

GAC's Capacity Building Programs Divisions NARRATIVE REPORT*

**COMPLETE ONLY WITH UPDATED/FINALIZED LOGIC MODEL AND PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK (LM & PMF) AND BUDGET, CASH FLOW AND FINANCIAL REPORTING SPREADSHEET*

Progress Report			
ACCBP/CTCBP Project # and Full Name:	Strengthening community security in Tunisia	Implementation period covered by this report: <i>(needs to be cumulative from start of project activities)</i>	1 st of April 2016 to 31 st of March 2019.
Recipient Organization:	Ministry of Interior	Report Submitted:	8 th of August 2019
I. Project Implementation to Date			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation progress: <i>In detail, describe the project activities carried out—and related milestones achieved— in the reporting period identified above (N.B. please recount progress in narrative form; quantitative/qualitative output and outcome bullets to be inserted in the Performance Measurement Framework).</i> <p>In May 2018, Tunisia consolidated its democratic transition process through the holding of its first free and democratic municipal elections. These elections allowed to set up new municipal councils in 350 municipalities covering the entire Tunisian territory confirming thus the establishment of a decentralized system which is supposed to further develop the remote areas.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the situation in Tunisia has also been marked by a political deadlock at the head of the executive. The Prime Minister has constituted his own political party and de facto is no longer part of the parliamentary majority won during 2014 legislatives by the party of the President of the Republic. This situation has led to the breakup of the parliamentary majority and therefore caused a slowdown in legislative reforms in the country, particularly the establishment of a new constitutional court.</p> <p>At the end of October 2018, a suicide bombing took place in Tunis, an attack on the internal security forces confirming that they remain a priority target for extremist groups. This suicide attack highlights the necessity to reform security sector in order to make it conform to international standards in matters of PVE but also to make ISF agents more resilient when facing such type of attacks.</p> <p>The reform of the security sector therefore appears as a needy shift from security forces perceived as working against its population to security forces entirely dedicated to its population. The community policing model provide a tailor-made model where citizens and ISF work closely together to be more resilient. Moreover, ISF should be accountable to the legislative, the judiciary and to the population, and should be driven by the human rights principles.</p> <p>Tunisian government, especially the Ministry of Interior, is aware of these challenges and intends to deal with them with the support of his technical and financial partners. UNDP support aims to build the capacity of key institutions to be better prepared and resilient to future crises, in particular following terrorist attacks, whilst ensuring the protection of human rights, in particular women.</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome:</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Internal security forces in the 16 localities are more efficient and effective in addressing security concerns, including those related to the prevention of violent extremism and SGBV</i> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"/>			

Immediate Outcome 1.1: Internal security forces in 16 localities increase their knowledge on community policing and the prevention of violent extremism and SGBV

Output 1.1.1: Training modules on community policing, prevention of violent extremism and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) developed

Key result to date: Elaborating a new training kit, in partnership between UNDP and CREDIF (*Centre de Recherches, d'Études de Documentation et d'Information sur la Femme*), aiming at reinforcing ISF knowledge on SGBV and training ISFs on how to work on SGBV related cases accordingly to this training kit

2018 was a milestone for the MoI in regard to the consolidation of its strategy towards reducing the violence against women and accordingly to the organic law n°2017-58 related to the elimination of violence against women. Since the adoption, by the Tunisian Parliament, in July 2017, of this law which provides the different responsibilities of key actors in the field of violence against women, including ISFs, the MoI, thanks to UNDP and CREDIF support, has started to develop new tools and training curricula in order to be in conformity with new law.

UNDP support aimed at enhancing the services provided by ISF agents to women and girls victims of violence accordingly to the new law which grants new responsibilities to the MoI but without providing related resources in order to assume such new type of responsibilities in regard to violence towards women.

A series of workshops in the framework of the Women Safety Audit (WSA) focusing on 4 pilot localities namely Sousse, Fernana, Bizerte and Zarzis. These workshops aimed at introducing the findings of WSA conducted in these localities and thus reinforce the capacities and knowledge of LSC members regarding SGBV. Moreover, these workshops allowed to enable more than 100 participants to finetune solutions to address such type of violence in their respective localities accordingly to their social and cultural specificities. These workshops, implemented in partnership with the CREDIF, were conducted as following: 19 March in Fernana, 22 March in Sousse, 26 March in Djerba and 28 March in Bizerte.

