

# Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal Template

<b>Programme title:</b>	National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia
<b>Country:</b>	Tunisia
<b>National designated authority:</b>	Tunisia NDA – Chokri Mezghani
<b>Implementing Institution:</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<b>Date of first submission:</b>	Click or tap to enter a date. Click or tap to enter a date. Click or tap to enter a date.
<b>Date of current submission / version number</b>	Click or tap to enter a date. Click or tap to enter a date. Click or tap to enter a date. V.1



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### How to complete this document?

- Please visit the [Empowering Countries](#) page of the GCF website to download the Readiness Guidebook and learn how to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.
- This document should be completed by National Designated Authorities (NDA) or focal points with support from their Delivery Partners where relevant. Once completed, this document should be submitted to the GCF by the NDA or focal point to [countries@gcfund.org](mailto:countries@gcfund.org).
- Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.
- If the Delivery Partner implementing the Readiness support is not a GCF Accredited Entity for project Funding Proposals, please complete the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA) questionnaire and submit it prior to or with this Readiness proposal. The FMCA is available for download at the [Library](#) page of the GCF website.

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- We will get back to you within five (5) working days to acknowledge receipt of your submission and discuss the way forward.

### Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, particularly to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook for more information.

**Please submit the completed form to:**

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“GCF Readiness Proposal-[Tunisia]-[yyymmdd]”



1. SUMMARY			
<b>Country submitting the proposal</b>	<p>Country name: Tunisia</p> <p>Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment</p> <p>Name of contact person: Mr. Chokri Mezghani</p> <p>Contact person's position: Director at the sustainable development department</p> <p>GCF National Focal Point</p> <p>Telephone number: +216 22 749 362</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:chokri.mezghani@mineat.gov.tn">chokri.mezghani@mineat.gov.tn</a></p> <p>Full office address: Ministère des Affaires Locales et de l'Environnement, Cité Administrative, Rue du Développement, Cité El Khadra, 1003 Tunis</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: <a href="mailto:chokri.mezghani@yahoo.fr">chokri.mezghani@yahoo.fr</a></p>		
<b>Date of initial submission</b>	Click or tap to enter a date. Click or tap to enter a date. Click or tap to enter a date.		
<b>Last date of resubmission</b>	Click or tap to enter a date. (Please update for each resubmission.) Click or tap to enter a date. (Please update for each resubmission.) Click or tap to enter a date. (Please update for each resubmission.)	<b>Version number</b>	V.01
<b>Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner</p> <p>Please provide contact information if the implementing partner is not the NDA/focal point</p> <p>Name of institution: UNDP</p> <p>Name of official: Rohini Kohli</p> <p>Position: : Lead Technical Specialist, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP Global Environmental Finance</p> <p>Telephone number: +66 (2) 304 9100 ext. 2132</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:rohini.kohli@undp.org">rohini.kohli@undp.org</a></p> <p>Full office address: UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit, Rajdamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:</p>		



<b>Title of the Readiness support proposal</b>	Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia
<b>Type of Readiness support sought</b>	Please select the relevant GCF Readiness activity area below (click on the box): <input type="checkbox"/> I. Country capacity for engagement with GCF <input type="checkbox"/> II. Country programming process <input type="checkbox"/> III. Direct access to climate finance <input type="checkbox"/> IV. Climate finance accessed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V. Formulation of national adaptation planning and/or other adaptation planning processes

**Brief summary of  
the request**

Situated in North Africa, Tunisia is in one of the world's most water-scarce and dry regions and is highly dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture. In addition, a large share of its population and economic activity is in low-lying and flood-prone coastal zones. By 2050, climate change projections for Tunisia predict temperature increases between 1.6°C and 2.7°C, reduced precipitation by 10 to 30 percent, rising sea levels by 15 to 18 cm and escalating extreme weather phenomena (floods and droughts). These risks are likely to result in major environmental and socio-economic impacts and affect various sectoral activities such as health, agriculture, and tourism.

The Government of Tunisia is aware of these challenges and has adopted a proactive policy of fighting climate change, via both mitigation and adaptation measures, as shown in its NDC.

Tunisia has taken important steps to plan for adaptation, with actions primarily focused at the sectoral level. The country has several sectoral adaptation plans and strategies that highlight the need to address climate risks and outline priority actions for key sensitive sectors (agriculture, tourism, coastal, health). These plans have started to build awareness among affected ministries and stakeholders. Currently, the Government of Tunisia wishes to further a cross-sectoral approach to adaptation planning and effectively guide choices for resilient development planning and investments that consider climate risks and integrate adaptation needs, both at central and local levels.

Tunisia has been reforming its planning processes since the 2011 revolution, with a commitment to participatory processes and ongoing reforms for a decentralized governance system that empowers local authorities. A new "Local Authorities Code" was adopted in April 2018 with a new allocation of responsibilities provided to local governments to drive local planning and environmental management. Tunisia hosted the country's first-ever democratic local elections, the municipal elections, in May 2018 and all municipalities now count with newly local officials elected for a period of 5 years.

Over the past two years, the Government of Tunisia started developing its National Adaptation Plan and developing a road map for implementing its NDC. To date, this process has taken stock of recent progress in adaptation planning and NDC implementation and produced a road map for the NAP. Entry points for integrating adaptation and which the project will be addressing include the national economic and social development plan (which is renewed every five years, the current plan 2016-2020 has a major component on the green economy which integrates some adaptation actions) and land use planning (a National Master Land use plan is developed every 20-25 years and is due for renewal). In complementarity, The Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (MARHP) in partnership with FAO and UNDP coordinated their efforts while elaborating the proposals so that the consultations on deepening agricultural sector adaptation planning will be in harmonisation with the overall cross-sectoral activities for National Adaptation Plan framework development.

In addition, and to facilitate the implementation of the Tunisia NDC, the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment launched in July 2017, with the support of the United Nations Development Program, the national consultation process for the NDC implementation road map. The different stakeholders (public institutions, private sector, research institutions and civil society) were gathered to discuss the status of the NDC implementation so far and identify constraints to the implementation of the various mitigation and adaptation programs.

The project is considered an important backbone for the agenda 2030 implementation and the NDC implementation and update processes undergoing in Tunisia. Indeed, for instance during the consultation process to elaborate the NDC implementation road map the spatial planning was mentioned as a key priority that should be integrated in the updated NDC. So, the current project will contribute highly to the national priorities.

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 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan, which relates to territorial planning. 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 GCF NAP readiness support project will achieve this objective through the following 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; and

Outcome 3: Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local development and land-use plans in two municipalities.

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 Development, Investment and International Cooperation; Ministry of Public Works, Habitat and Land-Use Planning; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Local affairs and 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 Local Affairs and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (MARHP) with the support of FAO.

