2017

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**SCCF Tunisia: Vulnerable coastal areas**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4697 |
| GEF ID | 5105 |
| GEF Replenishment Phase | TODO |
| Title | Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia |
| Country(ies) | Tunisia, Tunisia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies |  |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
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| Other Partners |  |

# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

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| **Objective or Outcome** | **Description** |
| **Objective:** | **To promote innovative adaptation strategies, technologies and financing options to address the additional risks posed by climate change on populations and key socio-economic sectors in Tunisia’s most vulnerable coastal areas** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | 1.Amount of public funds mobilised to support coastal adaptation | Tunisia’s 2008 SNC coastal study indicated that the economic impact of climate change related SLR on agriculture and tourism is expected to cost 0.63% of the GDP/year, or approximately US$1 billion. The current national coastal protection budget is limited at 10.4 m USD. This budget is being used to support site-specific projects, using predominantly hard engineering interventions, to reduce coastal erosion. Current interventions do not consider the use of an integrated approach to adapt to climate change (e.g., holistic watershed thinking or a Whole of Systems approach).

1. BASELINE: Limited domestic financing mechanisms for coastal adaptation exist and no financing exists on regional and local levels

Furthermore, the issues of coastal erosion, submersion, salinization and flooding are exacerbated by a limited number of applied coastal adaptation responses which take into account the long-term implications of CC. Diversified, locally-sourced and environmentally-friendly coastal protection technologies are required. | 1.TARGET: By the end of the project, a disbursement of at least 10 m USD is accrued from public sources and earmarked for coastal adaptation | The APAL introduced at its 2016 national budget a specific budget line of about 400 K$ allocated to the maintenance of oceanographic monitoring equipment for the next years. This initiative was achieved thanks to the recommendation done by the project team and UNDP Tunisia to ensure the project results’ sustainability.
In fact, this will ensure the durability of equipment and enable the continuous monitoring of oceanographic conditions.
data collected will be used as inputs to make the analysis for climate risk assessment which an important step to plan for coastal adaptation. | This process has witnessed a delay given the slowness of the administrative procedures of the national partner in preparing the tender to hire a contractual services company specialized in the oceanographic equipment’s maintenance works. Consequently, as a preventive measure, the project extended the maintenance works on the contract related to the acquisition of oceanographic equipment till March 2018 for the three-new tide gauges.
This maintenance aims at ensuring the continuous monitoring of oceanographic conditions and the sustainability of oceanographic monitoring network equipments.
Data collected will be used as inputs to make the analysis for climate risk assessment considered as an important step to plan for coastal adaptation actions.
Furthermore, the national partner has already allocated budgets for interventions and works related to the protection of the coastal zones directly impacted by the erosion and the sea level rise. The adopted approach in the sites of Kerkennah, Rafraf, Sousse, Monastir and Sliman is based on the integration of the climate change issues in the design of the infrastructures of protection. The finance law of 2017 included a budget of 3 million dinars allocated to the payment for protection and adaptation interventions.
In addition, budgets are allocated for the implementation of protection techniques (eg: Ganivelles) considered as soft techniques developed and designed at the level of adaption projects.
In total and in terms of commitment approximately 33% of the total budget allocated to the APAL is devoted mainly to protection interventions. |
|  | 2.Djerba:Percentage of coastal hotels working in cooperation with local municipalities to implement locally-sourced, naturally available soft protection measures (e.g., sea grass and sand layering) | 2. BASELINE: Only four hotels are employing soft protection measures to support coastal erosion (ganivelles and geotubes). However, such soft interventions are being made ad-hoc without an idea of upstream hydrological, ecological and geomorphological processes. | 2. TARGET 50 coastal hotels in the targeted areas implementing soft protection measures in alignment with recommended adaptation options outlined in Djerba’s risk-based spatial management plan (Component 1) | This target will be discussed at the steering committee level, including the involvement of the tourism sector in the project adaptation activities since all indicators for this sector shows that it is facing a major crisis after terrorists’ attacks in Sousse and Bardo last year. A reflection around the review of this target and the involvement of other sectors in particular at the level of the site of Djerba is currently undergoing so that some concrete suggestions will be done to the steering committee members during the PSC meeting. The main idea is to discuss the shifting from mass tourism approach and stakeholders to the ecotourism and agriculture (mainly traditional fishing) in the zone of Jerba. | The impact of the falling of visitor numbers on tourism sector has been immense and nowadays, Tunisia's tourism sector faces an uphill struggle to restore traveller confidence.
The involvement of the tourism sector in the implementation of soft protection measures in the coastal hotels of the pilot site of the project “Jerba” is delayed. A discussion has been conducted with the PSC (4th of August 2016) to review temporary this target and involve other sectors. The steering committee suggested to shift partially from tourism sector to agriculture and the traditional fishing sectors in the zone of Jerba. Discussion are already conducted with the fisheries department relevant the ministry of agriculture and fishermen around adaptation techniques to be developed taking into account the specificity of the site and the characteristics of the fishery activity.
Besides, the project plans to resume exchanges with the sector of the tourism in view of the progressive improvement of the situation. An opportunity is currently presented through a study being launched by the Ministry concerning the sustainable tourism . The project aims at providing a support to the integration of the risks of cc on this sector.
