

Translated from French

TUNISIA'S INVESTMENT PLAN
FOR THE FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM
(FIP/IP – TUNISIA)

AIDE-MEMOIRE FOR SECOND JOINT MISSION
TUNIS – 5-9 SEPTEMBER 2016

AIDE-MEMOIRE

Aide-mémoire

Second Joint Mission for preparing Tunisia's Investment Plan for the Forest Investment Program

5-9 September 2016

I. INTRODUCTION

1. As part of preparing the Investment Plan for the Forest Investment Program (FIP/IP) and the *Readiness Preparation Plan* (R-PP), Tunisia arranged the second joint mission involving the MDBs from 5 to 9 September 2016. Its purpose was to present the new version of the FIP/IP and R-PP documents and discuss them with the process stakeholders. This new version incorporates the comments and recommendations arising from the first joint mission staged in Tunis from 20 to 24 June 2016.
2. **Brief background.** Selected in May 2015 by the FIP Sub-Committee as one of the pilot countries in the Forest Investment Program, Tunisia is the first Mediterranean country to join this programme. It has been given a subsidy of USD 250,000 to help prepare its Forest Investment Plan (FIP) with the support of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and coordination by the World Bank.
3. Adopting a participatory approach where all the stakeholders (national institutions, civil society organisations, the private sector and bi- and multilateral development partners) are involved, Tunisia has organised several missions, with the MDBs' support, aimed at preparing and launching this process. They have included in particular:
 - A scoping mission for the FIP/IP (28-30 September 2015). The aim of this mission was to officially launch the process of preparing the FIP with the stakeholders and plan the FIP preparation activities with the national officials involved. The mission's first task was to devise an action plan for drafting the FIP/IP, which has since been implemented.
 - Drafting of the Terms of Reference (ToR), launching of an international invitation to tender and the recruitment of a consortium to support the drafting of the FIP/IP.
 - A technical mission of experts from the consortium and MDBs (7-24 March 2016), which allowed exchanges to be organised with the operators involved in the forestry sector and in managing natural resources in Tunisia and a better understanding to be gained of the realities in the field. This mission also served to discuss the approach to drafting the FIP, to refine the main directions of the investment plan with the experts and to agree on an action plan for producing the expected documents.
 - The first joint mission (20-24 June 2016) whose objective was mainly to ensure that the FIP/IP project followed the FIP guidelines, in terms of the co-benefits being linked together, the stakeholders' involvement, agreement on the investment priorities and projects identified and on the synergy and complementarity with the other institutions, opportunities and activities contributing to the REDD+ programme. This first joint mission allowed the new versions of the FIP/IP and R-PP to be presented and discussed with all the stakeholders and to ensure that they were in line with their expectations and guidelines. The stakeholders, including the MDBs and FIP/IP Steering Committee, assessed overall the initial versions of the documents drafted (FIP/IP, R-PP and investment projects). Their comments, recommendations and guidelines were recorded in the mission's aide-mémoire, which also set out the future stages to be carried out until the FIP/IP was ready to be submitted to the FIP/IP Sub-Committee.
 - Following this first mission, the Consortium shared the revised versions of the R-PP and FIP on 3 and 5 August respectively. The MDBs made comments on these versions, which they sent on 17 and 29 August 2016 (see Annex no. 1).

- An independent evaluation was organised by the administrative unit of the Climate Investment Funds and the comments made by the independent expert were passed on to the Government, the MDBs and Consortium on 29 August 2016. They are enclosed in Annex no. 2.
4. This second joint mission is part of the implementation of the action plan and is based on the results obtained and recommendations made during the first joint mission in June 2016. The Terms of Reference for the mission are enclosed in Annex no.3.
 5. The mission was overseen by senior officials from the Tunisian Government in the person of Mr Ameur MOKHTAR, Tunisia's focal point for the FIP and Director of Sylvo-Pastoral Development, General Forestry Department (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fishing. With regard to the MDBs, the mission was led by Mr Taoufiq BENNOUNA, chief expert in natural resources management at the World Bank (WB) and included: Ms Ouafa Sahli (World Bank consultant), Mr Jalel El Faleh, irrigation engineer at the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Mr Ryan Alexander, climate change analyst at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
 6. The mission included meetings of the Steering Committee and a workshop involving the key stakeholders (national and local institutions, civil society organisations, representatives of the private sector, technical and financial partners etc.), as well as meetings between MDBs and specific meetings with certain partners. The complete lists of participants are enclosed in Annex no. 4.
 7. The mission wishes to express its sincere thanks to the national authorities and all the relevant parties encountered for the interest they have shown in this programme and for the quality of the exchanges of views. The mission wishes to thank in particular the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fishing, as well as the consortium and the Bureaux of the MDBs in Tunis for the facilities it was provided with.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

8. In agreement with the Tunisian Government, the second joint mission for the FIP in Tunisia had the following objectives:
 - To ensure that all the recommendations made during the first joint mission held 20-24 June 2016 have been properly taken into account and implemented;
 - To hold more in-depth consultations with all the stakeholders about the new version of the FIP/IP and R-PP;
 - To discuss and validate the concept notes for the investment projects proposed (presented as an appendix to the FIP/IP);
 - To ensure complementarity and synergy between the FIP/IP and activities contributing to the REDD+ programme;
 - To agree on the strategy for mobilising funds to finance the projects proposed by the FIP/IP;
 - To agree the definitive action plan to finalise the FIP investment strategy and concept notes for the projects and then submit them to the FIP Sub-Committee so that they can be presented during its meeting, which will take place in early December 2016.

III. RESULTS OF THE MISSION

9. ***Well-advanced FIP investment plan in Tunisia:*** As a result of the work carried out up to the time of the second joint mission, the FIP Investment Plan in Tunisia has been completed, taking into account the vital elements from the recommendations made by previous missions and in line with FIP guidelines. This plan has been drawn up on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector in Tunisia, identifying its strengths and limitations, as well as by adopting a participatory process which has included the various stakeholders. Based on these analyses, the FIP/IP has set out actions aimed at (i) improving forest and pastoral governance; (ii) promoting co-management of the sector's

resources through using and developing agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains; (iii) updating data and information about the sector and its resources by developing a national forest and rangeland monitoring system; (iv) encouraging investment in order to restore and increase the use and value of degraded private land using an innovative and attractive funding mechanism, and (v) promoting the sustainable management of rangelands through the active involvement of local communities.

10. ***The overall objective of the FIP/IP in Tunisia***, as proposed, is to increase carbon sequestration and enhance the production and improve the use and value of the goods and socio-economic and environmental services of the agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes. This objective will be achieved by implementing three investment projects, which bring together the actions highlighted above:
 - Project 1 (integrated management of landscapes in the least developed regions in Tunisia) will focus mainly on the agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes of north-western and central-western Tunisia. It will also include enabling activities at a central level affecting the entire country.
 - Project 2 (investment for the restoration and improved use and value of private degraded land) will be developed on degraded private land or land under threat of degradation in north-western and north-eastern Tunisia in order to maximise the potential use and value offered by the bioclimatic conditions.
 - Lastly, Project 3 (sustainable management of Tunisian collective rangelands) will focus on the collective steppe rangelands, building on synergy arising from the approaches and complementary geographical aspects shared with the PRODESUD II and PRODEFIL projects implemented in southern Tunisia.
11. ***A consolidated plan for preparing for the REDD+ (R-PP)***: The work carried out has also helped achieve an R-PP which is almost finalised. Taking into account, on the one hand, the REDD+ requirements and, on the other, the limited benefits which Tunisia thinks it can gain from the REDD+ when the payments will only be based on carbon emission reductions, the R-PP proposes a simplified REDD+ process in line with the FIP/IP.
12. The R-PP proposes a coherent institutional framework, aligned with existing systems and focusing on harmonising them to facilitate coordination. The second type of action involves implementing an effective mechanism for sharing information, followed by the proposal for a plan for consultation with and the involvement of the stakeholders in defining the national REDD+ strategy. The preliminary strategic REDD+ options have been identified based on the analysis of factors contributing to the degradation of the forests and rangelands and of the institutional and legal systems in place. Lastly, a work plan has been drawn up for devising the national REDD+ strategy, supplemented by a preliminary analysis of carbon-related law and the suggestion of forerunners to a REDD+ financing mechanism in Tunisia.
13. ***Rather positive overall assessment of the FIP/IP and the R-PP***. The various meetings and consultations held during the mission have helped confirm the relevance of the documents drafted and supplied, as well as recommendations for finalising them:
 - The Steering Committee has recommended a strong justification for Project 2; integrating conservation agriculture (semi-direct), along with arboriculture and olive growing; highlighting the links between the three projects; specifying the logical framework of the FIP and confirming the financial partners for Projects 2 and 3 (see Annex no. 5 for the detailed report).
 - The consultation workshop involving the stakeholders drew up the main recommendations listed below (see Annex no. 6 for the detailed reports):
 - i. Expanding on the land-related aspects and taking into account issues linked to consolidating private land;

- ii. Specifying the territorial unit used as the basis for intervention, taking into account the different intervention approaches adopted by the various institutions (sector, catchment basin, landscape etc.);
- iii. Consolidating coordination among the various institutions;
- iv. Reinforcing the points in favour of selecting the three investment projects;
- v. Improving integration of the three projects within the guidelines followed by the country, particularly in terms of local development;
- vi. Supporting administrative bodies in taking into account constraints which have had a powerful impact on forest and pastoral environments, particularly after the revolution;
- vii. Emphasising the innovative aspects and the relevance of the projects, particularly the co-benefits other than carbon;
- viii. Highlighting Project 2 and its complementarity with the project currently being run by DGACTA (General Department for Planning and Conservation of Agricultural Land), with financial backing from AFD (French Development Agency).
- ix. Providing as an annex to the FIP document a list of the various activities carried out as part of drafting the plan;
- x. Continuing to reflect on the methods used to implement the projects, particularly in terms of partners and beneficiaries, institutional support, distribution of tasks and of integrating research results;
- xi. Providing details of the elements comprising the three projects, breaking down the budget for each item;
- xii. Clarifying the role of civil society and the extent of its actual involvement;
- xiii. Including small holdings in Project 2.

V. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

14. The exchanges held during the joint mission have enabled the following main recommendations to be reached:

- ***Taking into account all the comments and recommendations made*** by the stakeholders, including those of the independent reviewer in order to finalise the FIP/IP and R-PP. In addition to the comments submitted by the MDBs prior to the mission and the proposals for improvements suggested during the consultations with the stakeholders, this will involve in particular:
 - Having the statistics and information on the sector supplied by the General Forestry Department (DGF) officially validated;
 - Reviewing the structure of Project 1 and bringing it into line with the PCN shared by the World Bank;
 - Further highlighting the specific features of Project 2, showing its complementarity with the DGACTA project supported by AFD (French Development Agency).
 - Reviewing Project 3 on the basis of the proposals submitted and finding the partner and national body which will carry out the preparations for it;
 - Clarifying further the links between the three projects;
 - Adding to the FIP/IP the coordination and communication structure based around the FIP process, in keeping with the expectations of the FIP Sub-Committee;
 - Expanding the logical framework of Tunisia's FIP/IP and showing how it contributes to implementing the results framework for the overall FIP.
- ***Improving the sense of ownership of the DGF and other partners involved in the FIP process:***
This sense of ownership requires the focal point to be fully available over the period right up to

when the FIP/IP is presented to the FIP Committee next December. During this period, the focal point is urged to implement an action plan including the following activities: (i) organising restricted meetings with institutional stakeholders in order to improve the sense of ownership of the FIP/IP; organising specific meetings with development partners in order to ensure the delivery of the investment projects; (iii) preparing a very high-level PowerPoint presentation, which will be given to the FIP/IP Sub-Committee; (iv) preparing the official letter for handing over the FIP/IP to the FIP Sub-Committee.

