focuses on activities that support sustainable financing of adaptation options in both municipalities and ensure continuity after the project ends.

Activity 3.2.1: Estimate adaptation costs and integrate adaptation actions in the budget of the local development plan

In both localities, this activity will cost the adaptation activities identified and prioritized in activity 3.1.3., develop brief project sheets for them and work with local authorities to integrate the most urgent options in the budgeting process of the local development plan. Adaptation actions will also be integrated into the budget of both local development plans.

Activity 3.2.2: Conduct a policy analysis and develop a sustainable financing strategy for identified adaptation measures with identification of options for private sector investments

This project will work with the local authorities in both localities to identify sources of funding and a strategy for sustainable finance of adaptation. As part of this work, a policy analysis will be conducted for incentivizing the financial sector to invest more in adaptation activities. This activity will build on the result of sub-outcome 2.3. in particular integrating the development of risk assessment methodology for the private sector and options for innovative engagement of the private sector.

Activity 3.2.3: Conduct a policy analysis and develop for both municipalities gender-sensitive adaptation project ideas to be submitted for funding to the CPSCCL

The CPSCCL (the Loans and Support Fund for Local Government) provides funding to local communities for projects. This activity will work with the two localities to develop a portfolio of “bankable” adaptation project (building on the adaptation measures priorities) that can be submitted for funding to the CPSCCL.

Sub-Outcome 3.3: Guidelines for integrating adaptation in local planning are developed for all municipalities in Tunisia

This sub-outcome aims to synthesize lessons learned from the adaptation planning experience of the two localities of Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine and develop guidelines that can be used by all local authorities and municipalities in Tunisia to integrate adaptation in their local development planning processes.

Activity 3.3.1: Develop specific gender-sensitive guidelines for the integration of adaptation measures in the identification and programming of sub-projects for financing under the local development plan

Municipalities have two major tools to finance their local development plans: these are the five-year Municipal Investment Plans and the Annual Investment Plans. This activity will develop guidance, in consultation with local and

central authorities and financial actors, on how to identify and program adaptation related projects and investment as part of the financing tools of the local development plans, and in particular the municipal and annual investment plans.

Activity 3.3.2: Integrate lessons learned from the experience of both municipalities, develop a guideline for all municipalities and local authorities on how to integrate climate risks and adaptation in urban and local land-use planning

This guideline will focus on how to iteratively integrate adaptation needs in the local development, urban and land-use planning processes and to ensure coherence and effective mainstreaming of adaptation in all aspects of development planning and financing. This guideline will build on the experiences and lessons learned by the two localities and will be applicable to all municipalities in Tunisia.

Partnerships

31. This readiness proposal will complement and strengthen the sustainability of the outcomes of three ongoing initiatives, including:

- *Capacity building and support for the implementation of the national climate change adaptation policy in Tunisia (Adapt-CC) (2019-2022)*. This project is managed by GIZ and has recently started. It aims at enhancing national governance on climate change adaptation. The readiness proposal will complement and/or reinforce its capacity building and awareness raising effort, including awareness raising targeted to the Ministry of Environment, UGPO and the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee.
- *Adapt'Action*. A programme managed by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD). This programme is supporting action to develop analysis of current climate scenarios and climate change scenarios, assessment of climate vulnerability factors and identification of options and review and estimate adaptation options with a focus on the agri-food-systems. Its outputs will be used as input supporting activities under this readiness proposal, specifically (i) its activity on strengthening national capacities to apply and analyse climate projections will lead to updated and more precise climate information that will be shared through the online platform under this proposal (activity 1.1.3); (ii) its activity aimed at providing support to institutions in charge of climate change within the MARHP will complement the capacity building of technical staff and decision-makers under this proposal (activity 1.3.2), in addition, (iii) Adapt'Action will fund the vulnerability study of the food and agri-food systems, which results will be used in developing the NAP Framework (activity 1.4.6) and in compiling V&A information (activity 2.1.1).
- *Support programme to strengthen national and local capacities to reduce disaster risk in Tunisia*. This project is managed by UNDP. It aims to improve the resilience and security of vulnerable communities in targeted municipalities by supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). The project intervenes in Tataouine (the second pilot project area of this readiness proposal). The results of the risk assessment (including climate risk), the local strategy and action plan for disaster risk reduction and the private sector engagement under this project, will be used in implementing this readiness proposal, particularly for activities 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 concerned with ensuring that major climate risks are integrated into Tataouine land-use-planning process.
- *Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia (2014-2020)*. This is a GEF/SCCF funded project managed by UNDP. It aims to: a) enhance institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas; b) implement and disseminate innovative risk reduction measures; c) establish innovative and sustainable economic instruments to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures. The readiness proposal will build on the outputs of this project. In particular, activities 2.3.3 and 2.3.6 of the readiness proposal will build on the guidelines and lessons learned in developing local climate resilience development plans, and activity 2.3.5 will engage some of the stakeholders identified and mobilized in this initiative, in particular stakeholders from the private sector.

Articulating the UNDP and FAO readiness proposals

32. There is complementarity between the UNDP and FAO proposals. The UNDP proposal starts from the premise that part of the needed adaptation systems is in place, often through sectoral efforts, but these are still fragmented. The aim here is to build on these scattered efforts and organize them to produce an effective system at the national level for adaptation planning. The focus on essential cross-cutting macro-level issues such as socio-economic and land-use planning is to achieve just this. The UNDP proposal will help enhance coherence in adaptation policy and planning by promoting a “whole of government approach”, strengthening the integration of climate change into medium- and long-term planning. The aim is to improve governance, institutional capacity, coordination and accountability and formulate an encompassing NAP Framework document. While the UNDP proposal is of strategic nature, the FAO proposal responds to a sectoral programmatic need. Its focus is on the agriculture sector, which is one of the main development sectors in Tunisia, and the only one identified in the NDC as a priority for both mitigation and adaptation. For this reason, the FAO proposal also includes mitigation co-benefits (enhancing Tunisia carbon footprints for agriculture). Some of the outputs of the UNDP proposal will provide strategic guidance for the implementation of the FAO activities, in particular UNDP outputs under activities:

- 1.4.2 Develop guidelines for the elaboration of sectoral adaptation plans
- 2.1.1 Define and agree upon indicators related to CC risks to be integrated in the observatory for land-use dynamics.
- 2.2.2 Develop a protocol for data collection and monitoring of indicators agreed in 2.2.1. (periodicity of data collection, data sources, resolution, responsibility, etc.).
- 2.3.3 Develop new guidelines and provisions to encourage and incentivise sectors and local authorities to give importance and priority to adaptation, for integration in the Budget Circular.
- 2.3.4 Develop a formula to calculate Return on Investment on adaptation in land-use planning and communicate on investment impact indicators.
- 2.3.5 Assess the private sector interests, potential, risks, and opportunities for investments in adaptation, and discuss recommendations in a workshop with financial sector actors.
- 2.3.6 Analyze opportunities for funding adaptation in current CPSCS guidelines and criteria for financing municipal projects and develop a guide for use by municipalities with recommendations on how to integrate climate change adaptation in financial requests to CPSCS.
- 3.1.2 Develop a GIS-based interactive Decision Support Tool to enable decision-makers to visualise impacts of climate change on their localities and elements of adaptation choices.
- 3.1.3 Identify and prioritize adaptation measures in consultation with local decision-makers and stakeholders in both municipalities.
- 3.1.4 Discuss adaptation needs and options with local decision-makers and stakeholders and agree on recommendations for revision of the urban development plan and the master plan for local development.
- 3.2.2 Develop a sustainable financing strategy for identified adaptation measures with identification of options for private sector investments

33. At the same time, some of the FAO outputs will feed into the umbrella framework being put in place under the UNDP proposal, these outputs will be considered in particular for compiling a NAP Framework document as part of activity 1.4.6. The following FAO outputs/deliverables will feed into the NAP framework development:

- 1.1.3 Climate Change Decision-Making Tool for Trade (a guidance document)
- 1.1.4 Strategy report for the agriculture and food security adaptation to CC in Tunisia
- 1.2.1 Reports including “Recommendations” on necessary alignments, updates and/or changes of current policies and/or programs towards climate smart enabling environment for the agriculture sector and food security
- 1.2.2 Workshops’ reports and List of Relevant Climate Smart Policies
- 1.3.1: National Monitoring and Reporting System - CC impacts and adaptation activities related to agriculture sector
- 2.1.1 Platform for private investors (gathering the different stakeholders from the private, public and civil society)

- 2.1.2 Reports on “Responsible Investment
- 2.3.1 Resource Mobilization Strategy linked to Tunisia CCA projects
- 3.1.1 funding and management mechanisms and the ToRs of the FNAR
- 3.2.1 Innovative tools and technologies for CCA
- 3.2.2 Strategy including concrete recommendations on how to integrate digital innovation in climate smart agriculture practices

See matrix of the articulation of the two proposals in Annex H for further details.

34. The FAO and the ministry of Agriculture were both involved in the consultation process of the UNDP proposal. Indeed, both partners were part of the workshop co-organized by UNDP and the Ministry of Environment on the NAP road map and the launch of the GCF readiness proposal. They contributed to the reflection on the national priorities in term of adaptation. Specific coordination meetings were organized by UNDP to discuss the two proposals’ objectives and ensure complementarity. Theory of change developed by UNDP and its national partners for the current proposal was shared with the Ministry of Agriculture and with FAO to ensure alignment and complementarity of both proposals to be submitted to GCF. Close collaboration will be maintained during the implementation of the UNDP and FAO proposals. A multi-level management approach is being adopted, which include:

- At the strategic level – an overall coordination by the Ministry of Environment as the Ministry in charge of matters relating to climate change and Chairman of the Ministerial Climate Change Committee.
- At the operational level – coordination is ensured by the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee, a sub-set of the Ministerial Climate Change Committee established by decree in 2014 supported by the recently established Special Management Unit (UGPO) on climate change.
- At the technical level - a technical working group composed of FAO and UNDP project teams is being established. The group will meet regularly throughout the project’s lifespan, to share information on progress, reinforced synergies and assess coherence in their respective activities.

Difference in coordination between this project and past projects

35. The establishment in 2018 of UGPO and the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee, and the functioning of sectoral coordination committees such as the one in the Ministry of Agriculture testify of the government commitment to improve coordination of climate action. Additional measures are being taken in this direction through strengthening NDC governance as a means to ensure that all climate efforts support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Tunisia in a coherent manner. In fact, the NDC implementation road map finalized in June 2019 recommended improving NDC governance at national and sectoral level through designation of NDC Focal point to coordinate within each sector.

36. In addition, the engagement of all stakeholders in the preparation of the NDC road map contributed to raising awareness of many stakeholders, including sectoral Ministries (e.g. the Ministry of Equipment and Housing) and Parliamentarians. Such engagement help mobilize additional stakeholders to contribute to climate action in Tunisia. Stakeholders high interest in climate action is highly important as it gives the right signal to the newly established Tunisian government and to the new parliament (established in November 2019) for increased climate action.

37. Another important coordination mechanism that was established in 2018 is the National Designated Authority (NDA) for GCF. The NDA plays an important role in supporting climate action coordination with the UGPO. All these new elements will guarantee the success of this proposal.

Mainstreaming gender and gender responsive CCA planning

38. Tunisia's legislation on women's rights and gender equality is the most advanced in the Arab world and one of the most advanced in Africa. Tunisia's 2014 Constitution includes very strong provisions on women's rights. Article 21 confirms equality of rights and duties and prohibits gender discrimination: "All citizens, male and female, have equal rights and duties, and are equal before the law without any discrimination." Tunisia ensures a strategy for gender mainstreaming and gender equality in the planning, implementation and monitoring of programs and budgets. "The National Council of Peers for Equality and Equal Opportunities between Women and Men" created in the presidency of the government (by government decree), responsible for the integration of gender approach in planning, programming and budgeting, to eliminate all forms of discrimination between women and men and to implement equal rights and duties. (Approval of the decree by the Council of Ministers meeting March 23, 2016). Tunisia also began a process of gender sensitive budgeting. Article 17 of the Organic Budget Law stipulates that program managers of Budget Management by Objectives (at national and subnational levels) must mainstream gender in the development of their goals and indicators. Tunisian women participate actively in all levels of planning and decision making.

39. The project will ensure that the strong provisions in the Tunisian legislation and planning processes for gender mainstreaming and gender equality are adhered to. Sex-disaggregated data and information will be collected as part of all technical studies being conducted in the proposal. The M&E officer will monitor the M&E framework for the project and will provide guidance on the sex-disaggregated data collection relevant for each study. In addition, specific analysis and sex-disaggregated data collection will be done for the two pilot municipalities of intervention (i.e. Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine), as part of the efforts to define the baseline for the project intervention in this zone. Finally, the M&E Officer will conduct an annual review to evaluate the status of the sex-disaggregated data collection and identify the gaps and difficulties. This will be discussed at the steering committee meeting to identify and implement corrective measures will be identified.

Context and stakeholders' consultations

40. In December 2017, the Ministry of Environment and Local Affairs (as it was named in that time) organized a workshop with support from UNDP, and UNITAR aiming to introduce several national and local stakeholders to adaptation planning, and quick start the NAP process in Tunisia. It also involved technical partners, such as GIZ. The workshop built on previous work done on adaptation, and in particular the climate change strategy developed with GIZ. It was also informed by a stocktaking exercise highlighting the main adaptation efforts in Tunisia, as well as major gaps. The workshop participants discussed barriers and priorities for adaptation planning and developed a draft road map for the NAP in Tunisia. The road map suggests developing a NAP that serves as a framework for adaptation planning in the country and provides guidelines for the various sectors to undertake their sectoral adaptation planning. Participants also discussed common needs and priorities - in particular strengthening coordination systems and capacity building.

41. A second workshop was organized by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (as it was named in that time) with support of UNDP in May 2018, in which about 30 participants from various sectors, and members of the National Designated Authority to the GCF discussed the road map and the priorities for the NAP process as well as the scope of GCF NAP readiness support. Participants agreed that given the advanced adaptation work done by some sectors, a National Adaptation Plan should provide a framework for integrating adaptation in development planning. Participants agreed the NAP should focus on cross cutting issues such as strengthening and operationalizing coordination mechanisms, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation; and should provide guidelines for sectors to follow so that adaptation planning is considered in a harmonious way.

42. Workshop participants agreed that requesting support for adaptation planning under GCF readiness Adaptation planning support should focus on integrating adaptation planning in the two main development processes (economic and social development and land-use planning), with a particular focus on two important objectives of the 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan, which are related to territorial planning, given these objectives are at high risk of climate change, and can enable inter-sectoral integration. It was agreed that Tunisia will submit two proposals under the adaptation planning support readiness window. The first proposal with UNDP as implementing

partner and the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (as it was named in that time) as main coordinator that would focus on developing a national adaptation plan and integrating climate risks and adaptation needs in development and land-use planning processes both at national and local levels. The second proposal was developed with FAO as implementing partner and the Ministry of Agriculture as the main coordinator and would focus on agriculture and food security.

43. A UNDP mission from 14-25 May 2018 met with 18 ministerial department and specialized agencies, and representatives of municipalities⁷. These stakeholder consultations provided information on the current level of consideration of climate change risks and adaptation, specific needs, barriers, and priorities. Stakeholders highlighted the importance of integrating adaptation needs and climate risks consideration in both dimensions of development planning in Tunisia: economic and social development planning and land-use planning, and the need to work both at national and local levels. Almost all institutions highlighted the need for strengthening coordination mechanisms, capacity building priorities for government and local planners as part of the NAP process, and the need to raise awareness of high-level decision makers.

44. Some stakeholders also highlighted the potential for partnerships with financial institutions in charge of funding development investments at local level, such as the Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations) and the Credit and Support Fund for Local Communities (Caisse des Prêts et de Soutien aux Collectivités Locales) as well as the potential to engage the private sector, particularly in the financial sector. Stakeholders also stressed the need to engage with a couple of local government to integrate adaptation needs. The consultations collected information on various municipalities at high risk of climate change impacts, as well as “criteria” for selecting two municipalities to engage with in this project. The latter were: presence of climate change risks, existing of some basic climate related data to build on, number of affected people, potential economic impacts, future investment plans, potential for engaging the private sector, willingness of local governments.

45. Following these consultations, the draft logical framework and theory of change of this proposal were developed and discussed in a meeting with representatives of the main agencies during a workshop organized in late August 2018, where participants agreed on the main components of the proposal, considered the criteria and information for selecting two municipalities and unanimously agreed on the selection of two municipalities: Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine where to undertake adaptation planning at the local level. Further consultations were made during the period of September and October, including with representatives of the two municipalities, to discuss details of activities and the final proposal document was circulated to stakeholders for comments.