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| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 1:** | **Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas is improved** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | 1.Number and type of policy or legal frameworks informed by coastal dynamic modelling and adopted to account for coastal risks | 1. BASELINE Currently, in Tunisia there have been no concrete steps taken to incorporate climate change (CC) risks into policy and legal frameworks governing coastal management. Spatial planning regulations, building codes and Environmental Impact Assessments do not consider anticipated impacts of CC and erosion and flooding risks on the built environment, especially in tourism districts. Current rules for setbacks for coastal development are not based on site-specific assessments and do not consider well-established risk (e.g., Sea Level Rise, SLR). | 1. TARGET: at least three pieces of regulation governing coastal management (such as, the Maritime Public Domain (DPM), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIE), the Code of Planning and Urban Development (CATU) and the new Environment Code) updated to consider SLR, erosion and coastal flooding in their policies / legal frameworks | A critical analysis of the two new legal draft documents " The code of planning and Urban development "and the "Environment Code" was developed in May 2016 with a special focus on the strengths, weaknesses and gaps in terms of consideration of climate risks and alignment with the recommendations in the ICZM Protocol (spatial planning and withdrawal);
the entry points to integrate the climate risk aspects in the two legal texts are identified and a new proposed legal adjustment, suggestions and additions are being elaborated to be integrated in the two new legal draft documents (CATU and EC). Furthermore, a structured legal proposal for new amendments to be done within the two draft documents is being developed.
The third target related to the regulatory framework of the coastal planning and management is the review of the APAL mandate and mainly the review of the MARITIM PUBLIC DOMAIN (DPM). For that purpose, a workshop was held on May 25th 2016, with the participation of regional representatives of Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) and from different institutions and partners intervening at coastal level. Discussions allowed highlighting the gaps of the management of the MARITIM PUBLIC DOMAIN (DPM).
Regarding the environmental impact studies improvement through mainstreaming climate risks, some resistance was experienced from the ANPE (National Environmental Protection Agency), which has the mandate to assess the EIA studies. the project Management Unit conducted a discussion with the representatives of ANPE to define the support that can be provided to ANPE in terms of improvement of EIA studies and regulation to integrate climate risk. It is expected that the support will be defined and expertise recruitment will be launched during the third quarter of 2016. | After conducting the consultative process to identify the entry points to integrate the climate risk aspects in the two legal drafts documents “Code de l’Aménagement du Térritoire et de l’Urbanisme” and “Code de l’Environnement” a structured proposal have been submitted to the two concerned Ministries “Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment” and “Ministry of equipement, housing and land planning”
These two legal drafts documents are still pending at the level of the two ministries and the project is planning to continue to involve the departments in charge of these files in the various activities related to spatial planning at the level of project sites. It is a question of maintaining the interest for this accomplished work in particularly at the level of activities related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the ratification of the ICZM protocol
It seems that a large consultation involving all other ministries intervening in the management and the planning of the National territory will be conducted.
The third target related to the regulatory framework of the coastal planning and management is the review of the APAL mandate and mainly the review of the management of the MARITIM PUBLIC DOMAIN (DPM). For that purpose, a workshop held on October 31st 2016 allowed highlighting the gaps of the management of the DPM, conducting discussion, and collecting proposal and suggestions about the appropriate approach to be adopted within the framework of the study on going to integrate the CC risks in the delimitation of the DPM.
Regarding the environmental impact studies improvement through mainstreaming climate risks, an opportunity is currently being discussed with the ANPE (National Environmental Protection Agency), which has the mandate to assess the Environmental Impact Assessment studies.
The project Management Unit is collaborating with the representative of the ANPE in the steering committee to collaborate and build on a previous study financed by the World Bank to concretize the process of integration of the climate change risks in the directives of the impact assessment studies.
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|  | 2. Creation of a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform to facilitate the coastal adaptation | 2. BASELINE Although Tunisia ratified the Barcelona Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) protocol, implementation of the ICZM in terms of actions has been slow. Currently, the regional MedPartnership programme is trying to integrate CC into national strategies to begin implementation of ICZM in Tunisia. However, there have been no on-the-ground implementations of ICZM. The Ministries are also not collaborating with the National Shore Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) when they are implementing coastal development activities. Tunisia therefore lacks a mechanism to coordinate projects, strategies and programmes involving the coastal zone on the national and regional levels. (Other regional level ICZM initiatives in the Mediterranean include the Global Water Partnership, PEGASO and UNESO-IHP.) | 2. TARGET: Creation of a national ICZM inter-ministerial platform to coordinate projects, strategies and programmes involving the coastal zone on the national and regional levels and to facilitate decision-making on sustainable and climate resilient coastal development | A workshop was held on May 13, 2016 with the participation of representatives from the different institutions and partners involved in the coastal management.
The workshop aimed to collect various views and relevant proposals in order to consider climate change risks in the Tunisian legislation, in particular that relating to coastal management while taking advantages of recasting of legislatives texts. (The code of planning and Urban development and the Environment Code)
Discussions allowed identifying the lack of collaboration between sectors and (APAL) especially in terms of implementing coastal development activities. The need for a coordination mechanism mainly in terms of projects, strategies and programs involving the coastal zone was highlighted
 It is proposed that the project accelerate the action related to the establishment of the national ICZM inter-ministerial platform by integrating it into the study on the integrated management strategy for coastal areas.
