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IFAD

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Board – Eighty-Sixth Session

Rome, 12-13 December 2005

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON A PROPOSED LOAN TO THE

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

FOR THE

**INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE
GOVERNORATE OF SILIANA – PHASE II**

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit	=	Tunisian dinar (TND)
USD 1.00	=	1.3 TND
TND 1.00	=	USD 0.71

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 kilogram (kg)	=	2.204 pounds (lb)
1 000 kg	=	1 metric tonne (t)
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 miles (mi)
1 metre (m)	=	1.09 yards (yd)
1 square metre (m ²)	=	10.76 square feet (ft ²)
1 acre (ac)	=	0.405 ha
1 hectare	=	2.47 acres

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BRETI	Regional Office of Employment and Self-Employment (<i>Bureau régional de l'emploi et du travail indépendant</i>)
CRDA	Regional Commission for Agricultural Development (<i>Commissariat régional au développement agricole</i>)
DDC	district development committee
ODNO	Office for the Development of the North-West (<i>Office de développement du nord-ouest</i>)

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
Fiscal Year

1 January – 31 December

MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA



Source: IFAD.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

**INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE
GOVERNORATE OF SILIANA – PHASE II**

LOAN SUMMARY

INITIATING INSTITUTION:	IFAD
BORROWER:	Republic of Tunisia
EXECUTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	USD 38.9 million
AMOUNT OF IFAD LOAN:	SDR 10.9 million (equivalent to approximately USD 15.5 million)
TERMS OF IFAD LOAN:	Eighteen years, including a grace period of three years, with an interest rate equal to the reference interest rate per annum, as determined by the Fund annually
COFINANCIERS:	Global Environment Facility
AMOUNT OF COFINANCING:	USD 5.0 million
TERMS OF COFINANCING:	Grant
CONTRIBUTION OF BORROWER:	USD 16.2 million
CONTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES:	USD 2.2 million
APPRAISING INSTITUTION:	IFAD
COOPERATING INSTITUTION:	United Nations Office for Project Services

PROJECT BRIEF

Who are the beneficiaries? The project area consolidates the areas of investment under the first phase of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Siliana and extends into areas considered to be relatively poorer. The project would cover all the southern districts of the governorate and eight subdistricts in the north, bringing the project universe to 27 800 households (including 12 600 farms). The target group will encompass the following categories: (i) poor landless households that require state welfare assistance to meet their basic needs; (ii) rural households that rely on women's labour in agriculture and men's seasonal low-skilled employment; and (iii) households with relatively greater economic security that have access to larger landholdings and herd sizes and higher skilled employment. Project activities are tailored to service low- and average-income households and promote economic complementarities; specifically the increase in value-added production among average-income households should stimulate demand for services, the establishment of new businesses and the generation of employment among the low-income categories.

Why are they poor? The incidence of poverty in the project area is roughly 30%. Geographically, poverty stems mainly from poor access to services due to physical isolation and the high investment cost of restoring the productive potential of land suffering from moderate to extreme erosion. Accordingly, the mountainous southern districts of the project area are relatively poorer. Household poverty levels are mainly related to the sources of income of the various members who are active in the workforce and their ability to move into higher-value or more stable employment. Households with seasonal, low-skilled, poorly remunerated and relatively vulnerable employment (owing to drought, shifts in public investment, or liberalization in the textile industry) are considered poor. These households are also characterized by a high school drop-out rate among children after they have completed the primary level. Poor smallholder households also suffer from low agricultural productivity, dependency on government subsidies and dependency on public investments for wage labour opportunities. The young women of poor households are isolated from mainstream information, sensitization and vocational training services.

What can beneficiaries expect from the project? Focusing on the reliance of local livelihoods on on-farm and off-farm incomes, the project will seek to boost agricultural productivity, support the development of small and medium-sized businesses and open up access for young people, especially women, to the labour market. Mechanisms will be established that assist communities and local administrations alike in planning and supervising synergistic and targeted activities to foster self-help and local development initiatives. Under this approach, landless households are likely to benefit from the project's infrastructure services and technical support for employment creation, while smallholders will benefit from the actions to enhance agricultural productivity and environmental conservation.

How will beneficiaries participate in the project? The participatory approach adopted under the project will ensure that local communities are actively involved in consultation and decision-making on the allocation of resources to reduce poverty and expand local development options. Participation will be relied on to build community ownership of environmental and productive investments, target support activities at poor households and create incentives for mobilizing community investments and leveraging public investments.

Innovative features. The project presents the following novel aspects vis-à-vis previous IFAD-financed operations in Tunisia: (i) assistance for the regional agricultural administration and local governments in adopting an operating model that is responsive to a demand-driven approach; (ii) better response to the employment concerns of youth; (iii) greater attention to improving the quality and accessibility of existing business advisory services in support of employment; and (iv) the shift from public to private delivery of extension services to smallholders.

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD
TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON A PROPOSED LOAN TO THE
REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
FOR THE
INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE GOVERNORATE
OF SILIANA – PHASE II**

I submit the following report and recommendation on a proposed loan to the Republic of Tunisia for SDR 10.9 million (equivalent to approximately USD 15.5 million) on ordinary terms to help finance the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Siliana – Phase II. The loan will have a term of 18 years, including a grace period of three years, with an interest rate equal to the reference interest rate per annum as determined by the Fund annually. It will be administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services as IFAD's cooperating institution.

PART I – THE ECONOMY, SECTORAL CONTEXT AND IFAD STRATEGY¹

A. The Economy and Agricultural Sector

1. **The economy.** Tunisia is a middle-income country with a gross national income per capita of USD 2 100. The structure of the economy, which was once dominated by primary production in agriculture, oil and phosphate extraction, has evolved and diversified since independence in 1956. Services now contribute nearly 60% to gross domestic product, and industry 28%; agriculture has dropped to 12%. The macroeconomic situation is good; there have been serious efforts to contain budget deficits and expand the coverage of the tax system, while lowering tax rates and controlling inflation. The rate of economic growth reached 5% between 1993 and 2003, and the average population growth rate was 1.2% during the same period. Economic development was accompanied by measures to ensure the equitable distribution of benefits, which has, in turn, led to a reduction of poverty. Approximately 35% of the population lives in rural areas. Rural population growth has been stagnant, with negative growth rates witnessed in disadvantaged areas.

2. **National agricultural development policy.** The economy of the relatively poorer rural regions (which are most regions falling along the centre-south axis) is based on agriculture, which is a main source of employment and livelihoods. Government support to the agricultural sector represents approximately 7% of the national budget and amounts to approximately USD 3.7 billion over the current five-year plan period. The five-year development plan for the agricultural sector (2002-2006) emphasizes the competitiveness of the sector in preparation for full trade liberalization. The resources that have been earmarked, however, do not match this ambition. Public investments are mainly geared towards natural resource management, with an emphasis on erosion control and the harnessing of water resources. Measures facilitating the use and economic viability of these investments are, moreover, lagging behind: the efforts to restructure the extension system lack a clear sense of direction, policies favouring farmer organizations are volatile and the reorganization of commodity chains is not given due priority. The high investment in infrastructure and hardware, coupled with limited investment in building management capacity at the smallholder level, is undermining the long-term viability of sector competitiveness.

¹ See Appendix I for additional information.