46. An inception workshop will take place at the start of the project to re-engage key stakeholders and the key entities and responsible parties who will collectively implement the project. In addition, the project has a number of activities at national and local levels that will enhance reach out to various stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organisations and the private sector. UGPO, the technical climate coordination team will be at the driving seat for ensuring that the National Adaptation Framework is developed through engaging stakeholders. In fact, in its mandate, defined by Government Decree (March 2018), UGPO is tasked to conclude cooperation and partnership agreements with public and private bodies at national and international levels to achieve the objective set out in the NDCs. This will directly affect this readiness proposal which is considered as an important backbone for both the agenda 2030 implementation and the NDC implementation. In addition to the coordination mechanism (UGPO, Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee and the Adaptation Forum) which will engage with a wide range of stakeholders, the two planning instruments that will be developed (National Economic and Social

⁷ As they were named at this time : Ministère des Affaires Locales et de l'Environnement ; Comité Général du Développement Sectoriel et Régional (Min. du Développement, de l'Investissement et de la Coopération Internationale), Direction Générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire, Direction de l'Urbanisme, la Direction Générale de l'Habitat et Direction Générale des services Aériens et Maritimes (Ministère de l'Équipement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire); Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer ; Projet Appui au Développement local-PNUD ; Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources en eau et de la Pêche (MARHP) ; FAO ; Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral ; Centre National de la Cartographie et de la Télédétection ; Institut National de la Météorologie ; Institut National de la Statistique ; Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations; Caisse des Prêts et de Soutien aux Collectivités Locales; Municipalities of Tozeur, Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine.

Development Plan and the Master Land-Use Plan) will be themselves stakeholders engagement tools since stakeholders will be consulted. Stakeholders common to UNDP and FAO proposals will be engaged in the implementation of both proposals through close coordination between these two UN agencies (see paragraphs 30 to 32 for more information on coordination between FAO and UNDP).

47. This NAP readiness proposal builds on the results of the stocktaking exercise, the NAP road map and the in-depth consultations with numerous stakeholders at national and local levels. The goal is **to integrate climate change adaptation into the two dimensions of development planning in Tunisia: the socio-economic planning and land-use planning, and both at national and local levels.**

48. While Tunisia has developed and executed various projects and initiatives on climate change adaptation, these were executed primarily in a sectoral fashion and through externally funded projects, and by sectors that are already sensitive to the issue. Today, Tunisia does not have a comprehensive overview of the climate change risks and adaptation needed at a national level, and the country does not have the data that enables highlighting the scale of the issue as a whole and setting priorities in an informed way. As a result, climate risks and adaptation needs are still not considered by sectors that are at high risk (e.g. infrastructure) and are not considered by higher-level decision makers when making development planning and or investment decisions, both at the national and local levels.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The project will benefit from information exchange with other countries that are currently developing their NAP. This process will be guided and supported by UNDP structures and information exchange channels as well as through ones provided by GoM and NDC. UNDP is presently supporting 43 countries with the development of their NAPs, and this project will benefit from the south-south cooperation and learning opportunities this provides. Among the countries being supported are neighbouring and nearby countries, including Morocco, which can be leveraged to provide highly relevant knowledge, guidance, and support.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <p><i>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</i></p> <p><i>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</i></p> <p><i>Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning</i></p> <p><i>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</i></p>
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Document:</p> <p>UNSDCF Strategic Outcome – # 4: In 2025, all committed actors will ensure an equitable, transparent, and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems, and territories by improving their resilience/adaptation as well as that of populations, notably the most vulnerable in the face of climate risks.</p>
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</p> <p><i>2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems, and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict</i></p>

Outcomes	Baseline ⁸	Targets	Activities	Deliverables
Outcome 1: A National Adaptation Framework is developed and adopted				
Sub-Outcome 1.1: An effective coordination mechanism for adaptation	Currently, the MLAE has established a new Climate change coordination mechanism, but it is not	The coordination mechanism for adaptation is in place, its governance is operational	Activity 1.1.1: Support the development of a 5-year work plan until the end of the project for the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee established by the Decree created UGPO	Deliverable 1.1.1: - Work Plan of the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee until the end of the project (month 6)

⁸ For baselines rated at 1 or 2, please shortly elaborate on current baselines on which the proposed activities can be built on, processes that are in place that the current Readiness proposal can strengthen, or any gaps that the proposed activities would fill in. If more space is needed, please elaborate this in Section 2.

<p>planning is strengthened and operationalized</p>	<p>yet operational</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.2:</p> <p>Establish an Adaptation Partnership Forum, a consultation and coordination mechanism with various stakeholders including civil society, private sector, gender experts and taking into consideration gender balance (see details in Annex) and share experiences with FAO readiness proposal under activity 2.2.2</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benchmark for the forum structure based on analysis of best practices of stakeholders engagement mechanisms around the world (month 5) - Report on financing options for the forum activities (month 5) - Establishment of an Adaptation Partnership Forum (month 6) - 3 meetings of the Forum (1 per year) (months 12, 23 and 34)
		<p>Activity 1.3:</p> <p>Establish an online platform for information sharing and exchange, and for reporting on adaptation priorities and projects being implemented by stakeholders and partners, to be housed with the Ministry in charge of Environment and managed by UGPO, including by drawing inputs from activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal.</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.1.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One consultation workshop with potential users, including focal points of sectoral ministries, stakeholders of the national adaptation coordination mechanism, central and local planners (month 12) - Online platform established (month 16) - Information exchange platform and associated communication tools up to date with project deliverables (month 36)
		<p>Activity 1.1.4:</p> <p>Undertake a mapping and analysis of key decision-making stakeholders and bodies in Tunisia (e.g. National commission on sustainable development, inter-ministerial committee for spatial planning...) and provide recommendations for improving the structure of UGPO and composition of its advisory committees as well as guidance on ways to facilitate higher level decision making, and ensure institutional anchoring of adaptation decisions, taking into consideration gender sensitivity</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.1.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two consultation meetings with representatives of higher-level decision-making bodies such as the National commission on sustainable development, inter-ministerial committee for spatial planning (months 10, 12) - Report on mapping and analysis of decision-making bodies, and guidance for improved UGPO structure and institutional anchoring of adaptation decisions (month 13)

Sub-Outcome 1.2: Awareness of high-level and political decision makers, including Ministers, General Directors of line Ministries and Parliamentarians about climate risks to Tunisia's development is increased	Very low level of awareness and engagement of high-level decision makers and political actors on climate adaptation	High-level decision makers and political actors are informed and sensitized about impacts of Climate changes to the Tunisian society.	Activity 1.2.1: Drawing, inter alia, on the recommendations of the FAO's strategy report targeting indigenous community (activity 1.1.4), develop a communications strategy on climate adaptation, including gender consideration, which targets high-level and political decision makers (Ministers, State Secretaries, Heads of Department in Ministries, line Ministries and Head of Government agencies) to improve their awareness and engagement on the importance of addressing climate change risks	Deliverable 1.2.1: - Two consultation meetings of Heads of Departments and Cabinet Directors in the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the Ministry of Equipment and Housing, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministries in charge of water resources, coastline, agriculture, ecosystems, tourism and health months 8,9) - Communication strategy for increasing awareness and engagement of high-level decision makers (month 10)
			Activity 1.2.2: Organise a national dialogue on adopting the national adaptation framework as a compact with civil society and private sector (linking to activity 1.4.1) in Outcome 1), in collaboration with civil society organizations and private sector. The dialogue will discuss important issues on climate impacts and adopt the national adaptation framework developed in 1.4. It will also build on the series of policy dialogues undertaken under the FAO proposal (activity 1.2.2)	Deliverable 1.2.2: - A two-day National Dialogue on Climate change (with 150 participants) (month 28). Adopted National Adaptation Framework through a compact with civil society and private sector (month 28)
			Activity 1.2.3: Develop and deliver an awareness raising module on climate change risks to development to the parliamentarians in collaboration with the Parliamentarian Academy and taking into consideration recommendations stemming from activity 3.1.2 of the FAO proposal	Deliverable 1.2.3: - Awareness raising module (month 24) - A one-day workshop to deliver the module to parliamentarians (month 25) - Integrate the module into the curricula of the Parliamentarians Academy (month 28)
Sub-Outcome 1.3: Capacity building for national and local planners is strengthened	Currently capacity for climate adaptation planning is limited only	National, regional and local planners possess knowledge needed to	Activity 1.3.1: Assess capacity needs and develop and tailored capacity building programmes and curricula for the staff of the UGPO and its adaptation technical committee (building on activity 1.1.4) for national planners, and for regional and	Deliverable 1.3.1: - Capacity needs assessment for staff of UGPO and its adaptation technical committee; national planners and regional and local planners (month 3).

	to a few technical people in some sectors sensitive to climate change	undertake adaptation planning	local planners with a focus on integration of adaptation needs in development planning in their respective duties. The capacity building curriculum will include e-modules and be developed in collaboration with a national partner that can ensure the sustainability of the programme.	- Capacity building modules (including e-modules) and training curriculum, which include information on gender sensitivity and equity developed for the three target audiences in collaboration with a national partner (month 4)
			Activity 1.3.2 Implement and deliver the capacity building programme developed in 1.3.1 for the UGPO staff and its advisory committee, national planners, and regional and local planners. To ensure sustainability, the programme will be delivered in collaboration with a national partner	Deliverable 1.3.2: - 17 capacity building workshops and webinars (1 for UGPO staff and committee, 1 for national planners and 15 for regional and local planners) (months 5-7) - Exchange visits for up to 5 members of UGPO staff and advisory committee to neighbouring countries to expand co-learning opportunities and foster South-South cooperation on CCA (months 13-14)
Sub-Outcome 1.4. The National Adaptation Framework is finalized	Currently there is a climate change strategy that provides a very general road map and 3 sectoral strategies on adaptation. Most adaptation work has been done through a sectoral approach without a dedicated national	A National adaptation Framework outlines the country's adaptation objectives and provides guidance on addressing adaptation across all levels of government and sectors, and informs national, regional and local planning	Activity 1.4.1: Define the objectives, guiding principles and main components of the NAP framework document, taking into consideration the gender dimension.	Deliverable 1.4.1: - One Consultative workshop with stakeholders mentioned in paragraphs 22,24, 25, as well as stakeholders identified as part of activity 1.1.2. (month 7) - Report outlining main objectives, principles, and components of the NAP framework document (month 8)
			Activity 1.4.2: Develop guidelines for the elaboration of sectoral adaptation plans, including by ensuring alignment with activity 1.1.4 of the FAO proposal	Deliverable 1.4.2: - Overall structure and key features of the guidelines defined during 2 consultation workshops (months 12, 14) - Guidelines for sectoral adaptation plans (month 15)
			Activity 1.4.3: Develop a national-level guiding methodology to elaborate and institutionalise risk and vulnerability analyses that integrate social and economic dimensions and which	Deliverable 1.4.3: - 2 consultation workshops with some of stakeholders mentioned in paragraphs 22,24, 25, as well as stakeholders identified as part of activity 1.1.2. (months 9, 11).

adaptation framework that provides clear holistic guidance to address adaptation needs in line with development priorities		results can inform development planning with relevant indicators for decision making.	- Reference guideline and methodology for undertaking and institutionalising risk and vulnerability analyses (month 12)
		<p>Activity 1.4.4:</p> <p>Develop the structure for a M&E system for adaptation planning, and define the main components and principal indicators, and make provision for regularly receiving information as part of the outputs of activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E structure validated during 3 consultation workshops engaging M&E experts in key sectors, data owners, as well as some of the stakeholders mentioned in paragraphs 22, 24, 25 and stakeholders identified in activity 1.1.2 (months 7, 10). - Report outlining the structure, component, and indicators for an adaptation planning M&E system (month 10)
		<p>Activity 1.4.5:</p> <p>Develop a guideline for integrating adaptation into development planning in Tunisia</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.4.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annotated outline of the guidelines defined during one consultation workshop including with some of the stakeholders mentioned in paragraphs 22, 24, 25 and stakeholders identified in activity 1.1.2 (month 24) - Guideline document on integrating adaptation in development planning (month 24)
		<p>Activity 1.4.6:</p> <p>Compile, finalise and validate the NAP framework document by the Adaptation Consultative committee, including by drawing from the outputs of activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3,1.4.4, 1.4.5, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6, 3.1.1, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 of this proposal and from outputs of activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 of the FAO readiness proposal. The National Adaptation Framework will be adopted by the national dialogue (activity 1.2.2)</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.4.6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The annotated outline and key information of the NAP framework defined during a consultation workshop (month 26) - Validated NAP framework document by the adaptation committee (month 27)

Outcome 2 : National Economic and Social Development Plan and Master Land-Use Plan are informed by major climate related risks				
Sub-Outcome 2.1: Studies on climate risks to development are developed to inform the new five-year economic and social development plan and the new master land use plan	Currently development planning is not informed by climate risks	Climate risks are integrated into development planning	Activity 2.1.1: Stocktake and compile available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation; assess gaps and needs related to creating an enabling environment to effectively integrate adaptation needs in development planning and share outputs with activity 1.2.1 of the FAO proposal.	Deliverable 2.1.1: - Summary compilation and analysis of climate and adaptation work in Tunisia (by month 4) - Gap analysis on main information needs for integrating adaptation in development planning (by month 4)
			Activity 2.1.2: Conduct a study of socio-economic vulnerabilities for the entire Tunisian territory, with data analysed at the delegation level (lowest scale for which census data is available), including sex-disaggregated data, linking with relevant indicators and data set to axes 3 and 4 of the Economic and Social Development Plan (refer to the programme description in the annex for further explanation).	Deliverable 2.1.2: - Initial findings of the study validated, and additional information collected during 2 consultation workshops (months 9,11) - Report and maps on socio-economic vulnerability for the Tunisian territory (month 12)
			Activity 2.1.3: Undertake a major analysis of the climate change impacts on the Tunisian economy (multi-sectoral regionalised with key indicators for the Tunisian economy), taking into consideration gender sensitivity to enable policy makers in visualizing Tunisia's economy under a changing climate and therefore making informed decisions on adaptation needs	Deliverable 2.1.3: - Impacts of climate change on Tunisian economy discussed during 6 consultation workshops (months 5, 11 and 17) - Report on climate change risks and impacts to the Tunisian economy (month 18)
			Activity 2.1.4: Conduct a nation-wide study to define and map "high risk zones" with particular focus to floods and SLR to guide spatial development planning, particularly urban areas, and major infrastructure	Deliverable 2.1.4: - High-risk zones defined/confirmed during 6 consultation workshops, which took into consideration the gender dimension and targeted stakeholders from the DRR community (months 4, 9 and 14) - Report outlining high risk zones in the Tunisian territory (month 15)