Specialized Agencies as well as local authorities will gain significant knowledge and competencies in adaptation planning and managing climate risks. High level decision makers, Parliamentarians, financial actors and private sector representatives will also gain insight on climate change impacts on the Tunisian economy. Other direct and indirect beneficiaries will include highly vulnerable communities and groups, business owners, farmers, private sector entities, and employees in the two municipalities (Kalaat Andlous and Tataouine) that will be the target of vulnerability assessments and specific adaptation actions.

These two municipalities were unanimously agreed upon by stakeholders through the application of a multi-criteria approach that considered the importance 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.

This project has been developed through an extensive consultative process and with strong government and local authorities' ownership. It is fully aligned with Tunisia's national policies and new reforms as well as international best practices in adaptation planning.

<b>Total requested amount and currency</b>	<b>USD 1,998,513</b>	<b>Anticipated duration</b>	36 months
<p><b>Has the country received or is expecting to receive other Readiness and Preparatory Support funding allocations (including adaptation planning) from GCF or other donors?</b></p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Tunisia has received GCF readiness support over a period of 24 months for identifying an NDA and strengthening its capacity to engage with the fund. The programme also facilitated the development of a country programme, which includes adaptation and mitigation programming priorities. In complement a second readiness support is being provided for 18 months to address a number of additional needs in terms of capacity for project's development, large scale communication at national level, effective involvement of national entities in the GCF accreditation process and the mobilization of the private sector. These readiness projects were supported by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory. The current proposal will ensure complementarity and synergies of activities with these readiness initiatives.</p> <p>The Ministry in charge of Environment is ensuring complementarity and synergies of activities with this project mainly the coordination with another NAP GCF readiness proposal elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture with the support of FAOs mentioned in the summary above.</p>	

## 2. BACKGROUND

### Context

1. Tunisia, a middle-income country in North Africa, covers 164,000 km<sup>2</sup> and has a 1,300 km coastline on the Mediterranean Sea<sup>i</sup>. Its estimated population was 11.304 million in 2016.<sup>ii</sup> Two-thirds of the population and 80 percent of the country's economic activity is focused along the coast.

2. Though it is relatively small in 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 days<sup>iii</sup> - 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 areas<sup>iv</sup>. 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 the majority of economic activities<sup>v</sup>.

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 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.

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

These include in particular:

- A strategy related to the adaptation of the agricultural sector and ecosystems to climate change, elaborated with GIZ support (2007).
- Vulnerability assessment of water resources to climate change, with support from the Global Water Partnership (2016)
- Study of the environmental and socio-economic vulnerability of the Tunisian littoral in the face of an accelerated rise of sea levels (2008), Study of the vulnerability map of the Tunisian coastline to sea level rise due to climate change, with UNDP support (2012).
- Adaptation Strategy for health sector to climate change, with GIZ support (2010).
- Adaptation Strategy for the tourism sector to climate change, with GIZ support (2010).
- Study on an early warning system for the management of risks related to climate extremes and climate change in Tunisia, with GIZ support (2009).
- A portfolio of projects to cope with climate change in fragile sectors, with GIZ support.
- A strategy related to the adaptation of the littoral with UNDP support (2012)

9. An updated portfolio projects in the agriculture sector within the framework of the third national communication preparation, with UNDP support (2017)<sup>9</sup>. While some advances on adaptation have occurred, these were mainly through projects often in a specific sector. The country still faces numerous



technical, financial, and institutional challenges in effectively responding and adapting to the impacts of climate change, in particular integrating climate risks into development planning in a cross-cutting fashion. Several shortcomings remain to be overcome, relating in particular to lack of funding, information, awareness and communication - both with the population and political decision-makers.

#### **Institutional arrangements for climate change at national level**

10. The Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment is the main government entity in charge of coordinating climate change and adaptation. Several other ministries and specialized agencies are in charge of 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, 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.

11. The Tunisian Government established a special management unit (Unité de Gestion Par Objectif - UGPO) under the Authority of the Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment in March 2018 via 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.

12. 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**

13. 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.

14. Some ministries and agencies with climate sensitive sectors have established sectoral adaptation strategies. These are the Agriculture 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.

15. 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.

16. In addition, AFD and GIZ are supporting Tunisia on adaptation actions. AFD's initiative "Adapt'Action" 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. a. GIZ will be supporting the Ministry in charge of Environment with aspects of governance systems of climate

change, information and knowledge management as well as capacity building. The project is currently being developed and is expected to start at the end of 2019.

17. UNDP is currently implementing a project on coastal resilience to climate change. 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). In addition, UNDP is conducting a disaster risk reduction project at local level; among the pilot municipalities, the project intervenes in Tataouine ( the second pilot area of the GCF readiness proposal), through a risk assessment (including climate risk) and local strategy and action plan for disaster risk reduction; All these results will be an input to the current GCF readiness proposal.

### **Development Planning**

18. 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 Development, Investments, and International Cooperation (MDICI) is the main ministry in charge of this planning exercise. The planning process is highly participatory, with a number of 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 level<sup>vi</sup>. Currently, the MDICI is starting to prepare for the creation of the next development plan 2021-2025.

19. 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 programs and define the general orientation of urban expansion, considering natural and environmental risks. Currently the Ministry of Public Works, Habitat and Land-Use Planning, is starting the process of developing the next National Master Land-Use plan, which would normally span over a 20-year period.

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 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Outcomes		Baseline <sup>1</sup>	Targets	Activities <sup>2</sup> (brief description and deliverables)	Anticipated duration: 36 months																																				
					Monthly implementation plan of activities <sup>3</sup>																																				
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
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	Currently, the MLAE has established a new Climate change coordination mechanism, but it is not yet operational	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 for the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee established by the UGPO creation decree until 2024.  Deliverable 1.1.1:  - Work Plan of the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee until 2024 (month 6).							X																														
				Activity 1.1.2: Establish an Adaptation Partnership Forum, a consultation and coordination mechanism with various stakeholders including civil society and private sector (see details in Annex).  Deliverable 1.1.2: - Benchmark for the forum structure (month 5). - Report on financing options for the forum activities (month 5). - 3 meetings of the Forum (1 per year) (months 12, 23 and 34).																																				X	
				Activity 1.1.3:																																					

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Please include tangible and specific deliverables for each activity proposed, and the timeframe (month number) in which it will be delivered to GCF. Please note that during implementation all deliverables should be included within the implementation reports for GCF consideration.

<sup>3</sup> If the duration of the proposal is longer than 24 months, please change the monthly columns to indicate 2 or 3 months each (e.g. change month "1" to month "1-2" or "1-3").