3. The challenge for agriculture in the poorer areas of Tunisia is to rethink and plan for the future of smallholdings, which constitute 53% of farms (of less than 5 ha) but only occupy a fraction of the cultivated area. Land regrouping initiatives presently target rainfed smallholders in order to limit fragmentation and lead to plot sizes that are amenable to mechanization. This process is both lengthy and costly, but recent participatory experiences suggest that it could be expedited and its costs could be made more manageable.

B. Lessons Learned from Previous IFAD Experience

4. IFAD has so far supported nine projects in Tunisia for a total cost of about USD 290 million, of which IFAD loans have contributed a total of USD 114.7 million, or 40%. Six of the loans have been closed, and three projects are ongoing: (i) the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Siliana² (IFAD-initiated, USD 11.3 million loan); (ii) the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Zaghouan (IFAD-initiated: USD 16.1 million loan); and (iii) the Agropastoral Development and Local Initiatives Promotion Programme for the South-East (IFAD-initiated, USD 18.7 million loan). All these IFAD interventions involve integrated rural development activities, and their principal objectives include the improvement of livestock and crop production systems, the conservation and improvement of natural resources (soil and water conservation and the improvement of grazing ranges, forests and small-scale irrigation), farm credit and social infrastructure (particularly rural roads and drinking water). It is worth mentioning that, since the introduction of a Government-led subsidized scheme of rural microfinance, IFAD has withdrawn from the rural finance sector in adherence to the IFAD Rural Finance Policy.

5. The country programme evaluation in 2003 judged the quality of the physical works and the targeting of project investments as generally satisfactory. Project investments have generally been relevant and have led to greater farmer resilience in the face of drought. They have also delivered relevant services to rural women in support of women's empowerment, albeit in what is still deemed a timid process. The projects have, however, been rated as weaker on issues pertaining to social capital. Participatory approaches have been undercut by a technical, supply-driven and sectoral approach to investment. The projects have also been generally isolated from their wider institutional environment and have established only limited cooperation with other local development stakeholders.

C. IFAD's Strategy for Collaboration with Tunisia

6. **Tunisia's policy for poverty reduction.** Poverty has been steadily declining, from an incidence of 40% of the population in the 1960s to less than 4% in 2000. Most of the decrease occurred between the 1960s and the mid-1980s (poverty incidence was 11.2% in 1985 and 7.4% in 1990). This large-scale decrease in poverty is the outcome of a sustained effort in social expenditure, effective income redistribution mechanisms (efficient and targeted transfers) and, finally, specific action in favour of the rural population. These results also bear witness to good economic management capacity aimed at three broad development objectives, namely, growth, equity and stability. Nevertheless, this overall impressive performance masks significant differences between rural conditions and urban conditions and, within rural areas, between regions well endowed in terms of natural resources and ecologically fragile regions. Poverty in Tunisia is essentially a rural phenomenon. Poverty in rural areas can reach 13% of the rural population, over triple the national average of 4%. Standards of living and the severity and incidence of poverty also vary significantly according to region, with a strong contrast between the richer northern and coastal regions and the less advanced southern and inland areas of the country. In 1996, the Government formulated a poverty eradication strategy to, inter alia, increase rural income levels, generate employment, ensure the sustainable development of natural resources and target public investment at regions where poverty

² This project was scheduled for loan closing on 30 June 2005. The project management unit, however, has been extended to 31 December 2005.

was more acute. Tunisia is among the countries that are set to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

7. **Poverty eradication activities of other major donors.** The principal donors supporting rural development in Tunisia are the African Development Bank, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the European Union, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Bank, France, Germany and Japan. IFAD works closely with a number of these donors, mainly through cofinancing and collaboration on participatory methods with the World Bank and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). External assistance is well integrated into national, long-term sectoral and subsectoral strategies in Tunisia. Given the thrust of the past decade towards natural resource management and bridging regional disparities, external assistance projects have been geared to infrastructure investment, soil and water conservation, harnessing water resources and, to a lesser extent, credit and technical advisory services. Donors have also been involved in the development and implementation of the national action plan to combat desertification. With increasing trade liberalization, external assistance is being channelled to support the development of an enabling environment for competitive agriculture (the privatization of extension services, the strengthening of farmer organizations and interprofessional groups, and land tenure reform).

8. **IFAD's strategy in Tunisia.** The strategic thrusts of IFAD operations in Tunisia focus on: (i) high levels of beneficiary participation; (ii) gender balance; (iii) the creation and strengthening of rural financial services; and (iv) sustainable natural resource management. The country programme evaluation reconfirmed these strategic thrusts and made qualitative adjustments to programme implementation modalities by emphasizing: (i) the expansion of the focus of investment from agriculture to on-farm and off-farm economic opportunities since it was recognized that the livelihoods of the poorest households often derive from both on-farm and off-farm activities; (ii) the use of IFAD resources to experiment with new approaches rather than to finance standard public investment activities; and (iii) building upon the lessons learned during project implementation to engage in policy dialogue with the Government. The current project addresses a number of the qualitative adjustments recommended in the country programme evaluation. An updated country strategy for Tunisia will be formulated during 2006.

9. **Project rationale.** The first phase of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Siliana was initiated in 1997 as part of the national strategy for natural resource management, erosion control and the reduction of regional disparities in economic and social development. It was completed in June 2005, having fully achieved its physical targets. The interim evaluation undertaken by the Office of Evaluation in 2004 commended the project for the relevance of its activities, the high level of technical competency and the innovative approach in the area of applied research and collaborative forest management and in improving the relationship between technical agricultural services and the farming population. It rated the impact of the project as significant in building up the physical assets of the governorate (basic infrastructure that improved the access of households to potable water and the mobility of households thanks to the expanded road network) and the land assets of smallholders (by controlling soil erosion and expanding irrigated agriculture). The impact of the project on the economic and social capital of young women was also judged as significant, considering that it pioneered access for rural women living in relatively isolated areas to vocational training and technical backstopping in enterprise management and facilitated their access to credit. However, the interim evaluation pointed to the project's inadequate implementation of the participatory and integrated approach to development, which was supposed to have been its main innovative feature. The evaluation found that, in spite of the impact the project had on the physical assets of the poor, the impact on income would take five to ten years to materialize, assuming adequate backstopping among smallholders.

10. Accordingly, the interim evaluation recommended the extension of the project into a second phase to consolidate project results and deepen its impact. The second phase will adopt a two-pronged approach of maximizing agricultural and non-agricultural value added and safeguarding natural resources.

PART II – THE PROJECT

A. Project Area and Target Group

11. **Project area.** For purposes of consolidation, the project will cover the areas targeted during the first phase, but will also extend to other poor areas in the governorate. The analysis of poverty in terms of access to services, percentage of smallholders, degree of erosion, and unemployment led to the identification of the 54 districts (*imadats*) that the project will target. The total population of the project area is estimated at 27 800 households, of which approximately 80% are rural. There are approximately 12 600 farming units.

12. Key features of the project area are its significant vulnerability to erosion (60% of the project area is subject to high or moderate erosion), the low-input, low-output agriculture that is still subsistence-based, the substantial inequity in land access (with 8% of farmers owning more than 50% of the land area, whereas 62% of landowners are smallholders with less than 10 ha each). Households in the project area derive their incomes from multiple sources such as farming and seasonal work found locally, in nearby towns, or in the large coastal cities. Another characteristic of the project area is its negative demographic growth rate (-0.5% per year) due to migration to urban areas, evincing a trend towards depopulation of the country's rural areas. The Government is working to improve living conditions in the area by investing in public infrastructure, providing housing and financial assistance to needy families, and financing public works on a seasonal basis to make wage labour options available to poor households.

