

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM
(FIP – Tunisia)

SCOPING MISSION AIDE MEMOIRE
Tunis - 28 – 30 September 2015



I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is one of the three Strategic climate funds set up as part of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) by the multilateral development banks (MDBs). The purpose of the FIP is to contribute to the development of policies and measures, as well as secure significantly increased funding with the aim of reducing deforestation and forest degradation and promoting sustainable forest management, to be achieved by cutting emissions, protecting forest carbon stocks and combating poverty.
2. Eight countries benefited from the FIP in its initial phase (2010 – 2014): Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Mexico and Peru. Each of these countries submitted their FIP investment plan (IP) for approval by the FIP Sub-Committee and received funding relating to the implementation of the projects specified in each investment plan. During the second phase, after its funds have been replenished, the FIP Sub-Committee has selected six new pilot countries and invited them to draft their Investment Plans: Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Nepal, Ecuador and Guatemala. The Sub-Committee has also proposed granting a subsidy of USD 250,000 to nine other countries for drafting their forest investment plans, without promising them any funding for implementing these plans. These are Tunisia, Bangladesh, Zambia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Guyana, Honduras, Rwanda and Uganda.
3. This is how Tunisia has been selected and invited by the Sub-Committee to draft its investment plan with the support of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), which will provide the Government with technical assistance, in consultation with all the stakeholders: UN organisations, bilateral partners, private sector and civil society organisations, with the aim of drawing up the FIP investment plan, by including various investment projects conducive to sustainable forest management. In the case of the Tunisia FIP, the World Bank has been proposed by the Government to act as "lead agency" and handle the coordination of all the partners to provide coordinated support to the Government.
4. It is against this background and following an invitation from the Government (Appendix 1) that a scoping mission has been carried out by the MDBs under the Government's supervision, in order to initiate officially the process of preparing the programme and planning with the national leaders all the activities for preparing the FIP.
5. The mission was led by the main national contact for the FIP, Mr Moctar AMEUR, Director of regulation and control, General Forestry Department (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing. The full list of participants from the Government is given in Appendix 2. On the MDBs' side, the mission comprised Taoufiq BENNOUNA, chief expert in the management of natural resources at the World Bank (WB), Jalel EL FALEH, irrigation engineer at the African Development Bank (AfDB), Andreas BIERMANN senior manager specialising in public policy at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Luisa BALBI chief adviser on civil society at the EBRD.

6. The mission was carried out in an enthusiastic spirit by the various stakeholders involved, supported by the active commitment of the Government to make the process a success and obtain confirmation from the partners of their commitments. The mission wishes to express its sincere thanks to the Government and all the parties it met (national and local institutions, civil society organisations, representatives from the private sector, technical and financial partners) for the interest they have shown in this programme and for the quality and transparency of the exchanges of views. The mission wishes to thank in particular the General Forestry Department (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing for the facilities it was provided with.

II. SUMMARY OF MISSION'S PROCEEDINGS

7. The mission was received by His Excellency Mr Saad Seddik, Minister of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing. This was followed by a number of working meetings involving various stakeholders, in keeping with its terms of reference (Appendix 3).
8. Meetings involving an exchange of views were held with various stakeholders (national institutions, technical and financial partners, civil society organisations and representatives of the private sector), aimed at identifying areas of cooperation with the FIP and cooperation mechanisms for strengthening the existing collaboration and encouraging synergies in order to create an environment conducive to making the ecosystem less vulnerable in the face of a variable climate and climate change (Appendix 2: list of persons met).
9. The results of the mission were presented during a debrief meeting on 30 September 2015 at 16.30, held at the DGF with members of the mission present.

III. RESULTS OF THE MISSION

10. Since the mission was launched, the areas agreed between the MDBs and the DGF have focused on the ***need to get to the heart of the matter***, with a reminder of ***Tunisia's great achievements in the forestry and pastoral sectors***, in terms of studies, analyses and strategies, as well as of human capacity and actions on the ground. ***Reinforcing and scaling up these achievements through the FIP is of paramount importance***. It was also agreed not to water down the activities of the FIP in a large number of projects, but to focus on a maximum of 3-4 projects instead.
11. **The mission presented the FIP to all the stakeholders.** Its purposes and objectives, along with the methods to be used for its implementation in Tunisia were discussed at length. The exchanges of views touched on the key priorities, which are intended to be covered by the FIP's strategic investment. Other discussions were about the main actors to be involved in implementing the strategy, with their roles and responsibilities and, lastly, about the methods of implementation, especially the mechanisms for coordination interventions at institutional level in the forestry sector. This ensured that ***the programme was clearly understood by everyone and that agreement was reached on the views about building a common vision when it came to the drafting of the FIP by all the stakeholders***. The wide range of participants welcomed the programme's underlying principles. They confirmed their compliance with them and readiness to provide support in a transparent process for exchanging and sharing information.