The partnership between UNDP and CREDIF has allowed the following outputs:

- A training kit, dedicated to MoI trainers, on how to provide support to women victims of violence was published in December 2018.
- 17 trainers, including 10 women, from the Ministry of Interior trained based on the new training kit.
- A Women's Safety Audit (WSA) in four pilot localities, namely Bizerte, Sousse and two other localities, in collaboration with CREDIF, were conducted.
- UNDP, in partnership with The Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) based in Montréal, has implemented from 22 to 25 January 2019 the first workshop dedicated to the Prevention of Violent extremism and which targeted 15 MoI members involved in PVE strategy within the MoI.

In addition, UNDP has started in March 2019 to establish a new partnership with the United Nations Police, in the framework of the Standing Police Capacity programme, aiming at providing tailor-made support to MoI members involved in the work on PVE.

Output 1.1.2: Internal security forces in 16 localities have access to improved training facilities and working conditions and equipment

Key result to date: 16 pilot stations rehabilitated including 7 in the pilot governorate of Médenine

During the reporting period, UNDP has inaugurated, in partnership with the MoI, 2 new pilot stations, respectively, on the 28th of January 2019, in Bizerte, and on 6th of February 2019, in Sousse Khezama. In addition, the pilot stations of Houmet Essouk (Djerba), Médenine and Zarzis, in the pilot governorate of Médenine, have been completely rehabilitated and thus inaugurated during the reporting period.

Moreover, three additional pilot stations in Médenine governorate have been entirely rehabilitated thanks to the support of the Canadian Embassy in Tunisia. The rehabilitation of these 6 pilot stations in Médenine governorate would bring thus the number of pilot stations in this pilot governorate to 7 including the existing Ben Guerdane pilot station.

This rehabilitation will contribute to the consolidation of the regional approach of community policing before its wider generalization in the framework of the scaling-up strategy of the community policing approach adopted by the MoI.

Output 1.1.3: North-south and south-south cooperation and exchange developed

Key result to date: The organization of the first International Conference on community policing in Tunisia in December 2018

On 3 and 4 December 2018, UNDP has organized the first international conference in Tunisia entirely dedicated to the community policing. This conference, organized in partnership with the MoI, allowed to gather more than 500 participants representing MoI, public authorities, international organizations and CSOs. 27% of the participants were women.

The conference allowed to introduce to national and international partners the successes that followed the implementation of the Tunisian model of community policing, to share and exchange on the topic of the models of community policing and benefit from similar international experiences, to identify international partners involved in the security sector reform in Tunisia such as Search for Common Ground, the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) from the US Embassy in Tunis and the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus) and to mobilize potential additional support to ensure the success of the next steps for the generalization of the experience, in particular with INL, British Embassy in Tunisia and Dutch Embassy in Tunisia.



International Conference on community policing, 3-4 December 2018, Tunis

Immediate Outcome 1.2: Internal security forces in 16 localities have access to improved training facilities and working conditions and equipment

Key result to date: 4 Community policing simulation centres built, equipped and completely operationalized (Carthage Byrsa, Chbika, Bir Bouregba and Bizerte)

As part of the capacity building of the security forces and in the framework of the definition of a global training policy responding to their new missions, the project has finalized the rehabilitation of 4 community policing simulation centres.

In addition, UNDP has implemented two training sessions, respectively from 26 to 30 November 2018 and from 28 January 2019 to 7 February 2019, dedicated to community policing model. Trainings allowed gathering 16 Mol trainers composing the Mol training mobile team including 2 women. This mobile team will oversee providing trainings on community policing model to ISF members all over the Tunisian territory.

Key result to date: The first workshop dedicated to the Prevention of Violent extremism implemented in January 2019

UNDP, in partnership with the CPRLV, has implemented from 22 to 25 January 2019 the first workshop dedicated to the Prevention of Violent extremism and which targeted 15 Mol, including 3 women, members involved in PVE strategy within the Mol. In addition, UNDP has launched in March 2019 a new partnership with the United Nations Police, in the framework of the Standing Police Capacity programme, aiming at providing tailor-made support to Mol members working on PVE.