Furthermore, a close collaboration with the legal department of the Ministry of Environment is ongoing to provide the necessary accompaniment and support to start the process of the ratification of the ICZM Protocol. | Several meetings were held and discussions conducted with the legal department of the Ministry of Environment to establish a strategy for advocacy for the ratification of the ICZM Protocol involving all concerned actors intervening in the coast, in the costal management, the NGOs and the Assembly of the Representative of the People
Furthermore the PMU is providing the necessary accompaniment and support to launch the process of the ratification of the ICZM Protocol by recruiting a legal expert.
The first tender’s examination was unsuccessful and a second publication is expected to be on July 2017.
The project has succeeded in the creation of a dynamic of collaboration related to APAL partnership with the department of land planning relevant to the Ministry of Equipment, Housing and land Planning in implementing coastal spatial and land planning in the island of Jerba.
The project is launching the study which will ensure an integrated development of this vulnerable area “the island of Jerba”.
A participatory approach was introduced at the startup of the study to ensure full consultation with the various stakeholders involved in the management of the island.
Among the actions to be highlighted are:
- Assessing the economic and social structure of the region and the opportunities for development based on the results of the diagnosis;
- Identifying of the assets (strengths) and constraints (weaknesses) of the region;
- Realizing of the spatial plan of development on a cartographic document, will ensure coherence and coordination between the various planned actions in the island.
This study will lead to a reference document for all the partners and sectors concerned by the development of the island.
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|  | 3.Number of risk-based spatial management plans used by the Municipalities of Houmet Essouk in Djerba and Sidi Ali Mekki in the northwest of the Gulf of Tunis | 3. BASELINE Through the local Agenda 21 approach already applied in Tunisia, community informed sustainable planning is possible. However, a renewed local Agenda 21 which considers up to date coastal risks (erosion, SLR, flooding) is lacking in both sites of the project. Stakeholders have not been consulted about the current potential coastal risks in their region because there is no available risk planning tool to facilitate the application of options for ICZM and to develop site specific design criteria for sustainable development including appropriate adaptation strategies and flexible pathways. | 3. TARGET: 1 risk-based spatial management plan developed for the Municipalities of Houmet Essouk in Djerba and Sidi Ali Mekki in the northwest of the Gulf of Tunis detailing prioritized, cost-effective ICZM and adaptation strategies / flexible pathways, targeting the agricultural sector (northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis site) and the tourism sector (Djerba) | Procurement process related to the selection of an international expertise to develop the study on "Evaluation of coastal climate risk and development of the emergency response plan” is undergoing. The The analysis of the coastal risks and the emergency response plan will be treated in the same study.
Based on the risk assessment, the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be prepared for the two project sites;
Based on ERP an early warning system will be developed and communication equipment will be identified and made available to local actors involved with risk prevention management.
In addition, an expertise is currently under mobilization to develop a study to analyze the effects of the sea level rise on the coastal water resources in both project zones and to estimate the loss in terms of coastal water resource by using the MNT (field numeric model) and hydrogeological modeling.
Furthermore, inputs will be provided by geographic, geophysics and hydrogeological database developed by the Department of water resources relevant of the Ministry of Agriculture) (the partner of APAL in this activity). | The study on "Evaluation of coastal climate risk and development of the emergency response plan” is conducted in the two pilot sites Jerba and Ghar El Melh.
The inception workshop held on January 19th,2017 with the participation of the representatives of the institutions intervening on the coastal management.
Two regional workshops and several bilateral meeting were held in the pilot sites “ island of Djerba and Ghar El Melh with the participation of the different representatives of the regional institutions to discuss data collection, local priorities and intervention approach at local level.
The local and regional decision makers (Governors and delegates) of both pilot sites Ghar El Melh, governorate of Bizerte and Jerba Isdland, Governorate of Medenine were mobilized to emphasize the importance of the regional local authorities and stakeholders involvement in the participatory approach to be adopted in the climate change risk assessment.
The recruitment of national expert responsible for strengthening the capacity of stakeholders and coastal zone managers at both project sites to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to integrate gradually the risks and climate change adaptation into their regional development planning is underway
The recruitment process of the consultancy in charge of analyzing the effects of the sea level rise on the coastal water resources in both project zones is still pending. This study aims to estimate the loss in terms of coastal water resource by using a field numeric model and the hydrogeological modeling. The was unsuccessful and further discussions have been conducted with the Department of water resources relevant of the Ministry of Agriculture to take the lead of this study
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| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 2:** | **Climate change resilience of priority coastal areas enhanced** **through implementation and dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures covering 22 km of coast and 670 hectares of wetland and benefiting 150,000 inhabitants** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | 1. Number of soft adaptation measures implemented which improve coastal conditions by increasing resilience to absorb change as measured by the following:
• Length of coast preserving public open space and natural ecosystems
• Area of wetlands with improved ecological conditions
• Length of coast with stable dune fixation
• Number of kilometers of living shorelines implemented
• Percentage increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water | 1. BASELINE: Existing baseline actions and projects, such as under APAL’s National Coastal Erosion Protection Programme, the ICZM project, and the KFW project consist mainly of reactive, end-of-pipeline solutions such as artificial sand nourishment and ‘hard’ protection measures (e.g., shore embankment, breakwater construction). Although the MedWetCoast project offered encouraging sand dune rehabilitation results, rehabilitation solutions are not cost-effective because required materials must be imported. Similarly, APAL’s experience with the installation of geotextile tubes in the El Mezraya zone indicated that materials are too fragile.