13. Despite its physical and economic constraints, Siliana has a number of assets that can support development of the local economy and stem out-migration to urban areas. An analysis of supply and demand in a number of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities reveals that development of the local economy rests primarily in the agriculture and raw materials sectors. Also important are the employment and income opportunities that exist in servicing the agricultural sector (seed production, seed treatment, phytosanitary services) and agro-industry (storage, conditioning, etc.). Given the existence of a well-developed financing system, the project will focus on supporting employment creation by improving the quality of business advisory services and decentralizing service delivery to rural areas.

14. Three regional organizations play an important role in economic development. The Regional Commission for Agricultural Development (*Commissariat régional au développement agricole - CRDA*) is responsible for planning and implementing major agricultural investments, authorizing the access of farmers to subsidies and appraising farm credit requests. The Regional Office of Employment and Self-Employment (*Bureau régional de l'emploi et du travail indépendant - BRETI*) provides vocational training, business development support and technical backstopping to young entrepreneurs. The Office for the Development of the North-West (*Office de développement du nord-ouest - ODNO*) is a public agency responsible for promoting national and foreign investment in Siliana and assisting investors in receiving the incentives provided under the investment code relative to disadvantaged rural areas. These three organizations will also play an important role as implementing agencies for the project.

15. **Target group.** Participatory poverty mapping exercises have revealed that the area population is subject to a high degree of poverty and vulnerability. The incidence of the poorer groups can be as

high as 30%. The unemployment rate in the governorate is 18% (and 30% of the unemployed are women). The perception of households is that they are highly vulnerable. Three groups of poor have been identified on the basis of number of working members in the household, size of landholding, herd size, sources of income and enrolment in social welfare programmes: poorer households; less poor but vulnerable households; and households in a stable situation. Although a poverty classification will be carried out within each community enrolled in the project through the use of a participatory poverty and wealth ranking, the following paragraphs describe the local livelihoods strategy of each group and the project response. The baseline study is designed to define the income and expenditure levels of these groups.

16. **Poorer households.** These households do not have the means to cover basic food requirements. They lack assets and access to employment, have young dependent children, or major expenditures (such as schooling for children, health care bills, etc.). The head of household lacks an independent source of income because of health problems or disability. These households rely for their survival on the assistance of the state, which provides them with a monetary allowance, assistance with schooling, housing refurbishment, and vocational training and special credit programmes for youth. Geographically, these households live on the boundaries of state forests or on the outskirts of urban centres. The poorest households in this category are in fact on a waiting list for screening and entry into a welfare programme. These households represent 30% of the population in the project area.

17. **Less poor but vulnerable households.** These households are better endowed than the previous category in terms of physical assets (5-10 ha of rainfed land or 1-2 ha of irrigated plots and up to 10 head of sheep) and human resources (several persons able to work). Given the small size of their plots and herds, agricultural work is not time-consuming and is usually left to women, while men seek seasonal employment locally or by migrating to urban centres. Income derived from off-farm activities is mostly invested in subsistence and schooling; any residual amounts are invested in farming (purchase of inputs, feed for animals, etc.). Farm production enables these households to be food self-sufficient to a certain degree. Any extra income from this source is spent on schooling, household improvements, marriage and the repayment of informal credit. It is worth mentioning that forestry products provide sizeable additional income for women and youth. In the case of households with irrigated land, their limited financial capacity implies limited productivity, and irrigation agriculture – rather than being a source of income improvement – constitutes a financial burden. These households represent 50% of the population in the project area.

18. **Households in a stable situation.** These households have larger physical assets, up to 20 ha in rainfed areas or 3-4 ha in irrigated schemes, in addition to larger herds. They also rely on off-farm income that is derived from more secure, better-paying jobs, such as the civil service or trade. They practice a more market-oriented form of agriculture and, overall, they display more efficient resource use (namely, water for irrigated agriculture) and higher productivity. They are better integrated into market channels and have easier access to credit and subsidized investments. In order to counter the effect of climatic and market price vagaries, they maintain a careful balance between crop and livestock production. Returns from agriculture are usually invested in schooling, housing improvements and herd build-up. The heads of these households also perform a number of political and social functions (party representative in the district, leader of farmer organizations, etc.). In all, these households constitute 20% of the local population in the project area.

19. **Targeting** under the project will build on economic complementarities in Siliana to stimulate local initiatives and promote growth in the local economy. Project activities are therefore tailored to local livelihoods and to building the capacity of the poor to participate in development. The first group (poorer households) is likely to benefit from the employment support activities proposed under the project, an increase in agricultural wage labour activities as a result of higher productivity among smallholder households and better income opportunities derived from the improved management of forestry resources. The second and third groups (less poor but vulnerable households and households

in a stable situation) are likely to benefit from project interventions in the productive sector, notably land development and agricultural advisory services. All groups are expected to benefit from improved infrastructure.

20. Participation by poor communities and households will be promoted by focusing on poorer districts and using community-based poverty analysis and targeting to allocate project resources to eligible households. The district selection criteria are: the prevalence of smallholder agriculture and of households enrolled or waiting to be enrolled in the social welfare programme, high to moderate rates of erosion, more substantial forested areas, the presence of national development programmes and the secondary enrolment rate for girls. These data are available on a district-by-district basis and should enable local stakeholders to develop an appropriate sequence for entry of the 54 districts into the project. Selected districts will also need to strike a balance between areas of project consolidation and extension. Within communities, household targeting will be based on poverty analysis and on eligibility criteria for various project services. In order to promote women's access to business advisory services, a 40% quota is proposed for the number of women enrolled in vocational training programmes or receiving technical backstopping in enterprise management.

B. Objectives and Scope

21. The project aims to improve, in a sustainable manner, the incomes and living conditions of the rural population in Siliana. Its objectives are to: (i) engage communities in a local development process capable of catalysing their initiative and investments in agriculture and soil and water conservation; (ii) diversify and increase employment and investment opportunities in rural areas for both women and youth and contribute to the development of sustainable economic linkages; (iii) develop the institutional capacities of the Regional Commission for Agricultural Development (CRDA) in adopting an integrated, participatory, equitable and gender-sensitive approach to local development; and (iv) ensure that regional stakeholders and national decision-makers adopt the principles of sustainable land management.

C. Components

22. The project is structured into four components: (i) integrated local development; (ii) support for enterprises and investments; (iii) institutional strengthening; and (iv) sustainable land management.

23. **Integrated local development.** Under this component, the project will support communities in undertaking a participatory planning process that will enable them to identify priority initiatives to improve local livelihoods and in financing those investments that fall within the objective of increasing the added value in agricultural production and the generation of employment opportunities in the on-farm and off-farm sectors. District development committees (DDCs) representing a coalition of stakeholders will be established to organize the community consultation, the participatory diagnosis and planning. The DDCs will include representatives of local government, existing community-based organizations and elected representatives of key socio-economic groups such as farmers in rainfed areas, women and youth. A result of the participatory process is to be the formulation of local development plans that can then be translated into annual programmes, financed by the project and supervised by the DDCs and the project. In order to ensure synergy among these initiatives and regular government programmes, the local development plans and annual programmes at the district level will be vetted at the higher administrative levels in the locality and then in the governorate.

24. Local development initiatives eligible for funding under the project include rural feeder roads, potable water projects, soil and water conservation, the rehabilitation and construction of small-scale irrigation schemes, agricultural advisory services, range and forestry management, horticulture and applied research. The list is not exhaustive and can be expanded to include new activities that fall

within the mandate of the agencies implementing the project, i.e. CRDA, BRETI and ODNO, and are aligned with the project objectives.