This first session has allowed to introduce and finetune, the action plan for the prevention of violent extremism developed by UNDP and the Mol and which focused on:

- The development of a guide for the benefit of the ISF presenting the steps to be taken in situations of violent extremism;
- The development of an ISF-specific training course on PVE;
- The development of new non-stigmatizing protocols and tools, in accordance with human rights, related to the PVE and support their implementation within targeted pilot sites;
- Support the Ministry of Interior in the development of a PVE action plan;
- Support the Ministry of the Interior in the development of various communication tools to promote the PVE.

Output 1.2.1: 6 Police and National Guard stations rehabilitated

Key result to date: Inauguration of 3 new pilot stations and rehabilitation of 3 new pilot stations in the pilot governorate of Médenine

During the reporting period, UNDP inaugurated, in partnership with the Mol, 3 new pilot stations in the governorate of Médenine. These stations were equipped in accordance to international standards and best practices in terms of community policing, in particular through the establishment of plans allowing the separation of the administrative and judicial services in the new pilot posts.

In addition, UNDP started the rehabilitation works of 3 other pilot stations and their inauguration will be made in 2019. The total number of pilot stations in Médenine governorate will thus be brought to 7 confirming the deepening of community policing approach scaling-up strategy.

Inauguration of 2 new pilot stations in Sousse and Bizerte

In 2019, the project has completed the rehabilitation of two new pilot station in Sousse and Bizerte and stations have been officially inaugurated in January and February. UNDP inaugurated the new National Guard pilot station of Bizerte accordingly to the community policing generalization strategy elaborated in partnership with the Mol. In addition, during the same period, UNDP inaugurated the new National Police pilot station of Sousse Khezama.

Output 1.2.2: Equipment provided to the 2 simulation centres and the 8 pilot stations

Key result to date: Inauguration of the simulation centre at the Bizerte National Security School

In 2018, a fourth simulation centre was entirely rehabilitated within the School of National Security Bizerte. The new centre recreates the environment of a police station and a Tunisian-type apartment and equips ISF staff with a new and modern teaching tool that meets international standards for the training of internal security forces accordingly to the Community policing model.

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- *Communities and civil society increase their engagement in the prevention of crime, violent extremism and SGBV in the 16 target localities.*
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Immediate Outcome 2.1: 2.1. Internal security forces, local authorities and civil society are equipped with tools and governance mechanisms allowing them to identify security issues and define activities aimed at preventing crime, violent extremism and SGBV in 16 localities

Output 2.1.1: 8 new local security committees (LSC) established

Key result to date: Establishment of 8 new local security committees

In December 2018, and 15 December, UNDP has implemented the first LSC regional forum in Médenine, which allowed to establish 6 new LSCs in Médenine. The forum allowed more than 60 participants to understand the mechanisms offered by the community policing approach in order to prevent from crime and to secure the pilot localities' areas. Thanks to this forum 6 new local security committees in North Medenine, South Medenine, Zarzis, Djerba (Houmt Souk), Sidi Makhoulouf and Boughrara were set up. These Local Security Committees will develop their own respective action plans which will consider PVE and SGBV approaches and implement dedicated assessment tools. UNDP has started to provide support in the elaboration of their respective local security diagnosis.

Earlier the same year, the local security committees of Bizerte and Sousse Khezama were set up and supported during the implementation of their first activities. The first activity conducted by the LSC of Sousse was related on 12 and 13 July 2018 aimed to prevent from violence against women in Sousse and to introduce the toll-free phone number "1899" dedicated to women, victims of violence, centralizing efforts against SGBV, including ISF agents. Moreover, this activity allowed to develop a participatory approach to prevent violence against women, to sensitize stakeholders to ensure that violence against women should be addressed efficiently and to encourage ISF agents to cooperate with civil society actors in the elimination of violence against women. This activity aimed at first women in the street of Sousse

During the same period, the very first action of Bizerte LSC was supported by UNDP and was set up on June 2018. This first action conducted accordingly the identified security-related issues in the security assessment allowed to discuss how to prevent from SGBV related violence in the region of Bizerte. More than 500 participants took part to the event entitled "How to prevent violence targeting women?" with a large majority of women, representing approximately 80% of reached citizens during this event.