Presently, 5 soft coastal protection and water management measures have been implemented in Djerba Ganivelles, dune stabilisation with native grasses, geotextile tubes, wind-breaking fences, water recycling and purification practices in some hotels) | 1. TARGET: • Djerba: Length preserving 10 km of coast public open space and natural ecosystems• Both sites: 670 hectares of wetlands with improved ecological conditions• Both sites: 20 Km of successful dune fixation• Ghar El Melh: 2 kilometres of living shorelines implemented • 5% increase in hotels and agricultural land which use recycled water | The project conducted a preparatory field missions, recruited a topographer and is preparing with the collaboration of the APAL Engineers the implementation plans for the installation of 1 Km Ganivelles in the pilot zone of Djerba as a soft technique to rehabilitate the sand dune.
This intervention is already proposed in the pre-feasibility study conducted for this site during the project document’s preparation.
This activity aims at showing to local partners the effectiveness of the soft techniques adaptation measures.
For the other soft interventions to implement on the identified cost sites of djerba, a feasibility study will specify the flexible technical interventions to be adopted. This study will use the collected data within the framework of the activity of the climate risk assessment mentioned above. Therefore, request for the publication of the proposal will be launched once the risk assessment study will have some progress during the 4th quarter of 2016. | A topographer has been recruited on August 2016 to prepare with the collaboration of the APAL engineers the implementation plan for the installation of 1 Km Ganivelles in the pilot zone of Djerba as a soft technique to rehabilitate the sand dune.
The plans were submitted and approved by the national partner on the 31th of October 2016.
The publication for the recruitment of a services company to install the Ganivelles in the coast of Djerba along a kilometre is expected to be done by the national partner in July 2017.
This activity aims at showing to local partners the effectiveness of the soft techniques adaptation measures. For the other soft interventions to implement on the identified cost sites of Jerba, a feasibility study will specify the flexible technical interventions to be adopted. This study will use the collected data within the framework of the activity of the climate risk assessment mentioned above.
The project is supporting a collaboration involving the APAL, the forestry department at the ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, FAO and the regional NGOs in the process of the preparation of an action plan aiming at promoting the “Guettayaa” which is a traditional agriculture technique adapted to the climate change risks in the pilot site of the project “Ghar El Melh. This activity will allow to establish a link with the process " RAMSAR" (The Convention on Wetlands for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources)
 |
|  | 2. Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD) | 2. BASELINE: No M&amp;E system exists for adaptive coastal management: In spite of 13 years’ experience with coastal preservation projects, the National Shore Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) lacks technical and operational capacity to measure adaptation in accordance with ICZM. Coastal developments have been evaluated based on photographs and not any quantifiable indicators that dictate long-term success. Also, APAL’s developments themselves have been along limited reaches of coast, not accounting for interactions with the surrounding watershed and ecosystems. | 2. TARGET: Establishment of a M&E database with qualitative and quantitative indicators of soft coastal adaptation measures which contributes to the central coastal databank (SIAD) | Expertise is under recruitment to provide support and enhance the Information System for Decision (SIAD). This study aims at developing a five-year action plan to improve the capacity of observation, data collection and analysis for a stronger coastal monitoring network.
Enhancing the SIAD will be also through the acquisition of modelling software Mike 21. This action is under finalization and expected to take place in the third quarter of 2016. This software will be used to treat and model the newly acquired and collected oceanographic and topographic data to enrich the SIAD database. These treated data at both project pilot sites will be used in a next step as inputs to make the analysis for climate risk assessment by modelling erosion, flood risks and marine intrusion du to sea level rise;
In order to strengthen partnership between public institution for data exchange and better coordination in the project, two agreements were submitted for approval before signature between APAL and the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services from one side and Department of water resources at the Ministry of Agriculture from another side. Another convention is also being discussed between the APAL and the National Metrological Institute. | international expertise has been recruited on January 2017 to develop a five-year action plan to improve the capacity of coastal observatory through data collection and analysis for a stronger coastal monitoring network.
The inception workshop held on the 7th of March, 2017 with the participation of the representatives of different institutions and actors.
The first report has been submitted by the studies bureau and a workshop will be held on the 20th of July 2017 to validate it .
Secondly , in order to enhance the SIAD, a numerical software “MIKE21” has been acquired by the project on December 2016., is a state-of-the-art high resolution numerical simulation tool.
A demonstration on the features of Mike21, its modules and a real-time reception of data collected from newly acquired and installed tide gauges took place on January 12th, 2017 in the APAL.
Three training sessions have been provided by the Danish Hydraulic Institute for the benefit of the technicians of the coastal observatory of the APAL and others institutions involved in the costal management.
As far as conventions are concerned, an agreement was signed on February 13th , 2017 between APAL and the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services for data exchange and cooperation in the different actions undertaken by the project
Others conventions are also being discussed and their signature is underway between the APAL and the following institutions concerned by data and information collection and development:
• The National Metrological Institute
• The National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technolgies
• The department of water resources at the Ministry of Agriculture.
The signature of a convention with the department of land planning is on going.
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|  | 3.Number of tide gauges and buoys installed to support coastal risk monitoring | 3. In response to direct and indirect impacts from extreme weather conditions, the government has put an early warning system high on its agenda. Along the coast, alerts are planned to be used for seismic disturbances (tsunamis), flooding, coastal surges, strong winds and marrobbios . As a first step towards improved observation and forecasting capacity, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment with support from the GIZ Climate Change Assistance Programme, developed a concept plan for a national climate change multi-hazard monitoring and early warning system. Some initiatives such as the Environment Energy Programme (PEE) and the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) (described in Section A.7) have provided coastal monitoring equipment to support alert generation. In spite of some point locations for observation and monitoring, the alerts and products from the regional center are not downscaled to suit Tunisia and updated by Tunisia specific observations.
3. BASELINE:
4 buoys and 2 tide gauges procured and installed through the AAP project. 4 buoys procured and installed through the PEE project. | 3. TARGET: Three (3) tide gauge and 1 buoy to be procured and installed. | The procurement process is being finalized to purchase 3 tide gauges and 1 buoy to support the coastal risk monitoring performed by the SIAD and to make the oceanographic collecting data system operational covering all the Tunisian coast.
The Acquisition of spare parts to maintain the network of buoys and tide gauges of APAL and ensure its well-functioning is already finalized. The national partner, through the national budget, will ensure the maintenance of the system to operationalize it and make it sustainable. | 3 tide gauges have been acquired and installed in the ports of Djerba, la Goulette and Ghar El Melh on December 2016. the real-time reception of data collected from this newly acquired equipment’s have been started in the observatory of the APAL.
One buoy has been acquired and partially installed in the port of Djerba on the 16th of May 2017.
These equipment’s will support the coastal risk monitoring performed by the SIAD and make the oceanographic national network collecting data system operational covering all the coast.
The Acquisition of spare parts (to maintain the existing network of buoys and tide gauges of APAL and ensure its well-functioning) is already finalized on December 2016.
The national partner, through the national budget, will ensure starting from 2018 the maintenance of the system to operationalize it and make it sustainable. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 3:** | **Innovative and sustainable economic instruments established to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | 1. Publication of long-term financing strategies to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation | Tunisia’s 2008 SNC Coastal study indicated that the total cost of adapting to a 0.5 meter SLR is approximately US$1 billion. The Government of Tunisia currently has no financial mechanisms to cover the costs of SLR and erosion. Moreover, due to the difficulty in demonstrating cost-effective climate compatible measures to reduce water stress and impacts on coastal settlements, the Government does not have the knowledge on how to properly attract public and private financial mechanisms to support long-term coastal needs.