				- Digital Map of high-risk zones (month 15)
			Activity 2.1.5: Develop communication products to disseminate the results of studies to the main stakeholders and integrate them into the information platform developed in 1.1.3 -	Deliverable 2.1.5: - Communication products summarising results of above-mentioned studies (fact sheets, leaflets ...) (month 23) to be disseminated to the main stakeholders
Sub-Outcome 2.2: Climate Change related indicators are developed and included in the observatory for land-use dynamics	A new Observatory for land-use dynamics is being established. While it already takes into consideration climate change no indicators have been developed to monitor the impacts of climate risks in land-use	The new Observatory for Land-use dynamics integrates climate change indicators relevant to land-use planning.	Activity 2.2.1: Define and agree upon gender-sensitive indicators related to CC risks to be integrated in the observatory for land-use dynamics in close collaboration with activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal	Deliverable 2.2.1: -¶Indicators to monitor the impacts of CC risks selected through two consultative workshops (months 8 and 11) - A report serves as repository of the selected indicators for the Observatory (month 12)
			Activity 2.2.2: Develop a protocol for data collection and monitoring of indicators agreed in 2.2.1. (periodicity of data collection, data sources, resolution, responsibility, etc.)	Deliverable 2.2.2: - The main features of the data protocol are defined during one consultation workshop (month 16) - Protocol to define the data collection for the indicators identified of activity 2.2.1 (month 17)
			Activity 2.2.3: Integrate indicators identified in 2.2.1 into the Observatory for Land-use dynamics and initiate application of the protocol developed in activity 2.2.2 to collect data for the indicators	Deliverable 2.2.3: Climate indicators and related data are included in the new Observatory for Land-use dynamics (month 20)
Sub-Outcome 2.3.: National budgeting and financing procedures integrate screening for climate risks	No procedures for screening climate risks in development or investment exists and no guidance to integrate adaptation	New procedures for climate risk screening and for integrating adaptation needs in national and local budgeting are in place	Activity 2.3.1: Develop climate risk screening tools and procedures to be adopted by major national financial institutions (CDC, Ministry of Finance, etc.) to screen investment projects presented by sectors and local authorities for major climate risks and ensure adaptation measures are integrated, including by drawing from outputs of activities 1.1.3 and 2.3.1 of the FAO proposal; and develop a methodology for climate risk assessment in the private sector	Deliverable 2.3.1: - Feedback on the main features of the screening tools from major financial actors and local authorities during two consultative workshops. (month 13). - Climate risk screening tools and related procedure completed and shared, taking into consideration feedback received from major financial institutions and local authorities (month 15)
			Activity 2.3.2:	Deliverable 2.3.2:

needs in national budgeting	<p>Drawing from outputs of activity 1.2.2 of the FAO proposal, define and introduce new provisions in future regulations that codify the new organic budget law to provide guidance on integrating adaptation needs in sectoral and local budgets and hold informative meetings for planners on these provisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft provisions analysed during one consultation meeting with the Ministry of Finance (Directorate General for Resources and Balance) and budget advisors of this ministry and those of the Ministry of Public Works, Habitat and Land-Use Planning sectoral Ministries, and sectoral Ministries (month 19) - Adaptation provisions in new budget law regulations (month 28) - New provisions presented to stakeholders through 4 information meetings (month 29). - New provisions integrated in guidelines developed under activities 2.3.3 (month 31)
	<p>Activity 2.3.3: Develop new guidelines and provisions to encourage and incentivise sectors and local authorities to give importance and priority to adaptation, for integration in the Budget Circular, in close collaboration with activity 2.2.1 of the FAO proposal.</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.3.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget circular guidelines and provision to incentivise consideration of adaptation (month 31)
	<p>Activity 2.3.4: Develop a formula to calculate Return on Investment on adaptation in land-use planning and communicate on investment impact indicators, in close collaboration with activity 2.1.1 of the FAO proposal.</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.3.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elements of the formula defined during 2 consultative workshops (months 11, 14). - Report outlining formula to calculate ROI on adaptation (month 15) - Information on formula integrated in guidelines developed under activities 2.3.3 (month 31)
	<p>Activity 2.3.5: Assess the private sector interests, potential, risks, and opportunities for investments in adaptation, and discuss recommendations in a workshop with financial sector actors, in close collaboration with activities 2.1.2 and 2.2.2 of the FAO proposal</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.3.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report analysing private sector potential for investment in adaptation (month 22) - 2 workshops with private and financial sector (month 23)
	<p>Activity 2.3.6:</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.3.6:</p>

			In complement to the outputs of activity 2.3.1 of the FAO proposal, analyse opportunities for funding adaptation in current CPSC (Caisse des Prêts et de Soutien des Collectivités Locales) guidelines and criteria for financing municipal projects and develop a guide for use by municipalities with recommendations on how to integrate climate change adaptation in financial requests to CPSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report with analysis on opportunities for adaptation funding in CPSC guidelines (month 16) - Guide for local municipalities on how to integrate adaptation in financial requests to CPSC (month 18) - Two workshops to present the guidelines to local municipalities and key stakeholders (month 18)
Outcome 3 : Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local adaptation in two municipalities				
Sub-Outcome 3.1: Land-use planning in Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine municipalities considers major risks of climate change	Land-use planning in both municipalities is not informed by and does not consider climate risks	Land-use planning in both localities is informed by climate change risks and integrated adaptation options.	Activity 3.1.1: Undertake integrated multi-hazard risk assessment in the two municipalities	Deliverable 3.1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-hazard risk assessment reports in Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine validated through 2 workshops (one per municipality) (month 13) which include assessment on potential risks for local populations⁹ notably in the Tataouine site
			Activity 3.1.2: Develop a GIS-based interactive Decision Support Tool to enable decision-makers to visualise impacts of climate change on their localities and elements of adaptation choices	Deliverable 3.1.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GIS-based Decision Support Tools for both municipalities to enable visualization and discussion of adaptation options (month 15) - 2 consultation workshops with stakeholders (one for each municipality) (month 22) including recognised representatives of local populations for which risks might have been identified in 3.1.1 - Final version of the tool integrating adaptation options recommended in activity 3.1.4. (month 26). - 2 training workshops on the use of the tool to technical staff of municipalities (one for each municipality) (month 27).
			Activity 3.1.3:	Deliverable 3.1.3:

⁹ These 'local populations' meet the criteria of SES Standard 6, but are not referred to as 'Indigenous populations' in the Tunisian context.

			Identify and prioritize adaptation measures in consultation with local decision-makers and stakeholders in both municipalities, drawing from relevant information from outputs of activity 3.2.2 of the FAO proposal and also taking into consideration gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two workshops (one for each municipality) to prioritise adaptation options (month 20). - Report with prioritized adaptation measures in both municipalities (month 20).
			<p>Activity 3.1.4:</p> <p>Discuss adaptation needs and options with local decision-makers and stakeholders, drawing from relevant information from outputs of activity 3.2.1 of the FAO proposal; and agree on recommendations for revision of the urban development plan and the master plan for local development.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One Consultation workshop for each municipality (2 in total) on the revision of the Plan d'Aménagement Urbain (PAU) (month 26). - Report with recommendations for revisions of the local development plans in both municipalities (month 27).
Sub-Outcome 3.2: Financing adaptation action is advanced in both municipalities	Both municipalities have no consideration of adaptation finance	Both municipalities count with a costing of adaptation options, a sustainable financing strategy and a portfolio of "bankable" adaptation projects	<p>Activity 3.2.1:</p> <p>Estimate adaptation costs and integrate adaptation actions in the budget of the local development plan.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost estimation for adaptation activities in both municipalities (month 29). - Adaptation actions are integrated into the budget of both local development plans (month 36)
			<p>Activity 3.2.2:</p> <p>Develop a sustainable financing strategy for identified adaptation measures with identification of options for private sector investments.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One consultation workshop for each municipality. Stakeholders of the FAO's private sector network and FNAR will be invited. (month 31) - Sustainable financing strategies for both municipalities (month 34)
			<p>Activity 3.2.3:</p> <p>Conduct a policy analysis and develop for both municipalities gender-sensitive adaptation project ideas to be submitted for funding to the CPSC.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.3:</p> <p>4 project ideas for submission to CPSC (2 for each municipality) validated by 2 workshops (month 34).</p>
Sub-Outcome 3.3: Guidelines for integrating adaptation in local	There are no guidelines for how to integrate	Guidelines for integrating adaptation in local planning	<p>Activity 3.3.1:</p> <p>Develop specific gender-sensitive guidelines for the integration of adaptation measures in the identification</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.3.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for integrating adaptation measures in PDL projects (month 36).

planning are developed for all municipalities in Tunisia	adaptation in local planning	are informed by the lessons learned from this project. And made available to all municipalities.	and programming of sub-projects for financing under the local development plan.	
			<p>Activity 3.3.2:</p> <p>Integrate lessons learned from the experience of both municipalities, develop a guideline for all municipalities and local authorities on how to integrate climate risks and adaptation in urban and local land-use planning and communication products for its dissemination.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.3.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two consultative workshops (one per municipality) on the guidelines including discussion of lessons learned by both municipalities (month 33). - Guidelines for communes on integrating CC risks and adaptation in urban and local land-use planning (month 35). <p>Communication products such as leaflets, fact sheets and online platforms for its dissemination (month 36).</p>

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project will be directly implemented by UNDP as the delivery partner in accordance with UNDP's own policy framework. On a programmatic level, any partnerships that UNDP intends to engage in for the purpose of implementing certain activities for the project will be subject to partner capacity assessments and due diligence. Reference is made to the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and UNDP Policy on due diligence and partnerships with the private sector. (Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with the Private Sector). Fund transfers will be managed in accordance with the HACT Framework and will follow the procedures on requesting, disbursing, providing assurance, and reporting on funds to effectively manage risks.

On an operational level, UNDP's procurement processes will apply to ensure adherence to UNDP's core procurement principles of best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, competitive selection, and best interests of UNDP. Vendors will be screened against the UN Consolidated Sanctions List as well as the Vendor Sanctions lists. UNDP's policies on Sourcing and Market Research and Vendor Sanctions also support overall due diligence. According to these policies, UNDP is not allowed to contract or pay any sanctioned vendor regardless of the value of the transaction. UNDP uses negative screening against the vendor sanction list to approve eligibility of any new vendors. The approved vendor list is then reviewed on a quarterly basis.

The normal verification of vendors on the sanctions list is done by checking the UNGM ineligibility list at various stages of the procurement processes - at the evaluation, in the submission to the Procurement Review Committees, further verified by the Procurement Review Committees prior to the award of contracts and at the point of vendor creation in ATLAS. These checks are documented in the evaluation reports. The UNGM Ineligibility list automatically compares the details of vendors registering on UNGM or any vendor that is searched on the site with the details of companies or individuals on lists such as the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List (CUNSCSL), World Bank's Listing of Ineligible Firms & Individuals, and lists of sanctioned/suspended vendors maintained by UN organizations. It specifically compares the company name, contacts, and email addresses of registered vendors with the details on the mentioned lists. It is an automated search engine that is utilized by all UN Agencies.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Framework:

The project results will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure that the project effectively achieves the stated results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high-quality standards. Additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

M&E oversight, results monitoring and reporting responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual

Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

UNDP: will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF. UNDP is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the Project Manager. UNDP will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission.

The UNDP Country Office and the project team will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex-post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

UNDP-Nature, Climate and Energy Unit (UNDP-NCE): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the designated UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-NCE Directorate as outlined in the management arrangement section above.

A Monitoring and Evaluation system will be developed prior to the Project's implementation. Both formal and informal monitoring tools will be employed, including progress reports, annual reports and annual reviews, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP guideline, the Project will ensure effective internal and external monitoring and review through the following procedures:

Additional GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within one month after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

A project inception workshop will:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;
- e) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
- f) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log;
- g) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the periodic audit; and
- h) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

GCF Bi-Annual Project Interim Progress Report (due no later than 60 days following respectively 30 June (in relation to the period of 1 January to 30 June) and 31 December (in relation to the period from 1 July to 31 December) for each year of project implementation): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser will provide objective input to the bi-annual interim progress reports covering the 6 months in the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

The Bi-Annual Interim progress Report will also be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the inputs of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Final Independent Evaluation Report: A final independent evaluation report will be completed by 4 August 2024. The final evaluation will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The final evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the final evaluation report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-NCE Directorate. The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board. The final evaluation report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project evaluations in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the evaluation reports in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

Final Project Completion Report¹⁰: The project's final Bi-Annual Project Report along with the final independent evaluation report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

¹⁰ A completion report to be submitted no later than six (6) months after the end of the Implementation Period of the project.

Mandatory GCF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹¹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Y1/Q1
Inception Report and baseline assessments	Project Manager	None	None	Y1/Q1
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management (including Atlas Risk logs)	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	Per year: USD 10,000 Total: 30,000 USD	None	Annually
GCF Bi-Annual Project Report	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-NCE Unit	None	None	Bi-Annually as per FA
Audit of Project as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	USD 6000 for 2 years	None	As per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager	None	None	Annually
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	None	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	None	One per year
Oversight missions	UNDP-NCE Unit	None	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-NCE Unit	TBC	None	To be determined.
Final independent evaluation and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-NCE Unit	USD 7000	None	TBC
Translation of evaluation reports into English	UNDP Country Office	USD 2000	None	As required. GCF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 48000</i>	<i>None</i>	

¹¹ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

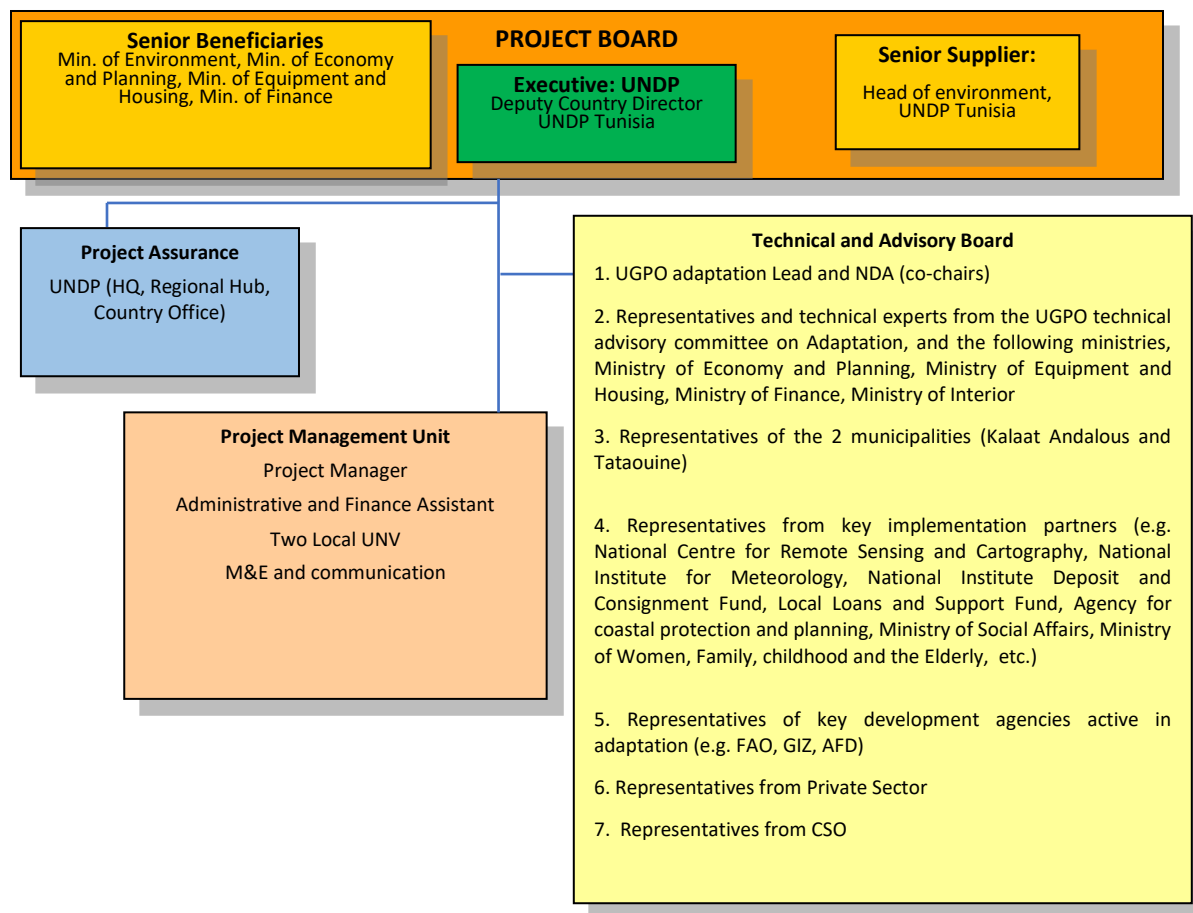
VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

UNDP will be the delivery partner for the Project. The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), by UNDP Tunisia with technical support from UNDP's regional and global offices, and in consultation with donors and other partners

UNDP will be responsible for implementation of the readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal in compliance with UNDP's policies and procedures and with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between GCF and UNDP dated 22 July 2020.

The implementation period for the Proposal means the period beginning from the date that the Fund notifies the Applicant, the Beneficiary, and the Delivery Partner that it has approved the Proposal and ending three (3) months after the expiration of the anticipated duration of the relevant Readiness and Preparatory Support specified in such Approved R&P Support Proposal, including any extensions approved by the Fund.



1. Project Board (PB).

A PB will be established to provide an oversight of the project’s execution and its activities, including recommendations for approval of project/budget plans and its revisions. UNDP will play the role of providing guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.

The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. As such, while UNDP assumes ultimate management responsibility and accountability for all the project implementation, i.e. delivering all activities to reach the expected outputs of the approved project, this accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project, as approved by the NDA. It does not in any way imply UNDP ownership or ultimate accountability for the formal approval or post-project implementation of any country plans, policies or other deliverables of the project which fall under the purview of the host government.

In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In the event a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP. UNDP’s tie-breaker vote is to ensure fiduciary compliance only when consensus agreement cannot be reached by the Board. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA)”

The PB will meet at least once a year and/or anytime deemed necessary. If required, PB meeting could include/invite relevant Ministries/Agencies. The PB is co-chaired by UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and comprised of senior representatives from line ministries. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Addresses project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provides guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agrees on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Reviews the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraises the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the work-plan;
- Provides ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assesses and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The Board contains four distinct roles, including:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is UNDP.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society.