- ***Appointing the REDD+ focal point:*** the mission reminds of the need to appoint, as a matter of urgency, the REDD+ focal point, in keeping with the FIP process.
- ***Drafting a proposal for the process of submitting the R-PP*** so that it can be validated by the UN/REDD or FCPC.
- ***Ensuring a strong presence of the consortium in Tunis*** for finalising the FIP/IP and the R-PP and improving communication with the focal point and MDBs.
- ***Advising the MDBs of the decision to set up the steering committee for FIP/REDD+ and projects.***

15. These recommendations are recapped in the table below, thereby summarising the action plan for finalising and submitting the FIP/IP and R-PP.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline
Action plan from the national FIP focal point for establishing a sense of ownership by the DGF and other partners involved in the FIP process	FIP focal point	16/09/2016
Focal point meetings with other parties	FIP focal point	September/November 2016
Appointment of the REDD+ focal point	DGF	16/09/2016
Advising the MDBs of the decision to set up the steering committee for FIP/REDD+ and projects	DGF	16/09/2016
Process for submitting the R-PP	Consortium led by FRMing	20/09/2016
Draft letter for submitting the FIP/IP	FIP focal point	23/09/2016
Draft letter for submitting the R-PP	FIP focal point	23/09/2016
FIP/IP and R-PP finalised on the basis of the comments (in English and French)	Consortium led by FRMing	07/10/2016
Comments from the MDBs, Government on the FIP/IP and R-PP	MDB, GoT	14/10/2016
Final version of FIP/IP and R-PP (in English and French)	Consortium led by FRMing	19/10/2016
Improved FIP/IP PowerPoint presentation	FIP focal point	20/10/2016
Official submission of Tunisia FIP/IP	DGF	24/10/2016
Official submission of Tunisia R-PP	DGF	31/10/2016
Finalisation of FIP/IP PowerPoint presentation	FIP focal point	07/11/2016

COMMENTAIRES DE LA BERD

Sur le PI/PIF

- L'analytique numéro 6: le titre de poste de Andreas Biermann est Directeur Associé, Politique et Finance Climatique.
- L'analytique numéro 7(a): suggère que ça relève le point, tel que constaté à travers le document, que l'augmentation des puits de carbone pourrait être réalisée à travers de plusieurs chaînes y compris la foresterie, l'arboriculture et l'agroforesterie.
- Section 1.2: tel qu'il est actuellement, la définition de forêt exclut "terres à vocation agricole ou urbaine prédominante". Néanmoins, étant donné que quelques-unes des pratiques prévues dans le PI/PIF ont un élément associé à l'agriculture (par exemple l'arboriculture et l'agroforesterie), la définition semble un peu étroite. Suggère de la qualifier pour mieux décrire le but de la définition et de souligner les nuances dans le traitement des ressources forestières productives, en cohérence avec la portée large des investissements prévus dans le plan d'investissement.
- Section 6.1.1: Prière d'élaborer le processus d'identifier, de présélectionner et de concevoir les projets avancés dans la section 6.
- Section 6.3.3.2: Suggère d'indiquer l'existence des autres mécanismes de finance semblables, dans la Tunisie ou dans autres plans d'investissement.
- Section 5.1.1.3: veuillez mentionner le projet ClimADAPT de la BERD en Tajikistan qui vise à financer des mesures d'adaptation sur des terres agricoles à travers des intermédiaires financiers.
- Section 6.3.3.2 et Annexe 1, Projet 2, Section I: afin de mieux comprendre le mécanisme de finance proposé nous accueillons une indication des sources de finance potentielles et existantes pour les propriétaires des terres privées (par exemples les banques agricoles), outre des PSE.
- Section 6.2.4, 6.3.4, 6.4.4 and Annexe 1, Projets 1,2,3, Section I: fournir plus de détail sur la méthodologie de calculer le budget pour chaque projet afin d'améliorer la transparence des estimations des coûts.
- Annexe 1, Projet 2, Section A: enlever la BERD de la liste des partenaires techniques et financiers.
- Annexe 1, Projet 2, Section A: enlever la BERD du tableau des bailleurs de fonds.
- Annexe 2, sous-titre 'secteur privé': suggère de souligner que, en cohérence avec les buts du PIF, le secteur privé a un rôle important de jouer en mobilisant de finance pour réaliser, d'une manière durable, les buts du plan d'investissement. Il convient de noter le développement du "private sector set aside" du PIF et de poursuivre les discussions sur tel que initiatives pour encourager la participation du secteur privé dans la mise en œuvre du plan d'investissement. L'agroforesterie, l'arboriculture, le tourisme et les utilisateurs des services écosystèmes, tel que l'approvisionnement en eau, ont tous la capacité d'attirer l'investissement privé et en même temps de contribuer aux buts du plan.

SUR LA R-PP

- Para 57: la version anglaise indique "six thematic working groups" au lieu de quatre
- Para 85: une élaboration brève de la méthodologie d'estimer les émissions de gaz à effet de serre en raison de la dégradation sera utile ici, étant donné sa contribution assez large à l'inventaire nationale des émissions
- Para 94: il n'est pas clair comment les performances a été mesurés dans le tableau 11. Suggère de fournir une explication de la base pour mesurer la performance, car les figures sont très précises et ça implique une genre de méthodologie sous-jacente qui n'est pas clair en lisant le tableau
- Para 151: il existe des bienfaits évidents de se servir du mécanisme financier prévu sous le projet 2 du PIF comme système pilote de financement REDD+. Cependant il n'est pas clair pourquoi le mécanisme de financement de projet 2 est le mécanisme le plus adapté de déployer comme un pilote REDD+, comparé aux autres mécanismes potentiels. La logique de pourquoi c'est le mécanisme le plus adapté et quels autres mécanismes ont été évalués serait bienvenue, en prenant compte tous critères pour sélectionner un mécanisme de financement de REDD+ (par exemple de s'attaquer les moteurs de déforestation, le potentiel de réduction des émissions de GES, la réalisation des co-bénéfices, l'extensibilité)
- Para 194: plus de renseignements sur comment les superficies arboricoles productifs sont traitées par la comptabilité REDD+ serait utile, étant donné leur contribution significatif aux puits nationaux de carbones tel que déclaré dans sa dernière communication à la CCNUCC.

COMMENTAIRES DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE

COMMENTAIRES ET SUGGESTIONS AU SUJET DU R-PP TUNISIE

- Malgré certains éléments d'explication (voir §10-18), une certaine confusion subsiste au sujet des rapports fonctionnels entre R-PP, REDD+ et PIF. Ainsi, l'argumentation générale pourrait être davantage clarifiée et développée - y compris par le biais d'un diagramme ou représentation graphique (*flow chart*) qui identifierait mieux, dans le temps, différentes interactions (en complétant d'une certaine manière la Figure 1 de page 11 relative au montage institutionnel).
- Concernant les interactions entre les niveaux national et régional, il est mentionné le fait que « *la priorité du pays est tout d'abord d'initier tous les processus requis au niveau national... avant d'étendre la mise en place aux niveaux régional et local* » et que « *[p]ar conséquent, à ce stade aucun arrangement institutionnel additionnel spécifique n'est prévu aux niveaux régional et local* ». Ce jugement paraît cependant quelque peu contestable, dans la mesure où une architecture régionale quoique simplifiée, pourrait fortement contribuer, déjà à ce stade de préparation, à mieux envisager les caractéristiques de la REDD+.
 - Il est envisagé que « *[l]a CN coordonnera et supervisera les activités de préparation pour la REDD+ menées par les organismes gouvernementaux* », avec la mise en place de groupes de travail ayant des tâches spécifiques (identifiées et décrites dans les § 38-39, par exemple). Cependant, il est regrettable que ce processus soit envisagé sans aucune forme de participation du niveau régional.
 - Le Tableau 3 sur la cartographie des acteurs et parties prenantes REDD+ répertorie des structures régionales comme le CRDA (et aussi des projets opérant au niveau régional), sans cependant leur attribuer un rôle précis au cours de l'importante phase de préparation.
 - Par ailleurs, il y a certaines contradictions, dans la mesure où on affirme d'une part que les CRDA, l'OTEDD, les CL, l'ANME, l'APAL, la CPF, l'OTC et le TI « *sont des acteurs secondaires* », mais on souligne d'autre part qu'il « *faudra donc s'assurer de leur implication réelle* » pour « *améliorer et accélérer le processus REDD+* ».
 - Au niveau des consultations sur le processus REDD+, un ensemble d'activités sont envisagées (y compris la tenue d'un atelier national), avec le lancement d'initiatives, la mise en place de groupes de travail, etc. Cependant, malgré l'affirmation que ces groupes de travail sont en principe « *ouverts aux représentants de toutes les parties prenantes* », on ne voit pas bien l'implication des bases régionales.
 - Les parties prenantes régionales ne sont mentionnées que lors des ateliers de validation qui sont organisés, mais cela intervient, comme on le rappelle spécifiquement, « *à la fin d'un processus spécifique lié à la REDD+* ».
- Contrairement au contexte environnemental, le contexte social général n'est mentionné que d'une manière très générale dans le document. Le Tableau 7 (page 30) évoque les rapports des populations avec l'administration, pauvreté, la situation foncière complexe ou les systèmes sociétaux traditionnels déstructurés. Ailleurs, on rappelle aussi l'inadéquation de la législation actuelle avec le contexte socio-économique (§117 ou la faiblesse de la gouvernance forestière et pastorale et son inadéquation avec les réalités socio-économiques mettent en évidence la nécessité d'une véritable réforme du contexte réglementaire et institutionnel (§119). Mais à part cela, le document ne fournit aucun éléments susceptible de mieux comprendre les modes et moyens d'existence (*livelihoods*) des populations forestières tunisiennes, les structures de base de leur organisation sociale, les formes d'habitat ou les modèles résidentiels, comme non plus leurs principales vulnérabilités ou leur savoir-faire et leurs pratiques traditionnelles. Il ne s'agit aucunement d'une présentation détaillée de tout cela (qui serait en dehors des objectifs proprement dits d'un R-PP), mais tout au moins la présentation de certaines dimensions sociales connues (sur la base d'une bonne documentation sociologiques et anthropologique existante). Tout cela serait repris et approfondi d'une manière différente dans les évaluations des sauvegardes sociales et l'analyse des risques sociaux.
- Les implications réelles du processus de déconcentration et de décentralisation actuellement en cours en Tunisie (qui est par ailleurs présenté dans les §104-107) ne semblent pas être pris suffisamment en compte. On ne semble pas tirer aucune leçon de cette « *logique verticale* », qui est pourtant stigmatisée ailleurs et qui affecte actuellement toutes les décisions (§108).
- Les mécanismes de règlement des conflits ont une grande importance (bien soulignée par le document). Cependant, il est aussi suggérée, sans autre explication, que « *[l]a procédure de doléances sera définie par une loi* » (§61). Il n'est cependant pas évident pourquoi on nécessiterait une loi pour cela. Consultations des parties

prenantes nationales, régionales et locales, retour de l'information, gestion des doléances, etc. sont les piliers incontournables d'une approche globale axée sur les principes généraux de la bonne gouvernance. On n'a pas besoin d'une loi pour définir et mettre en place chacun de ces éléments, dans la mesure où ces principes sont constitutifs même de l'approche. Ainsi, si la mention d'une loi semble en principe un moyen destiné à mieux mettre en exergue les modalités de gestion des doléances, en fait cela finit par les fragiliser.

- La description du Projet 1 (§131) devra être revue et mise à jour.

On renvoie au PI/PIF pour davantage plus de détails concernant les trois projets (§130). Cependant, il serait opportun, pour chacun de ces projets, d'identifier d'ores et déjà les principaux aspects concernant la réduction des émissions de la REDD+.

COMMENTAIRES ET SUGGESTIONS AU SUJET DU PI-PIF TUNISIE

CRITERIA	REMARKS
1. Climate change mitigation potential	<p>The argument related to climate change-related measures is generally well developed, with a comprehensive presentation of the different activities that can lead to GHG emissions and the improvement of forests and pasture carbon stocks in Tunisia.</p> <p>However the three proposed investment projects do not entirely reflect the key transversal and accompanying actions (such as management plans, co-managements systems, fight against fires, reforestation, introduction of adapted species, agricultural practices in areas surround forest areas, domestic energy strategy, as well as improvement of knowledge base, and awareness initiatives, etc.). There are ways for the FIP to better promote, within the framework of the proposed projects, more pro-active ways of reducing deforestation and forest degradation.</p>
2. Consistency with FIP objectives and principles	<p>Being the first Mediterranean country admitted to FIP process, Tunisia represent a unique case to adjust FIP approach to a Mediterranean arid climate, providing a special contribution to FIP principles. This specificity is well underlined in the FIP Tunisia.</p>
3. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.	<p>In terms of forest and rangeland degradation, the document identifies a range of key direct drivers (such as clearings, illicit wood removal, overgrazing, land use conversion, overgrazing and over-exploitation of rangelands) and indirect drivers (institutions, legal/land tenure, social conditions, etc.).</p> <p>However, there is a qualitative gap between the elements of the analysis and the proposed measures aimed at addressing these drivers. The proposed investment projects could be more explicit in terms of combatting perverse incentives and better ensure a holistic and inclusive national approach to REDD.</p>
4. Inclusive processes and participation of all important stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities.	<p>The FIP Tunisia is the result of large consultations. It correctly underlines the fact that protection and preservation of the forest and pastoral resources can only be guaranteed with the participation of local populations through a variety of consultations (for example, it stresses the importance of creating or strengthening Common Interest Forest Associations). The analysis correctly stresses the fact that the rural populations and the private sector are little involved in the forest resources management and that there is therefore the need for the development and implementation of a co-management system (that would involve more the private sector and the populations, including the development of pastoral and forest products economic sectors).</p> <p>However, FIP-related investment projects should more directly and adequately reflect this approach, in line with national sustainable development plans.</p>
5. Demonstration impact	<p>This topic is developed in a quite unsatisfactory manner in section 6.6. However, its importance would need, beyond the case of the three individual investment projects, a more comprehensive argumentation on the ways transformational change can be achieved through a number of realistic policy-oriented, financial, institutional and administrative measures.</p>