25. The DDCs will receive support in developing transparent and equitable criteria for screening and retaining local initiatives to ensure feasibility, cost efficiency and outreach to the poor and to women. They will also be responsible for semi-annual monitoring of planning. A capacity-building programme is envisaged for the DDCs and will include principles of participatory development and gender analysis, in the context of local development and sustainable land management.

26. **Support for enterprises and investments.** This component aims to improve the access of young women and men to employment opportunities through the promotion of microenterprise and small and medium-sized businesses and the mobilization of private investment. Activities under this component will include: (i) technical assistance in accounting, business management and market analysis for established businesses to improve their productivity and economic viability; (ii) technical assistance in the creation of new businesses, including feasibility studies, vocational training and better access to credit; (iii) marketing activities to promote the governorate among national and foreign investors; (iv) market studies for selected commodity chains; and (v) the resumption of handicraft production and the establishment of small business centres to ensure accessibility, visibility to potential clients and linkages with local or national markets. An analysis of supply and demand in Siliana shows that there are opportunities for the smallholder and entrepreneurial sector to grow by investing in agriculture (phytosanitary services and input distribution, as well as agro-processing). There are also opportunities for a range of other enterprises, particularly in raw materials (marble, construction materials, etc.). Activities relating to enterprise development and employment creation will be managed by BRETI, while promotional activities targeting private investors will be undertaken by ODNO.

27. **Institutional strengthening.** This component aims to assist the lead implementing agency (CRDA) in shifting from a supply-driven and sectoral mode of intervention to a demand-driven and integrated operational modality. In order to achieve this, the project will support capacity-building at CRDA, with equipment to facilitate mobility, technical personnel in the areas of civil works and erosion control to manage high demand in these areas, training, and the creation of a project management unit. The training will be on participatory, integrated and gender-sensitive planning, programming methods and sustainable land management practices. The project management unit will be established within CRDA according to current legislation and will support CRDA in developing the appropriate mechanisms to plan and implement an integrated response to the needs and potentialities of the agricultural sector.

28. **Sustainable land management.** This component aims to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination among all concerned stakeholders at the local and regional levels so as to ensure that sustainable land management is mainstreamed into their development plans. It will provide technical assistance for the mainstreaming of the concept of sustainable land management in the development and implementation of the Eleventh Regional Development Plan (2007-12). It will also support the development of a comprehensive decision-making and monitoring system with regard to sustainable land management, as well as an effective knowledge-sharing mechanism among communities, governorates and the Government on best practices for the establishment of a public-private partnership to lead investments in soil and water conservation and the maintenance of these investments.

D. Costs and Financing

29. The total duration of the project is estimated at six years. The total cost is estimated at USD 38.9 million, including physical and price contingencies. Investment costs represent 94% of the total costs. The project costs by component are summarized in Table 1, and the financing plan is presented in Table 2. The project will be financed by an IFAD loan of USD 15.5 million. The IFAD

loan will support 42% of the costs of the integrated local development component, 56% of the costs of the support for enterprises and investments component and 24% of the institutional strengthening component. The Government has secured a first phase of cofinancing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to finalize the design of the activities to be financed by the GEF as per the GEF's requirements; upon approval of the second phase, the total amount of this cofinancing will be USD 5 million. The total Government contribution amounts to USD 16.2 million (42% of the total costs), comprising USD 6.7 million in the form of budgetary resources specifically allocated to the project and covering all operating costs and part of the investments, and additional contributions from other existing national programmes amounting to USD 9.5 million; the above-mentioned counterpart contribution includes a duties and taxes element of USD 5.5 million. The contribution of beneficiaries, in kind and in cash, is estimated at USD 2.2 million, equivalent to 6% of the total project costs.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PROJECT COSTS^a
(USD million)

Components	Local	Foreign	Total	% of Foreign Exchange	% of Base Costs
A. Integrated local development	23.1	4.5	27.5	16	82
B. Support for enterprises and investments	1.5	0.6	2.1	30	6
C. Institutional strengthening	2.2	0.3	2.5	13	8
D. Sustainable land management		1.2	1.2	100	100
Total base costs	26.7	6.7	33.4	20	100
Physical contingencies	1.2	0.3	1.5	22	5
Price contingencies	3.5	0.4	3.9	11	12
Total project costs	31.5	7.4	38.9	19	117

^a Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

TABLE 2: FINANCING PLAN^a
(USD '000)

Components	IFAD		Global Environment Facility		Government						Beneficiaries		Total		Foreign Exchange	Local (Excl. Taxes)	Duties and Taxes
	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Natural Resource and Environmental Management Programme		Other National Support Funds		Budget		Amt.	%	Amt.	%			
					Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%							
A. Integrated local development	13 422	42	3 069	10	5 547	17	3 398	11	4 598	14	2 162	7	32 196	83	4 993	22 604	4 598
B. Support for enterprises and investments	1 355	56	105	4			568	23	390	16			2 418	6	699	1 329	390
C. Institutional strengthening	713	24	445	15					1 766	60			2 924	7	354	2 052	518
D. Sustainable land management			1 405	100									1 405	4	1 405		
Total	15 490	40	5 024	13	5 547	14	3 966	10	6 754	17	2 162	6	38 943	100	7 452	25 985	5 506

^a Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

E. Procurement, Disbursement, Accounts and Audit

30. **Procurement.** Contracts for goods and vehicles estimated to cost TND 600 000 (USD 460 000 equivalent) or more, and for civil works estimated to cost TND 2 000 000 (USD 1 500 000 equivalent) or more, will be subject to international competitive bidding. Contracts for less than TND 600 000 (USD 460 000 equivalent) for goods and vehicles, or less than TND 2 000 000 (USD 1 500 000 equivalent) for civil works but more than TND 30 000 (USD 23 000 equivalent), will be awarded through local competitive bidding according to procedures satisfactory to IFAD. Contracts valued at TND 30 000 (USD 23 000 equivalent) or less will be awarded on the basis of three quotations, with exception of civil work contracts with small local contractors, which can be awarded through local shopping up to TND 50 000 (USD 40 000 equivalent). Contracts for consulting services and with NGOs will be subject to local competitive bidding according to procedures acceptable to IFAD. Contracts with the public gas and electricity company will be awarded through direct contracting in accordance with procedures acceptable to IFAD. Natural resource management works with community participation may be awarded through simplified procurement procedures acceptable to IFAD.

31. **Disbursement.** Withdrawals from the loan account will be made upon presentation of full supporting documentation acceptable to IFAD or against certified statements of expenditure in respect of such expenditures and amounts as IFAD may designate from time to time. The documentation justifying expenditures made against statements of expenditure will be retained by CRDA and made available for inspection by supervision missions and external auditors.

32. **Special account.** The Government will open a special account in foreign exchange in the name of the project with the Central Bank of Tunisia. Upon loan effectiveness, IFAD will make an initial deposit of up to EUR 1.5 million, corresponding to the first six months of project expenditure. The special account will be used to finance IFAD's share of eligible expenditures and will be replenished in accordance with established IFAD procedures.

33. **Accounts and audit.** CRDA and other implementing agencies will maintain separate project accounts and financial records in respect of project activities. The project management unit will ensure that such accounts and records are maintained in accordance with government practices and procedures acceptable to IFAD. Consolidated project accounts, to be prepared by the project management unit, will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. Project accounts will be audited yearly by an auditor acceptable to IFAD. The audited accounts and related audit reports, including a statement on the adequacy of the executing agency's accounting systems and internal controls and separate opinions in respect of the statements of expenditure and the operation of the special account, will be submitted to IFAD not later than six months after the end of each financial year.