12. **Forestry sector governance:** In spite of the efforts made, the current forms of governance in the forestry sector do not offer sufficient incentives to encourage the conservation of forests and rangelands in Tunisia. As ownership rights are often public (with regard to forests) or collective (with regard to rangelands), communities generally tend to take immediate advantage, without any interest in conserving these ecosystems. Potential options for improving governance include adopting participatory approaches (management agreements, for instance, between the State and users of the forests/rangeland, organised into groups for developing forests/rangeland) and a form of partnership (e.g. long-term joint management), which gives local communities a better incentive for conserving the forests and rangelands.
13. **Coordination of FIP:** the Government confirms that the **General Forestry Department (DGF) is the institution which the FIP comes under**. The steering committee for both operations being prepared with the support of the French Development Agency and the World Bank will act as a national committee for the FIP. The Terms of Reference (ToRs) and composition of this committee will be reviewed to include a Climate change taskforce at ministry level.
14. **Date for submitting the Tunisia FIP to the FIP SC for approval:** The Government is planning to officially submit its FIP investment plan to the FIP SC by **March 2016** for its approval during the FIP SC meeting in May 2016. **An action plan** has been devised and agreed with the members of the mission to ensure that the FIP is submitted officially by this date (see the table below).
15. **Setting up a permanent technical team:** In order to be able to devise, within the allotted time, the strategy and concept notes for the projects, it has been agreed to set up a national technical team, supported by experts who will be recruited by the MDBs. The national technical team is made up of the FIP contact, supported by two engineers from the DGF, thereby ensuring synergy with the REDD+ process. This team will be supported by a group of experts who will bring together expertise in the following fields: forestry, pastoralism, follow-up evaluation, environmental and social safeguards, social development, gender, private sector, climate change and REDD+, as well as institutions and legislation.
16. **Types of activities for the FIP:** The discussions and exchanges with the stakeholders have made it possible to confirm the unquestionable achievements of Tunisia in the forestry and rangeland sectors, with regard to strategies and laws, as well as in terms of knowledge and achievements on the ground. The need to scale up these achievements and enhance best practice should be the focus of the FIP's concerns. Activities such as supporting greater involvement by civil society and private actors and their organisation, the importance of rangelands, scaling up non-wood forest products and their distribution, finding out about the national forestry and pastoral potential available and the environmental services which are assigned to this, about its real contribution to the national economy, and about the cost of the degradation of forest and pastoral canopy, having available a multi-level information and monitoring system, enhancing training, communication and greater involvement in research are just some of the areas which should be taken into account when drafting the FIP.
17. **Current initiatives/projects/programmes:** As a result of a series of projects, assessments and studies on the forestry sector carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture with the support of various lenders, strategies and action plans have been drawn up for a whole range of areas, including forestry and pastoral development, measures to combat desertification, forestry fire fighting measures, conservation, development and management of fauna and flora, as well as of

protected areas, water and soil conservation, streamlining the use of rangelands and the socio-economic development of the forest-dependent population. These strategic documents facilitated the implementation of the Tunisia Plan 2012-2013, with the aim of both strengthening governance and inclusion and encouraging economic growth based on the creation of medium-term sustainable jobs in the following three priority areas: (i) laying the foundation for renewed sustainable growth and job creation; (ii) promoting social and economic inclusion; and (iii) reinforcing governance: voting, transparency and presentation of accounts. More recently, the National strategy for sustainable development 2011-2016, drafted in 2011, has defined the elements which determine the sustainability of development in Tunisia. These elements have been included again in the new Tunisia Development strategy and Development plan for 2012-2016. With regard to the forestry sector on its own, the review of the Forestry Code has produced a new forestry policy whose aim is to reconcile the objectives of conservation, scaling up, exploitation and socio-economic development of the forestry-dependent populations with the aim of guaranteeing sustainable development.

18. The overall assessment in terms of environmental performance in Tunisia clearly highlights that, in relation to its economic and social policies, the country has already been developing since 2004 “a major institutional fabric” and has made “considerable progress in the area of managing its environmental resources”. The current regulatory framework is fairly favourable, and a national consensus has been reached on the main issues and constraints relating to the forestry sector. However, although these strategies, actions plans and studies have been integrated into the 10-year development strategies of the Ministry of Agriculture, these actions are characterised by: (i) their sectoral nature whereby there is insufficient consultation/cooperation between the partners involved, especially at regional and local level; (ii) no multi-sector coordination (inadequate policies in other sectors - agriculture, energy, industry - contributing to the degradation of forestry ecosystems); (iii) the importance given only to physical achievements; (iv) no synergy between the various forestry programmes/projects which have been implemented; (v) the problem of funding being too dependent on forms of external assistance; (vi) no comprehensive system for monitoring and controlling performance; and (vii) an inadequate financial contribution from the private sector (in spite of the incentives given by the State and the amendments to forestry legislation, especially those relating to forestry concessions (law of 2005, exempting development groups from the leasing charge) and the provisions relating to the agricultural investment code (subsidies for new forest and pastoral plantations and purchasing equipment)), and (viii) no framework for engaging with civil society. The numerous challenges facing the forestry sector can be grouped around the follow three strands:

a) Policies and institutions

- Greater consideration should be given to forests as a model of integrated and sustainable social and economic development, as well as to land, not only as a non-renewable resource, but also as a means of supporting biodiversity and green services, which are an integral part of the ecosystems’ biodiversity.
- There should be a review carried out and strengthening of the regulatory framework (including the rights of use and forms of adjudication), of statutory and legal land provisions, along with reorganisation of the forestry sector’s institutional framework (e.g. relations between the DGF, on the one hand, and the OEP (Office for Farming and Pastureland), DGAFTA (General Department for Planning and Conservation of Agricultural

Land) or CRDAs (Regional Commissariats for Agricultural Development) and ODYSEPARO, on the other hand).