6. Forest-related governance	<p>The FIP Tunisia correctly stresses the need for greater links between sub-sectoral strategies to foster harmonization and coherence.</p> <p>However, its argumentation, at some extent, is very general (see §167). The development of lessons learned (presented in Section 5.2) would need more thinking about how to capitalize on them for more inclusive and effective improvements in governance and enhancement of law enforcement in other environmental sectors.</p> <p>The FIP identifies a number of indicators for forest and pastoral governance in order to address the strengthening of the regulatory and institutional frameworks. However, it would also be important to integrate other key dimension of environmental governance, particularly those related to transparency, accountability (including vertical top-down accountability) and degree of participation / inclusiveness of stakeholders. These indicators should be integrated into performance assessments to ensure measurable outcomes.</p>
7. Safeguarding the integrity of natural forests.	<p>The document addresses in a satisfactory manner the general principles concerning safeguarding natural forests and not supporting their conversion, deforestation or degradation, and the like.</p> <p>However, the argument that “<i>the integrity of Tunisian protected areas is not highly threatened</i>” (see §23) could be disputed, given the importance of inadequate management methods, lack of governance, and the like.</p>
8. Partnership with private sector.	<p>The importance of the involvement of the private sector is well highlighted in the document, together with the need for an improved dialogue between national institutions, the private sector, local communities and civil society.</p> <p>However, more indications would be necessary on how to concretely boost investments and leverage resources from the private sector.</p>
9. Economic and financial viability	<p>Economic and financial viability is not adequately addressed. It is imperative for REDD – on a medium and longer term – to be designed as financially profitable models (without external subsidies).</p> <p>The need of innovative and sustainable financial resource is clearly underlined, however the innovation aspects of the financial are not sufficiently developed.</p>
10. Capacity building	<p>Capacity-building of local and national institutions is well developed in the FIP.</p>

COMMENTAIRES DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT SUR LE PI/PIF

Commentaires d'ordre Général :

La version 3 reçue en date du 05/08/2016, a gagné certes sur la qualité de l'editing et sur la présentation générale, mais au niveau du contenu les soucis et observations formulés par les MDBs et l'ensemble des acteurs et partenaires du secteur forestier en Tunisie n'ont pas été traités d'une manière satisfaisante et harmonieuse. Nous notons que la complémentarité entre le REDD+ et le PI/PIF proposé n'est pas bien établie et que la justification des trois projets prioritaires du PI, surtout les projets 2 et 3 n'est pas bien démontrée. Les projets 2 et 3 proposés dans le cadre du PI ne sont pas en alignement avec les orientations et les choix établis par les autorités Tunisiennes dans le cadre du plan quinquennal de développement 2016/2020.

Commentaires sur la Forme du rapport :

- Avec plus que 127 pages le document reste toujours volumineux et un effort de synthèse est souhaité en vue de réduire le nombre des pages.
- Compléter les informations manquantes (surlignées en jaune)

Commentaires sur le texte du rapport (voir commentaires en mode suivi):

- Les commentaires et les observations des MDBs, des acteurs et partenaires techniques et financiers sur la 1ère et la 2ème version du PI n'ont pas été bien totalement pris en compte dans la préparation de la version 3. (A titre d'exemple les partenaires techniques et financiers ont signalés au cours de la 1ère mission conjointe les duplications des projets proposés avec des projets en cours de préparation au niveau du Ministère de l'Agriculture. Aucune amélioration n'a été constatée au niveau de cette version 3 pour éviter cette duplication. De même la mission recommandé d'approfondir le processus en cours de décentralisation et de déconcentration et analyser dans quelle mesure il prend en compte la gestion décentralisée des ressources naturelles, la version 3 ne réponds toujours pas d'une manière satisfaisante a cette préoccupation.
- l'aide-mémoire de la 1ère mission conjointe de Juin 2016 a proposé l'amélioration du rapport PI par rapport à certaines thématiques (voir ci-dessous) que nous jugeons que la réponse de la version 3 n'est toujours pas satisfaisante :
 - ✓ *Biodiversité et autres services écologiques*
 - ✓ *Genre et groupes Vulnérables*
 - ✓ *Capacité de séquestration et arboriculture*
 - ✓ *Energie :*
 - ✓ *Valeur récréative des forêts :*
 - ✓ *leçons apprises des opérations GRN antérieures*
- ✓ *Mettre le PI/PIF en cohérence avec les orientations stratégiques 2016-2020 de la Tunisie*
- ✓ *Interaction entre forêts, captages d'eau et sédimentation/érosion.*
- Concernant le choix des projets et surtout pour les deux projets 2 et 3, qui a été contesté par l'ensemble des partenaires au cours de la mission conjointe de juin 2016, nous estimons qu'un réaménagement interne de ces projets est nécessaire pour les aligner avec les priorités de la Tunisie exprimées par les orientations et les opérations retenues pour financement dans le cadre du plan de développement quinquennal de la Tunisie 2016/2021 .
- La question de décentralisation n'a pas été suffisamment abordée surtout dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des trois projets qui seront exécutés dans les différentes régions du pays mais toujours avec une organisation centrale !
- L'analyse sur les facteurs de déforestation montre que la tendance est croissante pour le défrichement pour les besoins agricoles et pour l'urbanisme, ceci pourra être attribué aux besoins de la croissance démographique enregistrée et ce phénomène s'accroît de plus en plus et en risque d'enregistrer une demande plus importante au cours des prochaines décennies pour élargir les superficies agricoles au détriment des terres forestières, qu'elle attitude faut-il tenir pour faire face à cette situation dans les prochaines années ?

Annexe no.2 : Commentaires de l'expert indépendant

Independent Review of the Forest Investment Plan of Tunisia

PART I: Setting the context (from the reviewers overall understanding of the FIP document)

Tunisia is the first country in North Africa and the Middle East to benefit from FIP support¹, and provides an important example of a country where climate change mitigation and climate resilience go hand in hand. Tunisia is largely “forest poor”, with forests concentrated in the high rainfall areas in the north and North West of the country and covering only 5 percent of the territory (definitions vary). However rangelands are more widespread, covering 27 percent of the land area and are also a source of rural livelihoods and carbon sequestration, while both forests and rangelands are key to broader watershed management (Tunisia is water-scarce). Tunisia, together with the North Africa and Middle East region more broadly, is one of the regions most affected by climate change, with higher temperatures, more periods of extreme heat and more erratic rainfall. REDD actions will help to control erosion and conserve soil moisture and fertility, increasing climate resilience, while also reducing the country’s carbon footprint; the two benefits go hand in hand.

Tunisia recently underwent a democratic revolution, and the FIP needs to be understood within this context. While there has been some economic disruption and slowdown, the new government is now committed to making institutions more accountable to people, to jobs and inclusive growth, to more participatory approaches and to more balanced regional development, and decentralization processes are ongoing. Forest and natural resource strategies and policies have been revised and are undergoing further review and revision. The FIP provides a real opportunity for the CIF to contribute to these processes.

Tunisia is also a middle income country with relatively high levels of literacy and well developed institutions. Although there are income and regional income disparities, there is relatively little extreme poverty, and Tunisia is well advanced in its “demographic transition” with average family size of two children² and urbanization rates of 67 percent. Rural populations have an older demographic than urban. There are no official statistics on poverty trends after 2010, but World Bank staff projections suggest that poverty incidence declined from 7.6 percent in 2013 to 7.1 percent in 2015 using the 2011 PPP US\$ 3.1 per day poverty line³. The current FIP draft (paras 44-46) may need to be revisited in this context, since it suggests that 26 percent of the Tunisian population lives below a poverty line of US\$ 1.6 per day, compared with over 30 percent in forested areas. The broader point, however, that employment opportunities are lower in the forest and rangeland areas than in the more urbanized north- east and east of the country, certainly holds true.

The FIP, within this context, appropriately emphasizes economic, environmental and social development linkages. Economically, by improved use of agro-silvo-pastoral products, it aims to increase revenues from forests and reduce poverty for local communities; environmentally, by better protection, restoration and management of forests and rangelands it would reinforce all the ecosystem services provided by forests and rangelands (protection of soil and water resources, carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation, preservation of biodiversity); and socially, by more inclusive natural resources management and involvement of the local population and private sector, it would aim to reduce disparities (regional, men/women, youth) and lead to a more equitable sharing of benefits and voice in decision making.

It should be emphasized that the CIF has so far financed only preparation of the FIP; there are no CIF funds to support investment. The FIP needs therefore to be seen as a framework for bringing about consensus for policy change and for attracting the enhanced investments that help achieve the triple win of being good for forests, good for development and good for the climate. In this context the process of FIP preparation, bringing together government departments, multilateral development banks, the private sector and local communities in client countries is important. In Tunisia government to date has been the principle source of investment in natural resource management, providing 80 percent or more of funding between 2002 and 2011 (figure 6). This is likely to remain the case. Therefore, even with enhanced private sector and multilateral/bilateral/climate investments, the FIP needs to be consistent with

¹ At present funding has been provided only for preparation of the FIP; there are no commitments from the CIF for implementation

² The current draft states that over 60 percent of the population is between the ages of 15 and 24.. this may be a typo for “under 24”.

³ World Bank Tunisia country overview website

national priorities and planning processes. Given also that additional funding sources have not been firmly identified, detailed project preparation may be premature at this stage.

Overall objective of the FIP IP

The stated objective is to increase carbon sequestration and enhance the production, improved use and value of the goods and socio-economic and environmental services of the agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes⁴. There are three specific objectives:

- Strengthening the governance of the forest and pastoral sector;
- Optimize protection, carbon sequestration and the economic valuation of forest landscapes;
- Improve productivity, economic development and the sustainable management of rangelands.

The FIP is closely linked with the broader strategic objectives of Tunisia, regarding green growth, sustainable development, forest, rangeland and agricultural development, economic development and balanced regional development.

While objective 1 is cross-cutting, investment projects 1 and 2 are linked to specific objective 2, and project 3 to specific objective 3. FIP also includes an analysis of the current state of forest and rangeland management, of institutional/regulatory strengths and weaknesses, and of broader sustainable development strategies.

Project 1 integrated management of landscapes in the least developed regions in Tunisia

The project will focus on the agro-silvo-pastoral landscape units dominated by the Cork oak

Forest (North-West Tunisia), the pine forest of Aleppo Pine (governorate of Siliana and Kasserine) or alfatieres lands (governorates of Kasserine and Sidi Bouzid). It will support joint-management with communities, integrated at landscape scale, and largely on state land. It will also include agro-silvo-pastoral products value chain development, as well as enabling and cross-sectoral activities at national scale, to remove obstacles to the sustainable management of forests and rangelands. For site specific activities ten sites totaling 100,000 ha and covering 6 governorates have been selected based on agreed criteria. It supports:

- (i) Improved management of agro-silvo-pastoral landscapes through support to a) territorial development planning, using participatory, multi-sectoral approaches and supporting also a national plan for afforestation; (b) implementation of landscape management plans, including support to local stakeholders in sustainable agriculture, forest management and regeneration, public-private partnerships for national parks or nursery privatization;
- (ii) Development of agro-silvo-pastoral value chains through (a) capacity building of national institutions and entrepreneurs, including to business support centres and MSMEs in business development and preparation of proposals to submit to the Fund of Productivity and Innovation (FPI) (b) creation of the FPI, which will include two windows aimed at; companies and producers, and providers of specialized services
- (iii) Strengthening the institutional and legal framework for natural resource management, including land rights and access to land, capacity building support to the restructuring of the MARHP (Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries) and the CRDA (Regional Commissions for Agricultural Development) in line with the 2014-23 Sustainable Development Plan, with a special focus on decentralized administration and the Rangelands management organization
- (iv) Improved knowledge and monitoring through support to (a) a new forest inventory and (b) development of a forest and rangelands monitoring system, to be compatible with the MRV system developed as part of REDD +
- (v) Project management

Project costs are estimated at US\$ 96 million. Estimates of carbon sequestration/reduced emissions would be made as landscape management plans are prepared.

⁴ This is the wording in the main text, and links to specific objectives. The current wording in the summary is a little different and may need to be revised for consistency

Project 2: Investment for the restoration and improved use and value of private degraded land

Project n°2 will be developed on degraded private land in Northwestern and Northeastern Tunisian, with an incentive approach to encourage owners to invest in forestry, arboriculture, or agroforestry, based on the design of an innovative and attractive funding mechanism. The focus will be on implementation of a funding mechanism that will promote investment on degraded private land. It includes four components:

- (i) Awareness raising among private owners, including on (a) the economic gains associated with improved land management and (b) communication of project activities
- (ii) Establishment of an innovative funding mechanism to promote investment in sustainable management of degraded private land, including piloting of a PES (payment for environmental services) mechanism. The project would establish two separate funds, and the project would need to develop cooperation agreements between private land owners, the Forest Administration and a funding agency such as the Caisse des Depots. The fund could eventually support funding of REDD + activities; and (b) support to land owners to prepare funding applications
- (iii) Support for investments developed under component 2, including (a) Forest Plantations, domestication of medicinal and aromatic plants and agroforestry; (b) Arboriculture and Agroecology; and (c) Strengthening the capacity of private owners
- (iv) Management, monitoring and evaluation, including development of a MRV compatible system for monitoring GHG sequestration and emissions.