Output 2.1.2: Tailored assessment tools on violent extremism and SGBV to be used by the LSC developed

Key result to date: Provide tailor-made support to of 4 LSC members in the identification of security-related women issues at the local level

In March 2019, UNDP, in partnership with Credif, has finalized a series of workshops dedicated to the introduction of the Women Safety Audit first findings. Following these workshops, a better understanding of security-related local issues was established. Despite certain common issues, first findings allowed to highlight the particularities of each pilot localities in terms of security related issues.

These series of workshops conducted in the framework of the Women Safety Audit (WSA) focused on 4 pilot localities namely Sousse, Fernana, Bizerte and Zarzis. These workshops aimed at introducing the findings of WSA allowed to reinforce the capacities and knowledge of LSC members regarding SGBV. Moreover, these workshops allowed to enable more than 100 participants, including more than 60 women, to finetune solutions to address such type of violence in their respective localities accordingly to their social and cultural specificities. These workshops, implemented in partnership with the CREDIF, were conducted as following:

- 19 March in Fernana
- 22 March in Sousse
- 26 March in Djerba
- 28 March in Bizerte

Output 2.1.3: 8 new participatory local security assessments and action plans including violent extremism and SGBV developed

Key result to date: Development of 8 new participatory local security assessments and action plans in Bizerte, Sousse-Khezama, North Medenine, South Medenine, Zarzis, Djerba, Sidi Makhoulf and Boughrara

During the reporting period, UNDP has supported the local security committees of Bizerte, Sousse-Khezama, North Medenine, South Medenine, Zarzis, Djerba, Sidi Makhoulf and Boughrara in developing their own local security assessments. A particular attention was paid to SGBV and PVE related local issues aiming at finetuning the support to be provided during the implementation of the local security plans which will be elaborated on the basis of the local security assessments which are being developed jointly by ISF agents, local CSOs and public authorities.

Immediate Outcome 2.2: Communities and civil society engage with internal security forces and local authorities in the implementation of activities aimed at preventing crime, violent extremism and SGBV in 10 localities

Output 2.2.1: 29 activities supported by UNDP and implemented by the local security committees¹

	Date	LSC	Action/Activity
1	6 & 7 July	Sidi Hassine	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety
2	9, 10 et 11 July	Naassen	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety
3	12 et 13 July	Sousse	Campaign to prevent from violence against women
4	17 & 18 July	La Marsa	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety
5	2 August	Bizerte-Sud	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety
6	8 August	Hammamet	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety
7	11 August	Bizerte-Sud	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety in Ras Angela
8	26 et 27 August	Fernana	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety
9	4 September	Sidi Ali Ben Aoun	Awareness Day for Better Road Safety
10	5 September	Sakkiet Ezzit	Awareness Day for Better Road Safety
11	6 September	Ben Guerdane	Awareness Day for Better Road Safety
12	25 September	Sousse	Awareness Campaign for Better Road Safety
13	31 October	Ben Guerdane	Role of women in social cohesion
14	18 November	Bizerte	Tree day celebration
15	18 November	Sidi Hassine	Workshop on Health Prevention
16	28 December	Bizerte	Family and sustainable development
17	30 December	Fernana	Road safety campaign
18	31 December	Hammamet	Road safety campaign
19	20 January	Sidi Hassine	Awareness rising campaign against violence towards children
20	15 – 20 January	Médenine	6 workshops on Community policing mechanisms
21	10 February	Sakkiet Ezzit	Stop the violence Campaign
22	24 February	Naassen	Pilot Station Open-doors Day
23	20 March	Sidi Hassine	Citizen and Security as one
24	20 April	Ben Guerdane	We take part...We prevent!