- A new energy policy should be implemented, with quantitative targets in terms of reducing the demand for energy, increasing the proportion of renewable sources of energy and spreading the use of energy substitution in different sectors.
- Climate change should be taken into account in scheduling interventions and using existing international funds to combat its adverse impact on natural resources, in general, and on forests and rangeland, in particular.

b) Participation

- There should be a better understanding of the socio-economic background of the populations dependent on the forests and their products, including communities living at the edge of forests, to create a better appreciation of the economic role played by forest economic systems in relation to the local ways of life and livelihoods, including gender relations.
- The powers of regions (including Local Development Councils (CLD)) should be strengthened when it comes to designing, devising, implementing and monitoring regional forestry projects.
- There should be better management and practical accountability from user organisations, while revitalising professional or interprofessional organisations (including women's and young people's groups), private sector entrepreneurs and enterprises, the community of farmers and herders (within official or unofficial organisations), representing the overwhelming majority of users of the forestry and pastoral ecosystems (contributing to the local emergence of basic forms of development).

c) Investments

- A coherent package of investments should be identified which, depending on regional environmental features, will be used to: (i) improve the productivity of forest areas through better management, conservation and protection of natural assets; (ii) preserve natural resources from any form of degradation (erosion, desertification, overexploitation, overgrazing etc.), in particular by adopting an integrated eco-system approach conducive to a better integration of trees, forests and wooded areas in agrarian systems; (iii) consolidate forestry networks to establish a better connection between producers and the market, while both taking into account more "Public/Private Partnership" (PPP) forms for investments in the forestry sector by private service providers and providing more considerable long-term support to small and medium-sized forestry businesses and to private promoters (by taking advantage of the new provisions of the Forestry code on concessions); and (iv) increase the contribution made by the forestry sector to combating poverty and the integration of forests as part of sustainable economic development.
- Job creation in a variety of areas, such as: (i) increasing forestry planning and conservation work, particularly as part of combating fires and parasites; (ii) development of protected areas and their use in terms of natural heritage and for tourism purposes; (iii) development of networks of non-wood forestry products (cork, aromatic and medicinal plants, forest seeds etc.); (iv) development of ecotourism in forest and wooded areas, inspired by initiatives based on locally made products and the promotion of local culture and traditions; (v) development of urban and peri-urban forests as recreational areas and greenbelts; and (vi) increasing forest concessions (law of 2005) to encourage private investments in the forestry and pastoral sectors, and create and manage nurseries of forest trees.

19. **REDD+/FIP complementarity:** Aware of the need for a REDD+ strategy, Tunisia has, through the DGF, joined efforts in numerous instances with its development partners to achieve this. However, the REDD+ process is only in its early days at the moment. In actual fact, Tunisia has been particularly involved in initiatives aimed at increasing capacity and in exploratory studies as part of implementing the following main projects:

- Project financed by the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM), intended to improve the production of environmental goods and services provided by Mediterranean forest ecosystems against a background of global change. Two aspects of this project, implemented by the FAO, are aimed at developing a portfolio of REDD+ projects in the Mediterranean region (Siliana catchment basin in Tunisia) and increasing the country's REDD+ capacity (national and regional workshops have already been arranged). This project also includes activities aimed at improving the ability of the forestry sector's administration to estimate the change in use of soils at pilot site level;
- Project financed by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) for a national forest monitoring system for a transparent and authentic REDD+ process. This has been implemented by the FAO, and it has also involved organising activities to improve the countries' ability to monitor the forestry canopy by remote detection;
- Regional project financed by GIZ, a German international cooperation organisation, known as "Silva Mediterranea-PCFM", which has included carrying out studies on the costs and benefits of REDD+ in the Mediterranean countries (including Tunisia).
- National project financed by GIZ relating to increasing the capacity for carrying out GHG inventories and MRV in Tunisia, as part of which, the 3rd greenhouse gas inventory report for Tunisia was produced;
- National project financed by GIZ relating to climate change in Tunisia, as part of which forestry and agricultural NAMAs are in the process of being prepared;
- Study financed by the UNDP on the governance of climate change in Tunisia, as part of which an institutional framework for REDD+ management could be proposed.

20. These efforts have helped so far to strengthen the role of Mediterranean forestry ecosystems in terms of mitigation and adaptation through, in particular:

- acquiring a better knowledge of forest ecosystem and their vulnerability to climate change (analysis of the vulnerability of cork oak in 2011 and of the alfa ecosystem in the Governorate of Kasserine in 2011) and their contribution to reducing GHG emissions (GHG inventories for 1994, 2000 and 2010);
- acquiring a better knowledge of the environmental goods and services provided by forest ecosystems in Tunisia (economic evaluation study of environmental goods and services in Tunisia in 2012, study describing the forest-dependent population in Tunisia: a national economic and social benchmark in 2012);
- active involvement in national and regional projects, which has helped strengthen national capacity in terms of REDD+ (regional FFEM and GIZ projects, BMU project etc.);
- promoting the specific nature of Mediterranean forests within international agencies, through active involvement in devising the Strategy framework for Mediterranean forests, and a submission sent by Tunisia to the SBSTA on the non-carbon benefits of REDD+ in April 2014.