			<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.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.3:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One consultation workshop with potential users.</li> <li>- Online platform established (M 12)</li> <li>- Information exchange platform and associated communication tools up to date with project deliverables (month 36).</li> </ul> </p>																																							X
			<p>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 ensures institutional anchoring of adaptation decisions.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.4:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two consultation meetings (months 10, 12)</li> <li>- Report on mapping and analysis of decision-</li> </ul> </p>									X		X																												













<p>Master Land-Use Plan are informed by major climate related risks</p>	<p>are developed to inform the new five-year economic and social development plan and the new master land use plan</p>		<p>climate risks.</p>	<p>and needs related to creating an enabling environment to effectively integrate adaptation needs in development planning.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summary compilation and analysis of climate and adaptation work in Tunisia.</li> <li>- Gap analysis on main information needs for integrating adaptation in development planning.</li> </ul>					X																																
				<p>Activity 2.1.2:</p> <p>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), linking with relevant indicators and data set to axes 3 and 4 of the Economic and Social Development Plan (pls refer to Annex for further explanation).</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two consultation workshops (months 9,11)</li> <li>- Report and maps on socio-economic vulnerability for the Tunisian territory (month 12).</li> </ul>																																					
				<p>Activity 2.1.3:</p>																																					

			<p>Undertake a major analysis of the climate change impacts on the Tunisian economy (multi-sectoral-regionalised with key indicators for the Tunisian economy) to enable policy makers in visualizing Tunisia's economy under a changing climate and therefore making informed decisions on adaptation needs.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.3: - 3 consultation workshops (months 5, 11 and 17). - Report on climate change risks and impacts to the Tunisian economy.</p>				X																															
			<p>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: - 3 consultation workshops (months 4, 9 and 14). - Report outlining high risk zones in the Tunisian territory - Digital Map of high risk zones (month 15).</p>				X											X	X																			
			<p>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.</p>																																			















developed for all municipalities in Tunisia			from this project. And made available to all municipalities.	<p>the local development plan.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.3.1: - Guidelines for integrating adaptation measures in PDL projects.</p>																																					X
				<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: - One consultative workshop 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). - Communication products for its dissemination (month 36).</p>																																					X

### 3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (ONLY FOR ADAPTATION PLANNING SUPPORT)

#### Context and stakeholders' consultations

21. In December 2017, the Ministry of Environment 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.

22. A second workshop was organized by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment 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.

23. 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 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 food security. 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 local affairs and 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.

24. A UNDP mission from 14-25 May 2018 met with 18 ministerial department and specialized agencies, and representatives of municipalities<sup>vii</sup>. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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.**

29. 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.

#### **Barriers**

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. Another related barrier is the **lack of 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.

33. **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.

34. 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.

35. 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.

#### **Mainstreaming gender and gender responsive CCA planning**

36. 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.

37. The project will ensure that the strong provisions in the Tunisian legislation and planning processes for gender mainstreaming and gender equality are adhered to.

#### **Theory of Change**

38. 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.

39. The theory of change is based on the commitment of the Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment, Ministry of Public Works, Habitat and Land-Use Planning, Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, 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.

40. 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:

41. **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.

42. **Outcome 2** focuses on producing relevant information and tools on climate risks and adaptation needs to inform the two dimensions of development planning (socio-economic and land-use) at the national level. It 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.

43. **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.

**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 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 and developed and included in the observatory for land-use dynamics

2.3: National budgeting and financing procedures revised to integrate screening for climate risks

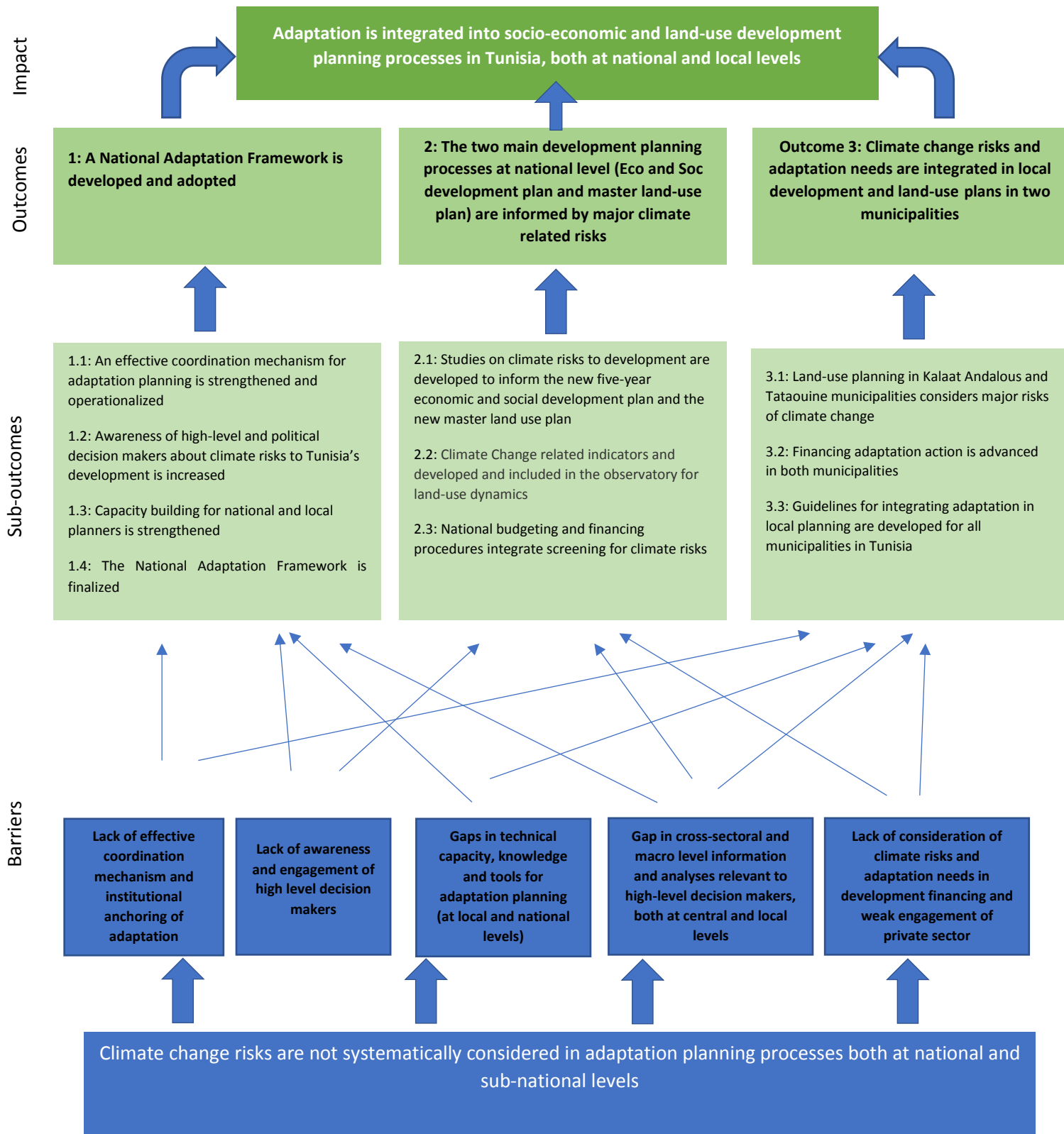
**Outcome 3: Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local adaptation in two municipalities**

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

Figure 1: Theory of Change





**5.1 Budget plan**

Please complete the Budget Plan in Excel using the template available in the [Library](#) page of the GCF website.