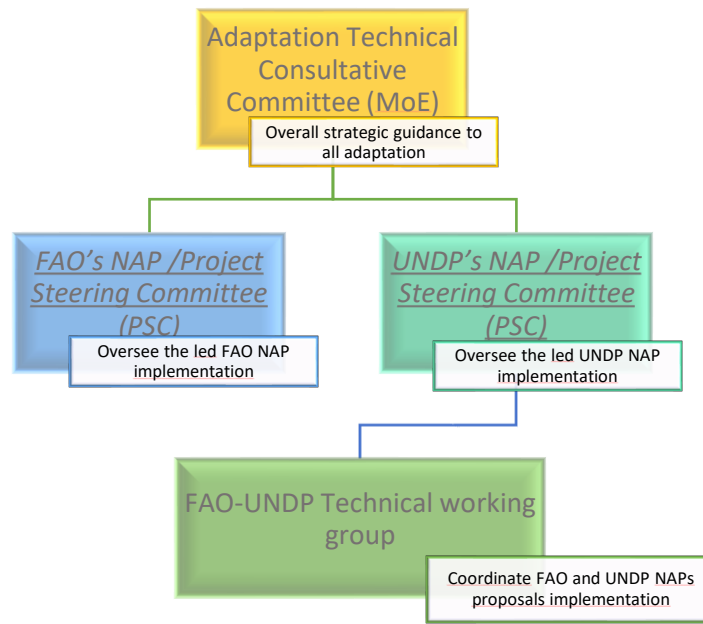
The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people

2. A Technical and Advisory Board

A Technical and Advisory Board will perform the role of providing technical suggestions, review and ensure multi-sectoral coordination on adaptation planning. It will be co-chaired by a representative from the Ministry of Environment (UGPO Adaptation Lead) and NDA and comprise representatives and technical experts from all relevant ministerial departments and key implementation partners (e.g National Centre for Remote Sensing and Cartography, National Institute for Meteorology, National Institute Deposit and Consignment Fund, Coastal management and planning agency, etc...) in addition to representatives of the 2 municipalities (Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine), representative from the Governorates of Tataouine and Ariana and representatives from the Development Partners Representatives from the Private Sector and Representatives Civil society organizations.

It is noteworthy to mention that the Technical and Advisory board will play key role in coordinating all the climate adaptation initiatives mainly those financed by GCF (UNDP and FAO). It will provide overall technical guidance and advice to the projects' implementation and recommendations to the different Projects' Boards approval. Specific responsibilities include: reviewing projects progress to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans and in coordination with ongoing similar interventions; appraising the annual project implementation report; and providing recommendations for the work plan. At the operational level, each project has its own steering committee at decision level since the ministry departments and some partners are different. It will be the Minister of Agriculture (MoA) for FAO proposal and the Minister of Environment (MoE) for the UNDP proposal. In addition, a technical working group between FAO and UNDP is being established as an additional measure to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts, and the two projects are complementary and synergized. This small technical working group will meet periodically and involve Team leader for the climate and environment unit from UNDP and responsible officers from FAO in addition to both project management units to ensure coordination of interventions.

The diagramme below shows the coordination mechanism between UNDP and FAO.



3. Project Management Unit (PMU).

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will implement the project. The PMU will be part of UNDP but based in Ministry of Environment. Implementation will be done under the overall management of the Project Manager, and the oversight of the Programme Manager. The Project Manager will be responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making under the supervision of the Programme Manager who will ensure compliance with the required standards of quality and within the specified limits of time and cost. The PMU will report to Project Board and Programme Manager in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. Services provided by the PMU include, inter alia, support to recruitment and contracting of project management and technical staff; procurement of goods and services for project inputs; developing Annual Work Plans; support for budget and financial management; etc.

The Project Manager will also liaise with UN agencies and organizations and networks, and relevant stakeholders and partner entities.

In addition, the PMU will comprise an administrative and financial associate, and a part time M&E officer and a communication officer. Two local support staff will be hired as national UN Volunteers and located at the level of the two municipalities.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. For the CO level, the project assurance role will be played by the portfolio manager, with the RTA and the UNDP Global Environmental Finance team at regional and NY levels

respectively. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the delivery partner fee provided by the GCF. As a delivery partner to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

Changes to the Approved R&P Support Proposal: Any modification or proposed changes to the approved readiness proposal which could reasonably constitute a major change shall require prior approval of the GCF. Prior to a final Project Board decision to approve and effect such modifications or proposed changes, UNDP will inform the GCF in writing and seek the GCF’s instructions on the necessary steps to effect such changes. Upon GCF approval, these changes would be signed by the Delivery Partner, the GCF and the NDA.

Project Extensions: The UNDP-NCE Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GCF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will need to be covered by non-GCF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GCF resources.

As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day to day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Day-to-day oversight supervision	<p>1. Project start-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of readiness proposals, if needed assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal • Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts • Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document • Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee • Project document signature • Ensure quick project start and first disbursement • Hire project management unit staff • Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop • Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report <p>2. Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Project Board</u>: Coordinate/prepare/attend annual Project Board Meetings • <u>Annual work plans</u>: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the approved readiness proposal 	70%

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prepare GCF/UNDP bi-annual project report</u>: review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections • <u>Portfolio Report (readiness)</u>: Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the FWA. • <u>Procurement plan</u>: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan • <u>Supervision missions</u>: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions • <u>Risk management and troubleshooting</u>: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects) • <u>Project budget</u>: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP and GCF policies • <u>Performance management of staff</u>: where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff • <u>Corporate level policy functions</u>: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism. 	
Oversight of project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response • Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response • Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting • Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF • Return of any un-spent GCF resources to the GCF 	10%
Oversight of project reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports • Quality assurance of the GCF bi-annual project interim progress reports and portfolio reports • Preparation and certification of UNDP annual financial statements and donor reports • Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports 	20%
	TOTAL	100%

Governance role for project target groups:

Building upon existing institutional arrangements, the project activities will serve to structure the improved institutional frameworks that would catalyse Tunisia's capacities to more informed decisions in the context of adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The results of the work undertaken under this output will be followed up by outputs, each of which will serve to institutionalize the new frameworks and organize a set of better approaches to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

This project aims to explore institutional possibilities and options that will contribute to countries to better meet new targets under the Paris Agreement. The Working Group on Mitigation and Adaptation is already mandated to track progress towards meeting obligations under the Paris Agreement and as well as implementation of actions under Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. The project would provide opportunities to members of the WGMA to receive training, as needed, in line with the methodologies, procedures, and guidelines. Consequently, the strengthening will include improvements on governance/procedures, institutional and legal arrangements, and governance structure.

Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹² and the relevant GCF policy. See also [GCF Branding Guidelines](#).

¹² See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 1,841,953.84 (without DP Fee). This is financed through a GCF grant. UNDP, as the GCF Delivery Partner, is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of the execution of GCF resources.

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP-NCE Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually. Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-NCE Unit in NY, as agreed in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement” between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement, the Delivery Partner shall inter alia be required, when submitting Requests for Disbursement, to provide confirmation or evidence that at least 70% of the aggregate amounts previously disbursed by GCF have been committed and/or expended for Eligible Expenditures.

An Indicative Disbursement Schedule is provided below for reference (based on the budget).

<i>Month</i>	<i>6 months</i>	<i>12 months</i>	<i>18 months</i>	<i>24 months</i>	<i>30 months</i>	<i>36 months</i>
<i>Amount in USD</i>	<i>146,433.17</i>	<i>517,009.00</i>	<i>579,640.32</i>	<i>247,189.00</i>	<i>257,579.86</i>	<i>94,102.49</i>
<i>Total Project Outcomes in USD</i>	<i>1,841,953.84</i>					
<i>DP Fee in USD</i>	<i>156,566.08</i>					
<i>Total Project Budget in USD</i>	<i>1,998,519.92</i>					

UNDP Support Service Costs: UNDP will provide operational support services, according to UNDP policies on GCF funded projects. UNDP Support Services are over and above the project cycle management services, and its costs are those incurred by UNDP for the provision of services that are execution driven and can be traced in full to the delivery of project outcomes and activities. Eligible Support Services costs should not be charged as a flat percentage.

As is determined by GCF requirements, operational support service costs are assigned as Project Management Cost and identified in the project budget as UNDP Support Services. They should be calculated on the basis of estimated actual or transaction-based costs and should be charged to the Direct Project Costs account code: “64397 – ‘Services to projects - CO staff’”]

UNDP Support Services costs charges shall not exceed the capped amount approved by the GCF. Any additional UNDP Support Service costs after GCF approval of the proposal needs to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat for re-approval.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: 20% of the total overall projected costs can be reallocated among outcomes. No changes are allowed in the PMC. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project’s scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF’s prior written consent.

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-NCE Unit.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by the Country Office using non-GCF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.¹³ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The UNDP CO through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP NCE Unit when operational closure has been completed.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file¹⁴.

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) UNDP CO has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP CO has certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the UNDP CO will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-NCE Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GCF: *Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-NCE Unit in New York.*

¹³ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

¹⁴ See

https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN			
Atlas [1] Proposal or Award ID:	00123686	Atlas Primary Output/Project ID:	00118890
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Appui au Plan National d'Adaptation		
Atlas Business Unit	TUN 10		
Atlas Primary Output/Project Title	National Adaptation Plan		
PIMS No.	6213		
Implementing Partner	UNDP		

GCF OUTCOME/Atlas Activity	Sub-Outcome	Responsible parties	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total USD	Budget Notes
Outcome 1: A National Adaptation Framework is developed and adopted	Sub-Outcome 1.1: An effective coordination mechanism for adaptation planning is strengthened and operationalized				71300	Local Consultants	18000	3250	0	21250	1
					72800	Information Technology Equipment	4000	0	0	4000	2
					72500	Office Supplies	409.31	400	0	809.31	3
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	1000	0	0	1000	4
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	7040	1280	640	8960	5
					72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0	0	12500	12500	6
	Sub-Outcome 1.2: Awareness of high-level and political decision makers, including Ministers, General				71300	Local Consultants	8750	0	3750	12500	7
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	4480	0	16000	20480	8
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	0	0	2000	2000	9

	Directors of line Ministries and Parliamentarians, about climate risks to Tunisia's development is increased	UNDP	6600 1	12526	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0	0	7500	7500	10
	Sub-Outcome 1.3: Capacity building for national and local planners is strengthened				71300	Local Consultants	12500	0	0	12500	11
					71200	International Consultants	3500	0	0	3500	12
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	51000	0	0	51000	13
					71600	Travel	10840	10840	10840	32520	14
					72100	Contractual Services - Companies	9000	22000	21500	52500	15
					71200	International Consultants	5000	5000	5000	15000	16
					71400	Contractual Services - Individual	3500	3500	3500	10500	17
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	1920	3840	640	6400	18
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	2000	0	0	2000	19
74500	Miscellaneous	950.51	946	946	2842.51	57					
Total Outcome 1									279761.82		
Outcome 2: National Economic and Social Development Plan and Master Land-Use Plan are informed by	Sub-Outcome 2.1: Studies on climate risks to development are developed to inform the new five-year economic and social				71300	Local Consultants	7500	0	0	7500	20
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	11520	6400	0	17920	21
					72100		20000	30000	0	50000	22
		136500	88400	0	224900						

major climate related risks	development plan and the new master land use plan	UNDP	6600 1	12526		Contractual Services - Companies	145000	185000	0	330000	
							0	9000	0	9000	
					71400	Contractual Services - Individual	9250	9250	9250	27750	23
					60000	Staff Costs	0	20000	0	20000	24
						3500	3500	6604	13604		
	74200				Audio Visual & Printing	3500	0	0	3500	25	
	72100				Contractual Services - Companies	20000	20000	0	40000	26	
	74200				Audio Visual & Printing	1000	0	0	1000	27	
	75700				Training, Workshops and Conference	1280	1280	0	2560	28	
	71300				Local Consultants	0	41250	0	41250	29	
	74200				Audio Visual & Printing	0	1000	0	1000	30	
	75700				Training, Workshops and Conference	0	14080	0	14080	31	
						0	1280	1280	2560		
	74500				Miscellaneous	950.51	946	946	2842.51	57	
Total Outcome 2										809466.51	
Outcome 3: Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local adaptation in two municipalities	Sub-Outcome 3.1: Land-use planning in Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine municipalities considers major risks of climate change				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	101400	257200	101400	460000	32
					71500	UN Volunteers	2976	5952	5952	14880	33
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3840	5120	3840	12800	34
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	2500	0	0	2500	35

	Sub-Outcome 3.2: Financing adaptation action is advanced in both municipalities	UNDP	6600 1	12526	72800	Information Technology Equipment	0	0	12000	12000	36
					72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0	15000	22500	37500	37
					71200	International Consultants	0	5000	5000	10000	38
					71400	Contractual Services - Individual	2750	2750	2750	8250	39
					71500	UN Volunteers	1344	2688	2688	6720	40
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	0	2000	0	2000	41
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	0	2560	2560	5120	42
					71300	Local Consultants	0	0	15000	15000	43
					71200	International Consultants	0	0	10000	10000	44
	71500	UN Volunteers	480	960	960	2400	45				
	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	0	0	12000	12000	46				
	74200	Audio Visual & Printing	0	0	2000	2000	47				
	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0	0	9000	9000	48				
	74500	Miscellaneous	950.51	946	946	2842.51	57				
	Total Outcome 3								625012.51		
	Total Outcomes								1714240.84		
					71400		9500	9500	9500	28500	49

Project Management Cost (PMC)	UNDP	6600 1	12526		Contractual Services - Individual	8800	9600	9600	28000	
						4400	4400	4400	13200	
				64397	Services to Project	12800	16500	5519.49	34819.49	50
				72500	Office Supplies	411.32	411.32	270.86	1093.51	51
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	6400	0	0	6400	52
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	7000	7000	53
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	600	400	400	1400	54
				71600	Travel	400	400	500	1300	55
				74100	Professional Services – Audit	0	3000	3000	6000	56
Total PMC									127 713.00	
Total project cost (without DP Fee)									1 841 953.84	

Budget Note	Detailed Description
1	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 40 working days @250 USD per day One national consultant (Climate Change, gender and strategic planification specialist) for 20 working days @250 USD per day One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic and institutional organization specialist) for 25 working days @250 USD per day
2	2 Laptops @ 1,000 USD each 1 multifunction printer @ 2,000 USD
3	Office supplies
4	Editing and printing costs of the procedure guideline and the 5 years work-plan
5	3 technical consultation workshops (1,920 USD each) for 60 participants per workshop 1 training session on online platform use and update for 10 participants (2 day-training) @640 USD 2 consultation workshops (1,280 USD each) for 40 participants per workshop

6	One national firm (web development specialist) for a lumpsum of 12,500 USD
7	One national consultant (Climate Change, gender, and communication specialist) for 25 working days @250 USD per day One national consultant (Climate Change specialist) for 15 working days @250 USD per day One national consultant (Climate Change specialist) for 10 working days @250 USD per day
8	2 consultation workshops (1,280 USD each) for 40 participants per workshop One national dialogue that includes local consultation workshops of 2 days each for 200 participants. 16,000 USD. 1 training session (2-day training) for 30 participants (1,920 USD)
9	Communication materials for the dialogue @2,000 USD
10	One national firm (audio-visual specialist, design, and printing) for a lumpsum of 7,500 USD
11	One national consultant (adaptation specialist) for 50 working days @ 250 USD per day
12	One international consultant (adaptation and gender specialist) for 5 working days @ 700 USD per day
13	17 training sessions (3,000 USD each) for 30 participants per training session
14	3 Study tours of 4 days each for 5 participants. Approximative DSA and travel fees per participant, per study tour: 2168 USD x 5 participants x 3 study tours = 32,520 USD (i) DSA rate = approx. 320 USD/day x 4 days x 5 participants x 3 study tours = 19,200 USD (ii) Terminal expenses = 188 USD x 5 participants x 3 study tours = 2,820 USD (iii) Airfare = 700 USD/ticket x 5 participants x 3 study tours = 10,500 USD
15	One National companies for a lumpsum of 45,000 USD, that provides support in the following areas: - Climate change vulnerability - Economics - Territorial/land use planning - Gender One national firm (Audio-visual specialist, design and printing) for a lumpsum of 7,500 USD