F. Organization and Management

34. **Organizational setting.** Project management responsibilities will be carried out by a local planning and coordination unit. This unit will be established as a division within CRDA and report to the director of CRDA; it will be staffed through redeployment or recruitment according to the existing regulation acceptable to the Fund. The unit will include the coordinator, the monitoring and evaluation unit, the programming unit responsible for the participatory and community approach, and the financial and administrative unit. Overall supervision will be vested in a national coordination committee led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. The committee will be composed of representatives of the Ministry of Development and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of Tunisia, the Women's Development Office in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, CRDA, the National Agency for Employment and Independent Work, ODNO and DDC. The General Directorate of Financing, Investments and Professional

Organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources will act as rapporteur of the committee. Supervision at the regional level will be ensured through the existing Regional Council for Development, which groups all government agencies and the main professional organizations in the governorate.

35. **Implementation mechanisms.** The DDCs will be responsible for facilitating the participatory process at the community level, ensuring equitable and gender-sensitive outreach in the activities of local development plans and overseeing the implementation of these activities. CRDA will be providing, on request, the technical expertise needed to screen and validate proposed investments and oversee their implementation. To the extent possible, the productive and infrastructure activities in the local development plans will be contracted out to local small-scale entrepreneurs, NGOs and private firms. BRETI will extend its regular employment and enterprise support services to the project areas. ODNO will be responsible for the various thematic studies and promotional events.

36. **Monitoring and evaluation.** The project will adopt result- and impact-oriented monitoring that reports regularly on IFAD's Results and Impact Management System indicators. The main features of the monitoring and evaluation system are: (i) its compatibility with the data collection systems in use in the implementing agencies; (ii) the decentralization of data collection and analysis to the DDCs; and (iii) the facilitation of learning. The recurrent delays in carrying out the baseline studies have prompted the Government to commission such a study as part of the design process. The report is scheduled to be issued in November 2005.

37. **Gender mainstreaming.** The project addresses inequitable access of women to opportunities in the labour market, as well as the existence of gaps in the outreach of development agencies to women. This is specifically the case in the insufficient attention that agricultural institutions provide to women's economic role in farm management. Some services, like BRETI, have good outreach to urban women, but are not sufficiently active in rural areas. The project aims to remedy these gaps by supporting the decentralization of advisory services in agricultural and enterprise development, the systematic targeting of family labour by women in agricultural extension activities, and quota-based targeting to encourage BRETI to mobilize needed measures to reach women. The implementing agencies will receive gender training as part of their overall capacity-building. At least three women representatives will be appointed to each DDC, and all DDC members will receive gender training.

G. Economic Justification

38. At full project development and on the basis of the adoption of improved production and management techniques, it is estimated that revenues will increase by 60%. Enterprise development is expected to generate a total of 1 800 additional jobs and the strengthening of at least 800 enterprises. Benefits have been quantified, and an internal rate of return calculated at 15%. The sensitivity analysis shows that the internal rate of return is still robust at a 37% increase in costs or a 27% decrease in benefits relative to an opportunity cost of 10%. Qualitative benefits will include increased community capabilities and social capital and better recognition of women's economic and social role.

H. Risks

39. The participatory and local development approach that underpins the project is exposed to a number of risks. The main risk is the difficulty of reconciling the supply-driven planning of investments that prevails at CRDA and other public entities with the demand-driven implementation of investment activities promoted by the project. The plan is to overcome these constraints by supporting widespread training among the staff of the principal implementing agencies on participatory and gender-sensitive development, ensuring regular communication, monitoring and

feedback between communities and technical departments and ensuring good linkages between community planning and wider local planning and development at the locality and governorate levels.

I. Environmental Impact

40. The project has been classified in Category B. Given the incremental benefits of the Global Environment Facility financing, the project will be able to catalyse additional investments from local communities in soil and erosion control so as to reverse the current trend of reliance on the Government for such investments. This would also enable the emergence of a public-private partnership to promote and enforce sustainable land management and the conservation of ecosystem biodiversity.

J. Innovative Features

41. This project presents the following novel aspects vis-à-vis previous IFAD-financed operations in Tunisia: (i) assistance for the regional agricultural administration and local government authorities in adopting an operating model that is responsive to a demand-driven approach and that is well anchored in participatory development approaches; (ii) better response to the employment concerns of youth; (iii) greater attention to improving the quality and accessibility of existing business advisory services in support of employment; and (iv) shift from public to private delivery of extension services to smallholders.

PART III – LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

42. A loan agreement between the Republic of Tunisia and IFAD will constitute the legal instrument for extending the proposed loan to the borrower. A summary of the important supplementary assurances included in the negotiated loan agreement is attached as an annex.

43. The Republic of Tunisia is empowered under its laws to borrow from IFAD.

44. I am satisfied that the proposed loan will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD.

PART IV – RECOMMENDATION

45. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed loan in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall make a loan to the Republic of Tunisia in various currencies in an amount equivalent to ten million nine hundred thousand special drawing rights (SDR 10 900 000) to mature on or prior to 15 October 2023, and to bear an interest rate equal to the reference interest rate per annum as determined by the Fund annually, and to be upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board in this Report and Recommendation of the President.

Lennart Båge
President

**SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENTARY ASSURANCES
INCLUDED IN THE NEGOTIATED LOAN AGREEMENT**

(Negotiations concluded on 7 December 2005)

1. The Government of Tunisia (the “Government”) will include each year in the national budget the amount of the counterpart contribution for the project in accordance with its applicable procedures and the provisions of the annual workplans and budgets. The counterpart contribution represents the amount for which the Government is responsible in respect of all duties, levies and taxes on goods and services and its contribution to the financing of the project. The project will be included in the Eleventh Plan and in the national budget. The Government will make its counterpart funds available to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (the “lead project agency”) during the project implementation period.

2. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit within the local planning and coordination unit (LPCU) will be responsible for designing, implementing, coordinating and fine-tuning the M&E system. The system will entail:

- (a) implementation of a bottom-up M&E arrangement in the participatory development plans and management contracts (*contrats programme*), based on the information produced by the DDCs with the aid of support teams set up under the project according to models designed under the responsibility of the LPCU;
- (b) periodic compilation of activity reports prepared – on the basis of models designed under the responsibility of the LPCU – by the various implementation partners;
- (c) the monitoring of socio-economic indicators by conducting a baseline survey and conducting each year an in-depth survey on a small number of reference farms;
- (d) the organization of periodic self-evaluation and coordination sessions under the project, and a mid-term project review in year 3 and a completion report;
- (e) the organization of a mid-term and completion evaluation in project years 3 and 5 respectively. The mid-term evaluation will make it possible to identify the prospects for institutionalization of the planning and programming function within the CRDA, institutionalization of the DDCs, and community participation in the financing of the agricultural council and the business council; and
- (f) the project’s M&E system will make it possible to monitor and evaluate project impact in accordance with the basic principles of IFAD’s Results and Impact Management System (RIMS).

3. No discrimination of any kind will be permitted in the recruitment or redeployment of project personnel, in accordance with applicable legislation in force in Tunisia. This notwithstanding, the Government will undertake to give preference – all other things being equal – to women candidates, especially for the technical posts to be filled under the project. The lead project agency and the project implementing parties agree to take all necessary measures to enhance the scope of project activities that benefit rural women by making use of a series of instruments such as qualification and profile of personnel, quotas, and preferred status for economic or agricultural commodity chains in which women play a leading role.