Project costs are estimated at US\$ 34 million. The project description also provides an estimate of the carbon likely to be sequestered over the project life and beyond, depending on assumptions on the type of investments.

Project 3: Sustainable management of Tunisian collective rangelands

The project will focus on the large expanses of collective steppe rangelands of Central and Southern Tunisia , in the governorates of Gabès, Gafsa and Tozeur. It aims to improve the resilience and the conservation of the rangelands in order to enhance environmental services and economic opportunities for the local populations, sequester carbon stock in the rangelands and fight against desertification. Target areas will be selected within the 1 million ha of rangelands which cover these areas. The project would build on the ongoing Prodesud project (program for agro-pastoral development and promotion of local initiatives in SE Tunisia supported by IFAD), and would support

- (i) Revisions to the Pastoral Code, including revision of implementing texts, capacity building and awareness raising among the local populations. The activity would be carried out in close coordination with proposed revisions to the Forest Code.
- (ii) Agro-pastoral development of collective rangelands including (a) participatory sustainable development of pilot territorial units; (b) investments in improving the resilience and productivity of these rangelands, including set-aside areas for regeneration, production of improved planting material and rangeland plantings; (c) agricultural productivity enhancements and (d) building on Prodesud and Prodesul, development of pastoral value chains in Medouine and Tatouine governorates through support to development of investment proposals and micro-credit
- (iii) Management and monitoring.

Project costs are estimated at US\$ 28 million and broad estimates are made for likely biomass carbon sequestration, though not for increased soil carbon.

The project descriptions do not include a discussion of implementation responsibilities, either for the projects a whole or by component.

Part II: General criteria: The investment plan complies with the general criteria indicated in the ToRs ⁵

⁵ Each criterion is assessed in 3 colors: green = met the criteria; yellow = need for some additional work; red = did not meet the criteria yet.

<i>A. Country capacity to implement the plan</i>	yellow
<p>The FIP includes a thorough institutional assessment. It stresses that while institutions, planning and budget processes are relatively well established in Tunisia, and while the inclusion of agriculture, water resources, fishing, forestry and rangelands under one Ministry provides opportunities for coherence at national level, there are a number of constraints. These include poor inter-departmental coordination, misalignment of planning and budgeting processes, weaknesses at decentralized level, some inconsistencies in legislation, and, despite recent improvements, a long tradition of lack of participatory development and accountability to citizens. Furthermore, data on forest and rangeland area and on carbon sequestration/emissions from vegetation and soils are poor.</p> <p>While emphasizing that institutional transformation is a long term process, the FIP includes a number of measures to address these weaknesses, including support for revisions to regulations and improved coordination between departments, a focus on decentralized, participatory approaches, and capacity building. It also supports a new forest inventory and improved approaches to monitoring, including establishment of MRV systems compatible with REDD+.</p> <p>Project implementation arrangements are not explicitly described, either at local or at central or private sector level. While it would be premature at this stage to describe implementation and fiduciary modalities in detail, this question could usefully be addressed in a few lines; the FIP investments need to have “champions” and need also to be “implementable” within national contexts (this is the main reason for the “yellow” rating).</p> <p>A further question concerns the proposals for the Productivity and Innovation Funds. Again while detail is premature, It would be helpful to provide more explanation about previous experience with these, links with existing financial instruments, and, if funding is secured and as programs are prepared, to gain an understanding of how the funds proposed under the different operations would link together.</p>	

<i>B. Developed on the basis of sound technical assessments</i>	yellow
<p>The FIP includes a useful analysis of the current status of forests and rangelands, their role in providing both livelihood and regulatory services, and it identifies key information gaps and geographical/climate, institutional, regulatory, social and economic constraints to sustainable management. FIP programs are developed within this context, interventions are appropriately prioritized and targeted geographically (in the more forested areas of the north with forest and agro-silvi-pastoral landscapes, and in the rangelands of the south respectively .. see description summary above). There are a few areas which may need clarification, and which in turn may feed into program design. Most of these could be addressed early in preparation but they do also have implications for broader FIP priorities.</p> <p><i>Olives and fruit trees:</i> by far the greatest source of woody biomass carbon sequestration appears to be from olive trees (see draft REDD RPP: out of a total of 4.1 million metric tons (mmt) per year, 2.45 mmt are produced from olive plantations, compared with 0.6 mmt from forests and 0.69 mmt from rangelands). Olives also provide employment opportunities for local populations and olive plantings are regarded as a means of securing rights to land use. Support for conversion of cereal/grazing land to olives and other fruit trees formed part of a GEF-supported climate resilience project in Morocco. While recognizing that a “granular” approach is needed, and that olives may not be suited to some environments, a closer examination of the role of arboriculture would be helpful. <i>It would be helpful for the FIP to consider providing explicit support for arboriculture, including more productive olives plantings/regeneration where appropriate as part of agri-silvo-pastoral landscape restoration.</i></p> <p><i>Woody biomass for energy:</i> The background section to the FIP mentions that unsustainable use and conversion to agriculture are the main contributors to carbon emissions in the forest and rangelands sector. Use of woody biomass for energy (primarily heating in the hilly north) is not considered a major factor and is not quantified. The FIP does not discuss specific programs to support more sustainable use of wood energy. Yet the summary of the REDD readiness proposal states that use of fuelwood is the major source of GHG emissions (3.2 million tCO₂ per year, compared with other wood uses of 400,000 tCO₂per year). <i>It would be useful for the FIP to assess the potential of more sustainable use of fuel-wood, both by better forest management, improved charcoal conversion and/or improved stoves, and if appropriate to provide support for this.</i></p>	

Livestock management: The FIP provides support for improved rangeland and pasture management and enhanced productivity (mostly in project 3). Yet there is little discussion of (necessary) complementary programs to manage herd size or to increase livestock productivity. (In India for example improved milk productivity from existing herds would play a major role in GHG emission reduction). There is also the question of possible planned large-scale private sector investments in rangeland and herd development, whose impacts on sustainable landscape management and poverty reduction/job creation could be positive or negative, depending on how they are managed. *It would be helpful for the FIP to discuss complementary programs, ongoing and planned, in this area, since improved pasture management alone may risk leading to increased herd size, and without better productivity measures would have impact below potential.*

Impact of urbanization/coastal developments and amenity values of forests: There is relatively little discussion of either at present. *It would be helpful to understand the significance, threats, opportunities and management challenges posed by urban development, especially on coastal forests.*

Productivity and Innovation Fund: Both projects 1 and 2 include proposals for a financial instrument. *It would be helpful to provide some insights into previous experience with such instruments in the rural development sectors.* There are also proposals for a pilot PES mechanism under project 2. While piloting such an instrument makes sense, there need to be “willing buyers” (sometimes water utilities as is the case in Costa Rica) as well as “willing sellers” and quantification mechanisms. It will be useful to establish whether the environment is favourable yet for such arrangements.

Socio-demographic dynamics: At present there is little detail on the socio-demographic dynamics of the potential beneficiary populations, although there have been natural resource development programs in both project areas. (Projects 1 and 2 operate in similar areas). There is also little detail on the specific issues facing women and young people. *It would be useful early on in project preparation to build on information from existing operations to gain more insight into these, as well as to undertake area-specific social assessments⁶.*

Area focus: Projects 1 and 2 operate in similar areas though the focus of project 2 is on privately owned land and associated landscapes and value chains. While the design is different, it would be helpful for the documentation to provide some more insights into the rationale for having two separate operations. (This reviewer supports the separation in the interests of “implementability”).

The broader question behind this concerns the link between the context and analysis on the one hand, and the selection of the individual projects on the other. If “champions”(possible funding sources) have been identified for the investments, it would be helpful to name them. If they have not, it would be helpful (a) to consider how some of the areas mentioned above (ie wood energy, livestock management, arboriculture and olives, coastal developments and forest amenity values, specifically) might fit into a broader FIP; and (b) to consider prioritization/sequencing of activities. (The area-specific approach of the proposed operations is a strength in this context, since size can be adapted to the level of funding available. It needs to be emphasized more broadly, also, that experience indicates that support for policy/regulatory reform without accompanying investments is often not very effective. Effective policy reform generally needs, in addition to regulations, economic incentives/other measures and social marketing).

<i>C. Demonstrates how it will initiate transformative impact</i>	green
<p>The FIP seeks to address key constraints in three major areas. It (i) focuses on participatory approaches to sustainable landscape development (all 3 projects) and seeks (ii) to involve private sector operators and develop value chains (projects 2 and 3). It also supports (iii) important institutional reforms at central and local level, and seeks to establish rigorous data collection and monitoring arrangements (especially project 1 but all 3 projects). It is well grounded in government’ broader efforts to transform government, create job opportunities and recognize that sustainably managed landscapes can be a source of growth. It is the first FIP in North Africa and</p>	

⁶ This would be a separate exercise from any social safeguards review and would be broader, guiding program design

illustrates well the inter-connections between climate resilience and climate change mitigation. (However it does not address some of the stress factors identified .. see section B).

<i>D. Prioritization of investments, lessons learned, M&E, links to the results framework</i>	Green (premature)
<p>Investments are prioritized and related to key constraints and opportunities (see table 15 pages 87) though there are some gaps (see section B above).</p> <p>The FIP summarizes lessons learnt from previous NRM operations in both the north and the south; these have also involved participation and lessons will certainly inform FIP project detailed design.</p> <p>FIP includes support for a new forest inventory and establishment of forest/pastoral landscape monitoring systems which would be consistent with MRV under REDD+.</p> <p>The FIP includes estimated costs and a breakdown by component.</p> <p>Detailed project monitoring and results framework mechanisms would be developed in the course of detailed FIP project preparation.</p>	

<i>E. Stakeholder consultation and stakeholder engagement</i>	Green
<p>The FIP envisages use of participatory mechanisms during implementation, involving not only local land users and local farmer associations but also local government organisms, private sector operators, voluntary organizations (which are less well developed in Tunisia and in some country).</p> <p>FIP design has involved widespread consultations with government, private sector, civil society and development partners. It has not yet involved detailed stakeholder consultation with local communities. It should be noted, however, that funding has not yet been secured so there are issues with raising expectations.</p> <p><i>The FIP could elaborate further the progress that has been made already with decentralization and strengthening local accountability to citizens, since decentralized or deconcentrated organizations will play a key role in FIP implementation.</i></p>	

<i>F. Social and environmental issues, including gender</i>	yellow
<p>The FIP includes a thorough discussion of the natural resource management issues facing Tunisia, and provides a useful institutional as well as technical perspective. The emphasis on linkages between NRM, economic and employment opportunities, policy constraints, climate resilience and climate change mitigation is strong</p> <p><i>As mentioned above in the technical assessment, during individual FIP program design there will need to be more "granularity" regarding social assessment and design of programs to address specific challenges. At present the FIP document mentions that populations in the project area are poorer than elsewhere in the country, have an older demographic and that young people face particular challenges, and that programs need to be designed in order to increase opportunity and voice for them (see para 184). But at present there are few specifics regarding program design adapted to either gender or youth issues, and little on any specific characteristics populations in the different project regions may have.</i></p>	

<i>G. New investments or funding additional to on-going/planned MDB investments</i>	green
<p>Over the last 50 years most funding of NRM programs has come from the Tunisian budget and this is likely to continue to be the case, though the objective is to increase private sector funding. No investment funding is presently committed from the FIP. The FIP document discusses ongoing MDB and bilateral programs. While</p>	

recognizing that a major focus of the Country Partnership strategy is job creation, a proposed World Bank participatory landscape management project, for example, has been identified within the government strategic and FIP framework and would likely include many of the features of project 1. Project 3 builds on an IFAD supported project for agro-pastoral development in the south east of the country. And there are some similarities between project 2 and a possible operation under preparation for AFD support.

If investments have been identified in relation to possible funding sources, it may be helpful to say this, as well as to explain how the FIP process has brought value added to these. Project 2 covers broadly the same area as project 1 though it addresses privately owned land. It would be helpful to provide a clearer rationale as to why there are two separate operations (it may relate to likely availability of funding).

<i>H. Institutional arrangements and coordination</i>	green
The FIP document includes a strong institutional and legal analysis and identifies clearly strengths and weaknesses. It aims to support increased collaboration and coordination between different government agencies, and between technical and financial partners. It emphasizes the challenges (linked in part to competition for budget), but highlights improved collaboration in recent years. A Joint Steering Committee is proposed to support coordination at central level, and at local level program is anchored in the CDRAs (Regional commissions for agricultural development). The document is quite realistic about the challenges, however.	