21. With the aim of continuing and consolidating its efforts, Tunisia submitted a request in December 2013 for an evaluation of its support requirements as part of the UN-REDD Programme, which it had joined. This request has been approved and is in the processing of being implemented. It

involves (i) drafting the framework for the national forest monitoring system; (ii) analysing forest and pastoral land in the context of REDD+; and (iii) becoming institutionally embedded as part of REDD+. The reduction in deforestation and degradation of forest and pastoral resources is an objective shared with the National strategy for the development and sustainable management of forests and rangelands, 2015-2024.

22. **Summary of the meeting with the private sector:** The meeting identified two areas which may be investigated in the FIP investment plan: (i) increasing the value of non-wood products/waste, for instance, by creating a market for biomass (pellets) and biofuel; (ii) investing in the cultivation of trees and shrubs in non-forest areas to help reduce the pressure on forests. The benefit of these two areas is that they can contribute considerably to the activities aimed at reducing greenhouse gases in Tunisia by displacing fossil fuels and increasing the carbon store in olive trees.
23. Among the priority topics which were discussed **during the meeting with the representatives of civil society**, the FIP must take into account the following:
 - Introducing mechanisms for the participatory management of forests and rangelands;
 - Boosting the capacity of local communities, with particular focus on young people and women, with the aim of creating green activities that can generate income;
 - Promoting partnership among the public sector, private sector and civil society, thereby creating knowledge and protecting the forestry sector.
24. The main **technical and financial partners** (TFPs) involved in the forestry and pastoral sectors in Tunisia are the WB, GIZ, FAO, IFAD, JICA and AFD. The TFPs are organised within the Consultation Framework of the Technical and Financial Partners for the Environment. During the meeting which was held, agreement was reached on (i) the need to provide capital for the projects supported by the TFPs; (ii) to boost the synergy and cooperation between TFPs and (iii) continue to involve TFPs in the FIP process.
25. **Joint mission:** It has been agreed to organise a joint mission during the **second fortnight in February 2016**. A first draft of the ToRs for this mission is enclosed with this AM (Appendix 4). They will be completed and finalised before being officially submitted to the FIP SC between now and January 2016. In keeping with the FIP's guidelines, the purpose of this mission, which will be headed by the General Forestry Department (DGF), will be to assist the country in the process of drafting the IP/FIP and to determine its cost, taking into account the implementation of programmes and projects based on the FIP's general objective and its investment criteria for programming priorities.
26. This joint mission will make it possible to assess the level of preparation of the IP/FIP by the team of experts and will ensure proper compliance with the FIP's guidelines and the involvement of the main actors (non-governmental organisations, civil society, private sector, local communities and other development partners) in the process of drafting the IP/FIP.
27. The joint mission will include consultation workshops and field visits. It will ensure that maximum synergy is achieved with the other institutions and activities contributing to the REDD+ programme and that their capacity is enhanced. It will also be responsible for the running of the national steering committee.
28. **Action plan for preparing the joint mission:** This plan includes the following main activities:

- Drafting the ToRs for the consultants to be recruited to support the technical team in devising the investment strategy for the FIP before 15 October 2015: The MDBs will produce an initial draft of the ToRs, which will be finalised by the technical team.
- Recruitment of consultants by the WB: 15 November 2015
- First draft of the FIP strategy: 15 January 2016
- Review meetings (VC/AC) on the progress of the process (GvT, MDB): 15/10/15; 30/10/15; 16/11/15; 30/11/15; 18/12/15; 15/01/16; 30/01/16.

29. Government's request for PPG: The Government confirms that it is interested in the PPG and is requesting for it to be made available quickly to facilitate the drafting of the programme. It has prepared, with this in mind, an application which includes the costs for the consultancy activities and the charges for consulting with the stakeholders. This application will be sent to the FIP secretariat by no later than 2 October 2015.

30. Respective roles of the MDBs

31. All the MDBs will support the drafting of the ToRs for recruiting the consultants.
32. The WB is tasked with (i) coordinating the MDBs' activities; (ii) coordinating the drafting of the FIP Investment Plan; (iii) preparing the joint mission and (iv) supporting the submission of the FIP to the independent expert and then to the FIP Sub-Committee.
33. The AfDB will provide support by carrying out quality reviews of the IP and will attend meetings via AC/VC and will be involved in the joint mission whose ToRs it will finalise. It will identify as part of the IP/FIP investment projects in the forestry and pastoral sectors.
34. The EBRD will carry out a study into the options for producing and using biomass, as well as into the economic potential of carbon sequestration by planting trees and shrubs, especially olive trees. It will identify ideas for investment projects in the private sector, as well as projects outside the forestry sector which could help reduce the pressure on forest resources. These projects could be part of the IP/FIP. Furthermore, the EBRD will provide support in identifying activities as part of the FIP which will aim at (i) introducing mechanisms for the participatory management of forests and rangelands; (ii) boosting the capacity of local communities, with particular focus on young people and women, with the aim of creating green activities that can generate income; and (iii) promoting partnership among the public sector, private sector and civil society, thereby creating knowledge and protecting the forestry sector. Finally, the EBRD will have the documents translated into English (Investment Plan and Aide Memoire).

III. FUTURE STAGES

35. The table below indicates the future stages up until the IP/FIP is submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee. The main risk in terms of achieving this schedule is the validation of the ToRs and the recruitment of the consultants within the allotted time.