4. The Government will insure project personnel against health and accident risks in accordance with the applicable regulations in force in Tunisia.
5. The lead project agency will adopt an accounting system that clearly identifies the operations inherent in the project.
6. As part of maintaining sound environmental practices, the Government will ensure that appropriate pest management practices are observed under the project. To that end, it will ensure that pesticides procured under the programme do not include any pesticide either proscribed by the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as amended from time to time, or listed in Tables 1 (Extremely Hazardous) and 2 (Highly Hazardous) of the World Health Organization's Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification 1996-1997, as amended from time to time.
7. The following are specified as conditions precedent to effectiveness:
 - (a) a favourable legal opinion, issued by the competent Tunisian authority, acceptable in form and substance, has been forwarded by the Government to IFAD;
 - (b) the LPCU has been created within the Siliana CRDA;
 - (c) the key LPCU personnel – i.e. the LPCU coordinator, the M&E officer, the officer responsible for the planning/programming unit and the officer responsible for the implementation support unit – have been recruited or redeployed in accordance with applicable procedures in force in the Tunisian civil service deemed acceptable by IFAD; and
 - (d) the framework partnership agreement between the lead project agency, the National Agency for Employment and Self-Employment, and the ODNO has been signed.

APPENDIX I

COUNTRY DATA

TUNISIA

Land area (km² thousand) 2003 1/	155	GNI per capita (USD) 2003 1/	2 240
Total population (million) 2003 1/	9.90	GDP per capita growth (annual %) 2003 1/	4.4
Population density (people per km²) 2003 1/	64	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) 2003 1/	3
Local currency	Tunisian Dinar (TND)	Exchange rate: USD 1 =	1.3 TND
Social Indicators		Economic Indicators	
Population (average annual population growth rate) 1997-2003 1/	1.2	GDP (USD million) 2003 1/	25 037
Crude birth rate (per thousand people) 2003 1/	17	Average annual rate of growth of GDP 2/ 1983-1993	3.8
Crude death rate (per thousand people) 2003 1/	6	1993-2003	4.8
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) 2003 1/	19	Sectoral distribution of GDP 2003 1/	
Life expectancy at birth (years) 2003 1/	73	% agriculture	12
Number of rural poor (million) (approximate) 1/	n/a	% industry	28
Poor as % of total rural population 1/	n/a	% manufacturing	18
Total labour force (million) 2003 1/	4.15	% services	60
Female labour force as % of total 2003 1/	33	Consumption 2003 1/	
Education		General government final consumption expenditure (as % of GDP)	17
School enrolment, primary (% gross) 2003 1/	112 a/	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (as % of GDP)	62
Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 2003 1/	73 a/	Gross domestic savings (as % of GDP)	21
Nutrition		Balance of Payments (USD million)	
Daily calorie supply per capita	n/a	Merchandise exports 2003 1/	8 027
Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5) 2003 2/	12 a/	Merchandise imports 2003 1/	10 910
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5) 2003 2/	4 a/	Balance of merchandise trade	-2 883
Health		Current account balances (USD million)	
Health expenditure, total (as % of GDP) 2003 1/	6 a/	before official transfers 2003 1/	-2 073
Physicians (per thousand people) 1/	n/a	after official transfers 2003 1/	-730
Population using improved water sources (%) 2002 2/	82	Foreign direct investment, net 2003 1/	541
Population with access to essential drugs (%) 2/	n/a	Government Finance	
Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 2002 2/	80	Cash surplus/deficit (as % of GDP) 2003 1/	-2
Agriculture and Food		Total expenditure (% of GDP) 2003 1/	n/a
Food imports (% of merchandise imports) 2003 1/	9	Total external debt (USD million) 2003 1/	15 502
Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams per ha of arable land) 2003 1/	368 a/	Present value of debt (as % of GNI) 2003 1/	75
Food production index (1999-01=100) 2003 1/	105	Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services) 2003 1/	13
Cereal yield (kg per ha) 2003 1/	1 846	Lending interest rate (%) 2003 1/	n/a
Land Use		Deposit interest rate (%) 2003 1/	n/a
Arable land as % of land area 2003 1/	18 a/		
Forest area as % of total land area 2003 1/	3 a/		
Irrigated land as % of cropland 2003 1/	8 a/		

a/ Data are for years or periods other than those specified.

1/ World Bank, *World Development Indicators* CD ROM 2005

2/ UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2005

PREVIOUS IFAD FINANCING IN TUNISIA

Project/Programme Name	Cooperating Institution	Lending Terms	Board Approval	Loan Effectiveness	Current Closing Date	Loan/Grant Acronym	Approved Loan/Grant Amount (USD '000)	Disbursement (as % of approved amount)
Development Project of Small and Medium-size Farms in the Governorates of Kef and Siliana	AFESD	I	05 Dec 80	02 Oct 81	31 Dec 88	L - I - 59 - TN	19 000	100
Sidi Bouzid Irrigation Project	World Bank: IBRD	O	13 Dec 83	05 Jul 84	30 Jun 93	L - I - 139 - TN	7 300	99
Sidi Bouzid Rainfed Agriculture Development Project	AFESD	O	05 Sep 85	27 Mar 86	30 Jun 94	L - I - 175 - TN	6 000	92
Pilot Project in Algeria and Tunisia for the Integrated Rural Development of the Mellegue Watershed	AFESD	O	15 Sep 88	01 Jun 89	30 Sep 99	L - I - 227 - TN	12 000	95
Sidi M'Hadheb Agricultural and Fisheries Development Project	AFESD	O	12 Dec 91	07 Aug 92	30 Jun 01	L - I - 298 - TN	11 261	92
Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Kairouan	AFESD	O	02 Dec 93	07 Aug 95	31 Dec 04	L - I - 348 - TN	16 052	100
Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Siliana	AFESD	O	06 Dec 95	17 Jun 96	31 Dec 05	L - I - 394 - TN	11 261	99
Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Zaghuan	AFESD	O	03 Dec 98	14 Dec 99	31 Dec 07	L - I - 499 - TN	16 052	36
Agropastoral Development and Local Initiatives Promotion Programme for the South-East	UNOPS	O	05 Sep 02	08 Apr 03	31 Dec 10	L - I - 593 - TN	18 746	31
Total for Tunisia: 9 projects							114 717	

AFESD : Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

I : Intermediate

IBRD : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank Group)