<i>I. Poverty reduction</i>	green
The FIP program targets regions with higher levels of poverty than the average, and rural populations within these regions. By supporting improved landscape management, productivity and value chain development, it aims to increase and diversify economic opportunities in the program areas, contributing to poverty reduction. Project-specific poverty targeting measures, if appropriate, would be developed during project preparation.	

<i>J. Cost effectiveness of proposed investments</i>	Green (premature)
At present it is too early to assess cost effectiveness. This would require more detailed project preparation and economic/environmental analysis. Project 2 and 3 include estimates of sequestered carbon from project activities; one feature, especially in the drier areas of Tunisia (project 3) is the importance of soil carbon as opposed to above-soil carbon. The FIP emphasizes however co-benefits in terms of climate resilience and economic and social benefits.	

Part III: Compliance with the investment criteria of FIP

Comment on whether the investment plan complies with the criteria specific for FIP (see TORs).

- (1) Complies with the principles, objectives and criteria of the FIP as specified in the design documents and programming modalities.

FIP principles:	
<i>In addition to the Governance Framework of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), the principles (i) to (vi) apply.</i>	
<i>(i) National ownership and national strategies</i>	green
The FIP is embedded in national strategies (see Box 2 page 65 and the box on page 84, figure 10, and chart on page 86 as well as broader discussions). These include the National Strategy for the Development of Forests and Rangelands (NSDSMFR); <i>a more specific discussion of the links of the FIP with the 2016-20 Development Plan would be welcome</i>	

<i>(ii) Contribution to sustainable development</i>	green
The FIP document has a strong focus on promoting economically, environmentally and socially sustainable development. It emphasizes that the FIP must be seen in the context of co-benefits for local people including climate resilience, as well as of climate change mitigation.	
<i>(iii) Promotion of measurable out-comes and results-based support</i>	Green (premature)
With no firm commitments for funding yet, the projects are not yet prepared in sufficient detail for outcomes to be measured and results frameworks have not yet been prepared. Outcomes have been identified and would include improvements in the regulatory, governance and institutional framework mainstreaming of participatory mechanisms for integrated landscape management and public-private partnerships; establishment of forest and range landscape monitoring mechanisms, improved productivity, vegetation cover and reduced erosion, increased GHG sequestration and reduced erosion; value chain development, and increased job opportunities with a focus on young men and women.	
<i>(iv) Coordination with other REDD efforts</i>	green
<p>A REDD readiness proposal has been prepared and should be submitted for funding by late 2016. Studies are ongoing, supported by different financial and technical partners, on forest and pastoral land, the needs for REDD+ institutional anchorage and for establishment of a forest monitoring system.</p> <p>Draft documents are consistent with the FIP, which could help develop the mechanisms for REDD implementation. The draft REDD + RPP has a detailed discussion of institutional and coordination issues as well as information gaps, measurement issues and inconsistencies, and summarizes also the results of the 2010 GHG inventory. Table 23 of the report summarizes annual woody biomass production at 4.1 million TMS per year of which more than half is from olive trees. <i>Further cross referencing of the RPP readiness proposal and the FIP would be helpful.</i></p>	
<i>(v) Cooperation with other actors and processes</i>	green
Programs supported by the Tunisian government and development partners are summarized. The FIP highlights that there have in the past been some coordination issues, linked in part to competition for budget. It includes proposals for improved coordination, but emphasizes that these will depend on willingness to cooperate as well as on formal structures.	
<i>(vi) Early, integrated and consistent learning efforts</i>	yellow
The FIP discusses transposition and replication potential (within Tunisia and potentially over North Africa more broadly), emphasizing that project activities will enable the checking and modifying of different approaches to sustainable ecosystem management, to institutional and governance strengthening at sub-national level, and to coordination processes. Detailed proposals have not yet been prepared; as project preparation proceeds these will form a key part of project design. <i>It would be helpful at this stage, nevertheless, to provide some more proposals of how the FIP will facilitate learning, both within Tunisia and with other countries.</i>	

FIP Objectives:

Providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts, while taking into account opportunities to help to adapt to the impacts of climate change on forests and to contribute to multiple benefits such as biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and rural livelihoods enhancements.

<i>a) To initiate and facilitate steps towards transformational change in developing countries forest related policies and practices⁷</i>	green
The FIP would support transformational change (e.g. in governance, monitoring and landscape management (project 1); in value chain development and private sector finding mechanisms for small private land-owners (project 2); and in enhanced rangeland management and value chain development (project 3). It must be seen, however, in the context of the broader change that has recently taken place with regard to the democratic revolution; the Tunisian authorities are committed to more participatory and integrated forest, rangeland and agricultural landscape management, more inclusive development and a greener development path. A particular feature of the Tunisia FIP is the link between climate resilience and climate change mitigation in improved landscape management.	
<i>b) To pilot replicable models to generate understanding and learning of the links between the implementation of forest-related investments, policies and measures and long-term emission reductions and conservation, SFM and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries</i>	green
FIP implementation would provide very useful lessons, especially for semi-arid countries, with special focus on the “triple win” of enhanced carbon sequestration/reduced emissions; enhanced climate resilience and restoration of productivity; and increased economic opportunities for local people, as well as in the effectiveness of governance reforms. While recognizing that FIP provides only project outlines, <i>it would be helpful to provide some more details on potential replication processes both inside and outside Tunisia.</i>	
<i>c) To facilitate the leveraging of additional financial resources for REDD, including through a possible UNFCCC forest mechanism, leading to an effective and sustained reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, thereby enhancing the sustainable management of forests</i>	green
FIP lessons in principle could help leverage such financing, promoting interest in landscape restoration and forest regeneration.	
<i>d) To provide valuable experience and feedback in the context of the UNFCCC deliberations on REDD</i>	green
Tunisia FIP experience would be of particular interest in discussions on possible mainstreaming agricultural landscapes into REDD processes, and in on integration of climate change mitigation and climate resilience actions.	

FIP Criteria (FIP design document, additions as per FIP Investment Criteria and financial modalities:	
<i>Identify the theory of Change behind the proposed interventions (projects) identified and how they contribute to the overall programmatic approach. Consider how the IP can also effectively meet criteria set by other funding sources, especially the Green Climate Fund, FCPF and Biocarbon Fund.</i>	
<i>a. Climate change mitigation potential</i>	green
FIP actions under all 3 projects would contribute to increased carbon sequestration/reduced emissions.	
<i>b. Consistency with FIP objectives and principles</i>	green

⁷ This should be done through

- (i) serving as a vehicle to finance investments and related capacity building necessary for the implementation of policies and measures that emerge from inclusive multi-stakeholder REDD planning processes at the national level;
- (ii) strengthening cross-sectoral ownership to scale up implementation of REDD strategies at the national and local levels;
- (iii) addressing key direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- (iv) supporting change of a nature and scope necessary to help significantly shift national forest and land use development paths;
- (v) linking the sustainable management of forests and low carbon development;

The Tunisia FIP is consistent with FIP principles and objectives.	
<i>c. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</i>	yellow
The FIP identifies the main drivers of forest and rangeland management deforestation and degradation, and the draft RPP readiness proposal, if supported, would provide further opportunities for synergy. <i>As mentioned above, there could be more landscape-specific discussion of the role of olive trees (since they are a major source of sequestration and provide income opportunities) and of fuel-wood/cooking energy management (since cutting for fuelwood appears to be a driver of degradation in the north, but if well managed can form part of sustainable forest landscape management). Furthermore discussions of links of FIP actions with improved herd size management and livestock productivity in rangelands would be welcome since these are often linked to overgrazing and decline of rangeland productivity. The significance of coastal urban development would also merit further discussion.</i>	
<i>d. Inclusive processes and participation of all important stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities.</i>	green
The FIP aims to use participatory processes, involving local communities, in elaboration of integrated landscape management plans and in their implementation (all three projects). It also seeks an expanded role for decentralized structures (all projects), for public-private partnerships (especially projects 2 and 3), and improved coordination at central government level (especially project 1).	
<i>e. Demonstrating impact (potential and scale)</i>	green
The FIP, by choosing particular sites in representative landscapes (especially projects 1 and 3), with careful monitoring mechanisms, and the innovative funding mechanism (especially project 2 but also project 3) would provide useful models for scaling up.	
<i>f. Forest-related governance</i>	green
The FIP includes a very thorough assessment of forest governance, including related strategies, legislation and regulations, institutional strengths and weaknesses, including cross-sectoral and central-decentralized coordination, and accountability/participatory issues. Possibly it emphasizes the weaknesses over the strengths, but this may be a matter of nuance.	
<i>g. Safeguarding the integrity of natural forests</i>	green
Tunisia has rather few “undisturbed” forests, and their extent is not described in the FIP (45 percent of Tunisian forests are under 25 years old, an illustration of the extent of reforestation programs over recent decades). However its forests, including those which have been reforested, are largely composed of indigenous species, and it does have important relict forests with high levels of endemism. It has a system of national parks and protected areas which is expanding and whose value is recognized, despite management and institutional constraints. The FIP does not explicitly include activities for protection of undisturbed forests. However its activities, by improving forest landscape productivity using participatory approaches, will help reduce pressure on remaining undisturbed forests. Rural populations are not expanding. <i>Some more explicit discussion of how FIP actions will help protect biodiversity values would be helpful.</i>	
<i>h. Partnership with private sector</i>	yellow
<p>The FIP seeks to integrate the private sector in a number of ways:</p> <p>(i) Under project 1 through Development of agro-sylvi-pastoral value chains through (a) capacity building of national institutions and entrepreneurs, including to business support centres and MSMEs in business development and preparation of proposals to submit to the Fund of Productivity and Innovation (FPI) (b) creation of the FPI, which will include two windows aimed at; companies and producers, and providers of specialized services</p> <p>(ii) Under project 2 through support to private forest land owners and through Establishment of an innovative funding mechanism to promote investment in sustainable management of degraded private land, including</p>	

<p>piloting of a PES (payment for environmental services) mechanism. The project would establish two separate funds, and the project would need to develop cooperation agreements between private land owners, the Forest Administration and a funding agency such as the Caisse des Depots. The fund could eventually support funding of REDD + activities; and (b) support to land owners to prepare funding applications</p> <p>(iii) Support for investments developed under component 2, including (a) Forest Plantations, domestication of medicinal and aromatic plants and agroforestry; (b) Arboriculture and Agroecology; and (c) Strengthening the capacity of private owners</p> <p><i>The challenge moving forward will be to ensure that these proposed initiatives fit together and are transparently managed.</i></p>	
i. Cost effectiveness, incl. economic and financial viability	Green (premature)
<p>It is too early yet to assess cost effectiveness. Once investment funding is committed more detailed project preparation would allow for this. Social and economic benefits as well as broader environmental benefits including watershed protection will be key (in addition to GHG sequestered/emissions avoided).</p>	
j. Capacity building	green
<p>The FIP includes strong capacity building elements under all projects.</p> <p>Project 1 supports participatory territorial development planning and support in implementation; capacity building of local entrepreneurs in value chain development; broader institutional strengthening and restructuring, including of decentralized administrations and the rangelands management organization, and support forest regulatory and land tenure review and reform; as well as improved forest and landscape monitoring compatible with MRV.</p> <p>Project 2 supports capacity building of institutions and entrepreneurs sustainable land management, and support in preparing proposals for an innovative funding mechanism, and piloting of a PES system as well as monitoring compatible with MRV</p> <p>Project 3, in addition to regulatory reforms, builds capacity and awareness raising about these to local populations, and support in improved pastoral management and productivity.</p> <p>A challenge will be to ensure that these capacity building initiatives fit together coherently.</p>	

Additional criteria FIP Investment Criteria and financial modalities:		
k. Implementation potential	yellow	<p>Tunisian institutions are relatively well developed with a strong record of project implementation. While there has been a tradition of top-down implementation recent initiatives, including through development policy lending, have strengthened decentralized and accountable governance, decentralized structures are in place and there is experience with participatory natural resource management.</p> <p><i>The challenge is that the FIP does not currently describe implementation arrangements by project. Details are premature at this stage, but a brief mention of responsible institutions at central/local level would be appropriate.</i></p>
l. Integrating sustainable development (co-benefits).	green	<p>The FIP has a strong emphasis on co-benefits, including economic and social co-benefits, but also broader watershed management, erosion prevention and ecosystems management cobenefits.</p>

		<i>It could usefully be more explicit on the links between FIP actions and climate resilience.</i>
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(2) Assessment towards the FIP results-framework