1. BASELINE: No strategies which provide guidance on how to mobilise funds for coastal adaptation | 1.TARGET Publication of at least 1 long-term financing strategy to guide APAL in how to mobilize funds for coastal adaptation | Experienced delay for this target due to :
• The lack of human resources to elaborate TORs knowing the multiple activities launched at the same time.
• The need to use external expertise to identify and establish a program targeting the main economic sectors concerning information on best practices for cost-effectiveness of the coastal adaptation
• To have broad consultations with key stakeholders. | To overcome the delay experienced in this activity, a consultant has been recruited on June 2017 to elaborate TORs concerning the following tasks:
- To analyse and review at national and/or local level the existing public and/or private financing mechanisms targeting climate change or environmental protection related activities Currently the existing funds are:
- To identify financing mechanisms that are aiming at strengthening local communities’ adaptation to climate change capacities;
In parallel, discussions are conducted with the representative of the department of sustainable development at the ministry of local affairs and environment to launch a feasibility study on the green employment opportunities in a context of CC in both pilot zones. It is expected to be started in the beginning of the year 2018 |
|  | 2. Percentage of APAL's budget provided to community members (including NGOs/CSOs) so that they can finance community-based coastal adaptation measures | 2. BASELINE: Community-run coastal adaptation projects (with the support of local NGOs/CSOs) have had much success in Tunisia. During the Africa Adaptation Project (AAP) 7 NGOs developed Adaptation Action Plans with the goal of promoting climate change awareness. In spite of the solid collaboration between APAL and NGOs/CSOs, investment mechanisms to support community-based adaptation are limited in Tunisia. Consequently, there are no financial mechanisms to support sustainability of coastal adaptation activities in the long-term. NGO/CSO engagement in coastal rehabilitation is hindered by their lack of financial resources. | 2. TARGET 2% of APAL’s budget supports community members or members of NGOs/CSOs to implement small adaptation projects (e.g., nursery development, sand dune fixation, etc.) | Expertise was conducted by the project regarding the socio-economic diagnosis and the integration of gender approach in the project components. This reference included quantitative and qualitative indicators on the current gender situation in both project sites. Within this framework, focus groups where conducted and an overview on the capacity of the community or NGOs/CSOs members to implement small adaptation projects was discussed. | Many discussions have been conducted by the project and the local actors to assess the capacity of the community or NGOs/CSOs members to implement small adaptation projects.
And a call for interest has been published from the 20th of December to the 31st of January 2017 by the project for the benefit of local NGOs. Nine NGOs have been selected to benefit from the accompaniment and support in the setting up of CC adaptation activities. A roadmap for the implementation of a programme of technical and financial support for the benefit of the selected NGOs has been also developed by the project.
Besides, with the aim of encouraging the NGOs (association tunisienne de protection de l’environnement de Ghar El Melh/ATPE et association de Sauvegarde de la Medina de Ghar El Melh ) to be involved in the implementation of the project activities , The PMU has held four successful meetings with them.
In addition, these different NGOs will benefit from the capacity building sessions
To acquire the knowledge and skills needed to understand the risks and adaptation to climate change at the level of their region.
Within the framework of the study “Elaboration of mapping at the two project sites : Djerba Island and the northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis” developed by the national expert recruited on February 2017, many interviews and meetings have been conducted with representatives of private sector (representatives from the Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries , farmers, fishermen ) to identify the local initiatives on the regions , communities needs and possible synergies to be created with the others existing initiatives. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 13.42% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 21.4% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 738,890.34 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5500000 |
| Co-financing | 73,930,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** |
| PIF Approval Date | Oct 3, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 28, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Dec 23, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | (not set or not applicable) |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | (not set or not applicable) |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 29, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Aug 31, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | (not set or not applicable) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)** |
| 2016-08-04 |
| 2016-12-27 |
| 2017-05-19 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks  | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Operational risk : The techniques of adaptation to the climatic risks (floods and accelerated sea level Rise) risk not to be very innovative and not at the forefront of the new solutions used throughout the world due to the lack of knowledge of the experiences carried out elsewhere.