Activity	Sub-activity	Deadline
PPG application sent		02/10/2015
ToRs reviewed by the FIP steering committee	ToRs finalised and sent to the MDBs	15/10/2015

Technical team set up	Correspondence to the WB about its composition and ToRs	09/10/2015
IP/FIP drafted	Consultant ToRs	09/10/2015
	ToRs validated	15/10/2015
	Consultants recruited	15/11/2015
	First draft of the Strategy	15/01/2016
	Workshops	As required
	AC/VC strategy discussion	15/10/2015
		30/10/2015
		16/11/2015
30/11/2015		
18/12/2015		
15/01/2016		
30/01/2016		
Joint mission	ToRs finalised	10/01/2016
	Letter of invitation from the Government	15/01/2016
	Letter of invitation and draft IP/FIP sent officially to the FIP SC	01/02/2016
	Strategy and ideas for projects finalised	24/02/2016
	Mission’s AM finalised	29/02/2016
FIP strategy and ideas for projects submitted		15/03/2016
Publication on sites		

Appendix 1: Letter of invitation from the Government

REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES
ET DE LA PÊCHE

وزارة الفلاحة والموارد المائية
والصيد البحري

004386 01.09.15

مكتب الضبط المركزي
المستشار

Le
Ministre de l'Agriculture
des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche

A
Madame la Représentante Résidente
de la Banque Mondiale en Tunisie

Objet : invitation de la mission de préparation du Plan d'Investissement Forestier (PIF) de la Tunisie.

En Mai 2015 la Tunisie a été choisie comme pays pilote par le comité du PIF qui lui a octroyé une subvention de 250 milles dollars pour la préparation de son plan d'investissement. Dans ce contexte la Tunisie choisit la banque mondiale (BM) comme banque multilatérale pour coordonner et conduire ce processus du fait de la coopération engagée avec elle dans le secteur forestier depuis plusieurs années.

Sur cette base, nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que la Tunisie est disponible pour accueillir la mission de préparation de son Plan d'Investissement Forestier (PIF) et cela au cours de la semaine du 28 septembre 2015.

Cette mission aura pour objectif d'initier le processus de dialogue entre les BMDs, notre ministère et les autres partenaires clés sur les priorités nationales du secteur forestier et de planifier l'ensemble des activités de préparation du Plan d'Investissement Forestier National.

Tout en vous réitérant mes remerciements pour votre disponibilité et appui constants, je vous prie de croire, Madame la Représentante Résidente, en l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture,
des Ressources Hydrauliques
et de la Pêche

Signé: SEDDIK Saâd

Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche
30 rue Alain Savary 1002 Tunis
Tél : 71786833 Fax : 71780391 – 71799457 - E-mail : mag@ministeres.tn - Site web : www.agriculture.tn



Le
**Ministre de l'Agriculture
des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche**

A
Monsieur le Représentant Résident
de la Banque Européenne pour la Reconstruction et le Développement
en Tunisie

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Le Ministre de l'Agriculture,
des Ressources Hydrauliques
et de la Pêche

Signé: SEDDIK Saad



Le
**Ministre de l'Agriculture
des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche**
A
**Monsieur le Représentant Résident
de la Banque Africaine de Développement en Tunisie**

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Le Ministre de l'Agriculture,
des Ressources Hydrauliques
et de la Pêche

Signé: **SEDDIK Saâd**

Appendix 2

List of participants

<p>LISTE DE PRESENCE</p> <p>MISSION DE PREPARATION DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE</p> <p>Réunion BMD - DGF et groupe Gouvernement PIF</p> <p>28 septembre 2015</p> <p>(10h 30 h à 12h 30)</p>				
Nom et prénom	Fonction	Institution	Email	Signature
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Safouane Mjallia	Chargé de Mission	Cabinet		

<p>LISTE DE PRESENCE</p> <p>MISSION DE PREPARATION DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE</p> <p>Réunion BMD - DGF et groupe Gouvernement PIF</p> <p>28 septembre 2015</p> <p>(10h 30 h à 12h 30)</p>				
Nom et prénom	Fonction	Institution	Email	Signature
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AKREMI Amel	S/D. Point focal FRC	MEDD	amel.akremi@miniat.gov.tn	
Mohamed MOKHTAR	Directeur	REF	mohamedmolekhtar1@yahoo.fr	
BEDHIEF SAHBI	Sous-directeur	DGF/ARC	sahbi_glip@hotmail.com	
KARRA Chedi	Sous-Directeur	DGF/DSE	chedlikarra@yahoo.fr	
Hellal Habib	à la	bonne coopération internationale	habibi699@yahoo.fr	
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Taufiq BENMENA	Exp. l. GRW	BR	tbenmena@worldbank.org	

LISTEDE PRESENCE
MISSION DE PREPARATION DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE
 Réunion de Présentation du PIF et discussions avec les institutions nationales
 28 septembre 2015
 (15 h à 18 h)

Non et prénom	Fonction	Institution	E-mail	Signature
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Den Salem Lema	Ingenieur Général	OEP	laminhassen63 @ yahoo.com	

LISTEDE PRESENCE
MISSION DE PREPARATION DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE
 Réunion de Présentation du PIF et discussions avec les institutions nationales
 28 septembre 2015
 (15 h à 18 h)