Results	Indicator	Comments	Score
<i>C1 Reduced pressure on forests</i>	<i>a) Change in hectares (ha) deforested in project/program area</i>	The FIP focuses on broader landscape management, including rangelands and value chain development and uses demand driven, participatory approaches; therefore precise numbers cannot be determined in advance of preparation of detailed landscape management plans. Furthermore “gross” deforestation rates are quite low in Tunisia. Nonetheless the monitoring programs proposed will enable measurement of change in ha of deforestation and loss of rangeland	green
	<i>b) Change in hectares (ha) of forests degraded in project/program area</i>	Degradation is a more serious challenge than deforestation. Similarly, though, the monitoring programs proposed will enable measurement of change in ha of degradation of forest and rangelands	green
	<i>c) tCO2 sequestered / \$ by project/program area</i>	Monitoring systems will be put in place to monitor tCO2 sequestered. In terms of US\$, co-benefits will be especially important: Tunisia was one of the first countries in the Middle east to estimate the economic costs of broader environmental degradation and is now committed to a green economy. It will be helpful if, under the FIP, estimates are made of these co-benefits using appropriate methodologies	green
	<i>d) Non-forest sector investments identified and addressed as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</i>	The FIP identifies conversion to agriculture, illegal forest activities and poor rangeland management as drivers, a lack of opportunity to manage landscapes sustainably and develop value chains, a governance environment which has traditionally been top-down and not always accountable to people, and inconsistencies in legislation and institutional coordination issues. The FIP addresses these areas. It does not, however, address the issue of wood energy for heating (although the RPP note identifies this as a major source	yellow

		of degradation), nor improved livestock productivity/herd size management, nor the challenges and potential of arboriculture and specifically of olives. Furthermore it does not discuss the impact of coastal urban developments.	
<i>C2. Sustainable management of forest and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</i>	<i>a) Preservation of natural forests integrated in land use planning process</i>	<p>Tunisia has relatively small areas of “undisturbed forest” and these would most likely be preserved, though the landscape planning process could usefully make this explicit. Natural forests would be sustainably managed as part of participatory landscape management.</p> <p>As mentioned above, support for sustainable wood energy production should be an important element of landscape planning and value chain development; it is not proposed as a FIP activity at present</p>	yellow
	<i>b) Evidence that laws and regulations in project/program areas are being implemented, monitored and enforced and that violations are detected, reported and prosecuted</i>	<p>This question could only be answered during FIP implementation.</p> <p>However the FIP, by supporting revisions to regulations strengthening participatory land use planning and decentralized, accountable governance processes, and involving all stakeholders, will increase social incentives for observing the law. The FIP rightly emphasizes that the challenge is to move from “top-down” enforcement to “bottom up” incentives for compliance with sustainable land use management</p>	Green (premature)
<i>C3. A institutional and legal/ regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples</i>	<i>a) Evidence that the legal framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) and implementation practices provide for non-discriminative land tenure rights and land use systems and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)</i>	<p>The FIP includes support for revisions to legislation, including to land tenure rights for community held land. Broader Tunisian legislation is quite advanced regarding women’s rights, though social norms vary. The FIP and Tunisian policy more broadly, now favour a more bottom-up approach to land use.</p> <p>Land tenure revisions are complex, long term processes and multi-sectoral, and the FIP is rightly cautious about the pace of change.</p> <p>Note also that while Tunisia has communities with different lifestyles and includes using both Berber and Arabic languages, it does not have</p>	Green

		people separately classified as indigenous	
	<i>b) Evidence that a national land use plan exists and progress is made to secure the tenure and territorial rights to land and resources of forest-dependent stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and forest communities</i>	<p>The FIP does not state explicitly that a national land use plan exists. Many countries, however, do not have a national land use plan as such.</p> <p>It does seek to involve local people in forest and rangeland management and in securing the benefits from these. (About two-thirds of forest land in Tunisia is state-owned). And it does seek to regularize land tenure, while recognizing that this is an issue which goes beyond the forest sector.</p>	yellow
C4. Empowered local communities and indigenous peoples and protection of their rights	<i>a) Increase in area with clear recognized tenure of land and resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)</i>	<p>Through revisions to the forest code and the pastoral code, as well as to land rights/land tenure revision, the FIP would seek to clarify these rights.</p> <p>The land area cannot, however, realistically be determined at present because such reforms will require multi-sectoral consultations and parliamentary approval; implementation will be a long term process and much broader than the FIP</p>	green
	<i>b) Level and quality of community and indigenous peoples participation (women and men) in decision making and monitoring concerning land use planning, forest management, and projects and policies impacting community areas</i>	A main focus of the FIP is on participatory land use planning	green
	<i>c) Improved access to effective justice/ recourse mechanisms</i>	This area is not explicitly discussed. The broader transformation of the Tunisian government, however, is towards a more open and just society	yellow
C5. Increased capacity to plan, manage and finance solutions to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.		The FIP focuses on building this capacity	green
C6. New and additional resources for forest projects	Leverage factor of FIP funding; \$ financing from other sources (contributions broken down by governments, MDBs, other multilateral and bilateral partners, CSOs, private sector)	Since there are at present no commitments from the CIF to finance FIP implementation, it would not be realistic to develop these estimates at present. The majority of funding will likely be from the Tunisian government and the private sector, with support from MDBs and bilateral partners	Green (premature)

C7. Integration of learning by development actors active in REDD+	Number (#) and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created and shared	It is still too early to expect details on the number of knowledge products to be produced. The FIP mentions that experience from Tunisia will be helpful to other North African and Middle eastern countries with semi-arid environments. Nevertheless some more information on possible learning products would be helpful.	yellow
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Part III: Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall assessment of the Investment Proposal

Overall, the reviewer assessed a total of 47 criteria and indicators with the following scoring:

35	The criteria and/or indicator has been generally met and there is no need for any revision or larger complement at this stage
12	The criteria and/or indicator is partially met, it is recommended to relook at some of aspects that need further clarification
x	The criteria and/or indicator is partially met and need to be developed [or, at the current stage the criteria is not relevant] <i>There are some criteria which would appropriately be developed once funding is secured and more detailed project preparation is undertaken. This reviewer has marked these green; there are six</i>

Recommendations:

It needs to be acknowledged at the outset that there are currently no firm commitments from the CIF for funding the FIP; the Tunisian budget in the past has funded most NRM programs, with the support of MDBs and bilaterals. Once funding is secured, more detailed preparation would provide insights in several areas, such as cost-effectiveness and the quantity of carbon likely to be sequestered. Similarly, indicators such as evidence that laws are being enforced would best be addressed through monitoring mechanisms during implementation. As a general suggestion, however, the link between the key drivers and the selected investments could be a little clearer, with either some additional options suggested, or, if there are possible funding sources (including government sources) for the investments identified, specific mention of these sources. FIP serves as a vehicle for bringing different stakeholders and funding sources together, but there are obvious tensions between carrying out a general sector assessment with a long term perspective, and preparing a FIP, which is intended to include specific investments over the short to medium term.

General Background analysis: The recent transition in Tunisia is clearly described. *Some corrections may be helpful in the final version on both poverty levels (which may be stated as too high) and demographics. It would also be helpful to have some more specifics on progress with the decentralization agenda, (where a number of key reform programs are ongoing) and on the 2016-20 National Development Plan.*

The background analysis also emphasizes the vulnerability of Tunisia to climate variability and climate change, and the strong inter-dependencies between actions which increase resilience, which contribute to climate change mitigation, and which enhance economic opportunity: the “triple win” of climate smart landscape management.

Driver of Deforestation/degradation and links to FIP:

While discussing progress overall in reforestation, The FIP summarizes direct drivers of deforestation and degradation as linked to fires, clearings for agricultural or residential purposes, illicit wood gathering and overgrazing. The FIP proposals under projects 1 and 2 address some of these drivers through support for integrated landscape planning and implementation, support for more sustainable management, development of value chains, participatory approaches and institutional/regulatory reforms. *Given the role of wood energy (largely for heating) in wood use and CO2 emissions (3.9 mMTCo2 annually), it would be helpful for the FIP to address sustainable wood energy use more directly. Conversion to residential use (if significant – there are no quantitative estimates in the FIP or the RPP) may also require a specific approach.*

The FIP mentions conversion to olive plantations as a driver of rangeland degradation, yet olive trees and arboriculture more broadly are a major source of carbon sequestration (much greater than natural forests). They are also a source of income and arboriculture contributes to tenure security. There is no ‘eco-system specific’ discussion of the role of arboriculture, positive or negative, in landscape management. *It would be helpful for the FIP to take a more “granular” approach in the role of arboriculture in landscape management, income generation and carbon sequestration in Tunisia.*

The FIP supports improved management of rangelands using participatory approaches. This makes sense, given the strong regulatory and supply services that they provide, and their potential for increasing carbon sequestration/reducing emissions and for income generation in a poor region of Tunisia. However it does not currently support or refer (if they exist) to complementary activities in improved herd size management or livestock productivity. These should go hand in hand with improved rangeland management to secure the full benefits. *It would be helpful for the FIP to address the issue of herd size management and herd productivity.*

There are some references to the impact of urbanization and housing development on forests, particularly along coastlines. *It would be helpful to understand whether or not coastal developments are significant, since understanding the positive and negative impacts, and managing these, will require a quite different set of measures than those currently proposed in the FIP.* (This issue is highly significant in countries such as the Greece and the south western US, and often poses great challenges regarding fire management as well as broader watershed protection). There is a brief discussion of the amenity value of forests, but the *extent of their importance regarding tourism and recreation, and biodiversity, could also be discussed more explicitly.* Tunisia has a relatively strong, and growing, network of protected area though there are management challenges.

Land tenure

Land tenure is a complex issue in most countries and the FIP is rightly cautious about the likely pace of progress on this multi-sectoral issue. Although it supports tenure reform, it appropriately assumes that over the early life of the FIP there may not be comprehensive changes. *It would be helpful to have a clearer description of what land tenure arrangements and average size of holding/use are, including in the project areas, for privately owned forests as well as for broader landscapes and rangelands, and explain how the participatory approach used and investments will be retained by the land users and sustainable.*

FIP projects

Project 1 supports participatory landscape management and value chain development on state land, project 2 on private land, both in the north-north-west of Tunisia. Both also support development of funding mechanisms and MSME development for value chains (both) and investment in landscape management (project 2). The synergies between the two are however not very well described, and neither goes into detail on implementation arrangements. (Project 1 also supports institutional and regulatory reform, inventory and monitoring. All support capacity building). *It would be helpful for the FIP to explain better the synergies between the two operations, and to provide more light on what the experience and governance arrangements have been with funding instruments of the type proposed.*

All projects involve private sector participation to some extent. *It would be helpful for the FIP to summarize previous experience with private sector involvement in landscape management and value chain development (both land owners and enterprises) to demonstrate that the FIP builds on these, and to ensure synergies within the overall program.*

None of the projects is explicit about implementation arrangements (and as mentioned above projects 1 and 2 lack a discussion of wood energy, and project 3 lacks a discussion of herd size management/herd productivity). *In addition to addressing these drivers of degradation, the FIP operations would benefit from a more detailed description of implementation arrangements, especially at decentralized level.*

Gender, youth and social issues

The FIP currently lacks “granularity” (i.e. local detail) on social attitudes and dynamics, and there is very little information on current trends in employment and sources of income. *It is suggested, as the FIP operations are developed in more detail, that there is more detailed social analysis, that detailed design target youth and women as appropriate, and that specific monitoring indicators be developed.*

Monitoring and Co-benefits

It is too early yet to quantify project benefits. However, the FIP would benefit from some more detail on the types of benefits to be monitored. Tunisia has been at the forefront of broader environmental economics. *In addition to*

financial, job creation and carbon sequestration benefits, and to capacity building, regulatory and institutional outcomes, the FIP could also provide an indication of how it will value broader environmental benefits, for example in watershed regulation, soil productivity, and climate resilience and ecosystem integrity. A discussion of recreational benefits would also be helpful (this is of increasing importance in middle income, urbanizing societies like Tunisia).

Knowledge sharing

The FIP includes a useful general discussion on replication and how knowledge could be shared, both within Tunisia and in other North African/middle eastern countries. *It would be helpful to prepare some more detailed activities in this regard under the FIP.*

References

Main document reviewed:

- Forest Investment Plan

Additional documents consulted:

- CIF (2014) Linkages between REDD+ Readiness and the Forest Investment Program. CIF Learning. Nov. 2014
- FIP Design Document (July 2009)
- FIP Investment Criteria and Financing Modalities (June 2010)
- FIP Operational Guidelines (June 2010)
- FIP Results Framework (May 2011)
- FIP Revised procedures for the preparation of independent technical reviews of the FIP Investment Plans (March 16, 2016)

CONTEXTE DE LA MISSION

En mai 2015, le sous-comité du Programme d'Investissement Forestier⁸ (PIF) a sélectionné la Tunisie parmi les pays pilotes du programme. Une subvention de 250 000 USD a été ainsi accordée au pays pour préparer son plan d'investissement forestier avec l'appui des Banques Multilatérales de Développement (BMD) qui collaborent avec toutes les parties prenantes concernées (organisations des Nations Unies, partenaires bilatéraux, secteur privé, organisations de la société civile) pour apporter l'assistance technique nécessaire au gouvernement tunisien. Etant le chef de file des BMD du PIF, la Banque Mondiale se charge de coordonner le travail des différents intervenants.