The actions undertaken by the project to address this risk are :
\*To carry out an in-depth research of ideas and innovative techniques(ongoing)
\*To organize a regional international workshop in October, 2017 around the "Exchange and the cooperation on innovation in adaptation techniques".( Save the date sent to all concerned participants )
\*To launch a feasibility study that will identify new techniques in terms of coastal adaptation to climate risks ( Study ongoing ) |
| Other | Social risk : The idea of the climatic risk and the necessity of adaptation is not acquired by the coastal populations at both sites of the project. They still not considering the need to change their ways of occupying and exploiting the coastline.

 To address this risk the project is :
- Working on strengthening the communication on the advantages of the adaptation to the climatic risks in terms of sustainable development through the differents events organized by the project at the national and local levels .It will have an effect of favoring the acceptance of the notion of the strategic withdrawal and the preservation of the coastal resources in particular coastal aquifers.
- Working actively through the different workshops organized during the reporting period to improve the involvement of NGOs, which can play an important role in raising awareness among the local communities.

Besides ,the elaboration of the strategy of communication related to the adaptation to CC and its action plan is ongoing . Obviously ,It will help to anchor this adaptation approach to climate change risks. |
| Organizational | - Organizational risk N°1: The frequent changes of the NPDs following the various institutional changes risk to slow down the implementation of the activities of the project.
To address this risk , periodic working sessions with the National partner are being held and progress reports are presented to the NPD .

-Organizational risk N°2 :The misunderstandings and the lack of communication between the NPD and the NPC may slow down the implementation of the activities and create a weak sense of commitment of the different departments of the national partner involved in the activities.
From its side ,the project insists on conducting dialogue and exchange around all activities and solutions for bottlenecks are identified in a collective way. |
| Other | - Institutional risk N°1: Insufficient institutional commitment and coordination may jeopardize the achievement of project objectives. A strong involvement of the Ministry of the Local affairs and Environment and the APAL will minimize such a risk.

To address this risk the project is:
\* Ensuring that all sectors and actors operating at the coastal level are involved at the level of the steering committee and technical committees to closely monitor project activities . The steering Committee members are also directly involved in all activities related to their sectors.
\* Seeking to create a strong dynamic between the APAL and the sectors concerned by ensuring a joint steering of studies and activities.

- Institutional risk N°2:The tourism sector is experiencing a cyclical crisis and a large number of hotels were closed. Even though the situation is in clear improvement and the sector is currently recovering, the lack of a long-term vision of this sector risks to lead to a disinterestedness of the tourist operators to the theme of the adaptation.

Within this framework ,a discussion has been conducted with the PSC to review temporary this target and involve other sectors and the Project is planning to resume the exchanges with the sector of the tourism in view of the progressive improvement of the situation.

- Institutional risk N°3 : Resistance is registered within key socio-economic stakeholders (landowners, insurance companies, banks etc.) to participate in new economic instruments for adaptation.

To minimize this risk, the project is:
\* Building on the Green Economy Strategy for 2016-2036, which aims to support economic policy reforms and new incentive mechanisms to increase public and private investment.
 \* Introducing the coastal adaptation component to this process through consultation involving government institutions, representatives of key socio-economic groups and other key partners
 \* seeking broad consensus on the socially acceptable budgetary mechanisms for coastal adaptation and the PSC will provide advocacy to stakeholders .
 |
| Financial | - Financial risk : The equipment and instruments for oceanographic measurements that the project is currently acquiring for APAL are very expensive and require continuous maintenance. APAL has been sensitized to this aspect and exchanges allowed to convince it to ensure the sustainability of these investments. At present, a line on the national budget is allocated for maintenance, but because the national procedures are, too long contracts have not been launched yet.