**4. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND DISBURSEMENT**

**5.1 Budget plan**

Outcomes	Activities	ATL AS Account Code	Detailed Budget (in US\$)							Disbursement Plan						Budget Notes
			Budget Categories choose from the drop-down list	Unit	# of Unit	Unit Cost	Total Budget (per budget category)	Total Budget (per activity)	Total Budget (per sub-outcome)	6m	12m	18m	24m	30m	36m	
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	W/Day	40	250.00	10,000.00	15,409.31	48,119.31	3,000.00	7,000.00					1
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	Lumpsu m	1	4,000.00	4,000.00			4,000.00						2
		72500	Office Supplies	Lumpsu m	1	409.31	409.31			409.31						3
		74200	Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsu m	1	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00		1,000.00				4
		71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	20	250.00	5,000.00	10,760.00		2,500.00	2,500.00					5
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	worksho p	3	1,920.00	5,760.00			3,840.00	1,920.00					6

		including civil society and private sector (see details in Annex)																		
		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.	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	25	500.00	12,500.00									12,500.00		7	
		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.	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	1	640.00	640.00	13,140.00								640.00		8	
		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	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	25	250.00	6,250.00									3,000.00	3,250.00		9
		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	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	2	1,280.00	2,560.00	8,810.00								1,280.00	1,280.00		10

		improving the structure of UGPO and composition of its advisory committees as well as guidance on ways to facilitate higher level decision making, and ensures institutional anchoring of adaptation decisions																										
	Sub-Outcome 1.2: Awareness of high-level and political decision makers about climate risks to Tunisia's development is increased	Activity 1.2.1: Develop a communication strategy targeting high-level and political decision makers to improve their awareness and engagement on the importance of addressing climate change risks	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	25	250.00	6,250.00	42,480.00									11										
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	2	1,280.00	2,560.00										8,810.00	12									
		Activity 1.2.2: Organise a national dialogue on climate change impacts on development in Tunisia (informed by studies	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	15	250.00	3,750.00										29,250.00					3,750.00				13	
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop/days	1	16,000.00	16,000.00																16,000.00				14
			74200	Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	2,000.00	2,000.00																2,000.00				15

		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.	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	15	500	7,500.00							7,500.00		16	
		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	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	10	250.00	2,500.00										17
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	1	1,920.00	1,920.00										18
									4,420.00									
		Activity 1.3.1: Assess capacity needs, develop and tailored capacity building programmes and curricula for the staff of the UGPO and its adaptation technical	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	50	250.00	12,500.00										19
	Sub-Outcome 1.3: Capacity building for national and local planners is strengthened		71200	International Consultants	W/Day	5	700.00	3,500.00										20
									16,000.00									
										99,520.00								





		decision making - Develop the structure for a M&E system for adaptation planning, and define the main components and principal indicators - Develop a guideline for integrating adaptation into development planning in Tunisia - Compile, finalise and validate the NAP framework document by the Adaptation Consultative committee. The National Adaptation Framework will be adopted by the national dialogue (activity 1.2.2)															
<b>Total Outcome 1</b>									<b>273,861.82</b>	<b>273,861.82</b>	<b>50,749.31</b>	<b>90,690.00</b>	<b>17,450.00</b>	<b>30,760.00</b>	<b>57,390.00</b>	<b>23,980.00</b>	
<b>Outcome 2: National Economic and Social Development Plan and</b>	Sub-Outcome 2.1: Studies on climate risks to development are developed to	Activity 2.1.1: Stocktake and compile available information on climate change impacts,	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	30	250.00	7,500.00	10,060.00	696,017.30	7,500.00						29
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	2	1,280.00	2,560.00			2,560.00						

Master Land-Use Plan are informed by major climate related risks	inform the new five-year economic and social development plan and the new master land use plan	vulnerability and adaptation; assess gaps and needs related to creating an enabling environment to effectively integrate adaptation needs in development planning																	
	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), linking with relevant indicators and data set to axes 3 and 4 of the Economic and Social Development Plan (pls refer to Annex for further explanation)	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	100	500.00	50,000.00				20,000.00	30,000.00							31
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	4	1,280.00	5,120.00	55,120.00			2,560.00	2,560.00							32
	Activity 2.1.3: Undertake a major	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	175	1,300.00	227,500.00	279,217.30			52,000.00	84,500.00	91,000.00						33



	analysis of the climate change impacts on the Tunisian economy (multi-sectoral-regionalised with key indicators for the Tunisian economy) to enable policy makers in visualizing Tunisia's economy under a changing climate and therefore making informed decisions on adaptation needs.	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	W/Day	48		12,000.00			3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00				34	
		60000	Staff Costs	W/Day	36		20,000.00			5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00				35
		60000	Staff Costs	W/Day	30		13,597.30			1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,097.30		36
		74200	Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsu m	1	1,000.00	1,000.00				1,000.00						37
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	worksho p	4	1,280.00	5,120.00			1,280.00	2,560.00	1,280.00					38
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	220	1,500.00	330,000.00					145,000.00	185,000.00				39
		71400	Contractual Services - Individual	W/Day	20	250.00	5,000.00			1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00					40
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	worksho p	4	1,280.00	5,120.00	342,620.00				2,560.00	2,560.00				41
		74200	Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsu m	1	2,500.00	2,500.00				2,500.00						42
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	18	500.00	9,000.00	9,000.00					9,000.00				43

		results of studies and integrate them into the information platform developed in 1.1.3.																		
Sub-Outcome 2.2: Climate Change related indicators and developed and included in the observatory for land-use dynamics	72100	Activity 2.2.1: Define and agree upon indicators related to CC risks to be integrated in the observatory for land-use dynamics and develop a protocol for data collection and indicators monitoring (periodicity of data collection, data sources, resolution, responsibility, etc.)	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	80	500.00	40,000.00	43,560.00	43,560.00		20,000.00	20,000.00						44		
	74200		Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	1,000.00	1,000.00					1,000.00								45
	75700		Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	2	1,280.00	2,560.00					1,280.00	1,280.00							46
Sub-Outcome 2.3: National budgeting and financing procedures integrate screening for climate risks	71300	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	Local Consultants	W/Day	40	250.00	10,000.00	16,120.00	61,732.51			10,000.00						47		
	74200		Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	1,000.00	1,000.00					1,000.00							48	
	75700		Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	4	1,280.00	5,120.00						5,120.00							49

		to for major climate risks and ensure adaptation measures are integrated															
		Activity 2.3.2: 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 and 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	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	25	250.00	6,250.00				6,250.00					50
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	4	640.00	2,560.00	8,810.00			1,280.00		1,280.00			51
		Activity 2.3.3: Assess the private	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	60	250.00	15,000.00	20,120.00			10,000.00	5,000.00				52