Les BMD ont ainsi appuyé le gouvernement tunisien à organiser plusieurs missions dont les principales sont les suivantes :

- Mission de préparation (28-30 Septembre 2015) du PI-PIF. Cette mission avait pour objectif global d'initier officiellement le processus de préparation du PIF avec les parties prenantes et planifier les activités de préparation du PIF avec les responsables nationaux.
- Elaboration des TDR, lancement d'un appel d'offre international et recrutement d'un consortium pour appuyer l'élaboration du PI/PIF.
- Mission technique des experts du consortium et des BMD (7-24 Mars 2016) qui a permis d'organiser les échanges avec les acteurs du secteur forestier et des ressources naturelles en Tunisie et de mieux appréhender les réalités de terrain. Cette mission a également permis de discuter la méthodologie d'élaboration du PIF, d'affiner les principales orientations du plan d'investissement avec les experts et de convenir d'un plan d'action pour la production des documents attendus.
- Première mission conjointe (20-24 juin 2016) dont l'objectif était notamment de s'assurer que le projet du PI/PIF suit les lignes directrices du PIF tant au niveau de l'articulation des co-bénéfices, de la participation des parties prenantes et leur accord sur les priorités d'investissement et des projets identifiés que sur la synergie et la complémentarité avec les autres institutions, opportunités et activités contribuant au programme REDD+. Cette première mission conjointe a permis de présenter et discuter, avec toutes les parties prenantes, les nouvelles versions du PI/PIF et R-PP et s'assurer qu'elles sont conformes à leurs attentes et orientations. De manière globale, les parties prenantes incluant les BMD et le comité de pilotage du PIF/PI ont apprécié les premières versions des documents élaborés (PI-PIF, R-PP et projets d'investissement) ; leurs commentaires, recommandations et orientations ont été enregistrés dans l'aide-mémoire de la mission qui définit également les étapes futures à réaliser jusqu'à la soumission du PI-PIF au sous-comité PIF.

La deuxième mission conjointe, objet des présents termes de référence, s'inscrit dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plan d'action et s'appuie sur les résultats obtenus et recommandations émises lors de la première mission conjointe de juin 2016.

La mission conjointe sera conduite sous le leadership du gouvernement en la personne de Monsieur Ameur MOKHTAR, point focal de la Tunisie pour le PIF et Directeur Du Développement Sylvo-Pastoral, Direction Générale des Forêts (DGF), Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche. Pour les BMD, la mission sera conduite par Taoufiq BENNOUNA, expert principal en Gestion des Ressources Naturelles à la Banque Mondiale (BM), et comprendra : Mme Ouafa Sahli (consultante à la Banque mondiale) ; M. Jalel EL FALEH, Ingénieur en Irrigation à la Banque Africaine de Développement

⁸ Le PIF constitue l'un des trois programmes du Fonds Stratégique pour le Climat. Les deux autres programmes sont : le Programme Pilote pour la Résilience aux changements Climatiques (PPCR) et le Programme pour la Valorisation à Grande Echelle des Energies Renouvelables dans les pays à faibles revenus (SREP).

(BAD) ; et M. Ryan Alexander, analyste en changement climatique de la Banque européenne de reconstruction et de développement (BERD).

OBJECTIFS DE LA MISSION CONJOINTE

En accord avec le gouvernement tunisien, les BMD mèneront, du 5 au 9 septembre 2016, la 2^{ème} mission conjointe pour le PIF en Tunisie avec pour objectifs de :

- s'assurer que l'ensemble des recommandations de la première mission conjointe de juin 2016 ont bien été prises en compte et mises en œuvre ;
- approfondir les consultations avec l'ensemble des parties prenantes sur la nouvelle version du PI-PIF et celle de la R-PP ;
- discuter et valider les notes conceptuelles des projets d'investissement proposés (présentées en annexe du PI/PIF) ;
- s'assurer de la complémentarité et la synergie entre le PI/PIF et les activités contribuant au programme REDD+;
- Convenir de la stratégie de mobilisation des fonds pour financer les [projets proposés par le PI/PIF ;
- Convenir du plan d'action définitif pour finaliser la stratégie d'investissement du PIF et les notes conceptuelles des projets puis leur soumission au sous-comité du PIF en vue de leur présentation lors de sa réunion qui se tiendra en début décembre 2016.

La seconde mission conjointe se déroulera sous forme d'un atelier de travail avec la participation de toutes les parties prenantes. Les nouvelles versions des documents seront présentées en séances plénières à tous les participants. Chaque catégorie de partie prenante (société civile, secteur privé, institutions nationales, PTF) aura ensuite l'occasion de les commenter, d'en débattre et d'en discuter au cours des séances de groupe de travail.

RESULTATS ESPONTES

Les résultats attendus de la deuxième mission conjointe sont les suivants :

- Confirmer que les orientations et recommandations de la première mission conjointe ont bien été prises en compte et que les nouvelles versions du PI/PIF et R-PP sont conformes aux attentes des parties prenantes ;
- Poursuivre et consolider la concertation avec les acteurs clés (institutions nationales, organisations non gouvernementales et société civile, secteur privé, communautés locales, et les partenaires techniques et financiers) et confirmer leur implication dans le processus de préparation du PI/PIF ;
- Les priorités d'investissement proposés sont cohérentes et complémentaires avec les projets en cours ;
- Le cadre logique du PI/PIF est mis en place ;
- La stratégie de mobilisation des fonds pour les projets d'investissement est mise en place ;
- Un plan d'action pour la finalisation et la soumission du PI/PIF est convenue et mise en place.

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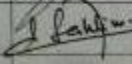
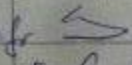

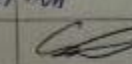
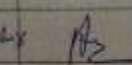
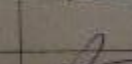

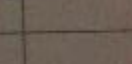
Date	Heure	Activité	Lieu
Lundi septembre 2016 5	8:30 - 9:30	Réunion interne BMD	BM
	10:00 – 12:30	Réunion BMD – Consortium – DGF – comité de pilotage PIF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation de l’agenda de la mission et ses objectifs Organisation de la mission Vérification des présentations du PI/PIF et du R-PP	MARHP
	14:30 – 16:30	Réunion BMD – Consortium – DGF	MARHP
Mardi 6 septembre 2016	8:30 – 9:00	Accueil et inscription des participants	Gammarth
	9:00 – 9:30	Ouverture officielle de l’atelier de travail sur l’examen du PI/PIF et du R-PP	
	9:30 – 10h30	Rappel du processus PIF et R-PP en Tunisie, Slim Jarradi, DGF	
	10:30 – 11:00	Pause-café	
	11:00 - 13:00	Présentation du processus REDD+ et échanges avec les participants, Baptiste Algoët, FRMi	
	13:00 – 14:00	Déjeuner	
	14:00 – 17:30	Présentation du R-PP et collecte des commentaires des participants	
Mercredi septembre 2016 7	9:00 – 13:00	Présentation et discussion du PI/PIF et des projets proposés	Gammarth
	13:00 – 14:00	Déjeuner	
	14:00 – 17:30	Constitution des groupes et TdR des travaux de groupe Travaux de groupe	
Jeudi septembre 2016 8	9:00 – 11 :00	Restitution des travaux du groupe « Société civile », Hatem Chaouachi et Discussions plénières	MARHP
	11:00 – 11:30	Pause-café	
	11:30 – 12:30	Restitution des travaux du groupe « Institutions publiques et de recherche », Chedli Karra et discussions plénières	
	12:30 – 14:00	Déjeuner	
	14:00 – 17:30	Procédure de finalisation du PI/PIF, BMD et Consortium	
Vendredi septembre 2016 9	8:30 – 12:30	Elaboration et finalisation de l’aide-mémoire	BM
	14 :30-17 :30	Restitution de l’aide-mémoire au Ministre de l’Agriculture des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche (MARHP)	MARHP
	(Heure à préciser)	Restitution de l’aide-mémoire - MIDCI	MDICI

Annexe no.4 : Liste des participants à la deuxième mission conjointe du Plan d'Investissement Forestier de la Tunisie – 5-9 septembre 2016

LISTE DE PRÉSENCE
2ème MISSION CONJOINTE DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE
Réunion BMD-DGT Comité de pilotage du PI
05 septembre 2016
(10h à 17h30)

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LISTE DE PRESENCE
2ème MISSION CONJOINTE DU PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER DE LA TUNISIE
Réunion BMD-DGF-Comité de pilotage du PI
05 septembre 2016
(10h à 12h30)

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LISTE DE PRESENCE

2^{ème} Mission Conjointe sur le plan d'Investissement Forestier de la Tunisie
Atelier de Validation du PI/PIF et du R-PP
Journée du 06 Septembre 2016

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LISTE DE PRESENCE

2^{ème} Mission Conjointe sur le plan d'Investissement Forestier de la Tunisie
Atelier de Validation du PI/PIF et du R-PP
Journée du 06 Septembre 2016

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LISTE DE PRESENCE

2^{ème} Mission Conjointe sur le plan d'Investissement Forestier de la Tunisie
Atelier de Validation du PI/PIF et du R-PP
Journée du 06 Septembre 2016

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Annexe no.5 : Compte-rendu de la réunion du comité de pilotage

1. Le Comité de pilotage du PI-PIF a été organisée par la Direction générale des forêts dans ses locaux le lundi 5 septembre 2016, de 10h00 à 12h30.
2. Monsieur Habib Abid, Directeur général des forêts, a ouvert la réunion en remerciant les participants de leur présence et en soulignant la présence de quatre directeurs centraux du MARHP pour attester de l'intérêt porté par le Ministère au processus d'élaboration du plan d'investissement forestier de la Tunisie. Il a remercié les BMD de leur soutien à ce processus et a rappelé les différentes étapes qui ont conduit aux documents soumis aujourd'hui à l'examen du Comité de pilotage depuis la requête présentée à la BM en 2015. Il a rappelé que les documents PI/PID et R-PP soumis au CP le seront également à toutes les parties prenantes au cours de l'atelier prévu du 6 au 8 septembre 2016.
3. Monsieur Taoufiq Bennouna, représentant de la Banque mondiale chef de file des BMD, a souligné le contexte compétitif dans lequel se positionnera le plan d'investissement forestier. Il a rappelé que le PIF a accordé un financement à la Tunisie pour l'élaboration de son plan d'investissement forestier mais n'a pas donné de garantie quant au financement des projets qui y seront définis. Cependant, la Tunisie est inscrite en priorité sur la liste d'attente des financements et il conviendrait donc de profiter des opportunités qui pourraient se présenter. C'est ainsi qu'il est prévu de soumettre le PI/PIF au sous-comité du PIF dès sa prochaine réunion prévue en décembre prochain. Il s'est réjoui des résultats positifs de la consultation de l'expert indépendant qui a émis un avis globalement favorable et a émis des recommandations pertinentes pour l'amélioration du PI/PIF. Il a souhaité enfin que le CP émette des recommandations et des orientations pour aller dans le même sens.

4. Monsieur Baptiste Algoët, représentant le Consortium, a présenté la nouvelle version du PI-PIF, la discussion qui a suivi a permis au Comité de pilotage d'émettre les commentaires et recommandations suivantes :
- a. Analyser les échecs des opérations de reboisement des années soixante pour mieux cadrer les propositions d'action du projet no.2
 - b. La motivation des propriétaires des terres pour s'impliquer dans les opérations de valorisation des terres est un défi auquel il conviendrait de trouver des solutions innovantes
 - c. La situation foncière des terres à vocation forestière privées est également un problème qu'il conviendrait de mieux analyser pour bien le prendre en charge et envisager les mesures nécessaires pour assurer le succès du projet no.2
 - d. Ajouter l'agriculture de conservation (semi direct) en plus de l'arboriculture et de l'oléiculture comme activité de restauration dans les terres privées, ces techniques ont fait leur preuve et beaucoup de propriétaires y ont déjà adhéré, elles nécessitent cependant des investissements importants (semer) qui mériteraient d'être soutenus
 - e. Faire mieux ressortir la complémentarité entre les trois projets, notamment en soulignant que chaque projet s'inscrit dans chacun des trois paysages identifiés : à dominante forestière, à dominante agricole, à dominante pastorale
 - f. Le PI-PIF appuie la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie nationale de développement durable des forêts et parcours, il ne s'y substitue pas
 - g. Préciser le projet no.2 et sa spécificité par rapport au projet en cours d'élaboration par la DGACTA avec l'appui financier de l'AFD et dans une perspective de mobilisation de financements du Fonds vert pour le climat
 - h. Reformuler les composantes des trois projets pour mieux faire ressortir les composantes communes et partagées et mieux faire ressortir la complémentarité et la cohérence
 - i. La contrainte « manque de confiance entre les populations forestières et l'administration » a été identifiée et elle est très importante, elle mérite d'être prise en charge d'une manière plus explicite dans les projets pour en assurer le succès. Les animateurs de développement au niveau local est une des solutions qui pourraient être envisagés pour faciliter les échanges entre populations locales et administration et combler les clivages
 - j. La question d'élaboration d'un code pastoral doit être envisagée au regard de la révision prévue du code forestier pour envisager, éventuellement, l'inclusion du secteur pastoral dans la nouvelle version du code forestier
 - k. Préciser le cadre logique du PIF dans le temps et dans l'espace et l'inscrire dans la nouvelle dynamique du MARHP de passage de la logique projets vers une approche « programme » pour élaborer une matrice claire avec l'identification des rôles, des coûts, des échéances, etc.
 - l. Renforcer les capacités de l'administration forestière sur les aspects sociologiques
 - m. Identifier pour chacun des trois projets un porteur pour que le portefeuille de projets soit passible devant le Comité PIF :
 - i. Le projet no.1 est porté par la BM
 - ii. Le projet no.2 est porté par la BAD sous réserve qu'il soit aligné sur la stratégie de la BAD en Tunisie et que sa complémentarité et sa spécificité par rapport au projet DGACTA/AFD soit mieux clarifiée
 - n. Le projet no.3 mériterait d'être mieux défini au regard du projet FIDA et des aspects transformationnels qu'il peut comporter et de ce qui est en cours d'élaboration par le PNUD.