To address this risk the project had discussed this issue in the steering committee meeting which supported the idea of appropriation of this activity by the national partner and invited him to ensure the well-functioning of all the monitoring equipment.
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# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.** |
|  |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | The rating given by the project Manager is Moderately satisfactory in view of the considerable strides made by the project during this second reporting period in some of the project's key activities, many of them aiming at establishing a baseline for climate risk at the level of the two sites of the project.
In addition, it should be noted that data and information collection on climate risk assessment for both project sites has started well and discussions and debates around the first results are being conducted at the regional level.
The start up of the real-time reception of data collected from newly acquired equipment and the functioning of a part of the oceanographic monitoring network at the level of the two sites of the project is considered an as important result and a launching step that makes the whole network of measure and monitoring operational all along the Tunisian coast. Indeed, the project is currently in the completion phase of receiving the necessary spare parts/tools for the operationalization of this monitoring network. The project is also promoting the interest of the various interveners in the coastal areas for the data and information, even if the time series available are dated only from January 2017. Within this context, contacts and discussions for the realization of date exchange are being conducted and an agreement for information exchange is already signed between the APAL and the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services (CHOMN). Waiting for the full deployment of the oceanographic network, preliminary analyzes have been launched to better calibrate the oceanographic parameters and to provide inputs to the SIAD with the prospect of the future interventions at the level of the coast.
In addition, the strengthening of the SIAD began with the elaboration of a five-year action plan for the improvement of the observation capacities, data collection and information processing related to the coast and climate risks.
Another key element in which a visible progress has been registered is the integration at the level of the document of spatial planning related to the whole territory of Jerba Island of all the sectors for a coherent approach of sustainable development that takes into account climate risks and their potential impacts.
It is an integrated management approach carried out through a dynamic of collaboration with the department in charge of the planning at the Ministry of the Equipments for a perfect coordination in terms of programs and strategies with the manager of the coast the APAL.
This is an important step of the creation of a national inter-ministerial ICZM platform of coordination at the level of the coast, but the project is still far from the achievement of this objective of the project.
The implementation of some others activities have also been relatively successful namely those aiming at strengthening and improving the legislative aspects related to the consideration of climate risks in the planning. The national partner has appropriated the results of the carried out reflections and the identified adjustments at level of the Code of Planning and Urban Development and at the level of the Code of Environment and is advocating for the integration of these suggestions in the final versions of these important legal documents of spatial planning. Indeed, a file capitalizing the reflection, adjustments and arguments justifying them were sent by the APAL to the relevant Ministries.
Despite the fact that no concrete protection measures against climate risks have been implemented yet, the project has raised awareness of the observatory of the coast and the spatial planning department of the APAL of the importance of taking into account the effects of climate risks and their impacts through the different activities undertaken by the project. This has been translated by the increase in the national budget (passes to 3 million dinars) allocated to interventions of protection and adaptation, in particular those implementing soft and innovative techniques.
In addition, the national partner is fully engaged through the project in the monitoring of the Climate Risks as well as the oceanographic monitoring and committed to ensure the well functioning of the equipment and instruments by taking in charge the maintenance fees on the national budget.
A delay has been witnessed regarding the analysis and review of the existing public and/or private financing mechanisms targeting climate change or environmental protection at the national and/or local level. At present, it is worth mentioning that several discussions have been conducted with the Department of Sustainable Development relevant to the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment to launch a feasibility study on the green employment opportunities in a context of CC in both pilot sites of the project.
Concerning the identification of the financing mechanisms aiming at strengthening the capacities of adaptation of the local communities’ to climate change, an effort is to be done by the project. Meanwhile, many discussions have been conducted with the local actors to assess the capacity of the community or NGOs/CSOs members to implement small adaptation projects. Within this framework, a call for interest has been published by the project for the benefit of local NGOs to benefit from the accompaniment and support in the setting up of small scale project related to climate change adaptation. |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The rating given previously for the DO progress and implementation is based on the following explanation:
The project made an important progress and is on the track in achieving outcome 1 and 2 despite the delays and institutional challenges to coordinate between many stakeholders. Indeed, it is still experiencing important delay due to slow processes, time needed for multi stakeholder consultation and lack of capacity at PMU level as the project assistant in Jerba is still not hired (expected to take place in August) and the oceanographer just joined the team one month ago. In addition, turnover at the level of the head of the executing agency occurred and there was some floating waiting for the new director general, who joined the APAL in March 2017. This situation prevented the project to progress as expected.
The outcome 3 is still off the track despite its importance and innovative added value for the project and for the coastal adaptation. The Project did not progress on this outcome at all despite multiple discussion with CO and recommendations to have international and /or national expertise to support on this. This is an urgent action to be taken by the project for the third quarter of 2017.
 |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** |  | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | The first year of project implementation has been essentially devoted to the elaboration of the TORs relating to the main important studies that need, obviously, to be discussed and validated each time by the technical committee, the establishment of the PMU as well as the late appointment of the members of the different relevant committeescaused certain delay in the implementation of project activities.
By the end of 2016 and beginning of 2017(current reporting date) and in spite of the political institutional change occurring in August 2017 at the level of the Ministry of Environment and also the change of the National Director of the Implementing Agency “APAL”in February 2017,many procurement processes have been finalized . The acquired equipmentsnamely the three tide gauges and onebuoy have been installed in the three portsof La Goulette , Djerba and Ghar el Melh . The modeling server mike 21 was installed in the APAL on December 2016 and three training sessions have been conducted for the benefits of the technicians and engineers of Apal and others concerned institutions. Providing such necessary support to the national observatory of the APAL in making its observatory network operational is very important .
Furthermore, most of the scheduled studies ( SIAD , PIU , Mapping , Com) have been launched and the first reports have been discussed in workshops with the participation of the technical committee of each study and others processes are underway. Within this framework, it is necessary to highlight the complexity of UNDP procedures regarding several processes.Adopting simpler and smoother policies will undoubtedly have a good impact on the project delivery and conducting trainings sessions for the benefit of the national partner and others involved institutions during the next stage of the project implementation would be highly appreciated.
The delay witnessed in the first year of implementation has been partially overcome by the organization of monthly meeting with the National Project Director as well as the close monitoring of each activity.
In summary, the AWP 2016-2017 was partially implemented.A good progress has been recorded in activity N°1 & N°2 whereas; no considerable progress is registered in activity N°3. In order to catch up the delay in meeting the targets planned for 2016-2017 an expert has been recruited to support the project team and an effort should be made to enhance the cooperation between the APAL and the others concerned institutions working on the coastal issues and others projects operating in the same project pilot sites.
 |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** |  | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** |  | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |

# Gender

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

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.

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| **Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.** |
| No |

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| **If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?** |
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| **Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?** |
| Yes |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.****Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project is providing in all its deliverables an analysis and information on gender at the level of both sites of the project. The dissemination of these data and information and its presentation to the local actors and to national institutions allowed to highlight the issue of climate change and its impacts on men and women. No information seems to be given to them in the framework of vocational training programs in the institutions or in the voluntary sector.

During the current reporting period , members of the Project Steering Committee and representatives of project partners were invited to participate in two trainings organized by the &quot;Third National Communication&quot; project . The first is about &quot;The improvement of gender mainstreaming in CC issues&quot; and the second is on the &quot;Adaptation to Climate Changes&quot; .

Since women (active in artisanal sector/ craft sector), are vulnerable to the impacts of coastal climate change and in order to strengthen their resilience the project is encouraging their participation in the workshops and raising awareness campaigns and is looking for the appropriate means and ways to facilitate their access to financial services( to develop the implementation of the soft techniques of coastal adaptation) .
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# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.****(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
|  N/A for the PIR period |

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| **What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?****(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)** |
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| **Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.****(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)** |
| In November 2016, APAL and UNDP organized an important regional event on the theme of ICZM in a context of climate change at the level of the Tunisian pavilion at COP22 in Marrakech- Morocco. The Workshop of 11th of November 2016 approached this theme through a Panel. Discussions and experience exchange have been conducted around the effectiveness of the solutions adopted by coastal managers in the Mediterranean countries. The panel gathered high-level representatives of the agencies working on coastal management concerned with climate adaptation issue (International experts in the field of coastal management and International Scientific Experts in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and other specialists in climate change adaptation from France, Italy, Morocco....
The specific objectives of the workshop can be summarized as follows:
• Providing technical support to national institutions in charge of ICZM, including APAL, to improve their institutional capacity to respond to increased risks due to climate change in coastal areas.
• Improving data access to climate risk management as well as recommendations developed by international institutions on ICZM in the context of CC.
• Promoting integrated approaches to adaptation at local and regional level in the short, medium and long terms.