O : Ordinary

UNOPS : United Nations Office for Project Services

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Résumé descriptif	Indicateurs de performance objectivement vérifiables	Moyens de vérification	Suppositions/risques
Objectifs de développement			
l'amélioration durable des revenus et des conditions de vie de la population rurale dans le gouvernorat de Siliana.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de ménages défavorisés, dont l'indice d'accumulation de biens a augmenté • Réduction de la prévalence de la malnutrition infantile • Nombre de ménages bénéficiant d'une plus grande sécurité alimentaire • Nombre de ménages bénéficiant des interventions du projet, par groupe socio-économique • Diminution de l'écart entre la rémunération des hommes et femmes ouvriers agricoles 	Statistiques des programmes 26/26 Enquête de base du CNEA, 2005 Enquête socio-économique à mi-parcours et finale	Maintien du taux de croissance de l'économie Maintien de la priorité accordée à un développement économique et social
Objectifs du projet			
<p>1. Améliorer les revenus agricoles grâce à la participation et prise en charge par les communautés de la valorisation et conservation des ressources naturelles.</p> <p>2. Améliorer l'accès des jeunes ruraux (hommes et femmes) aux possibilités d'emplois.</p> <p>3. Développer les capacités institutionnelles à engager un développement intégré, participatif, équitable et répondant à la parité hommes-femmes.</p> <p>4. Assurer que la gestion durable des sols soit prise en compte comme un axe essentiel du développement local par l'ensemble des acteurs locaux et par les décideurs au niveau national.</p>	<p>- Nombre de ménages faisant état d'un accroissement de la marge brute de leur production agricole et animale</p> <p>- Augmentation de la part de financement privé et des collectivités dans la gestion durable des terres</p> <p>- Nombre de jeunes filles et garçons ayant trouvé un emploi (ou auto-emploi) grâce au projet</p> <p>- Ratio des emplois saisonniers aux emplois permanents (pour les jeunes filles et garçons).</p> <p>- Degré d'autonomie des comités de développement de imada et de groupements d'intérêt</p> <p>- Mécanismes mis en place par le CRDA pour favoriser la programmation intégrée des investissements et l'attention aux questions d'équité et parité</p> <p>- Coordination horizontale et verticale améliorée concernant planification et mise en œuvre de conservation eaux et sols</p> <p>- Mesures d'incitation et de sanctions mises en place en faveur de la gestion durable des sols</p>	<p>Enquêtes socio-économiques de base, mi-parcours et d'achèvement</p> <p>Modèles d'exploitation à la revue à mi-parcours et finale</p>	<p>Processus de programmation participative a un ancrage institutionnel dans le mode de fonctionnement et programmation/ budgétisation au niveau du CRDA et administration locale.</p> <p>Mécanismes de gestion de la sécheresse déclenchés à temps en cas de sécheresse.</p> <p>Cadre réglementaire de la conservation de l'environnement maintenu en place.</p>

Résumé descriptif	Indicateurs de performance objectivement vérifiables	Moyens de vérification	Suppositions/risques
<p>Résultats du projet pour l'objectif 1 : Améliorer les revenus agricoles grâce à la participation et prise en charge par les communautés de la valorisation et conservation des ressources naturelles.</p>			
<p>R.1.1. Activités sont programmées en fonction de leur intérêt pour les ménages défavorisés, femmes, et jeunes.</p> <p>R.1.2. Effet multiplicateur des investissements sélectionnés au niveau des PDP et contrats programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de ménages défavorisés, femmes, et jeunes ayant bénéficié des activités des contrats programmes - Nombre total de bénéficiaires PDP - Taux de rentabilité de l'investissement - Effets directs à court terme sur accroissement des revenus des ménages pauvres et des emplois dans la zone 	<p>Classification selon le niveau socio-économique des bénéficiaires</p> <p>Analyse financière des coûts et bénéfices des investissements retenus par les comités de développement d'imada</p> <p>Suivi des contrats programmes</p>	<p>Appropriation de l'approche participative par les services du CRDA et de l'administration locale</p> <p>Gouvernement Tunisien et loi sur la passation des marchés donne priorité à la sous-traitance et tâcheronnat pour les travaux au lieu de la régie.</p>
<p>Composante 1 : Développement intégré participatif: Activités pour l'objectif 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appui conseil agricole. - Soutien à la polyculture en sec et irrigué - Soutien à l'élevage - Réhabilitation de périmètres irrigués - Construction de nouveaux périmètres - Consolidation des travaux CES - Construction de nouveaux travaux CES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre d'exploitants agricoles et aide-familiales encadrés par le conseil agricole - Nombre d'exploitants agricoles et aide-familiales ayant adopté partiellement ou totalement le paquet technologique recommandé - Nombre d'Ha plantés par espèces, en irrigué et en sec - Type et nombre d'animaux distribués, vaccinés - Taux d'intensification dans chaque périmètre réhabilité - Nombre des hectares sous périmètre irrigué - Taux d'intensification dans chaque nouveau périmètre - Nombre d'Ha consolidés - Nombre d'Ha sous CES - Taux de distribution de l'eau (en jours) par rapport aux besoins 	<p>Suivi des contrats programmes</p>	<p>Adéquation entre investissements et capacités financières des ménages.</p>

Résumé descriptif	Indicateurs de performance objectivement vérifiables	Moyens de vérification	Suppositions/risques
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adduction en eau potable réaménagé ou construite - Entretien et construction de pistes - Parrainage auprès des autorités locales des activités du PDP non financées par le projet - Appui aux communautés dans la formulation de plans de développement participatifs et de leur présentation aux pouvoirs locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre et type de pistes - Taux de réalisation des activités parrainées par le projet auprès d'autres instances. - Nombre de PDP et CP par an 		
<p>Résultats du projet pour l'objectif : Améliorer l'accès des jeunes filles et garçons ruraux aux possibilités d'emplois.</p>			
<p>R 2.1. Adéquation réalisée entre formation des demandeurs d'emplois et opportunités de travail.</p> <p>R 2.2. Nouvelles entreprises créées</p> <p>R.2.3. Entreprises existantes renforcées</p>	<p>Nombre de jeunes filles et garçons par type de formation professionnelle.</p> <p>Nombre d'entreprises (micro-petites-moyennes) installées et en activité.</p> <p>Nombre d'emplois créés</p> <p>Nombre d'entreprises renforcées par type d'entreprises</p> <p>Taux d'accroissement du chiffre d'affaires et d'emplois dans les entreprises renforcées.</p>	<p>Suivi des contrats programmes</p> <p>Suivi du BRETI et ODNO.</p>	<p>Politique de soutien de l'emploi et de l'égalité des chances est poursuivie.</p> <p>Prospection constante sur les marchés de l'emploi et leur degré d'expansion</p>
<p>Composante 2 : Appui aux entreprises et à la promotion de l'investissement privé : Activités pour l'objectif 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décentralisation de l'encadrement des demandeurs d'emploi et du suivi de la micro-entreprise au niveau du BRETI. - Dotations du BRETI de fonds de formation et d'études. - Renforcement des capacités de l'ODNO dans les activités de suivi économique et de prospection de marchés et des investisseurs privés. - Aménagement des zones de petits métiers 	<p>Nombre de promoteurs et promotrices recevant appui conseil, par type de lieu d'installation (urbain, peri-urbain, rural)</p> <p>Nombre de cadres du BRETI formés.</p> <p>Nombre de cadres de ODNO formés</p> <p>Taux de satisfaction avec étude ODNO de faisabilité et de marché</p> <p>Nombre de personnes (hommes, femmes) bénéficiaires pour chaque zone de petits métiers/ artisanat</p>	<p>Suivi des contrats programmes</p> <p>Suivi BRETI et ODNO</p>	<p>Budget de fonctionnement et d'équipement du BRETI et ODNO sont renforcés</p>