16	<p>One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 15 working days @1,000 USD per day. The qualifications for this TOR require a senior strategic adaptation and climate policy consultant with 15 + years of experience undertaking similar work. The daily rate is commensurate with this level of experience and quality expected and is also computed for a limited and reasonable duration. The international consultant will analyse and consolidate all the inputs from technical studies on vulnerability, gender, economics, land use planning, climate risk informed finance, in addition to the technical studies conducted under the FAO proposal to elaborate a NAP Framework. The applied consultant rate aligns with the scope of the mission and the related UNDP grid fees. The detailed TOR will have to be elaborated in common agreement with the national stakeholders, they cannot be provided at this stage. However, the generic terms of reference are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate the main results of the technical studies that will be conducted by UNDP and FAO to ensure analysis of the national adaptation priorities will be summarized in comprehensive document; • Guiding methodology to elaborate and institutionalize risk and vulnerability analyses that integrate social and economic dimensions and which results can inform development planning with relevant indicators for decision making • Elaborate Guidelines for the sectoral adaptation plans to be developed/updated periodically; • Elaborate the structure of an M&E system for adaptation planning, and define the main components and principal indicators as per the national priorities to be considered in the NAP framework; • Elaborate strategic orientation/guidelines to integrate adaptation into development planning in Tunisia.
17	<p>Project Manager [SB4] 25,000 USD/Year - approx. 14 % in Outcome 1 - Sub-Outcome 1.4. (3500 USD*3 years=10,500 USD) Technical support from the project manager for Outcome 1 - Sub-Outcome 1.4: Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization etc..</p>
18	<p>10 consultation and validation workshops (640 USD each) for 20 participants per workshop</p>
19	<p>Printing and communication materials @ 2,000 USD</p>
20	<p>One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 30 working days @250 USD per day</p>
21	<p>2 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop 6 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop 6 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop</p>

22	<p>One National companies for a lumpsum of 50,000 USD, that provides support in the following areas : Climate change vulnerability ,Sociology , Economics ,Territorial/land use planning Gender</p> <p>One National companies for a lumpsum of 224,900 USD, that provides support in the following areas : Climate change vulnerability ,Economics and finance, Strategic planning -Gender</p> <p>'International or National companies for a lumpsum of 330,000 USD, that provides support in the following areas : Spatial planning ,Disaster risk reduction ,Risk modelling, Institutional and regulatory framework - Gender</p> <p>One national firm (design and printing) for lumpsum of 9000 USD</p>
23	<p>Technical support from the project manager for Outcome 2 - Sub-Outcome 2.1: Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization etc.. Project Manager [SB4] 25,000 USD/Year - approx. 37% (9250 USD per year) in Outcome 2 - Sub-Outcome 2.1. (Total:27,750 USD)</p>
24	<p>Staff for dedicated project technical support - Technical Specialist [P4] 200,000 USD/year, whose 10%-time allocation with equivalent costs (20,000 USD) will benefit this project, across 1 year, across outcome 2. Support on specific TOR elaboration mainly for technical studies and review of key deliverables of the activities, advice on positioning Tunisia within the international climate change context with focus on adaptation, support on identification of opportunities to highlight Tunisia experience and also learn from other successful experiences (exchange with countries, peer review, etc)</p> <p>'UNDP technical support in strategic policies and orientations, TORs review, negotiation and mobilization of partners, review of technical reports, review of deliverables etc... - Team leader Support [NOC] - 39,432 USD/year, whose approx. 11.5% time allocation with equivalent costs will benefit this project, across project duration. This amounts to 4,534.68/y over 3 years = 13,604 USD</p>
25	<p>Printing and communication materials @1000 USD Printing and communication materials @2,500 USD</p>
26	<p>One National companies for a lumpsum of 40,000 USD, that provides support in the following areas : - Spatial planning - Climate change - Information system and monitoring & evaluation - Gender</p>

27	Printing and communication materials @1000 USD
28	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop
29	<p>National consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One national consultant (economist) for 20 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (climate change and finance specialist) for 20 working days @ 250 USD per day One national consultant (finance) for 10 working day @250 USD per day - One national consultant (Law specialist) for 15 working day @250 USD per day '- One national consultant (economist) for 30 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (climate change and finance specialist) for 30 working days @ 250 USD per day '- One national consultant (climate change and finance specialist) for 25 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (local development specialist) for 15 working days @ 250 USD per day
30	Printing and communication materials @1,000 USD
31	11 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop 4 training session for 20 participants each @640 USD/workshop
32	<p>International or National companies for a lumpsum of 460,000 USD, that provides support in the following areas :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster risk reduction - Economics - Gender - Environment - GIS and modelling - Land use and spatial planning
33	<p>Technical support from Local project coordinator for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc..</p> <p>Local support for Tataouine - [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years) - 62% (or 7,440 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.</p> <p>Technical support from Local project coordinator for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc..</p> <p>Local support for Kalaat Al Andalous -[UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years) - 62% (or 7,440 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.</p>
34	10 consultation workshops for 40 participants each (5 workshops per municipality). 1,280 USD/workshop
35	Printing and communication materials @2,500 USD

36	<p>2 high-performance computers one for each municipality (Kalaat Al Andalous and Tataouine) + software 2 computers x 4,000 USD = 8,000 USD Software = 4,000 USD UNDP will be the owner of the equipment till the end of the project. Then it will be transferred to the two municipalities as per UNDP rules</p>
37	<p>One National companies for a lumpsum of 37,500 USD, that provides support in the following areas : - Finance - Climate change - Local development planning</p>
38	<p>One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 10 working days @ 1,000 USD per day</p>
39	<p>Technical support from the project manager for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2: Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization, etc.. Project Manager [SB4] 25,000 USD/Year - 11% (total of 8250 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2.</p>
40	<p>Technical support from Local project coordinator for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc.. Local support for Tataouine - [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year - 28% (for 2.5 years) (total of 3,360 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.</p> <p>Technical support from Local project coordinator for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc.. Local support for Kalaat Al Andalous - [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year - 28% (for 2.5 years) (total of 3,360 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.</p>
41	<p>Printing and communication materials @2,000 USD</p>
42	<p>4 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @1,280 USD/workshop</p>
43	<p>National consultants for 60 working days: - One national consultant (Local development specialist, including gender expertise) for 25 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (Socio-economist specialist) for 15 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (Spatial planning/territorial planning) for 20 working days @250 USD per day</p>
44	<p>One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 10 working days @ 1,000 USD per day</p>

45	<p>Technical support from Local project coordinator for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc..</p> <p>Local support for Tataouine - [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years) - 10% (or 1200 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.</p> <p>Technical support from Local project coordinator for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc..</p> <p>Local support for Kalaat Al Andalous - [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years) - 10% (or 1200 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.</p>
46	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @6,000 USD/workshop. This activity will involve people working for different municipalities (one in the north and the other in the south of the country); hence higher workshop costs than the other outcomes.
47	Printing and communication materials @2,000 USD
48	One national firm (audio-visual specialist, design and printing) for a lumpsum of 9,000 USD per day
49	<p>Project manager [SB4] 25,000 USD /Year - over 3 years 62% technical support in outcomes - 38% in PMU (9500 per year*3 years=28,500 USD)</p> <p>Project Associate [SB3] 9,600 USD /Year. 11-month salary for Y1. The project associate will have different function from the local project assistants: support project monitoring, follow up of procurements, finance etc.</p> <p>Communication officer - part time [SB4] 18,000 USD /Year - whose approx.12% costs (or total 6,600 USD) will benefit this project Support to develop the project communication strategy, tools and materials</p> <p>M&E officer - part time [SB4] 18,000 USD /Year - whose approx. 12% costs (or total 6,600 USD) will benefit this project Support to develop project M&E plan, tools and material</p>
50	Services to Project: Budget to cover costs for various functions provided by UNDP Country Office that including finance, human resources, administrative and procurement services, payroll management, payments, travel services, consultant recruitments, procurement of goods and services, etc. Costs for various project management functions will be charged based on the UNDP universal price list
51	Office supplies @ approx.1 093,51USD
52	4 Laptops @ 1000 USD each 3 multifunction printers @ 800 USD each (for the central PMC in Tunis, the local project coordinator in Kalaat Al Andalous, and the local project coordinator in Tataouine)
53	One national consultant to conduct terminal evaluation for 28 working days @ 250 USD per day

54	Fees to organise 1 Inception workshop and 6 steering committee meetings approx. @ 200USD per workshop for coffee break.
55	M&E fees including on-ground mission
56	Project audit will be conducted by external audit firm, hired competitively
57	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, courier service etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Tunisia and UNDP, signed on 25 April 1987. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules, practices, procedures, and financial governance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

- UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures, and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
- UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]¹⁵ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹⁶ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/qa_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
- Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
- UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
- In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

¹⁵ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹⁶ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

- All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
- UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
 - Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient shall:
 - put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes, and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
 - Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors, and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
 - In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors', and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

- Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor, or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipients.

- Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor, or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

The following documents are mandatory annexes and must be included as part of the final Project Document and not as separate documents.

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter

Annex C: Procurement plan

Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

Annex E: UNDP Risk Log

Annex F: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex G: Social and Environmental Screening Template

Annex H: Matrix explaining the articulation between the FAO and UNDP readiness proposals

Annex I: Additional information

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Provided separately, due to the file size.

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter



Mr. Chokri Mezghani
Director
General Directorate of Sustainable Development
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Ministere des Affaires Locales et l'Environnement
Cite Administrative, Rue du Developpement
Cite el Khadra, Tunis
Republic of Tunisia

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

Date : 4 August 2021
Reference : DCP/2021/247
Page : 1 of 1

Subject: Notification of Approval of Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme Proposal for the Green Climate Fund - [Grant Reference Number TUN-RS-006]

Dear Mr. Mezghani,

I am pleased to inform you that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat has approved the Readiness Proposal for the Republic of Tunisia for "National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia," in accordance with the terms of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement) between the GCF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), dated 2 September 2016, as amended by the amended and restated Framework Agreement dated 6 March 2018, as amended by the second amended and restated Framework Agreement dated 22 July 2020.

The above-mentioned proposal was approved on 29 July 2021 for the amount of USD 1,998,520, including eight-point five percent (8.5%) Delivery Partner Fee budget. The aggregate Delivery Partner Fee received and retained by the Delivery Partner, in relation to the Grant for the Readiness Support, shall not exceed eight-point five percent (8.5%) of the total Grant used to finance the Eligible Expenditures. A copy of the proposal is attached for your reference.

Kindly note that UNDP will send a request for disbursement to the Secretariat so you will be able to begin the implementation.

Please contact us if you have any other questions about your approved proposal or next steps.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pa Ousman Jarju".

Mr. Pa Ousman Jarju
Director

Enclosure: Readiness Proposal of the Republic of Tunisia

cc: Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Executive Coordinator and Director, Global Environmental Finance, Bureau for Policy and Program Support, UNDP

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
G-Tower, 175 Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea

Annex C: Procurement plan

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
Goods and Non-Consulting Services						
Information Technology Equipment	6 Laptops	6 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5000 - \$7500	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Information Technology Equipment	4 multifunction printers	4 400,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$4000 - \$7000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Information Technology Equipment	2 high-performance computers	8 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$7000 - \$10000	Q3/Y2	Q3/Y2
Information Technology Equipment	Software (GIS)	4 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$3000 - \$6000	Q2/Y2	Q2/Y2
Office supply	Office supply (paper, toner pens, staplers, pencils, scissors, etc.)	1 902,82	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$1300 - \$1700	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Audio Visual & Printing	Edition and printing costs of the procedure's guideline and the 5 years work-plan	1 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$900 - \$1100	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1
Audio Visual & Printing	Communication materials for the national dialogue	2 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$1800 - \$2200	Q1/Y3	Q1/Y3
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the NAP framework development process	2 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$1800 - \$2200	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the study on high-risk zones	2 500,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$2300 - \$2700	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1

Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the process of CC risks indicators development	1 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$800 - \$1200	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the process of definition and indicators agreements related to CC	1 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$800 - \$1200	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the development of the climate risk screening tools and procedures	1 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$900 - \$1100	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the study on land use planning	2 500,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$2300 - \$2700	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the development of a sustainable financing strategy	2 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$1800 - \$2200	Q3/Y2	Q3/Y2
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing and communication materials to support the process of guidelines for the integration of adaptation measures development	2 000,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$1800 - \$2200	Q4/Y2	Q4/Y2
Training, workshops & conferences	3 technical consultation workshops (1,920 USD each) for 60 participants per workshop	5 760,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	1 training session on online platform use and update for 10 participants (2 day-training)	640,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$600-\$800	Q4/Y3	Q4/Y3
Training, workshops & conferences	2 consultation workshops (1,280 USD each) for 40 participants per workshop	2 560,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$2300-\$3000	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	2 consultation workshops (1,280 USD each) for 40 participants per workshop	2 560,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$2300-\$3000	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1

Training, workshops & conferences	One national dialogue that includes local consultation workshops of 2 days each for 200 participants.	16 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$15000-\$17000	Q3/Y3	Q3/Y3
Training, workshops & conferences	1 training session (2-day training) for 30 participants	1 920,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$1800-\$2200	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	17 training sessions (3,000 USD each) for 30 participants per training session	51 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$50000-\$60000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	10 consultation workshops (640 USD each) for 20 participants per workshop	6 400,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$6000-\$7500	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop	2 560,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$2300-\$3000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	6 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop	7 680,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	6 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop	7 680,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop	2 560,00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$2300-\$3000	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	11 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop	14 080,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
Training, workshops & conferences	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop	2 560,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2

Training, workshops & conferences	10 consultation workshops for 40 participants each (5 workshop per municipality). 1,280 USD/workshop	12 800,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$12500-\$14000	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @1,280 USD/workshop	5 120,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q4/Y2	Q4/Y2
Training, workshops & conferences	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @6 000 USD/workshop as following: 02 workshops of 2 days each x 60 pax x 31\$+ accommodation + transport of 30 participants as it is in the interior of the country.	12 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$11500-\$13000	Q1/Y3	Q1/Y3
Training, workshops & conferences	01 inception workshop + 06 steering committee meetings @ 200USD/workshop (coffee break related fees)	1 400,00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$1300-\$1500	Q1/Y1 - Q2/Y1 Q1/Y2 - Q2/Y2 Q1/Y3 - Q2/Y3	Q1/Y1 - Q2/Y1 Q1/Y2 - Q2/Y2 Q1/Y3 - Q2/Y3
Sub-Total (US\$)		196 582,82 USD				
Consultancy Services						
National company/firm	One national firm (web development specialist) for 25 working days @500 USD per day	12 500,00	Competitive process. Written request for proposal	\$10000 - \$15000	Q3/Y3	Q3/Y3
National company/firm	One national firm (audio-visual specialist, design and printing) for 15 working days @500 USD per day	7 500,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$6000 - \$10000	Q4/Y2	Q4/Y2
National company/firm	One National companies for 90 W/days, that provides support in the following areas: - Climate change vulnerability - Economics - Territorial/land use planning	45 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for proposal	\$38000 - \$50000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
National company/firm	One national firm (audio-visual specialist, design, and printing) for 18 working days @500 USD per day	7 500,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$6000 - \$10000	Q4/Y2	Q4/Y2

National company/firm	One National companies for 100 W/days, that provides support in the following areas: - Climate change vulnerability - Sociology - Economics - Territorial/land use planning	50 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for proposal	\$45000 - \$55000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
National company/firm	One National companies for 173 W/days @1,300 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas: - Climate change vulnerability - Economics and finance - Strategic planning	224 900,00	Competitive process. request for proposal, Advertisement in international media	\$200000 - \$250000	Q1/Y1	Q2/Y1
National or International company/firm	International or National companies for 220 W/days @1,500/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Spatial planning - Disaster risk reduction - Risk modelling - Institutional and regulatory framework	330 000,00	Competitive process. request for proposal, Advertisement in international media	\$300000 - \$350000	Q1/Y1	Q2/Y1
National company/firm	One national firm (design and printing) for 18 working days @500 USD per day	9 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$7000 - \$12000	Q4/Y1	Q4/Y1
National company/firm	One National companies for 80 W/days, that provides support in the following areas : - Spatial planning - climate change - information system and monitoring & evaluation	40 000,00	Competitive process. Written request for proposal	\$35000 - \$50000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1