Total Outcome 2								798,46 7.30	801,309.81	73,840.00	296,960.00	397,700.00	22,090.00	3,500.00	4,377.30		
<b>Outcome 3: Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local adaptation in two municipalities</b>	Sub-Outcome 3.1: Land-use planning in Kalaat Andalous and Tataouine municipalities considers major risks of climate change	Activity 3.1.1: Major Study on land use planning that include the following: - Undertake integrated multi-hazard risk assessment in the two municipalities - 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 - Identify and prioritize adaptation measures in consultation with local decision-makers and stakeholders in both municipalities - Discuss adaptation needs and options with local	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	370	1,300.00	481,000.00			101,400.00	152,100.00	126,100.00	101,400.00		56	
			71500	UN Volunteers	W/Day	300		7,000.00		-	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	57
			71500	UN Volunteers	W/Day	300		7,000.00		-	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	58
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	10	1,280.00	12,800.00			3,840.00	2,560.00	2,560.00	3,840.00			59
			74200	Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	2,500.00	2,500.00			2,500.00						60
			72800	Information Technology Equipment	Lumpsum	1	12,000.00	12,000.00								12,000.00	
								522,300.00	522,300.00								



<p>es for integrating adaptation in local planning are developed for all municipalities in Tunisia</p> <p>guidelines for the integration of adaptation measures in the identification and programming of sub-projects for financing under the local development plan and 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>	71200	International Consultants	W/Day	10	1,000.00	10,000.00					5,000.00	5,000.00	70	
	71500	UN Volunteers	W/Day	20		800.00					400.00	400.00	71	
	71500	UN Volunteers	W/Day	20		800.00					400.00	400.00	72	
	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	workshop	2	6,000.00	12,000.00					6,000.00	6,000.00	73	
	74200	Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	2,000.00	2,000.00					2,000.00		74	
	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	W/Day	18	500.00	9,000.00						9,000.00	75	
	74500	Miscellaneous	Lumpsum	1	2,842.51	2,842.51	477.51	473.00	473.00	473.00	473.00	473.00	89	
<b>Total Outcome 3</b>							<b>638,862.51</b>	<b>638,862.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109,740.00</b>	<b>159,660.00</b>	<b>159,720.00</b>	<b>175,600.00</b>	<b>31,300.00</b>
<b>Total Outcomes</b>							<b>1,711,191.64</b>	<b>1,714,034.15</b>	<b>124,589.31</b>	<b>497,390.00</b>	<b>574,810.00</b>	<b>212,570.00</b>	<b>236,490.00</b>	<b>59,657.30</b>

<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b> Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget	Project manager	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Salary /month	19	1,500.00	28,500.00	127,913.00	<b>Percentage of PMC requested:</b>	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	76		
	Project associate	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Salary /month	35	800.00	28,000.00			4,000.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	77
	UNDP Operational support	64397	Services to Project	W/Day	200		34,849.86			4,300.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,000.00	3,500.00	<b>2,049.86</b>		78	
	Communication officer part time [SB4] 1800 USD /Year	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Salary /month	18	300.00	5,400.00			-	600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	79
	M&E officer part time [SB4] 1800 USD /Year	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Salary /month	18	300.00	5,400.00			-	600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	80
	Local Project assistant [UNV] (Tataouine)	71500	UN Volunteers	Salary /month	3	400.00	1,200.00			-	400.00	400.00	400.00	-	-	-	-	81
	Local Project assistant [UNV] (Kalaat Andlous)	71500	UN Volunteers	Salary /month	3	400.00	1,200.00			-	400.00	400.00	400.00	-	-	-	-	82
	PMU establishment	72500	Office Supplies	Lumpsu m	1	1,063.14	1,063.14			411.32		411.32			<b>240.49</b>			83
		72800	Information Technology Equipment	Lumpsu m	1	6,400.00	6,400.00			<b>6,400.00</b>								84
	M&E fees (including Steering committee meetings and inception workshop)	71300	Local Consultants	W/Day	28	250.00	7,000.00									7,000.00		85
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	meetings	7	200.00	1,400.00			400.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	86
		71600	Travel	Lumpsu m	1	1,500.00	1,500.00			200.00	200.00	200.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	87
	Audit	74100	Professional Services – Audit	Lumpsu m	2	3,000.00	6,000.00						3,000.00			3,000.00		88
										<b>7.46%</b>								



	Total PMC	127,913.00		19,211.32	20,700.00	22,311.32	24,500.00	16,440.49	24,749.86	
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<b>FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY</b>	
<b>Total Outcome Budget</b>	<b>1,705,506.62</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>	<b>127,913.00</b>
<b>Contingency</b> 0.5%	<b>8,527.53</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b> (Total Outcome Budget + Contingency + PMC)	<b>1,841,947.15</b>
<b>Delivery Partner Fee (DP)</b> - Up to 8.5% of the Sub-Total	<b>156,565.51</b>
<b>Total Project Budget</b> (Total Activity Budget + Contingency + PMC + DP)	<b>1,998,512.65</b>

Budget Note	Detailed Description
1	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 40 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 procedures guideline and the 5-years work-plan
5	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 20 working days @250 USD per day
6	3 technical consultation workshops (1,920 USD each) for 60 participants per workshop
7	One national firm (web development specialist) for 25 working days @500 USD per day
8	1 training session on online platform use and update for 10 participants (2 day-training) @640 USD
9	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic and institutional organization specialist) for 25 working days @250 USD per day
10	2 consultation workshops (1,280 USD each) for 40 participants per workshop
11	One national consultant (Climate Change and communication specialist) for 25 working days @250 USD per day
12	2 consultation workshops (1,280 USD each) for 40 participants per workshop
13	One national consultant (Climate Change specialist) for 15 working days @250 USD per day
14	One national dialogue that includes local consultation workshops of 2 days each for 200 participants. 16,000 USD.
15	Communication materials for the dialogue @2,000 USD
16	One national firm (Audivisual specialist, design and printing) for 15 working days @500 USD per day
17	One national consultant (Climate Change specialist) for 10 working days @250 USD per day
18	1 training session (2-day training) for 30 participants (1,920 USD)
19	One national consultant (adaptation specialist) for 50 working days @ 250 USD per day
20	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 5 working days @ 700 USD per day
21	17 training sessions (3,000 USD each) for 30 participants per training session
22	3 Study tours of 4 days each for 5 participants. Approx DSA and travel fees per participant, per study tour: 2168 USD x 5 participants x 3 study tours = <b>32,520 USD</b> (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
23	One National companies for 90 W/days @500 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas: - Climate change vulnerability - Economics - Territorial/landuse planning
24	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 15 working days @1,000 USD per day
25	Project Manager [SB4] 18,000 USD/Year - <b>approx. 9.5%</b> (or 5,000 USD) in Outcome 1 - Sub-Outcome 1.4. 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..
26	10 consultation workshops (640 USD each) for 20 participants per workshop
27	Printing and communication materials @ 2,000 USD
28	One national firm (Audivisual specialist, design and printing) for 15 working days @500 USD per day
29	One national consultant (Climate Change and strategic planification specialist) for 30 working days @250 USD per day
30	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop
31	One National companies for 100 W/days @500 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Climate change vulnerability - Sociology - Economics - Territorial/landuse planning
32	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop

33	One National companies for 175 W/days @1,300 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Climate change vulnerability - Economics and finance - Strategic planning
34	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] 18,000 USD/Year - <b>approx. 22%</b> (or 12,000 USD) in Outcome 2 - Sub-Outcome 2.1.
35	Staff for dedicated project technical support - Technical Specialist [P4] 200,000 USD/year, whose 10% time allocation with equivalent costs will benefit this project, <b>across 1 year</b> , 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)
36	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 <b>approx 11.5%</b> time allocation with equivalent costs will benefit this project, across project duration.
37	Printing and communication materials @1000 USD
38	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop
39	International or National companies for 220 W/days @1,500/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Spatial planning - Disaster risk reduction - Risk modeling - Institutional and regulatory framework
40	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] 18,000 USD/Year - <b>approx. 9.5%</b> (or 5,000 USD) in Outcome 2 - Sub-Outcome 2.1.
41	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop
42	Printing and communication materials @2,500 USD
43	One national firm (design and printing) for 18 working days @500 USD per day
44	One National companies for 80 W/days @500 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Spatial planning - Climate change - Information system and monitoring & evaluation
45	Printing and communication materials @1000 USD
46	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop
47	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
48	Printing and communication materials @1,000 USD
49	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop
50	- 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
51	4 training session for 20 participants each @640 USD/workshop
52	- 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
53	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop
54	- 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
55	3 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop

56	International or National companies for 370 W/days @1,300 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Disaster risk reduction - Economics - Gender - Environment - GIS and modelling - Land use and spatial planning
57	Technical support from Local project assistant for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc.. Local support for Tataouine - [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years) - 58% (or 7,000 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.
58	Technical support from Local project assistant for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 : 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 (for 2.5 years)- 58% (or 7,000 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.1 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.
59	10 consultation workshops for 40 participants each (5 workshop per municipality). 1,280 USD/workshop
60	Printing and communication materials @2,500 USD
61	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
62	One National companies for 75 W/days @ 500 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Finance - Climate change - Local development planning
63	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 10 working days @ 1,000 USD per day
64	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] 18,000 USD/Year - 6% (or 3,500 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2.
65	Technical support from Local project assistant 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 - 25% (for 2.5 years) (or 3,000 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.
66	Technical support from Local project assistant 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 (for 2.5 years)- 25% (or 3,000 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.2 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.
67	Printing and communication materials @2,000 USD
68	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @1,280 USD/workshop
69	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 working days @250 USD per day
70	One international consultant (adaptation specialist) for 10 working days @ 1,000 USD per day
71	Technical support from Local project assistant for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 : Support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, local partner mobilization etc.. Local support for Tataouine - [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years) - 7% (or 800 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.
72	Technical support from Local project assistant for Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 : 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 (for 2.5 years) - 7% (or 800 USD) in Outcome 3 - Sub-Outcome 3.3 UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective.



73	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @6,000 USD/workshop: - 2 workshops of 2 days each x 60 pax x 31 USD + accommodation + transportation costs for 30 participants. 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.
74	Printing and communication materials @2,000 USD
75	One national firm (Audivisual specialist, design and printing) for 18 working days @500 USD per day
76	Project manager [SB4] 18,000 USD /Year - 19-month salary over 3 years 47% technical support in outcomes - 53% in PMU
77	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.
78	1) Human Resources Associate [G7] - 27,235 USD/year, whose approx 4% costs will benefit this project, across project duration - Recruitment of management unit staff, leave and contracts management, etc. 2) ICT Associate [G7] - 27,235 USD/year, whose approx 2% costs will benefit this project, across project duration - Email box maintenance, ICT and office equipment installation and maintenance, Internet channel use, Mobile telephone contracting and use. 3) Procurement Associate [G7] [G7] -27,235 USD/year, whose approx 17% costs will benefit this project, across project duration - IC, Service contract, conferences and workshops organization etc...) Travel, administration (DSA, air ticket, TA etc... 4) Finance Associate [G7] - 27,235 USD/year, whose approx 17% costs will benefit this project, across project duration - Voucher creation, payment, payroll management etc.. 5) Programme Associate [G6] - 20,646 USD/year, whose approx 3.5% costs will benefit this project, across project duration - Operational quality assurance of the project in the framework of the Environment, Energy and DRR Programme/Portfolio. This include: Project documents review (Annual work plan, procurement plan, financial reports), project management on ATLAS, etc..
79	Communication officer - part time [SB4] 18,000 USD /Year - whose 10% costs (or 5,400 USD) will benefit this project Support to develop the project communication strategy, tools and materials
80	M&E officer - part time [SB4] 18,000 USD /Year - whose 10% costs will benefit this project Support to develop project M&E plan, tools and material
81	Local Project assistant (Tataouine) [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years), to locally support the project implementation. UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective. Approx. 10% in PMU (or 1,200 USD).
82	Local Project assistant (Kalaat Andalous) [UNV] 4,800 USD /Year (for 2.5 years), to locally support the project implementation. UN Volunteers modality is preferred, because it helps promote volunteerism and is cost-effective. Approx. 10% in PMU (or 1,200 USD).
83	Office supplies @ approx.1,063.14USD
84	4 Laptops @ 1000 USD each 3 multifonction printers @ 800 USD each
85	One national consultant to conduct terminal evaluation for 28 working days @ 250 USD per day
86	Fees to organize 1 Inception workshop and 6 steering committee meetings approx @ 200USD per workshop for coffee break.
87	M&E fees including on-ground mission
88	Project audit will be conducted by external audit firm, hired competitively
89	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, courier service etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee. Any use of contingency will be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing (email is sufficient) in advance with sufficient justifications.

5.2 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
<b>Goods and Non-Consulting Services</b>						
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, ect.)	1,637.13	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 planing	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 developement 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	6,400.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$6000-\$7500	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1



	participants per workshop					
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	2 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1280 USD/workshop	5,120.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop	5,120.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
Training, workshops & conferences	4 consultation workshops for 40 participants per workshop @ 1,280 USD/workshop	5,120.00	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	04consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop	5,120.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
Training, workshops & conferences	04 training session for 20 participants each @640 USD/workshop	2,560.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$2300-\$3000	Q3/Y2	Q3/Y2
Training, workshops & conferences	04 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop	5,120.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$5500-\$7000	Q1/Y2	Q1/Y2
Training, workshops & conferences	03 consultation workshops for 40 participants each @ 1,280 USD/workshop	3,840.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	\$3600-\$4500	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	12,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	\$11500-\$13000	Q1/Y3	Q1/Y3





	days each x 60 pax x 31\$+ accommodation + transport of 30 participants as it is in the interior of the country.					
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
<b>Sub-Total (US\$)</b>		<b>196,317.13 USD</b>				
<b>Consultancy Services</b>						
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 (Audivisual 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/landuse planning	45,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for proposal	\$38000 - \$50000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
National company/firm	One national firm (Audivisual 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/landuse planning	50,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for proposal	\$45000 - \$55000	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1
National company/firm	One National companies for 175 W/days @1,300 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Climate change	227,500.00	Competitive process. request for proposal, Advertisement in international media	\$200000 - \$250000	Q1/Y1	Q2/Y1



	vulnerability - Economics and finance - Strategic planning					
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 modeling - 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 370 W/days @1,300 USD/day, that provides support in the following areas : - Disaster risk reduction - Economics - Gender - Environment - GIS and modelling - Land use and spatial planning	481,000.00	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 (Audivisual specialist, design and printing) for 18 working days	9,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	\$7000 - \$12000	Q3/Y3	Q3/Y3