The results of the Workshop were as follows:
1) Good understanding of the design of monitoring and climate risk assessment frameworks for coastal zones to link them to the roadmaps for 'adaptation;
 2) Regional issues and approaches to adapting coastal areas to climate change identified ;
 3) As a second step a regional meeting will be held in 2017 in Tunisia concerning integration of climate risks aspects in ICZM.
This event was very successful and the concretization of the memorandum of cooperation will be finalized by the next regional event expected to be held in October 2017. A save the date has been finalized and is being sent to the institutions involved. |

**Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| -http://www.tn.undp.org/content/tunisia/fr/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/11/09/apal-et-pnud-main-dans-la-main-la-cop-22-.html
-http://highlights.com.tn/appui-pnud-a-participation-tunisienne-a-cop-22-a-marrakech7/
-http://unictunis.org.tn/2016/11/10/apal-et-pnud-main-dans-la-main-a-la-cop-22-marrakech-maroc-le-11-novembre-2016/
-https://www.africanewshub.com/news/5898143-apal-et-pnud-main-dans-la-main-a-la-cop-22-a-marrakech
-https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/a-treasured-coastline
-https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/un-preciado-litoral
-https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/un-precieux-littoral
-https://www.facebook.com/NourNewsBizerte/photos/pcb.990426097767021/990424801100484/?type=3&amp;theater
-https://web.facebook.com/NourNewsBizerte/photos/a.187228528086786.50132.180655872077385/956622237814074/?type=3&amp;theater
-https://www.facebook.com/pg/PNUD.Tunsie/photos/?tab=album&amp;album\_id=1309676952401319
-https://www.facebook.com/pg/PNUD.Tunsie/photos/?tab=album&amp;album\_id=1132068773495472
-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CHelNaNal3M&amp;feature=youtu.be
-http://www.tn.undp.org/content/tunisia/fr/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/11/08/a-la-cop22-la-tunisie-confirme-ses-engagements-dans-la-lutte-contre-les-changements-climatiques/
-http://www.apal.nat.tn/site\_web/index.html
-http://www.apal.nat.tn/site\_web/projets.html
-http://www.radiooxygene.tn/ar/?p=59137
-http://www.radiooxygene.tn/ar/?p=59323
-https://www.facebook.com/oxygenefm90/posts/1153682668093383
-http://gamrafm.tn/news.php?id=2962&amp;i=1
-https://www.facebook.com/notes/atlas/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B5%D8%AF%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B8%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%B1-%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B6%D8%B1%D8%B1-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%A9-%D8%B9%D9%86-%D8%AA%D8%BA%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%AE-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B7%D9%82-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9-/1838595896404651/
-https://www.facebook.com/notes/centre-dinformation-des-nations-unies-en-tunisie/cl%C3%B4ture-des-camps-des-odd-sous-le-signe-de-lengagement-des-jeunes-pour-la-r%C3%A9alis/1299626180090257
-https://www.facebook.com/pg/APAL.Tunisie/videos/?ref=page\_internal
-https://www.espacemanager.com/apal-et-pnud-main-dans-la-main-la-cop-22-marrakech.html
-https://www.facebook.com/Projet-R%C3%A9silience-C%C3%B4ti%C3%A8re-1305203982843918/
-https://twitter.com/UNDPArabStates/status/872524520153808896 |

# Partnerships

This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters)

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| **Civil Society Organisations/NGOs** |
| Two NGOs Networks (RANDET and TUNWET) are represented in the project steering committee.
A call for interest has been published from the 20 th of December to the 31st of January 2017 by the project for the benefit of local NGOs. Nine NGOs (listed below) have been selected to benefit from the accompaniment and support in the setting up of CC adaptation activities:
• Club des activités de plongée de Bizerte (CAP Bizerte)
• Association Atlas pour l’auto-développement et la solidarité (ATLAS)
• Association jeunes science de Tunisie – Club de Djerba
• Association Jlij pour l’environnement Marin
• Groupement de développement de la pèche AJIM DJERBA (Assidje)
• Association de development et des études stratégiques de Médenine (ADESM)
• Association de developpement Mellita Djerba
• Association Caravanes d’espoir d’el Guattar
• Union de diplômes chômeurs-Ben Guerdène
A roadmap for the implementation of a programme of technical and financial support for the benefit of the selected NGOs has been developed.

With the aim of encouraging the NGOs (Association tunisienne de protection de l’environnement de Ghar El Melh/ATPE et l’Association de Sauvegarde de la Medina de Ghar El Melh) to be involved in the implementation of the project activities the PMU has held four meetings with on the:
• 6th of April 2017
• 5th of May 2017
• 15th of May 2017
• 18th of May 2017

Two regional assistants one for each project site are part of the project team and have among other duties to mobilize the local civil society in order to strengthen partnership with the project and to facilitate the implementation of project activities. |

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| **Indigenous Peoples** |
| N/A for the PIR period |

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| **Private Sector** |
| Within the framework of the study “Elaboration of mapping at the two project sites ( Djerba Island and the northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis) developed by the national expert recruited on February 2017, many interviews and meetings have been conducted with representatives of private sector (farmers, fishermen ) to identify the local initiatives on the regions , communities needs and possible synergies to be created with the others existing initiatives. |

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| **GEF Small Grants Programme** |
| N/A for the PIR period |

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| **Other Partners** |
| An agreement signed on the 13th of February 2017 between APAL and the oceanographic and hydraulic marine services related to data exchange.

 Others conventions have been discussed and signature is ongoing between APAL and the:
• National Metrological Institute,
• National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies
• Department of water resources relevant to the Ministry of Agriculture
 |

# Grievances

**Environmental or Social Grievance**

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period.
It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail.
If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions.
If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below.

The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

|  |
| --- |
| **What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?** |
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| **How would you rate the significance of the grievance?** |
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| **Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.** |
|  |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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