Non et prénom	Fonction	Institution	E-mail	Signature
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Ameur Mokhtar	Directeur Point focal PIF	DG/Forêts		

LISTEDE PRESENCE
MISSION DE PREPARATION DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE
 Réunion avec les partenaires techniques et financiers
 29 septembre 2015
 (10 h à 12h 30)

Non et prénom	Fonction	Institution	E-mail	Signature
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Mohammed Bengouni	Président de l'association El Hachem El Hachem	FAO	mohammed.bengouni@fao.org	

LISTEDE PRESENCE
MISSION DE PREPARATION DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE
 Réunion avec les représentants du secteur privé
 29 septembre 2015
 (14 h à 16h)

Non et prénom	Fonction	Institution	E-mail	Signature
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LISTEDE PRESENCE
MISSION DE PREPARATION DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE
 Réunion avec les principales ONGs
 29 septembre 2015
 (16 h à 18h)

Non et prénom	Fonction	Institution	E-mail	Signature
Mouelhi Refka	Docteur en biologie	Association ATLAS	mouelhirfka@yahoo.fr	

Appendix 3

Terms of Reference for the Scoping mission for the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in Tunisia Dates: 28 – 30 September 2015

BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

1. The purpose of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is to promote international cooperation on climate change and support the efforts of developing countries to mitigate the rise in greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Two funds specially for allocating resources have been set up as part of the CIF: (i) the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), which supports projects and programmes contributing to the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies; (ii) the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) whose aim is to finance programmes and projects fostering the promotion of innovative approaches to climate change. The SCF includes three programmes: the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP).
2. The basic objective of the FIP is to support the efforts of developing countries under the REDD programme. With this in mind, it provides them, at the start of the process, with bridging credit to finance the preparation of the REDD programme. The FIP also funds public and private investments identified as part of the efforts under the national plan for devising a strategy for preparing the REDD programme. It offers this funding, while also taking into account the opportunities to help these countries adapt to the effects of climate change on the forests and to contribute to various activities intended to improve the state of the environment, such as biodiversity conservation, the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and improvement in rural living conditions.
3. The FIP aims to achieve four objectives¹: (i) to adopt and facilitate measures aimed at transforming the policies and practices related to the forestry sector in developing countries; (ii) to pilot transposable models elsewhere to gain a better understanding of the correlations between implementing forest-related investments, policies and measures and long-term emission reductions, conservation and sustainable forest management and enhancement of the forest carbon stocks in developing countries; (iii) to facilitate the securing of new financial resources for the REDD programme, especially using a forest conservation mechanism implemented as part of the UNFCCC; (iv) to provide useful feedback data and share feedback as part of the UNFCCC's deliberations on the REDD programme.
4. Eight countries benefited from the FIP in its initial phase: Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Mexico and Peru. Each of these countries submitted their FIP investment plan (IP) for approval by the FIP Sub-Committee and received funding relating to the implementation of the projects specified in each investment plan.
5. During the FIP SC in May 2015, a number of new countries were selected to join the FIP. Some of these countries have been assured that they will receive funding for implementing their FIP investment plan, while others have received confirmation of funding for drafting their investment plan, without having confirmation that funding would be available to implement it. This is specifically the case for Tunisia, which may receive USD 250,000 for drafting its investment plan. Assuming that funding would not be available to implement the plan, funding could be applied for in the case of some projects from other international climate funds, including the Green Climate Fund.
6. In keeping with the operational methods used by the FIP, the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) will provide the Tunisian Government with technical assistance, in consultation with all the stakeholders – UN organisations, bilateral partners, private sector and civil society organisations – with the aim of drawing up the FIP investment plan, by integrating various investment projects conducive to sustainable forest management. In the case of the Tunisia FIP, the World Bank will be the “lead MDB” and handle the coordination of all the partners to provide coordinated support to the Government.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCOPING MISSION

7. In agreement with the Tunisian Government, the participating MDBs (World Bank, African Development Bank, International Finance Cooperation and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) propose carrying out a scoping mission for the FIP in Tunisia. This mission will help initiate a dialogue process with the Government and stakeholders and organise with the national figures involved the planning of all the activities for drafting the IP.
8. The scoping mission will specifically include the following tasks:
 - a. Discussing the objectives of the FIP, its repercussions and the methods for implementing it in Tunisia in order to ensure that all the stakeholders share the same understanding of and vision for the FIP in Tunisia;
 - b. Obtaining the opinions of the stakeholders about the types of activities which should be included in this programme in Tunisia;
 - c. Reviewing existing analyses, as well as strategic, programming and planning studies in the areas of forestry, management of natural resources, rural development, climate change, natural disaster management, and also any documentation which can provide guidance when drafting the investment plan;
 - d. Preparing the joint mission with the Government, including its composition, the role of each institution, the budget, the future stages, while also focusing on the type of skills which will be required for the mission, planning for the various meetings to ensure that all the major topics are covered, and incorporating the Government's specific requirements;
 - e. Reaching agreement that a steering committee, involving all stakeholders, must be set up or, if there is already a mechanism in place, that it should be used or adapted; and

1 See the FIP design document.

- f. Having discussions between the MDBs and Government about the need to apply for a subsidy for scoping the programme, which the Government should apply for.
- g. Establishing by common agreement with the Government a detailed schedule for drafting the investment plan.
9. The scoping mission will be overseen by senior Government officials in the person of Mr Moctar AMEUR, Tunisia's point of contact for the FIP and Director of regulation and control, General Forestry Department (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing. The mission will be co-managed by the World Bank.