	@500 USD per day					
National company/firm	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
<b>Sub-Total (US\$)</b>		<b>1,418,000.00 USD</b>				

### 5.3 Disbursement schedule

Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-GEF MPSU in NY, as agreed in the “Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement” between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Framework Agreement, “the Delivery Partner shall be entitled to submit two Requests for Disbursement each year. Each such Request for Disbursement must be submitted to the Fund within 30 days of receipt by the Fund of the Portfolio Report referred to in Section 9.02.”

“GCF disbursement request for this proposal will only be submitted upon execution and effectiveness of a second amendment to the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between UNDP and the GCF”

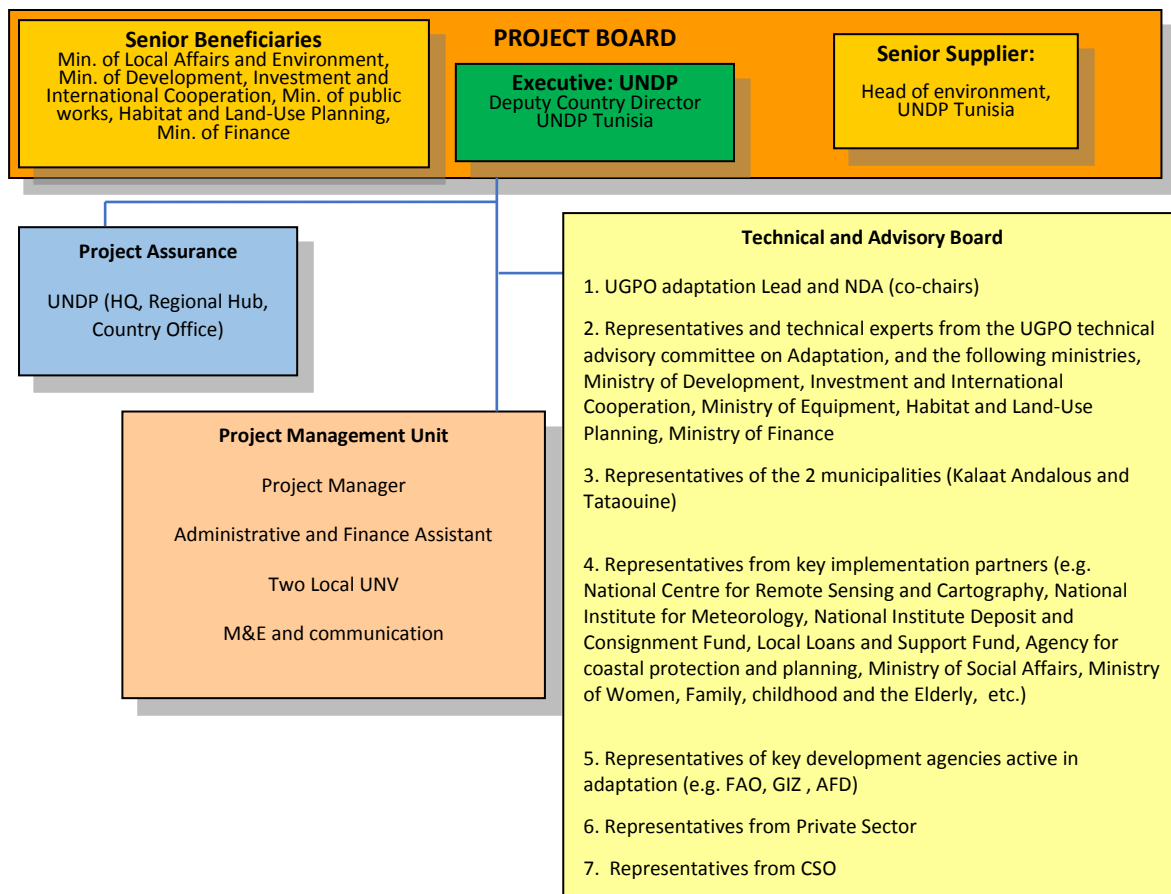
## 5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

### 6.1 Implementation map

Please describe how funds will be managed by the NDA and/or the Readiness Delivery Partner.

UNDP will be the executing entity and administrative authority for 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 solely accountable to the donors for the project. The implementation arrangements will follow the standard UNDP project management guidelines.

As of the date of this proposal, the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and UNDP ("Framework Agreement"), dated 6th March 2018, is being amended. The implementation of the readiness activities under this proposal will be in accordance with, and subject to the execution and effectiveness of, the amended Framework Agreement between UNDP and the GCF.



#### 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. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the PB decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. 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. 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 local Affairs and Environment, and comprised of senior representatives from line ministries. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The Board contains four distinct roles, including:

- a) **An Executive:** individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
  - *e.g. Deputy Country Director as the Chair and representative of UNDP CO.*
- b) **Senior Supplier:** individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
  - *e.g. Representative of UNDP Programme Unit*
- c) **Senior Beneficiary:** 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.
  - *e.g. Representative of the Government e.g. Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Works, Habitat and Land-Use Planning, Ministry of Finance*
- d) The **Project Assurance (PA)** is the responsibility of the PB, delegated to the Programme Manager (PM). The PM supports the PB by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Management and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.
  - *e.g. A UNDP Programme Manager.*

## 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 Local affairs and 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.

### 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 local affairs and 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. 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 accredited entity fee provided by the GCF. As an Accredited Entity 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

## 6.2 Risks, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and other relevant information

### Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Framework:

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:

#### 1. Project Initiation.

A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others, re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy, discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team and conflict resolution mechanisms and review the results framework. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan. The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and Project Management Unit. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.



- b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant source of finance (SOF) e.g. GCF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

## 2. Quarterly Monitoring.

Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted in UNDP ATLAS Project Management system and the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Based on the information recorded in ATLAS, a project Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. Monitoring the progress in quarterly basis, will be conducted by involving the counterparts at least semi-annually.

## 3. Bi-Annual Review and Report

- a) **Bi-Annual Report.** An Annual Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Bi-Annual Review Report shall consist of the UNDP standard format for the quarterly report with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- b) **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, a bi-annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and inform the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review will be managed by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

## 4. Final Evaluation - End of Project

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and SOF (e.g. GEF) guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the UNDP Regional Hub in Bangkok.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to GCF and to the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The relevant SOF (e.g. GEF) Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the final three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

**Learning and knowledge sharing:**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone 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 project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this and related projects.