La réunion a été close à 12h30 par Monsieur Ameer Mokhtar, Point focal national du PIF.

Annexe no.6 : Compte-rendu de l'atelier de consultation des parties prenantes

1. La seconde mission conjointe a comporté un atelier de travail de deux jours et demi qui a réuni l'ensemble des parties prenantes, du 6 au 8 septembre 2016 à Gammarth.
2. Le programme définitif de l'atelier est fourni dans l'annexe no.3(calendrier de réalisation définitif de la mission conjointe) et la liste des participants dans l'annexe no.4.
3. Les travaux de l'atelier ont été ouverts par Monsieur Habib Abid, Directeur général des forêts qui a remercié les participants de leur présence et rappelé le contexte national dans lequel s'inscrit l'élaboration du plan d'investissement forestier de la Tunisie. Il a rappelé les efforts consentis par la DGF avec l'appui de ses partenaires techniques et financiers pour le renforcement des connaissances et l'élaboration des bases de connaissances sur le secteur forestier et pastoral à travers la réalisation d'études et d'inventaire forestier et pastoral. Ces études ont notamment permis de définir une vision pour le secteur et d'élaborer la stratégie nationale de développement durable des forêts et des parcours. Il a remercié les Banques multilatérales de développement pour leur soutien à l'élaboration du plan d'investissement forestier qui devrait permettre d'appuyer la mobilisation de financement pour la mise en œuvre de la SNDDFP. Il a remercié les BMD de leur appui et le Consortium pour sa mobilisation auprès de la DGF pour l'élaboration des documents.
4. Monsieur Jalel El Fellah, représentant de la Banque africaine de développement, a noté l'intérêt porté par la BAD au secteur forestier et pastoral en Tunisie à travers son alignement avec les autres banques multilatérales de développement pour soutenir l'élaboration du plan d'investissement forestier. Il a rappelé les efforts fournis dans ce sens au cours de l'année écoulée et a souhaité que l'atelier de travail permette d'améliorer et de compléter les documents élaborés et soumis à la discussion de toutes les parties prenantes.
5. Monsieur Taoufiq Bennouna, représentant de la Banque mondiale et chef de file de la mission, a souligné les échéances à venir pour que le plan d'investissement forestier et la feuille de route de préparation à la REDD+ soient officiellement soumis par le Gouvernement tunisien au sous-comité PIF. Il a rappelé que le PIF est un fonds de financement de projets liés au changement climatique et que les projets identifiés sont issus des priorités d'investissement de la SNDDFP.
6. Monsieur Ryan Alexander, représentant de la Banque européenne de reconstruction et de développement, a noté l'engagement de la BERD en Tunisie depuis 2011 et sa volonté à consolider son accompagnement aux efforts de développement du pays à travers des investissements pertinents identifiés au regard des priorités du pays.
7. Le processus REDD+ et la feuille de route de préparation de la Tunisie au processus ont été présentées par le Consortium
8. Les participants ont posé des questions techniques sur :
 - a. Le prix du carbone
 - b. Les coûts d'opportunité de réduction des émissions
 - c. Les procédures de passage entre les différentes étapes du processus REDD+
 - d. Les niveaux de référence des émissions
 - e. Les autres mécanismes de financement climat dans les autres secteurs de développement
 - f. Les échéances du processus d'adhésion et la faisabilité des actions envisagées
 - g. Les renforcements de capacités prévus
 - h. Analyse de la situation actuelle dans le domaine de la réduction des émissions : prévue dans le cadre de la préparation à travers la mise en place des systèmes MRV.
9. Ils ont émis les recommandations suivantes :
 - a. Pour motiver les populations, il conviendrait de mettre l'accent sur les bénéfices autres que le carbone
 - b. Compléter la liste des centres de recherche et des institutions nationales à impliquer
 - c. Adhésion des populations forestières au processus REDD+ : dans la phase de concertation qui est prévue dans le cadre de la préparation de la stratégie REDD – fonction d'animation à développer

- d. Prise en compte des problématiques liées aux questions foncières des forêts (prévue dans le cadre du PIF, projet no.1)
 - e. Durabilité des interventions envisagées.
10. Le PI/PIF a été présenté par le Consortium. La discussion qui a suivi cette présentation a permis de souligner les points suivants :
- a. Préciser les incertitudes soulignées dans le document quant aux données sur les forêts et les parcours : il a été notamment discuté de la nécessité de préciser la définition utilisée pour les forêts et de la nécessité d'un système de suivi pour assurer cohérence, fiabilité et disponibilité des données
 - b. Préciser la moyenne du seuil de pauvreté des populations forestières par rapport à la moyenne nationale, cette moyenne serait bien plus importante si le calcul se faisait par rapport à un seuil unique (1200 DT/an en milieu urbain et ??? en milieu rural)
 - c. Préciser les actions de formation et d'encadrement prévus pour prendre en charge les contraintes analysées
 - d. Noter que l'analyse du Code forestier doit prendre en compte que les dispositions y contenues, notamment celles relatives au parcours, ne sont pas mises toujours mises en œuvre
 - e. Souligner que le diagnostic a été fait sur la base des documents, données et informations existantes et que le Consortium n'a pas eu à produire de nouvelles analyses. Ainsi, les conclusions émises sur la gestion des aires protégées sont fournies par une étude réalisée par le MARHP et fournie dans la liste bibliographique du PI/PIF
 - f. Souligner l'apport des processus de certification biologique dans la valorisation des produits forestiers et les efforts déjà consentis dans ce sens par le MARHP
 - g. Souligner la nécessité de prendre en compte le nouveau contexte marqué par la décentralisation et le découpage territorial en cours pour faire évoluer le statut de GDA en l'adaptant
 - h. Noter l'étude en cours de réalisation au Département de l'environnement sur l'accès aux ressources naturelles et leur valorisation
 - i. Préciser le lien entre les contraintes identifiées dans la partie diagnostic et les projets proposés
 - j. Préciser le projet no.2 et sa spécificité par rapport au projet DGAFTA/AFD
 - k. Préciser la complémentarité entre les trois projets du plan d'investissement forestier
 - l. Noter la nécessité de clarifier les questions institutionnelles liées à la coordination entre les trois projets et avec les autres projets (où sera logée l'unité de coordination PI/PIF ?)
 - m. Soulever la nécessité d'avoir une approche programme plutôt qu'une approche projets et de développer un programme sectoriel de mise en œuvre de la SNDDFP qui sera porté par le MARHP. Le PIF, cependant, recommande l'élaboration d'un portefeuille de projets pour appuyer une stratégie d'investissement du pays et non un programme d'actions
 - n. Souligner les pré-requis qui conditionnent la mise en œuvre des projets et la manière dont leurs composantes ont été définies pour que ces pré-requis ne soient pas des contraintes qui handicapent la mise en œuvre du projet comme, par exemple, la révision du Code forestier
 - o. Améliorer la présentation du projet no.2 pour mieux faire ressortir ses spécificités et ses deux différences essentielles par rapport au projet DGAFTA/AFD : grandes exploitations et recours à des organismes de financement. On ne peut pas dire alors que c'est un projet socio-économique si l'on vise les grands exploitants
 - p. Intégrer les résultats de la recherche pour identifier les espèces les plus rentables.
11. Deux groupes de travail ont été ensuite organisés pour permettre aux parties prenantes « société civile » et « institutions nationales » de discuter et commenter le document plus en détail. Les TdR des travaux de groupe sont joints en annexe no.5.
12. Les groupes « secteur privé » et « partenaires techniques et financiers » ont été invités à communiquer leurs commentaires et recommandations par courriel. La représentante de la FAO s'est joint au groupe « société civile » lors des travaux de groupe.

❖ **Compte-rendu des travaux du groupe institutions nationales et de recherche**

13. Appréciation du PI/PIF:

- a. Le Programme d'investissement constitue une opportunité pour la réalisation de la stratégie de développement des forêts et parcs
- b. Il pourrait contribuer au rapprochement entre les différentes institutions (nécessité) ayant trait aux ressources naturelles voir même l'aboutissement à l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale des ressources naturelles
- c. L'aspect foncier nécessite plus d'approfondissement par l'intégration des résultats de la dernière étude réalisée par la DGF
- d. L'analyse du code forestier nécessite aussi plus d'approfondissement et l'orientation vers l'instauration des Partenariats Public privé afin d'augmenter les investissements dans le secteur
- e. Il y a lieu de donner plus de précision sur l'unité territoriale d'intervention compte tenu de la diversité d'approches d'intervention des différentes institutions (secteur, bassin versant, paysage, ...)
- f. Nécessité de prise en compte des nouveaux textes réglementaires

14. Rôle des institutions nationales et de recherche dans la mise en œuvre du PI/PIF:

- a. Nécessité de rapprochement entre les différentes institutions afin de coordonner les interventions et d'éviter le chevauchement entre les différents projets d'investissement ayant trait aux ressources naturelles (DGF, DGACTA,...).

15. Pertinence des projets d'investissement

- a. Nécessité d'améliorer l'argumentaire de choix des différents projets
- b. Intégration de ces projets dans les orientations du pays notamment en matière de développement local, afin d'améliorer les différents indicateurs sociaux économiques des zones d'intervention
- c. Appuyer les administrations dans la prise en compte des contraintes qui ont fortement affecté les milieux forestiers et pastoraux (pression sur les ressources et émergence des contraintes socioéconomiques) en particulier après la révolution
- d. Insister sur les aspects innovateurs et la pertinence des projets (actions attractives pour faire face à l'exode rural, etc.)
- e. Revoir l'opportunité d'élaboration d'un code pastoral qui ne semble pas justifiée pour certains participants
- f. Le deuxième projet soulève quelques questionnements surtout sur les difficultés qui pourraient être rencontrées en matière de plantations forestières chez les privés. Cependant l'opportunité reste justifiée.
- g. Reformuler l'intitulé du projet 2 pour mieux l'intégrer avec ces objectifs

16. Recommandations

- a. Fournir en annexe du document du PIF une liste des différentes activités menées dans le cadre de son élaboration
- b. Poursuivre les réflexions sur les modes de réalisation des projets notamment en termes de partenaires et bénéficiaires, de supports institutionnels, de répartition des tâches, d'intégration des résultats de la recherche scientifique
- c. Bien intégrer les spécificités du contexte tunisien (forêt, milieu rural, socioéconomique, etc.) dans les orientations et les choix techniques.

❖ **Compte-rendu des travaux du groupe société civile**

17. Recommandations :

- a. Détailler les composantes des trois projets en défalquant le budget par poste pour faire ressortir, notamment, la part du budget par composante attribuée aux actions sur terrain et réservée aux populations locales
- b. Intégrer une composante liée au remembrement des terrains privés et à l'assainissement du foncier (surtout pour les bénéficiaires privés)

- c. Clarifier le rôle de la société civile et le degré de son implication réelle
 - d. Responsabiliser les populations
 - e. Clarifier la superficie des exploitations privées à intégrer dans le projet no.2
 - f. Intégrer également (dans le projet no.2) les petites exploitations non impliquées dans le projet de la DGACTA/AFD.
5. Les travaux de l'atelier ont été clôturé par Monsieur Ameer Mokhtar, Point focal national PIF, qui a remercié les participants de leur engagement et leur contribution aux discussions et aux réflexions de l'atelier. Il a souligné les étapes à venir pour la soumission du plan d'investissement forestier au sous-comité PIF. Il a engagé toutes les parties prenantes à participer à ces dernières étapes en formulant leurs commentaires et leurs recommandations sur les nouvelles versions des documents qui seront partagées.
6. Les représentants des BMD ont également exprimé leur satisfaction quand au déroulement des travaux de l'atelier et la participation active des différentes parties prenantes, ils en ont remercié tous les participants et ont exprimé leur reconnaissance à la DGF pour les conditions de travail mises à leur disposition au cours de la mission et sa mobilisation pour son succès.