¹ It's important to mention that "Better Safety Road" and "Tree Day Celebration" were conducted in order to ameliorate the relationship between citizens and ISF agents. The objective is to allow both of them to be closer to each other during celebration days in Tunisia. Moreover, the main targeted beneficiaries during these events are young people, considered as a key beneficiary in matter of PVE, and representing the population with whom ISF have the most strained relationship. In regard to the "WS on health prevention", in certain rural areas in Tunisia is very hard to involve women in civil society activities so using such kind of theme enable them to participate more freely to such events. The event allowed to discuss reproductive rights but also civic and political rights of women as an important change-maker in her community

25	18-23 April	Fernana	Caravan to bring administrative services to citizens
26	14 May	Sidi Hassine	Public awareness campaign to PVE
27	17 May	Fernana	Public awareness campaign to PVE
28	22 May	Sakkiet Ezzit	Public awareness campaign to PVE
29	24 May	Bizerte	Public awareness campaign to PVE

During the reporting period **29 activities** have been implemented by the LSCs. These activities allowed to prevent crime and violent extremism in 10 different localities but also to raise awareness and combat SGBV. The description of these activities is following.

Key result to date: 4 activities have been implemented by local security committees towards preventing SGBV as following:

- **Campaign to prevent from violence against women**

The project provided a tailor-made support to Sousse Khézama LSC during the implementation of its very first action held on 12 and 13 July. This first action was composed of an awareness raising campaign organized in the streets of Sousse and a workshop held during the second day. This first action aimed to prevent from violence against women in Sousse and to introduce the toll-free phone number “1899” dedicated to women, victims of violence, centralizing efforts against SGBV, including ISF agents. This first action allowed to reach more than 500 persons in the street of Sousse including a large majority of women. Moreover, this activity allowed to develop a participatory approach to prevent violence against women, to sensitize stakeholders to ensure that violence against women should be addressed efficiently and to encourage ISF agents to cooperate with civil society actors in the elimination of violence against women.

- **Role of women in social cohesion**

In order to reinforce the struggle against violence towards women, a workshop was held on October 31st in Ben Guerdane, in the governorate of Médenine. The workshop organized by the local security committee of Ben Guerdane brought together local public authorities, CSOs and ISF members around a common issue. The campaign allowed attendees to discuss the measures that could be undertaken jointly in order to reinforce and institutionalize the role of women in respective communities.

- **Family and sustainable development**

On 28 December 2018, the local security committee of Bizerte organized an awareness campaign to encourage the role of women as an economic key player in the local development. This action has allowed to reinforce the role of women in its community. The campaign could raise public awareness on the causes and consequences of violence against women and allowed to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to act on prevention and responses when facing this type of violence, in particular through a better inclusion of women in the economic and social life of communities.

- **Stop the violence Campaign**

On 10 February 2019, the local security committee of Sakkiet Ezzit in the governorate of Sfax, conducted an action aiming at addressing violence issues at the local level. The action has led to a better identification of the typology of violence observed locally and in particular violence targeting women in rural areas, especially women working in the agricultural sector, and to propose solutions in the context of the new approach of community policing.

Key result to date: 4 prevention of violent extremism activities conducted by the local security committees (LSC):

UNDP has implemented, during the month of Ramadan (May-June), 4 activities which allowed to gather ISF agents, public authorities and CSOs to highlight the necessity to work jointly to prevent from violent extremism. The activities took place in the public spaces of Sidi Hassine, Fernana, Sakkiet Ezzit and Bizerte which allowed to reach

many participants as the activities took place during the night after the fast breaking. 4 activities gathered more than 5.000 participants, youth in particular, and allowed to present cultural and artistic plays which have in common to share with participants social cohesion messages and radicalization counter speech aiming at preventing violent extremism at these pilot localities.

1. Major variance against plans: *In summary form, please identify major changes to the implementation schedule, and explain instances where expected project goals for reporting period were not met.*

A) Certain appointments at the central, regional and local levels both within the internal security forces and local authorities brought some delays in the implementation of project actions due particularly to the necessary period to take office, official deadlines and commitment to those official deadlines.

B) The elections of Municipal Councils introduced new issues at the local levels in regard to LSC, these councils are elected so benefiting from a larger legitimacy compared to delegations which members are participating to the LSCs.

C) UNDP has repeatedly published call for applications to recruit specialized national or international companies or firms to develop new tools dedicated to the prevention of violent extremism. Even if a partnership was established with the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) to train MoI trainers on PVE, this partnership was not corresponding to CPRLV mandate and the partnership was stopped and subsequently some delays were observed regarding PVE activities.