**Audit**

The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

**Risk log**

#	Description of the Risk	Potential Consequences	Counter-measures/ Mgt Response	Type of (Risk Category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)
1.	Problems related to coordination of different institutions and organisations relevant to the NAP process in Tunisia,	<p>Constraints in implementing the NAP Readiness activities</p> <p>Difficulties in operationalizing the adaptation components of the UGPO, in particular the composition of the technical advisory committee</p>	<p>A steering mechanism for efficient coordination process of the NAP Readiness Activities will be set up</p> <p>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</p>	Political and organisation	<p>P = 1</p> <p>I = 4</p>
2.	Changes in key institutions following legislative and presidential elections to take place in end of 2019	Change in orientations or engagement of key stakeholders in the public sector.	Strong involvement of technical staff (not political appointees) of key stakeholders and also close collaboration with local authorities for the local interventions (municipal election took place in May 2018 and the mandate is for 5 years).	Political and organisational	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 2</p>
2.	Gaps and constraints in accessing climate and other critical data (economic, social development,	Studies would not effectively inform decision making on development planning and results would	<p>Make use of historical archives and modelling</p> <p>Prior assessments have been done to</p>	Political and organisational	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 4</p>



	budget etc) to effectively undertake the vulnerability studies	have a higher degree of uncertainty	indicate this is not likely		
3.	Stakeholders (including the vulnerable and marginal communities) not participating in the adaptation planning process at local level	<p>The local adaptation planning process not participatory, and not inclusive</p> <p>The local adaptation planning process not reflective of the vulnerabilities at the ground level, and the ground level realities</p> <p>Concerns and priorities of the vulnerable groups not addressed</p>	<p>Stakeholders identification and steering mechanism will be set up as part of the local adaptation planning process</p> <p>Priority to be allocated to the participatory and inclusive aspect of the local adaptation planning process in all activities</p> <p>Gender responsiveness to ensure that gender related vulnerabilities are addressed</p>	Political and organisational	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 3</p>
4.	Lack of capacity among stakeholders of the NAP process to implement the activities relevant to the adaptation planning process	<p>Inefficiency in implementing the NAP Readiness activities.</p> <p>Delays in implementing activities due to lack of technical knowledge and skills</p>	<p>The outcomes focuses on capacity building for technical expertise related to adaptation planning, including risk assessments</p> <p>Government officers and practitioners prioritized to ensure the sustainability of activities relevant to the proposal</p>	Capacity	<p>P = 1</p> <p>I = 4</p>
5.	Insufficient funds to sustain the project activities once the readiness activities end	Lack of continuation of the proposed activities for implementation adaptation in Tunisia	<p>Proposals build in consideration for sustainability and engagement with national funders</p> <p>Engagement with Potential donors/ existing programmes related to the activities of the NAP readiness proposal, allowing for scaling up/ contributing to the implementation</p>	Financial	<p>P = 1</p> <p>I = 4</p>

			of adaptation priorities that may come up from this project		

<sup>i</sup> Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Tunisia. 2015. Retrieved from: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Tunisia%20First/INDC-Tunisia-English%20Version.pdf>

<sup>ii</sup> Institut National des Statistiques (INS), Tunisie. 2017. ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA TUNISIE 2012-2016

<sup>iii</sup> Hot days: number of days when daily max temperature exceeds 90th percentile.

<sup>iv</sup> Climate Risk Profile, Tunisia (2018), USAID, Retrieved from: [https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/Tunisia\\_CRP.pdf](https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/Tunisia_CRP.pdf)

<sup>v</sup> APAL et PNUD, 2012. Etude de la carte de la vulnérabilité du littoral Tunisien due aux Changements Climatiques - Groupement IHE GEOMATIX.

<sup>vi</sup> MDICI. 2016. Le plan de développement économique et social 2016-2020.

<sup>vii</sup> 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.

## Annex 1

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

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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 addition 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 insure 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 Public Works, Housing and Land Use Planning) 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 Public Works, Housing and Land Use Planning** 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 support 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 councils. 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 and 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 South East 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 Berbers constructions (Saharan Ksour) 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.

## II. Project description:

### 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 affective 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.

#### **Activity 1.1.1: Support the development of a 5-year work plan for the Adaptation Technical Consultative Committee established by the UGPO creation decree until 2024.**

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 2024.

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

**Activity 1.1.2: Establish an Adaptation Partnership Forum, a consultation and coordination mechanism with various stakeholders including civil society and private sector**

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 work and suggest options that fit the Tunisian context to ensure an effective participation of the stakeholder groups. While the project will fund 3 meetings of the forum, it will also explore and analyse 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.**

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. 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: Training materials and templates to support central and local planners in undertaking vulnerability and risk assessments and developing 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 that will be in charge of its maintenance.

**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 ensures institutional anchoring of adaptation decisions**

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.

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: Develop a communications strategy targeting high-level and political decision makers 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.

**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.**

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 Parliamentary Academy**

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.

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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.

***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.

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.

**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 delivered to future planners, and will be developed 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 (e.g. exchange visits) will be delivered, focusing on supporting the integration of adaptation in development planning at all levels. 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.

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**Activity 1.4.1: Define the objectives, guiding principles and main components of the NAP framework plan**

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**

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 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.

**Activity 1.4.4: Develop the structure for a M&E system for adaptation planning, and define the main components and principal indicators**

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. 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 will be adopted by the national dialogue on adaptation that will be undertaken under activity 1.2.2.

**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.

***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.

**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**

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), linking with relevant indicators and data set to axes 3 and 4 of the Economic and Social Development Plan**

This activity represents a specific need highlighted by the Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, 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) 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.

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**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. This activities aims to produce communication products that 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 additional 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-outcomes 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 indicators related to CC risks to be integrated in the observatory for land-use dynamics**

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 to for major climate risks and ensure adaptation measures are integrated**

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

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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.

**Activity 2.3.2: 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**

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.**

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**

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 analyze the barriers that inhibit investments in Tunisia, both from the perspective of private enterprises and financial institutions. The analysis will feed into a dialogue with actors in the private and financial sector on removing the barriers and discussing the opportunities for increasing private financial flows for adaptation.

**Activity 2.3.6: 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.

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### **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 its 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.

#### **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.

#### **Activity 3.1.3: Identify et prioritize adaptation measures in consultation with local decision-makers and stakeholders in both municipalities**

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



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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 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.

**Activity 3.2.2: 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. This activity will build on the result of sub-outcome 2.3. in particular integrating options for innovative engagement of the private sector.

**Activity 3.2.3: Develop for both municipalities 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 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.

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**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.

## Annex 2

### 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 advise 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 advise 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 Local Affairs and the 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 CPSCL (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 also 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.

The costs will be charged against the Staff lines of the project budget and will amount to USD 11,193/year.