National or International company/firm	International or National companies for 368 W/days @1,250 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas: - Disaster risk reduction - Economics - Gender - Environment - GIS and modelling - Land use and spatial planning	460 000,00	Competitive process. request for proposal, Advertisement in international media	\$450000 - \$520000	Q1/Y1	Q2/Y1
National company/firm	One National companies for 75 W/days @ 500 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas: - Finance - Climate change - Local development planning	37 500,00	Competitive process. Written request for proposal	\$30000 - \$50000	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
National company/firm	One national firm (audio-visual specialist, design and printing) for 18 working days @500 USD per day	9 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$7000 - \$12000	Q3/Y3	Q3/Y3
Professional Services-Audit	One national firm for audit	6 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$5500 - \$7000	Q3/Y2 Q3/Y3	Q3/Y2 Q3/Y3
International Consultants	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 5 working days @ 700 USD per day	3 500,00	Direct contracting / Desk review.	\$3000 - \$5000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
International Consultants	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 15 working days @ 1,000 USD per day	15 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$12000 - \$18000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
International Consultants	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 10 working days @ 1,000 USD per day	10 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$8000 - \$12000	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
International Consultants	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 10 working days @ 1,000 USD per day	10 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$8000 - \$12000	Q4/Y2	Q4/Y2
National Consultant	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 40 working days @250\$ per day	10 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$8000 - \$12000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1

National Consultant	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 20 working days @250\$ per day	5 000,00	Direct contracting / Desk review.	\$4000 - \$6000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
National Consultant	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic and institutional organization specialist) for 25 working days @250\$ per day	6 250,00	Direct contracting	\$5000 - \$8000	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1
National Consultant	One national consultant (Climate Change and communication specialist) for 25 working days @250\$ per day	6 250,00	Direct contracting / Desk review.	\$5000 - \$8000	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1
National Consultant	One national consultant (Climate Change specialist) for 15 working days @250\$ per day	3 750,00	Direct contracting	\$3000 - \$4000	Q1/Y3	Q1/Y3
National Consultant	One national consultant (Climate Change specialist) for 10 working days @250 USD per day	2 500,00	Direct contracting	\$2000 - \$3000	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1
National Consultant	One national consultant (adaptation specialist) for 50 working days @ 250 USD per day	12 500,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$10000 - \$14000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
National Consultant	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 25 working days @250 USD per day	7 500,00	Direct contracting / Desk review.	\$5000 - \$9000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
National Consultants	National consultants: '- One national consultant (economist) for 20 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (climate change and finance specialist) for 20 working days @ 250 USD per day	10 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$8000 - \$12000	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
National Consultants	- One national consultant (finance) for 10 working day @250 USD per day - One national consultant (Law specialist) for 15 working day @250 USD per day	6 250,00	Direct contracting / Desk review.	\$5000 - \$8000	Q3/Y2	Q3/Y2

National Consultants	- One national consultant (economist) for 30 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (climate change and finance specialist) for 30 working days @ 250 USD per day	15 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$12000 - \$18000	Q4/Y1	Q4/Y1
National Consultants	- One national consultant (climate change and finance specialist) for 25 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (local development specialist) for 15 working days @ 250 USD per day	10 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$8000 - \$12000	Q4/Y1	Q4/Y1
National Consultants	National consultants for 60 working days: - One national consultant local development specialist) for 25 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (Socio-economist specialist) for 15 working days @ 250 USD per day - One national consultant (spatial planning/territorial planning) for 20 w/d @250 USD per day	15 000,00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$12000 - \$18000	Q4/Y2	Q4/Y2
National Consultant	One national consultant to conduct final evaluation for 30 working days @ 250 USD per day	7 000,00	Direct contracting / Desk review.	\$5000 - \$9000	Q2/Y3	Q2/Y3
Sub-Total (US\$)		1 394 400,00 USD				
Contractual Services						
Project Manager	One project manager [SB4] 25,000 USD/Year to coordinate the implementation of the project and provide technical support	75 000,00	Competitive recruitment process.	applies to all amounts	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Project Associate	[SB3] 9,600 USD /Year	28 000,00	Competitive recruitment process.	applies to all amounts	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1

Communication officer	part time [SB4] 18,000 USD /Year (approx.12% costs (or total 6,600 USD) will benefit this project)	6 600,00	Competitive recruitment process.	applies to all amounts	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
M&E officer	part time [SB4] 18,000 USD /Year whose approx. 12% costs (or total 6,600 USD) will benefit this project	6 600,00	Competitive recruitment process.	applies to all amounts	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Sub-Total (US\$)		116 200,00 USD				
GRAND TOTAL		1 707 182,82 USD				

Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Team

Climate Change Advisor, Tunisia

Terms of Reference

This TOR details the provision of technical support the UNDP Country Office in Tunisia will extend towards the execution/implementation of the GCF-funded project, “Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia.”

The UNDP Country office will provide the following technical services through the partial engagement of a Climate Change Advisor, P4 (21.5% of her/his working time in year 1, and 11.5 % thereafter). The costs incurred for the provision of the services described herein shall be recovered from the project budget. This technical assistance will be provided in the following areas:

- (a) Regular facilitation of and dialogue with development partners (monthly) to ensure alignment of the NAP project outputs and results with the SDGs, the process of updating the national economic and social development plan (2016-2020) and the National Master Land use plan.
- (b) Policy advice for the mapping and analysis of key decision-making stakeholders and bodies in Tunisia and for engaging with them.
- (c) Substantive technical inputs to align the project outputs and results to broader governance and reform related initiatives in Tunisia.
- (d) Policy analysis and technical inputs to align the project with other adaptation related initiatives, including but not limited to the other NAP GCF readiness proposal entitled “Food Security and Adaptation Priorities in the Agricultural Sector in Tunisia” supported by FAO, the NDC implementation roadmap and activities, and the updated portfolio projects in the agriculture sector within the framework of the preparation of the third national communication.
- (e) Technical advice on integrating climate change adaptation in the revision process of the urban development plan and the master plan for local development.
- (f) Regular engagement and coordination with the special management unit (Unité de Gestion Par Objectif - UGPO) under the Authority of the Ministry of Environment and its Technical Advisory Committee on Adaptation to be established under the project, to provide technical inputs for policy dialogue at municipal and national levels on alignment of climate change adaptation and development priorities.
- (g) Substantive technical inputs to align the NAP financing and investment strategy with broader climate financing initiatives underway in Tunisia, including those supported by CPSC (Caisse des Prêts et de Soutien des Collectivités Locales) and the Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations-CDC).
- (h) Advice on positioning Tunisia within the international climate change context with focus on adaptation, and identification of opportunities to highlight Tunisia experience and learn from other successful experiences (exchange with countries, peer review, etc.).
- (i) Peer review of key TORs throughout the project, in particular technical studies, and the establishment Adaptation Technical Advisory Committee

- (j) Substantive guidance to develop knowledge products, in particular, development of guidelines for integrating adaptation into development planning, and guidelines to municipalities based on the lessons learned and experiences of Kalaat Andlous and Tataouine municipalities. Review of these knowledge products.

Project Manager (SB5)

Background

The Project Manager (PM) will be appointed by the project implementing partner. The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.

- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GCF bi-annual report submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GCF Interim Progress Reports and portfolio reports.
- Prepare the GCF bi-annual report;
- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-NCE;
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Support the Terminal Evaluation process.

Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (MSc or equivalent) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences or relevant related scientific discipline.
- At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience.
- At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management and/or sustainable development and/or territorial planning

Competencies

- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects.
- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.
- Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to the Tunisian development and territorial planning.
- Excellent command of French and Arabic language.

Project Associate (SB 3)

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Associate will carry out the following tasks:

- Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;
- Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;
- Assist in the preparation of progress reports;
- Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;

- Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.

- Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;
- Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures.
- Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;
- Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions.

- Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);
- Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues.
- Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities.
- Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.

The Project Associate will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree or an equivalent qualification;
- At least three years of work experience preferably in a project involving Climate Change Adaptation, natural resource management and/or sustainable livelihoods, sustainable development. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;

- Very good inter-personal skills;

- Proficiency in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel.
- Excellent language skills in French (writing, speaking and reading), Proficiency in English will be a definite asset

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer : Part-time (SB4)

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the M&E Officer will have the responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation. The M&E Officer will work closely with the Communications Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards.
- Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-NCE; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary.
- Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;
- Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results;
- Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses;
- Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products.
- Support project site M&E and learning missions.
- Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.
- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled.
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work.
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary.
- Ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project.

The Project M& E Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications

- Masters degree, preferably in the field of environmental or natural resources management; sustainable development, territorial planning

- At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset.
 - Significant experience in collating, analyzing and writing up results for reporting purposes.
 - Very good knowledge of results-based management and project cycle management, particularly with regards to M&E approach and methods. Formal training in RBM/ PCM will be a definite asset;
 - Knowledge and working experience of the application of gender mainstreaming in international projects;
 - Understanding of Environmental conservation, law enforcement, sustainable livelihoods and associated issues.
-
- Very good inter-personal skills;
 - Proficiency in computer application and information technology.
 - Excellent language skills in French, good skills in English.

Project Communication Officer : Part-time (SB4)

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Communications Officer will have the responsibility for leading knowledge management outputs in Component 4 and developing the project communications strategy at the project outset and coordinating its implementation across all project components. The Communications Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Develop a project communications strategy / plan, incorporate it with the annual work plans and update it annually in consultation with project stakeholders; coordinate its implementation
 - Coordinate the implementation of knowledge management outputs of the project.
-
- Coordinate and oversee the implementation of public awareness activities across all project components.
 - Facilitate learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences relevant to the project.

The Project Communications Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelor's degree, preferably in the field of community development or natural resource / environmental management.
- A communications qualification (diploma, Bachelor's degree)
- At least three years of relevant work experience of communications for project or programme implementation, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Previous experience in developing and implementing communications strategies for organizations or projects
- Strong professional working capacity to use information and communications technology, specifically including website design and desk top publishing software

- Understanding of, sustainable livelihoods, territorial planning, Climate Change adaptation and associated issues;
- Very good inter-personal skills
- Excellent language skills in French, English (writing, speaking and reading) and arabic

Local Coordinator (SB3)

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the local coordinator will carry out the following tasks:

- Support the planification (contribute to the elaboration of the annual work plans), the implementation and the programmatic follow-up of the activities and the achievement of the expected results in the project intervention zones
- Support the development of TORs for the recruitment of firms/consultants and ensure the technical monitoring of activities and coordination with consulting firms and experts
- Develop partnerships with local authorities, public and private institutions, civil society and local NGOs
- Provide support for the daily, monthly and annual management of activities at the projet sites
- Support the monitoring of the good performance of the work of the consultants at the regional level in accordance with the requirements of the ToR
- Assist the PM for a better coordination with the local and regional authorities
- Support the proper organization of training sessions at the regional level
- Facilitate the missions that will support the process of implementing the activities
- Support the circulation and exchange of information as well as the sharing of documents and other products with local and regional actors and partners involved in the project;
- Assist as needed in the preparation of documentation (minutes, reports, call for tenders, job offers, terms of reference, correspondence,) for the purchase of goods and services and the organization of events;

Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (Bachelor at minimum) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences.
- At least 5 years of demonstrable experience in coordination and implementation of projects activities
- At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management, sustainable development, territorial planning.

Competencies

- Good knowledge of the national and local context of the sites of project.

- Familiar with the basic notions of local development, environmental characteristics, local social structures and the local NGO;
- Experience in logistical support (meetings, workshops, etc.);
- Experience in the use of computers and office software (MS Word, Excel, etc.);
- Knowledge of UNDP procedures is an asset.
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Excellent language skills in French (writing, speaking and reading) and in Arabic language

Annex E: UNDP Risk Log

Risk log

UNDP will sign a project document with the Ministry of Environment and responsibilities will be clarified. As per standard UNDP requirements, the PMU will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office.

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner
Problems related to coordination of different institutions and organisations relevant to the NAP process in Tunisia	Political and organisation	P = 1 I = 4	A steering mechanism for efficient coordination process of the NAP Readiness Activities will be set up A mandate will be developed to identify the roles of different institutions and organisations in the NAP process, and the composition of the technical advisory committee	Project Board, PMU
Changes in key institutions following legislative and presidential elections to take place in end of 2019	Political and organisational	P = 2 I = 2	Strong involvement of technical staff (not political appointees) of key stakeholders and close collaboration with local authorities for the local interventions (municipal election took place in May 2018 and the mandate is for 5 years).	Project Board, PMU
Delays or lack of responsiveness from targeted institutions and decision-makers	Political	P = 2 I = 4	Tunisia has already shown political will to address climate change and adaptation in particular. The 2028 decree, which describe the mandate of UGPO and defines the climate change milestones for 2024, is testimony of this. Political is also seen in other climate actions undertaken by Tunisia, including the preparation of a NAP road map in 2018 and the development of a National Climate Change Strategy in 2012. The communication strategy to be developed and implemented under outcome 1, will further strengthened political will.	NDA, Project Board, PMU
Limited human resources to support the project implementation and build upon it for further work on adaptation planning	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	This risk is rather low, given Tunisia's experience and capacity built through preparing three National Communications, two Biennial Update Reports and one National Climate Change Strategy, there is already a base capacity. However, there are still capacity gaps to fill in as indicated in section 3. To respond to this risk, the project includes specific activities to address the remaining gaps, including activities	Project Board, PMU

			focusing on capacity needs assessment, capacity building and on the institutionalization of tools, processes and systems.	
Ineffective cross-sectoral coordination	Political and organizational	P = 2 I = 4	The establishment of the UGPO and the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee in 2018 was aimed to, inter alia, strengthen cross-sectoral coordination. The operationalization of the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee under outcome 1 will ensure that cross-sectoral coordination is effectively enhanced. In addition, measures to further enhance cross-sectoral coordination are being taken through strengthening NDC governance as a means to ensure that all climate efforts support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Tunisia in a coherent manner (see also paragraphs 33-35).	NDA, Project Board, PMU
Reluctance of some data providers to share the data and information needed for climate assessments	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	Stakeholders will be actively engaged, and commitment of government agencies will be sought to contribute to the collection and dissemination of data and tools needed for adaptation planning. In addition, under outcome 2, a protocol for data collection will be developed	Project Board, PMU
Poor coordination with the FAO proposal team resulting in duplication of efforts	Operational	P = 1 I = 3	The Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee is operational as soon as its workplan is being developed under outcome 1. Together with UGPO, the committee provides strategic coordination between the UNDP and FAO proposals. In addition, clear project management arrangements finalized in the inception phase, including the continuation of the UNDP/FAO technical working group.	NDA, Project Board, PMU
Gaps and constraints in accessing climate and other critical data (economic, social development, budget etc) to effectively undertake the vulnerability studies	Political and organisational	P = 2 I = 4	Make use of historical archives and modelling Prior assessments have been done to indicate this is not likely	Project Board, PMU
Stakeholders (including the vulnerable and marginal communities) not participating in the adaptation planning process at local level	Political and organisational	P = 2 I = 3	Stakeholders identification and steering mechanism will be set up as part of the local adaptation planning process Priority to be allocated to the participatory and inclusive aspect of the local adaptation planning process in all activities Gender responsiveness to ensure that gender related vulnerabilities are addressed	Project Board, PMU

Delay in receiving GCF funding resulting in delays in implementing some of the planned activities, and reduced or cancelled opportunities to synergies with other initiatives, in particular the FAO proposal	Financial and operational	P = 2 I = 3	Thorough review of the proposals to address all GCF comments, coupled with regular interaction with the GCF Secretariat will ensure that Funds are disbursed by the GCF in a timely manner for both the UNDP and FAO proposals.	GCF, NDA, PMU
Insufficient funds to sustain the project activities once the readiness activities end	Financial and operational	P = 1 I = 4	Proposals build in consideration for sustainability and engagement with national funders Engagement with Potential donors/ existing programmes related to the activities of the NAP readiness proposal, allowing for scaling up/ contributing to the implementation of adaptation priorities that may come up from this project	Project Board, PMU, NDA
Delays in implementation of activities caused by the restrictions to limit the spread of COVID-19. This includes slow recruitment processes, limited consultations with stakeholders, postponements of missions and workshops.	Operational	P = 3 I = 2	The Programme Team will closely monitor evolving circumstances related to COVID-19. <u>Recruitments:</u> If inbounds flight are not allowed, the PMU will issue home-based contract for international consultants and explore hiring national consultants instead if the deliverables require physical presence. <u>Consultations with stakeholders, workshops and missions:</u> In the event of a ban on public gathering and travels, the PMU will carry on activities online using the tools that were set up in the Country Office to facilitate work remotely during the first months of the pandemic (zoom, skype, teams, etc).	Project Board, PMU

Please note that a Social and Environmental Screening has been provided separately in Annex G

Annex F: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Completed online

Annex G – Social and Environmental Screening (2021 Template)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	6213
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Tunisia
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	27 January 2022

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

The design of the project activities is in line with the principles of human rights-based approach. The project is designed to strengthen the understanding of the challenges and impacts climate change will have on the economy and the development of the country and therefore, incentivize the identification and development of adaptation initiatives, including projects, programs, policies and strategies respectful of human rights principles. It takes a human rights approach that seeks to make the development of a comprehensive climate assessments as inclusive a process as possible, accounting for the needs of the most vulnerable populations including women. Moreover, the implementing partner as well as the project partners acknowledge human rights practices under international law and the application of human rights-related standards in the design and implementation of the project.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender inclusiveness is at the center of the NAP process as the UNFCCC Guidelines highlights the need for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation planning and budgeting and recognizes that adaptation cannot be successful without the involvement of all, and women in particular. Gender is therefore mainstreamed throughout the project and the Ministry of Women, Family, childhood and the Elderly will be consulted regularly to consider the needs of women and youth in the climate adaptation planning and budgeting processes. More specifically, a gender lens will be applied throughout the project lifespan: gender experts will be involved in the establishment of an Adaptation Partnership Forum to take into consideration gender issues (1.1.2), gender-sensitive indicators related to CC will be designed (2.2.1), specific gender-sensitive guidelines for the integration of adaptation measures will be developed (3.3.1) and multiple activities will be implemented in a gender sensitive manner (1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 3.1.3, 3.2.3).