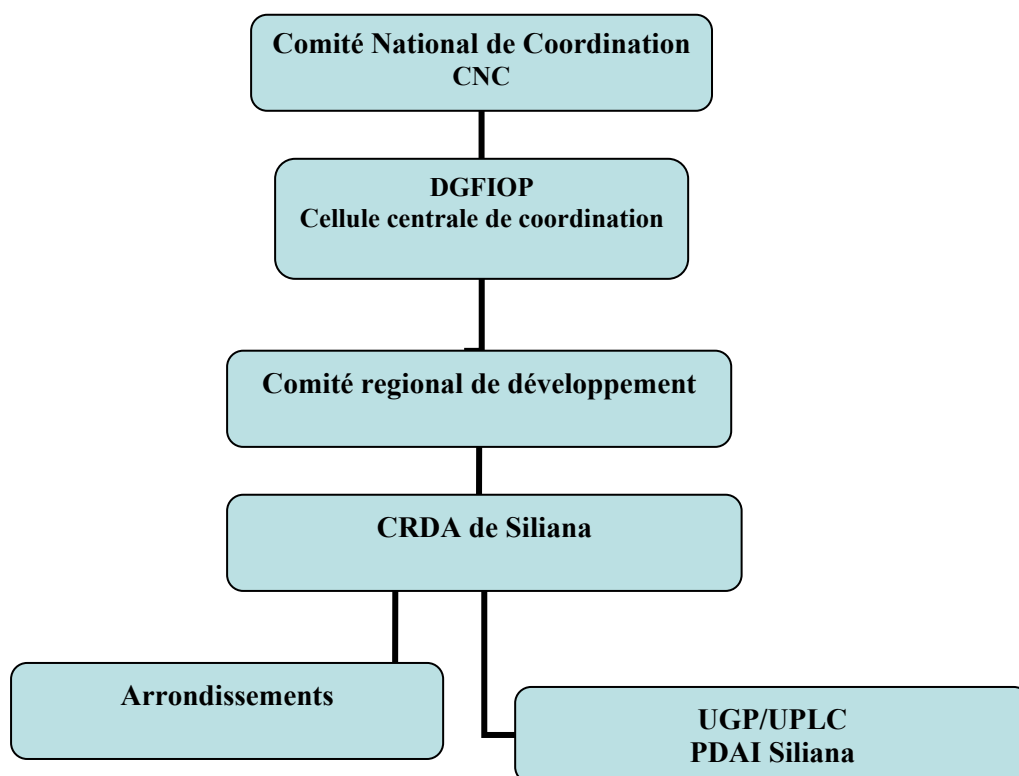
Résumé descriptif	Indicateurs de performance objectivement vérifiables	Moyens de vérification	Suppositions/risques
<p>Résultats du projet pour l'objectif 3 :</p> <p>Développer les capacités institutionnelles à engager un développement intégré, participatif et répondant à l'équité sociale et parité hommes-femmes.</p>			
<p>R.3.1. Capacité d'organisation au niveau communautaire renforcée</p> <p>R. 3.2. Compétences accrues des services du CRDA à intégrer aspects techniques, socio-économiques (équité sociale et parité hommes-femmes)</p> <p>R 3.3. Système de suivi et évaluation est opérationnel</p>	<p>Nombre d'organisations fonctionnelles</p> <p>Nombre de femmes dans les comités de gestion de ces organisations</p> <p>Nombre de cadres techniques qui valident les propositions des comités de développement sur critères techniques, socio-économiques et équité/ parité</p> <p>Rapport de suivi des réalisations physiques, financières, et des résultats acquis soumis à temps</p>	<p>Suivi des contrats programmes</p> <p>Suivi par UPLC de la validation des actions des PDP par services techniques</p> <p>Rapport de supervision</p>	<p>Les actions de volontariat mobilisent la population locale.</p> <p>Accent mis au CRDA sur la valorisation des investissements et de la production agricoles.</p> <p>Volonté claire du Ministère de l'Agriculture et FIDA pour établir un SSE approprié.</p>
<p>Composante 3 : Renforcement institutionnel : Activités pour l'objectif 3 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Etablissement de l'Unité de Planification Locale et Coordination (UPLC). - Formation continue des cadres du CRDA et de l'administration locale sur l'approche participative et l'analyse genre. - Prioritisation des imadats sur la base de leur degré de vulnérabilité. - Mobilisation et organisation des communautés. - Formation et accompagnement des organisations de base - Equipement des organisations informelles en services leur permettant de se constituer une trésorerie et une offre de services (équivalent aux actions d'intérêt local) - Appui à l'enregistrement et officialisation des organisations informelles 	<p>UPLC établie et son personnel a les qualifications requises.</p> <p>% décaissement sur le budget</p> <p>Nombre de cadres (hommes, femmes) CRDA formés par type de formation</p> <p>Programmation effective des imadats selon niveau de vulnérabilité.</p> <p>Nombre et type des organisations de base établis ou renforcés</p> <p>Nombre de membres, hommes et femmes, des groupements d'intérêt/ organisations de base formés.</p> <p>Budget de fonctionnement des organisations de base</p> <p>Nombre d'organisations enregistrées et officialisées.</p>	<p>Suivi des contrats programmes</p> <p>Suivi par UPLC (aspects formations)</p> <p>Rapports de supervision (compétences UPLC et gestion financière)</p>	<p>La réglementation autorise l'appui apporté aux organisations informelles (les comités de consultation et les groupements d'exploitants).</p>

Résumé descriptif	Indicateurs de performance objectivement vérifiables	Moyens de vérification	Suppositions/risques
<p>Résultats du projet pour l'objectif 4 :</p> <p>Assurer que la gestion durable des sols soit prise en compte comme un axe essentiel du développement local par l'ensemble des acteurs locaux et par les décideurs au niveau national.</p>			
<p>R 4.1. Les capacités nécessaires pour intégrer la gestion durable des sols au niveau central et local sont renforcées.</p> <p>R. 4.2. La pression sur l'usage des sols est allégée par une utilisation rationnelle des ressources, de meilleures pratiques culturales, la diversification des sources de revenus.</p> <p>R 4.3. Base d'information et de connaissances innovatrices au niveau national et régional en matière de lutte contre la désertification et l'adoption des pratiques de gestion durable des sols, développée et diffusée.</p>	<p>Gestion durable des sols intégrée au niveau du XIe Plan de Développement Régional, des PDP, et du remembrement foncier.</p> <p>Nombre de personnes, hommes et femmes, ayant établi des entreprises viables et à impact environnemental positif.</p> <p>Nombre de demandes reçues et d'initiatives adoptant les connaissances générées.</p>	<p>Rapports de suivi. Etude de base et des effets amplifiés (incremental effects).</p>	<p>Le cadre réglementaire pour la conservation de l'environnement est en place. Le scénario de base est maintenu.</p>
<p>Composante 4 : Gestion durable des terres : Activités pour l'objectif 4 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance technique pour appuyer l'intégration de la gestion durable des terres au niveau des plans de développement communautaires, nationaux et régionaux. - Complément d'appui apporté à l'initiative du PAN-LCD dans le développement de plans d'action régionaux de lutte contre la désertification. - Sensibiliser les organisations de base à la gestion durable des sols et rôle dans la conservation de l'environnement. - Etude de projets pilotes pour lancer des pratiques agricoles qui fournissent une opportunité pour tester les approches de gestion durable des sols et qui améliorent le niveau de 	<p>A élaborer au cours du PDF-B</p>	<p>Document du projet FEM.</p>	<p>Projet soumis au FEM est accepté.</p>

Résumé descriptif	Indicateurs de performance objectivement vérifiables	Moyens de vérification	Suppositions/risques
vie. - Etude de projets pour la conservation et restauration de la couverture végétale critique dans les forêts et les pâturages, et qui peuvent diversifier les revenus. - Etablissement d'un système de suivi et évaluation des sols et de l'impact de la gestion durable des sols. - Mise en place d'un réseau d'échange de connaissances permettant la consolidation des enseignements et la communication des résultats.			

ORGANIGRAMME

Organigramme du projet



Organigramme du projet au sein du CRDA de Siliana