METHODOLOGY

10. The active participation of all the agencies involved in the drafting and implementation of the programme will guarantee its success. The task will specifically involve defining the elements of the programme, following discussions about them with all the beneficiaries. The technical and financial partners will be involved in all the meetings, if they wish, and will be widely consulted, as will the NGOs in the sector and private operators.
11. Having high-quality data available is critical to producing a good assessment. Documentary research will be used to supplement the data collected.

EXPECTED RESULTS

12. The following results are expected from the scoping mission:
 - ✓ The preliminary questions concerning the FIP, including its role, scope, timetable, methods of financing, phases and procedures, will be clarified with the Government and all the stakeholders;
 - ✓ The concerns of the other agencies and beneficiaries of the programme will be analysed and taken into account;
 - ✓ The weaknesses and missing preliminary activities required to integrate sustainable forestry management into the national development strategies will be identified;
 - ✓ All the operators involved in the sector will be identified, along with an analysis of their role;
 - ✓ An overall assessment of the forestry sector's strengths and weaknesses will be made;
 - ✓ The Terms of Reference for the joint mission will be drafted and agreed with the stakeholders;
 - ✓ The action plan for preparing and implementing the joint mission will be drawn up and agreed with the Government and MDBs;
 - ✓ The data to be collected before and for the joint mission will be identified;
 - ✓ The main institutional arrangements, including coordination arrangements will be set out;
 - ✓ The respective roles of the multilateral development banks in the process of drafting the investment plan will be defined;
 - ✓ Support will be given to the Government in drafting its formal application for the scoping subsidy of USD 250,000.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

Date	Time	Activity	Place
Day 1	8:30 - 09:30	MDB internal meeting	WB
	10:00 - 10:30	Courtesy visit: Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing (MARHP)	MARHP
	10:30 - 12:30	Meeting involving MDBs, DGF and FIP Government group: mission agenda and objectives, as well as identification of existing documents and data and those to be collected during the preparation of the IP	MARHP
	15:00 - 18:00	Presentation of FIP and discussions with national institutions: discussion about sector's strengths and weaknesses, identification of interventions already carried out by national institutions in the sector, how they complement the REDD+ process, and discussion on cooperation on preparing and implementing the FIP in Tunisia	MARHP
Day 2	8:30 - 9:30	MDB meeting: summary of the first day and main conclusions	WB
	10:00 - 12:30	Meeting with technical and financial partners: discussion about sector's strengths and weaknesses, identification of interventions already carried out in the sector with the support of creditors, and discussion on cooperation on and potential contributions to preparing and implementing the FIP in Tunisia	MARHP
	14:00 - 16:00	Meeting with representatives from the private sector interested in the issue of climate change, rangelands and forests: discussion about sector's strengths and weaknesses, the roles of private agencies, identification of interventions already carried out by private institutions in the sector, how they complement the REDD+ process, and discussion on cooperation on preparing and implementing the FIP in Tunisia	MARHP
	16:00 - 18:00	Meeting with main NGOs interested in the issue of climate change, rangelands and forests in the country: discussion about sector's strengths and weaknesses, identification of interventions already carried out by private operators and the main NGOs in the sector, how they complement the REDD+ process, and discussion on cooperation on preparing and implementing the FIP in Tunisia	MARHP
Day 3	8:30-9:30	MDB meeting: summary of the second day and main conclusions + preparation of the "joint MDB budget"	WB
	10:00 - 12:00	Meeting with MDBs and DGF:	WB

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation and discussion of agenda and stages required in order to devise the FIP PI - Agreement on the dates of the joint mission - Composition of the mission team - Role of the stakeholders - Budget 	
	12:00 - 16:00	Completion of the Aide Memoire and the ToRs for the joint mission	WB
	16:30	Issue of the Aide Memoire	MARHP

COMPOSITION OF TEAM

13. The composition of the scoping team is as follows:

- **Government:**
 - Moutar Ameer, Director of regulation and control, General Forestry Department (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing. National FIP point of contact
 - Youssef Saadani, Director General for Forestry, General Forestry Department (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing.
 - Director General for the financing of investments and the professional organisations for the financing of investments and for the professional organisations
 - Director General for Multilateral Cooperation at the Ministry of Development and International Cooperation
 - FIP point of contact
 - UN-REDD point of contact
 - Working Group Coordinator for monitoring and coordinating the climate change dossier at the Ministry of Agriculture
 - Climate change point of contact
 - Green Fund point of contact
 - GEF point of contact
 - Official responsible for climate change at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- **World Bank:**
 - Taoufiq Bennouna, Chief Expert in the management of natural resources
- **African Development Bank**
 - El Faleh Jalel, Department of Agriculture and Agro-Industry (OSAN); Division, Environment and Sustainable Development (OSAN 3)
- **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**
 - Andreas Biermann: Senior Policy Manager (Energy Efficiency & Climate Change)
 - Luisa Balbi: Principal manager responsible for relations with civil society

Annexe 4
Draft ToRs for the 1st joint mission
for the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in Tunisia
Date: 15 – 26 February 2016

BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

1. The purpose of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is to promote international cooperation on climate change and support the efforts of developing countries to mitigate the rise in greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Two funds specially for allocating resources have been set up as part of the CIF: (i) the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), which supports projects and programmes contributing to the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies; (ii) the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) whose aim is to finance programmes and projects fostering the promotion of innovative approaches to climate change. The SCF includes three programmes: the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP).
2. The basic objective of the FIP is to support the efforts of developing countries under the REDD programme. With this in mind, it provides them, at the start of the process, with bridging credit to finance the preparation of the REDD programme. The FIP also funds public and private investments identified as part of the efforts under the national plan for devising a strategy for preparing the REDD programme. It offers this funding, while also taking into account the opportunities to help these countries adapt to the effects of climate change on the forests and to contribute to various activities intended to improve the state of the environment, such as biodiversity conservation, the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and improvement in rural living conditions.
3. The FIP aims to achieve four objectives²: (i) to adopt and facilitate measures aimed at transforming the policies and practices related to the forestry sector in developing countries; (ii) to pilot transposable models elsewhere to gain a better understanding of the correlations between implementing forest-related investments, policies and measures and long-term emission reductions, conservation and sustainable forest management and enhancement of the forest carbon stocks in developing countries; (iii) to facilitate the securing of new financial resources for the REDD programme, especially using a forest conservation mechanism implemented as part of the UNFCCC; (iv) to provide useful feedback data and share feedback as part of the UNFCCC's deliberation on the REDD programme.
4. Eight countries benefited from the FIP in its initial phase: Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Mexico and Peru. Each of these countries submitted their FIP investment plan (IP) for approval by the FIP Sub-Committee and received funding relating to the implementation of the projects specified in each investment plan.
5. During the FIP SC in May 2015, a number of new countries were selected to join the FIP. Some of these countries have been assured that they will receive funding for implementing their FIP investment plan, while others have received confirmation of funding for drafting their investment plan, without having confirmation that funding would be available to implement it. This is specifically the case for Tunisia, which may receive USD 250,000 for drafting its investment plan. Assuming that funding would not be available to implement the plan, funding could be applied for in the case of some projects from other international climate funds, including the Green Climate Fund.

² See the FIP design document.

6. In keeping with the operational methods used by the FIP, the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) will provide the Tunisian Government with technical assistance, in consultation with all the stakeholders – UN organisations, bilateral partners, private sector and civil society organisations – with the aim of drawing up the FIP investment plan, by integrating various investment projects conducive to sustainable forest management. In the case of the Tunisia FIP, the World Bank will be the “lead MDB” and handle the coordination of all the partners to provide coordinated support to the Government.
7. Against this background, a scoping mission for the Tunisia FIP was organised from 28 to 30 September 2015 involving the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This mission has helped initiate the dialogue process with the Government and stakeholders and organise with the national figures involved the planning of all the activities for drafting the IP, with the shared objective of drafting the investment plan before March 2016.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCOPING MISSION

8. In agreement with the Tunisian Government, the participating MDBs (World Bank, African Development Bank, International Finance Cooperation and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) will carry out the first joint mission for the FIP in Tunisia with the following objectives:
 - ✓ Providing support with finalising Tunisia’s Forest Investment Plan and ensuring its adoption by all the stakeholders;
 - ✓ Ensuring that the IP/FIP is consistent with the objectives and guidelines of the FIP, as well as complying with the investment criteria for programming priorities;
 - ✓ Ensuring that the main actors (non-governmental organisations and civil society, private sector, local communities and other development partners) have been involved in the process of drafting the IP/FIP and that their concerns have been examined, taken into account and incorporated into the IP/FIP;
 - ✓ Participating in the consultation workshops and field visits;
 - ✓ Examining the synergy with the other institutions and activities contributing to the REDD+ programme.
9. The joint mission will be overseen by senior Government officials in the person of Mr Moctar AMEUR, Tunisia’s point of contact for the FIP and Director of regulation and control, General Forestry Department (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Fishing. The mission will be co-managed by the World Bank.

METHODOLOGY

10. The active participation of all the agencies involved in the drafting and implementation of the programme will guarantee its success. The task will specifically involve defining the elements of the programme, following discussions about them with all the beneficiaries. The technical and financial partners will be involved in all the meetings, if they wish, and will be widely consulted, as will the NGOs in the sector and private operators.
11. Having high-quality data available is critical to producing a good assessment. Documentary research will be used to supplement the data collected.

EXPECTED RESULTS

12. The following results are expected from the scoping mission:

- ✓ The first version of Tunisia's Forest Investment Plan will be drafted and submitted to all the national agencies for approval. This plan must be consistent, while avoiding spreading resources thinly among numerous projects (no more than three or four projects);
- ✓ There will be proper compliance with the objectives and guidelines of the FIP, as well as with the investment criteria for programming priorities;
- ✓ The main actors (non-governmental organisations, civil society, private sector, local communities and other development partners) will have been involved in the process of drafting the IP/FIP;
- ✓ The concerns of all the agencies and beneficiaries of the programme will be analysed, taken into account and incorporated into the IP/FIP;
- ✓ Consultation workshops and field visits will have been organised;
- ✓ Synergy will have been established with the other institutions and activities contributing to the REDD+ programme;
- ✓ The national steering committee will be operational.