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

To mainstream environmental sustainability, the project will seek to anchor the NAP process into the Tunisian Social and Economic Development Plan; ensuring that adaptation is fully considered. To mainstream resilience, the project will focus on building the capacity of social, economic and environmental key stakeholders and structures, maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation as per the IPCC definition of resilience. The following activities will contribute to such goals: awareness raising activities of high-level and political decision makers (1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.), the development of a NAP framework, (1.4.6) based on the guidelines that will be developed for supporting the integration of adaptation (1.4.5) and the results of the study on socio-economic vulnerabilities (activity 2.1.2). Activities 2.2.1, 2.3.3, 3.1.1, 3.1.4 and 3.3.2 will provide additional focus on land-use and local level adaptation. Activity 2.3.4 will formulate resilience and adaptation related investment impact indicators. Finally, the project will be implemented in consultation with various stakeholders and in collaboration with an FAO proposal to build on scattered efforts and organize them in an effective system at national and subnational level for adaptation planning.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

To strengthen the accountability to stakeholder, who have already been consulted in the design phase, the project will first invite the stakeholders to re-engage at the inception workshop. As part of the project implementation, there is a number of activities that will either benefit (e.g. capacity building 1.3.2 and tools 3.1.2) the stakeholders or involve them (e.g. national dialogue and platform 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.2, 2.1.1, consultation 3.1.3, 3.1.4). These activities will enhance reach out to various stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organisations and the private sector. UGPO, the technical climate coordination team will ensure that the National Adaptation Framework is developed through engaging stakeholders. In addition to the coordination mechanism (UGPO, Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee and the Adaptation Forum) which will engage with a wide range of stakeholders, the two planning instruments that will be developed (National Economic and Social Development Plan and the Master Land-Use Plan) will be themselves stakeholders engagement tools since stakeholders will be consulted. Finally, to ensure that the project has a whole meet the expectations of the stakeholders, 6 meetings of the steering committee will be organised in the 36 months of the project implementation.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6.</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High.
<i>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)</i>	<i>Comments (optional)</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i>
Risk 1: the adaptation measures produced under the project could exclude potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized and vulnerable groups, allowing the implementation of secondary	I = 3 P = 1	Low	The project will ensure that the interest of marginalized and vulnerable groups are considered when adaptation measures are produced,	No further assessment and/or management measures are needed.

<p>activities with adverse social effects in the future.</p> <p>Under the scope of the project, numerous deliverables will be produced to create adaptation measures and facilitate their integration into development planning. This includes the drafting of financing options (1.1.2), guidelines for sectoral adaptation plans (1.4.2), reports outlining main components of the NAP framework document (1.4.1), new provisions in future regulations that codify the new organic budget law (2.3.2) as well as prioritizing adaptation measures in municipalities (3.1.3) and integrating them into the budget of local development plans (3.2.1) or the design of 4 project ideas for each municipality (3.2.3). These measures will build the NAP framework which will serve as a basis for adaptation policies in the years to come.</p> <p>There is a risk that these measures are not designed in consideration with the interest of marginalized and vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, youth, women, members of minority groups and non-national.</p> <p>If this is the case, the project could produce adaptation measures that are not matching the specific needs of these marginalized and vulnerable groups. Consequently, the adaptation measures developed by the project could potentially lead to the implementation of secondary activities having adverse social effects. There is a risk, for instance, that the adaptation measures do not reflect women consideration enough</p>			<p>especially at two stages which are (i) consultations with stakeholders and (ii) design of guidelines and prioritization of adaptation options.</p> <p>(I) In this project, stakeholders take an important part in adaptation planning. Not only are they consulted to support the preparation of deliverables (1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.4.1, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5, 2.1.4, 3.1.4, 3.2.2, 3.3.2) but they are also expected to define guidelines (1.4.5) and participate in the prioritization of adaptation measures (3.1.3 and 3.1.4). A particular focus will therefore be put on ensuring that stakeholders represent a diverse portion of the population including marginalized and vulnerable groups so that they are able to provide inputs on the adaptation measures. Activity 1.1.4 will be instrumental in this regard because it will provide a mapping and analysis of key decision-making stakeholders and bodies in Tunisia. Furthermore, an adaptation Partnership Forum will be established through a coordination mechanism with various stakeholders including civil society, private sector and gender experts (1.1.2).</p>	
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<p>and that activities with adverse impacts on gender equality are later implemented. This would affect women and increase their dependence to the rest of the society although they are more vulnerable to climate change than most.</p> <p>Principle P.5 Principle P.9 Standard 1.3</p>				
<p>Risk 2: the adaptation measures produced under the project don't take local populations present in the area and could pose risks to their rights and livelihoods.</p> <p>Similarly to risk 1, there is a risk that the adaptation measures produced under the project are not designed in consideration with the interest of the local population. These may be identified around Tataouine city, one of the targeted municipalities of the project.</p> <p>Standard 6.1</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>While there may be local populations, which meet the criteria for Standard 6 but are not referred to as 'Indigenous People' in Tunisia, in the areas where the project will intervene in Outcome 3.1, the project's focus on ensuring risks the local populations, their knowledge and views are part of the consultative process should prevent project activities from negatively impacting their rights and livelihoods.</p> <p>The project will build on synergies established with the FAO proposal to address the risk of excluding the local population from adaptation measures. It will especially draw on the recommendations contained in FAO's strategy report to target the local populations (1.1.4).</p>	<p>Although the risk is low, out of an abundance of caution further assessment on potential risks and specific consultations in view of prioritisation options for the local populations in the municipalities will be required as part of project implementation under Activity 3.1.1. Under Activity 3.1.2, the project would also ensure that representatives of the local populations would be part of the consultations. However, given the nature and scale of this potential risk, the need for an Indigenous Peoples Plan is not triggered; any actions necessary based on the further assessment will be reflected in the risk assessment reports produced under activity 3.1.1.</p>

			<p>The project will also rely on the multiple consultations scheduled with different provinces and various stakeholders to ensure that the concerns of the local population are reflected in the deliverables (especially under 3.1.2).</p>	
<p>Risk 3: the adaptation measures produced under this project allow the implementation of initiatives with adverse environmental effects in the future.</p> <p>As listed in risk 1, there is a number of activities that support the prioritisation of adaptation options, establishment of the NAP framework and project ideas which will advise the implementation of adaptation actions in the future implemented by the Government or other organisations active in field of climate change in Tunisia. There is a risk that environmental risks are not fully considered in the preparation of adaptation measures under this project and trigger damaging environmental activities in the future.</p> <p>Standard 1.3</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>As mentioned above, stakeholders (including institutions with technical expertise in field of environment) will be engaged throughout the implementation phase and will be able to provide inputs on the various activities of the project. For instance, the project ideas design under Outcome 4 will be validated by 2 workshops in which the potential environmental risks of the future project will be assessed.</p> <p>The project will also rely on the advisory board which will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results with no damages on the environment.</p> <p>Furthermore, the PMU will ensure an <u>updating of the ATLAS risk on an annual basis.</u></p>	<p>No further assessment and/or management measures are needed</p>

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
<i>Note: Project categorization is determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks across all potential risk areas (as rated in Question 3).</i>			
Low Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Substantial Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects.			
<i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Status? (completed, planned)
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)
<i>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, others)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)
<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i>		Comments (not required)	
<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>	---		
<i>Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

	Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included.

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.</p>	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	
Human Rights	
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁷
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	
P.8	Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?
P.11	limitations on women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>

¹⁷ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁸	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁹	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---

¹⁸ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹⁹ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events</i>	No
2.3	direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property, or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ²⁰	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above.</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		---
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No

²⁰ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Revised Definitions & Matrix for SESP Question 3 (delete in final SESP file)

Table 2. Rating the ‘Impact’ of a Risk

Score	Rating	Social and environmental impacts
5	Extreme	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts of large-scale magnitude and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas adversely impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant levels of displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Extensive	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of considerable magnitude, spatial extent and duration, but more limited than Extreme (e.g. more predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). <i>Impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially Extensive</i>
3	Intermediate	Impacts of medium magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very minor impacts in terms of severity and magnitude (e.g. small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

Table 3. Rating the ‘Likelihood’ of a Risk

Score	Rating
5	Expected
4	Very likely
3	Moderately likely

Table 4. Determining ‘Significance’ of Risk

Impact	5	M	S	S	H	H
	4	L	M	S	S	H
	3	L	M	M	M	S
	2	L	L	L	M	M

2	Low likelihood		1	L	L	L	L	L
1	Not likely			1	2	3	4	5
			Likelihood					
		Low, Moderate, Substantial, High						

Annex H – Matrix explaining the articulation between the FAO and UNDP readiness proposals

**In red columns in which activities are implemented during the same quarter by UNDP and FAO*

UNDP Activities	FAO Activities	Programme description/coordination	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3					
			M 3	M 6	M 9	M 12	M 3	M 6	M 9	M 12	M 3	M 6	M 9	M 12		
Activity 1.1.2: Establish an Adaptation Partnership Forum, a consultation and coordination mechanism with various stakeholders including civil society, private sector, gender experts and taking into consideration gender balance (see details in Annex) and share experiences with FAO readiness proposal under activity 2.2.2	Activity 2.2.2: Create a private sector-led national network and enhance its capacity to strengthen PPP un order to develop project investment proposals related to CCA including: Preparation Facility, identification of project opportunities, develop investment plans, market information, etc. The network's activities fall under the platform's working framework	The FAO private sector-led national network has a special mandate (adaptation for food security and agriculture/agri-food sector) while UNDP platform is more diverse. However, coordination will be established between the two platforms to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts and experiences are shared.		X		X				x					X	X
<i>UNDP deliverables 1.1.2: Benchmark for the forum structure based on an analysis of stakeholders'</i>	<i>FAO deliverable: National network (probably online)</i>															

<p><i>engagement mechanisms around the world; Establishment of an Adaptation Partnership Forum; 3 meetings of the Forum</i></p>														
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Establish an online platform for information sharing and exchange, and for reporting on adaptation priorities and projects being implemented by stakeholders and partners, to be housed with the Ministry in charge of Environment and managed by UGPO, including by drawing inputs from activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal.</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1: Develop a “National Monitoring and Reporting System for CC’s impacts and adaptation activities including indicators and targets (The system includes 25 indicators structured around social and economic drivers for adaptation, the definition of priority activities and selected outcomes).</p>	<p>The national Monitoring and reporting system developed by the FAO concern the agriculture sector and will be hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture (to facilitate the entry of data and the update of the system) while the online platform to be developed by the UNDP covers all sectors and will be hosted by the Ministry of Environment. Hence, the information provided by the Monitoring and reporting system (developed by FAO) will be transferred to feed the UNDP tool (the frequency of transfer to be 6 months).</p>				X	X							X X
<p><i>UNDP deliverable 1.1.3: Information exchange platform and associated communication tools up to date</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverable 1.3.1: National Monitoring and Reporting System - CC impacts and adaptation activities related</i></p>													

<i>with project deliverables</i>	<i>to agriculture sector</i>													
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Drawing inter alia on the recommendations of the FAO's strategy report targeting indigenous community (activity 1.1.4), develop a communications strategy on climate adaptation, including gender consideration, which targets high-level and political decision makers (Ministers, State Secretaries, Heads of Departments in Ministries, line Ministries and Head of Government agencies) to improve their awareness and engagement on the importance of addressing climate change risks.</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.4: Prepare a Strategy report for the agriculture and food security adaptation to CC in Tunisia. This report will collect information and assess relevant indigenous knowledge</p>	<p>In developing the communication strategy UNDP will draw on the recommendations contained in FAO's strategy report to target indigenous communities</p>				X	X							
<p><i>UNDP deliverable 1.2.1: Communication for increasing awareness and engagement of high-level decision makers</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverable 1.1.4: Strategy report for the agriculture and food security adaptation to CC in Tunisia</i></p>													

<p>Activity 1.2.2: Organise a national dialogue on adopting the national adaptation framework as a compact with civil society and private sector (linking to activity 1.4.1) in Outcome 1), in collaboration with civil society organizations and private sector. The dialogue will discuss important issues on climate impacts and adopt the national adaptation framework developed in 1.4. It will also build on the series of policy dialogues undertaken under the FAO proposal (activity 1.2.2)</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.2: Undertake series of policy dialogues workshops on Climate Smart Resilient Policies</p>	<p>FAO's activity will be implemented in the 1st year while UNDP activity will be executed during the 3rd year. However, the UNDP will actively participate in FAO's dialogue to ensure a better efficiency and they will contribute to the reports and to the identification of the most relevant Climate Smart Policies. When possible, some dialogue can be co-organized.</p>			X				X				X	
<p><i>UNDP deliverables 1.2.2: A two-day National Dialogue on Climate change (with 150 participants) (month 28).</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverables 1..2.2: Workshops' reports and List of Relevant Climate Smart Policies</i></p>													
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Develop and deliver an awareness raising module on climate change risks to development to the parliamentarians in collaboration with the</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct workshops and consultations to raise awareness of the financial mechanisms related to CCA</p>	<p>UNDP will take into consideration the recommendations of the FAO organized workshops</p>							X		X	X		

<p>Activity 1.4.4: Develop the structure for a M&E system for adaptation planning, and define the main components and principal indicators, and make provision for regularly receiving information as part of the outputs of activity 1.3.1 of the FAO proposal.</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1: Develop a "National Monitoring and Reporting System for CC's impacts and adaptation activities including indicators and targets (The system includes 25 indicators structured around social and economic drivers for adaptation, the definition of priority activities and selected outcomes).</p>	<p>The national Monitoring and reporting system developed by the FAO concern the agriculture sector and will be hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture (to facilitate the entry of data and the update of the system) while the platform to be developed by the UNDP concern the other sectors and will be hosted by the Ministry of Environment. Hence, the information provided by the Monitoring and reporting system (developed by FAO) will be transferred to feed into the UNDP tool (the frequency of transfer is 6 months).</p>			X	X								X
<p><i>UNDP deliverable 1.4.4: M&E structure validated during 3 consultation workshops engaging M&E experts in key sectors, data owners, as well as some of the stakeholders mentioned in paragraphs 22, 24,</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverable 1.3.1: National Monitoring and Reporting System - CC impacts and adaptation activities related to agriculture sector</i></p>													

<p>25 and stakeholders identified in activity; <i>Report outlining the structure, component and indicators for an adaptation planning M&E system</i></p>													
<p><i>Activity 1.4.6. Compile, finalise and validate the NAP framework document by the Adaptation Consultative committee, including by drawing from the outputs of activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3,1.4.4, 1.4.5, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6, 3.1.1, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 of this proposal and from outputs of activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 of the FAO readiness proposal. The National Adaptation Framework will be adopted by the national dialogue (activity 1.2.2)</i></p>	<p><i>Activities 1.1.4; 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.3.1; 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.3.1; 3.1.1; 3.2.1 and 3.2.2</i></p>						X	X					

Activity 2.1.1: Stocktake and compile available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; assess gaps and needs related to creating an enabling environment to effectively integrate adaptation needs in development planning and share outputs with activity 1.2.1 of the FAO proposal.	Activity 1.2.1: Evaluate the main policies or programmes related to agriculture in regard to adaptation	FAO will take into consideration the UNDP recommendation regarding gap analysis (Policies evaluation) and the creation of the enabling environment		X										
<i>UNDP deliverable 2.1.1: summary compilation and analysis of climate and adaptation work in Tunisia; gap analysis on main information needs for integrating adaptation in development planning.</i>	<i>FAO deliverable 1.2.1: Reports including "Recommendations" on necessary alignments, updates and/or changes of current policies and/or programs towards climate smart enabling environment for the agriculture sector and food security</i>													
Activity 2.2.1: Define and agree upon gender-sensitive indicators related to CC risks to be integrated in the observatory for land-use dynamics in close collaboration with	Activity 1.3.1: Develop a national monitoring and reporting system for CC impacts and adaptation activities including	The approach for identifying indicators will be jointly discussed and results of indicators development shared between the two project teams to seek			X	X								X

<p>be adopted by major national financial institutions (CDC, Ministry of Finance, etc.) to screen investment projects presented by sectors and local authorities to for major climate risks and ensure adaptation measures are integrated, including by drawing from outputs of activities 1.1.3 and 2.3.1 of the FAO proposal [...].</p>	<p>exported products) based on the water footprint and virtual water estimation (A large proportion of impacts can be associated with trade) and activity 2.3.1 develop a resource mobilisation strategy for CCA projects in Tunisia (detailing different funds available, their eligibility and investment criteria, areas of intervention and how to accede to these funds) will involve climate risk screening tool and procedure to access funds)</p>	<p>the development of the screening tools (UNDP proposal)</p>												
<p><i>UNDP Deliverable 2.3.1: --Feedback on the main features of the screening tools from Consultative workshop with major financial actors and local authorities during a consultative workshop - Climate risk screening tools and related procedure completed and</i></p>	<p><i>FAO Deliverable 1.1.3: -Review report -Climate Change Decision-Making Tool for Trade (a guidance document) and FAO Deliverable 2.3.1: Resource Mobilization Strategy linked to Tunisia CCA projects</i></p>													

<p><i>shared, taking into consideration feedback received from major financial institutions and local authorities (month 15)</i></p>														
<p>Activity 2.3.2 Drawing from outputs 1.2.2. of the FAO proposal define and introduce new provisions in future regulations that codify the new organic budget law to provide guidance on integrating adaptation needs in sectoral and local budgets, and hold informative meetings for planners on these provisions.</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.2 : undertake series of policies dialogue workshop on Climate Smart Resilient Policies for the agriculture sector and food security</p>	<p>The recommendations on necessary alignments on policies emerging from the dialogue workshop on Climate Smart Resilient Policies can be a starting point and can orient the reflection about introducing new provisions in future regulations.</p>			X				X				X	
<p><i>UNDP Deliverables 2.3.2: One consultation meeting on draft provisions (month 19); adaptation provisions in new budget law regulations(month 28); 4 information meetings on new provisions(month29)</i></p>	<p><i>FAO Deliverables 1.2.2: reports including "recommendations" on necessary alignments, updates and/or changes of current policies and/or programs towards climate smart enabling environment for the agriculture sector and food security</i></p>													

<p>Activity 2.3.3: Develop new guidelines and provisions to encourage and incentivise sectors and local authorities to give importance and priority to adaptation, for integration in the Budget Circular, in close collaboration with activity 2.2.1 of the FAO proposal</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1: Develop a PPP guidebook that will help to enhance the knowledge of national and local governments as well as private sector on PPP in agriculture and CCA, with actual case studies</p>	<p>Both activities will be implemented during the same period of time. The FAO's guidebook will be developed in close collaboration with UNDP</p>											X
<p><i>UND deliverables 2.3.3: Budget circular guidelines and provision to incentivise consideration of adaptation (month 31)</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverable 2.2.1: Agri-food value chains PPP Guidebook</i></p>												
<p>Activity 2.3.4: Develop a formula to calculate Return on Investment on adaptation in land-use planning and communicate on investment impact indicators, in close collaboration with activity 2.1.1 of the FAO proposal.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Establish a platform for the benchmarking resource-efficient and climate resilient agriculture and agri-food investments</p>	<p>Both activities will be implemented almost at the same period. The consultative workshops under the UNDP proposals will bring together all the stakeholders identified by the UNDP and the FAO to maximize the impact. The return-on-investment calculation tool developed under the UNDP proposal will be also adopted by the FAO platform users for</p>			X	X					X		

<p><i>UNDP deliverable 2.3.6: Report with analysis on opportunities for adaptation funding in CPSCCL guidelines (month 16); guide for local municipalities on how to integrate adaptation in financial requests to CPSCCL (month 18); one workshop to present the guidelines to local municipalities and key stakeholders (month 18).</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverable 2.3.1: Resource Mobilization Strategy linked to Tunisia CCA projects</i></p>															
<p>Activity 3.1.3: Identify and prioritize adaptation measures in consultation with local decision-makers and stakeholders in both municipalities, drawing from relevant information from outputs of activity 3.2.2 of the FAO proposal and also taking into consideration gender.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.2: Develop Climate Smart Agriculture Digital Strategy</p>	<p>If a Climate Smart Agriculture Digital measure (identified by the FAO) could be applied in these two localities then they will be taken into consideration by the UNDP and presented in the UNDP workshops</p>									X			X		

<p><i>UNDP deliverable 3.1.3: Two workshops (one for each municipality) to prioritise adaptation options; report with prioritized adaptation measures in both municipalities</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverable 3.2.2: Climate Smart Agriculture Digital Strategy including concrete recommendations on how to integrate digital innovation in climate smart agriculture practices</i></p>																			
<p>Activity 3.1.4: Discuss adaptation needs and options with local decision-makers and stakeholders, drawing from relevant information from outputs of activity 3.2.1 of the FAO proposal and agree on recommendations for revision of the urban development plan and the master plan for local development</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.1: Identify and document 10 best digital technologies for food system adaptation to CC such a smart phones, I-Pad, real time, agriculture data, laser land levelling, etc.</p>	<p>If a best practice (identified by the FAO) could be applied in these two localities then they will be discussed with local decision-makers and stakeholders</p>							X			X								
<p><i>UNDP deliverable 3.1.4: One Consultation workshop for each municipality on the revision of the PAU (month 26); report with recommendations for revisions of the local development plans in both</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverable 3.2.1: Ten (10) report on Best Practices (one report for one best practice)</i></p>																			

municipalities (month 27)															
Activity 3.2.2: Develop a sustainable financing strategy for identified adaptation measures with identification of options for private sector investments	Activity 2.2.2: Create a private sector-led national platform to enhance PPP aimed to develop project investment proposals related to CCC, including: preparation facility, identification of project opportunities, develop investment plans, market information, etc.; activity; Activity 3.1.1: Develop a National Adaptation and Resilience Fund (FNAR) including the funding mechanism of the FNAR; Activity 3.1.2: Conduct workshops and consultations to raise awareness of the financial mechanism related to CC	The UNDP activity will be executed after the FAO's one. The actors of the FAO's private sector network as well as the FNAR will be invited to the UNDP workshops to share their experience with CCA and to benefit from the opportunity to access to finance								X			X	X	

<p><i>UNDP deliverable 3.2.2: One consultation workshop for each municipality. Stakeholders of the FAO's private sector network and FNAR will be invited (month 31); sustainable financing strategies for both municipalities (month 34)</i></p>	<p><i>FAO deliverables 2.2.2. and 3.1.1.: private sector-led national network and the platform/system of "The National Adaptation and Resilience Fund"</i></p>		
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Annex I: Additional information

This section provides additional technical information relevant to baseline and design of outcomes and project description

I. Additional background information per outcome

a) Background for Outcome 1 – A National Adaptation Framework is developed and adopted

Tunisia's National Climate Change Strategy developed in 2012 has outlined a national vision for addressing climate change and road map to start adaptation planning. It did not however go into any specific details. The strategy highlighted a strong need for political appropriation of climate change and in particular adaptation.

The road map of the NAP process, developed in 2018 also highlighted the strong need for engaging higher political decision making. Advances in this regard were made through the establishment of the special management unit (UGPO) on climate change with a mandate on adaptation planning. The UGPO was established in March 2018 by governmental decree from the head of government and after agreement of ministerial council.

The Decree establishing the UGPO also outlines its mandate, structure, and initial milestones. The UGPO has the following mandates:

- Coordination of the various stakeholders involved in climate change,
- Assistance with the integration of climate change in development especially through developing a national adaptation plan and an M&E system
- Strengthening capacities of stakeholders at national level
- Monitoring and review of the NDC implementation

The decree also sets up the following milestones to be achieved by 2024: the development of a national adaptation plan and M&E system, coordination, and monitoring of the rate of progress realized with regard to the integration of climate change considerations in national development policies, strengthening capacities of stakeholders.

The UGPO will establish several positions, including the following relevant positions for adaptation: a person responsible for planning and monitoring in the adaptation to climate change, a person in charge of the mechanisms of support and implementation, a person responsible for the M&E system for adaptation, a capacity building and partnership officer. In addition, the UGPO sets two technical advisory committee, one for adaptation and one for mitigation. the composition, mandate, and modalities of operation of which will be set by the Minister responsible for the Environment. The members of these two committees are appointed by decision of the Minister responsible for the Environment, on proposal from the parties concerned. It is worthy to note that the Minister in charge of the Environment will submit annual report to the Head of Government on the advances of the work of the UGPO.

b) Background for outcome 2 – National Economic and Social Development Plan and Master Land-Use Plan are informed by major climate related risks

In additional to the five-year national economic and social development plan developed, Tunisia engages in another major development planning exercise that is land-use planning.

Land Use Planning is defined by the Land and Urban Planning Code published in 1994 as "choices, orientations and procedures opted for at a national or regional level in order to organize land usage and ensure coordination concerning the construction of infrastructure projects, planting public utilities and organizing urban agglomerations." It takes into consideration economic, social and environmental aspects in addition to national assets and characteristics, and is thought according to a rational demographic and economic distribution nationwide.

Land Use Planning in Tunisia is the responsibility of the General Direction of Land Use Planning (Ministry of Equipment and Housing) which is responsible for land use planning studies covering master plans as well as thematic studies related to choices, orientations and procedures (competitiveness, flood protection, multi-modal logistic platforms, land use planning tools and instrumentations ...).

In Tunisia land-use planning policies call for the development of a number of Master plans at various levels: The National Territory, Major Economic Regions, Governorates, Urban agglomerations and Ecologically Sensitive Areas. These schemes ensure the medium and long-term organization of the use of space, guide the implementation of major infrastructure and equipment programs and define the general orientations of urban expansion taking into account natural and environmental risks.

The land-use planning involves multiple actors such as ministries, public enterprises, land agencies and local communities, it addresses issues of coordination between sectoral policies and the mechanisms adopted in the use of space by various stakeholders. A Land Use Planning Inter-ministerial Committee (CIAT) has been created in order to define land use main options and secure coordination between all operators in the matter of main projects' planning. The committee is composed of several relevant departments and headed by the prime minister.

The **Ministry of Equipment and Housing** is currently creating an Observatory for Land-Use Dynamics (Observatoire de Dynamiques Territoriales-ODT) that aims to capitalizing the data available from various sectors allowing a better apprehension of the land-use by other sectors and stakeholders. The ODT will be also supplemented by newly produced data to optimize the implementation of the different tools of spatial and land-use planning. The setting up of the ODT comes to enhance monitoring and anticipation of land-use dynamics and the resulting needs of the territories. Currently the ODT considers a chapter on Climate change, but no specific indicators have been defined.

Considerations of climate risks in development investments is still limited in Tunisia. National financial institutions don't count with tools and procedures to enable them to integrate considerations of climate risks in their investment portfolio and therefore reduce the creation of additional risk. Discussions with financial actors, in particularly the **Ministry of Finance, the CPSC (Caisse des Prêts et de Soutien des Collectivités Locales) and the Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations-CDC)** highlighted that the development of such procedures should be a first priority to start sensitizing and climate change risks to development and building the foundations for integrating adaptation needs in national budgets.

The **Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations-CDC)** is a long-term investor whose mission is to serve the economic and social development. It is involved in major strategic projects (PPP, regional development investments, infrastructure, environment, urban development, etc). It also supports funding Small and Medium Enterprises and works with business related agencies in incubator programs. It can play a catalytic role in investing in adaptation and resilience.

Another important financial actor is the Loans and Support Fund for Local Government - **CPSC (Caisse des Prêts et de Soutien des Collectivités Locales)** which works to stimulate the investment effort of local authorities by mobilizing the resources needed to finance the projects included in their investment programs. It also can improve communal resources by increasing the volume of the Common Local Authorities Fund (FCCL), improving tax collection rates and streamlining operating expenses. The CPSC can also provide technical assistance to local authorities in the identification, study, implementation and monitoring of their investment projects.

c) Background for outcome 3 – Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local adaptation in two municipalities

Local authorities play an essential role for adequately matching public policy to the needs of their constituents given a variety of local challenges and opportunities. Prior to the Revolution in Tunisia, they have largely been underestimated in the country's political and economic development and local management, planning, service, and infrastructure delivery have historically lied with the central government. The reforms after the Tunisian revolution, and particularly the new Tunisian constitution has emphasized decentralization, the role of municipalities and other local political structures and the need to including citizens in the decision-making process and deliberating on a fair and sustainable development pathway.

The constitution has an expansive definition of participation: "Local authorities shall adopt the mechanisms of participatory democracy and the principles of open governance to ensure the broadest participation of citizens and of civil society in the preparation of development programmes and land use planning, and follow up on their

implementation, in conformity of the law.” The constitution also defined 3 levels of territorial divisions for administrative purposes, the smallest of which being the “commune”, governed through an elected municipal council. There are 350 communes in Tunisia.

Tunisia hosted the country’s first-ever democratic local elections, the municipal elections, in May 2018. There are 7,200 newly elected local officials who will be part of the municipal councils of the 350 communes.

A new “Local Authorities Code” was adopted in late April 2018 with a new allocation of responsibilities provided to local governments to drive local planning and environmental management. Local governments have now the mandate and the difficult task of developing and adopting, with the assistance of the State and the competent public entities, its own local development plan and its own urban and land-use planning while respecting environmental requirements. These plans must be developed in a participatory manner that engages stakeholders, civil society and local communities. This change opens an opportunity to start engaging more directly with local authorities and integrating climate risks and adaptation needs in local development, urban and land-use planning.

The Communes also develop Municipal Investment Plan (Plan d’Investissement Communal - PIC) that outlines the investment projects of each municipality over the next five years. It concretizes the medium-term orientations approved by the Municipal Council and sets the priorities of the municipality with a view to improving the services provided to the population. In addition, municipalities develop an Annual Investment Plan (Plan d’Investissement Annuel - PIA) which contain the annual program of municipal projects that have been selected and approved by the municipal council.

During the consultations undertaken in the development of this project proposal, stakeholders reiterated the need to engage with a couple of local government to integrate adaptation needs. We collected information on various municipalities or localities at high risk of climate change impacts, as well as “criteria” for selecting two localities to engage with in this project. The latter were: presence of climate change risks, existing of some basic climate related data to build on, number of affected people, potential economic impacts, future investment plans, potential for engaging the private sector, willingness of local governments.

The consideration of these elements was discussed in a stakeholder consultation meeting in late August 2018, and participants unanimously agreed on the selection of two localities: Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine.

Kalaat Andalous is a coastal town and a commune in the Ariana Governorate, Tunisia. It is located 30 miles north of Tunis. It is located 30 miles north of Tunis. As per the 2014 Census, it has a population of 27,000 people.

It is currently experiencing increasing urbanization and future investments driving by the construction of a new financial port. Given its location in a low-lying coastal area and the proximity of wetlands and flood prone areas, there is an opportunity to inform the urban planning with climate change risks which can be significant. In addition, existing coastal adaptation projects in neighbouring localities (Ghar el Melh) by the Coastal Protection Agency (APAL) can provide important climate and coastal data that can help with the assessment of climate risks and planning of adaptation activities.

Tataouine is a city in the Southeast of Tunisia and the Capital of the Tataouine Governorate It is located about 530 Km from the Capital Tunis and has a population of 96,000 people. The economic activity of the region is mainly focused on agriculture. Recently, the region is increasing the development and investment of the industrial sector and as well as the development of Saharan tourism to visit ancient Berber’s constructions (Saharan Ksours) as well as the ancient troglodyte dwellings. In the past few years, the region has experiences important floods with significant damage to infrastructures and risks to local populations.

It is noteworthy to mention, that the expected results of this outcome and more specifically from the work expected in the two pilot areas is to work on a small scale to integrate climate change into local planning while developing

guidelines and tools that help upscaling the experience later. The project will document the experience and disseminate lessons learned and best practices to help generalizing the experience to all the municipalities. The upscaling of the experience needs a strong institutional commitment from the national and local key partners during the implementation of the project.