D) During the reporting period, some major changes occurred at the head of the MoI, the change of the Minister of Interior impacting thus on the degree of ownership at the highest level within the Ministry, even if the new Minister highlighted at his first speech before the Assembly the importance of the community policing model.

3. Beneficiaries reached: *Please list the key recipient State organizational beneficiaries (and the basic domestic function of these groups) targeted in this programming period. Were key beneficiaries reached as planned? Please explain any instances where expected beneficiaries were not reached as intended.*

Since the establishment of the security sector reform project, UNDP has privileged a two-way approach: A top-down approach focusing on the reform of the legal and institutional framework governing the security sector in Tunisia and a bottom-up approach involving local decision-makers and associations active at local level in the definition of the priorities of community security.

This two-way approach allows to comprehensively include all key actors in the security sector reform and as such several project beneficiaries can be identified. The beneficiaries are as following; the MI and its different structures, ISF agents, local public authorities, CSOs and citizens.

The main beneficiaries to date are:

- **300 agents** coached in community policing, 60 women/240 men.
- **48 ISF trainers** trained in community policing, PVE and SGBV 14 women/34 men.
- **30.000 people** reached through the organization of 29 activities by the LSCs approximately 50% women/50%men.

4. Role of / Satisfaction with delivery partners: *Describe in narrative form the particular value-added of project implementing partners (international, national, organizational, contracted, or other) during the programming period. As the primary recipient of ACCBP/CTCBP funds, what was your organization's overall satisfaction with the quality of goods / level of service provided? What challenges were encountered while working with this/these partner(s)?*

The satisfaction of the national partner with regards to the support provided through the project is evidence by the willingness demonstrated by the Ministry of Interior to progressively implement a strategy of generalization of the community policing in Tunisia through the upstreaming of it in an entire pilot governorate preceding the duplication of the approach throughout the whole Tunisian territory. This was publicly expressed by the Minister of Interior at the occasion of his first hearing by the Assembly of the Representatives of the People.

In parallel, the Ministry of Interior is requesting UNDP to help it duplicate the community policing approach in new localities. In October 2017 UNDP received an official request in this sense from the MI who requested to include the new post of the National Security of Chihia on the list of new pilot sites identified in the project.

The project has strived to ensure that the MoI strengthens its ownership of the community policing approach through the adoption of its main principles, particularly in the context of the training of ISFs. The community policing model implies greater respect for human rights by ISFs and a constant commitment to providing quality services to citizens.

In spite this support, the project is still facing difficulties mainly related to the bureaucracy and hierarchy observed in the administration of relevant structures of the MI that are causing significant delays in the execution of the project.

5. Stakeholder coordination: *Describe in narrative form instances of concrete coordination/collaboration with other stakeholders in the target country/sub-sector, per project proposal documents.*

One of the main challenges met during the implementation of the project is the fragile political situation as legislative and presidential elections are expected to be held during the last quarter of this year. Subsequently, political actors are not in favour of major reforms, including the security sector reform, which imply further coordination between different stakeholders in order to avoid any kind of overlapping when providing support to the MoI and more largely when working on the security sector reform.

The diversity of the sites of intervention (16 localities), as well as the diversity of stakeholders intervening on the reform of security sector, required finding solutions to improve communication and coordination between the stakeholders, especially between the various CSOs working in the same localities and ISF agents involved into LSCs.

The scaling up of community policing approach is a very important challenge. The generalization of the approach is the real guarantee of the success in the medium and long term. High expectations are expressed by the MoI local structures and citizens from areas where the approach has not yet been implemented. However, scale-up requires refining the outreach approach to better respond to different contexts or populations of beneficiaries and a deeper involvement of MoI structures in charge of the strategic planning.

The project is paying particular attention to adapt community policing approach to the specificities of the regional and national levels to dedicate a much more interest to vulnerable categories such as women victims of violence, or to prevent violent extremism, especially among young people.

6. Lessons Learned: *What modifications (to modules, logistics, timelines, content, or strategy) could be made to improve future delivery of similar activities by your agency, or, for broader ACCBP/CTCBP benefit, what advice would you have for other implementing bodies active in the country/sub-sector at hand.*

The project remains conscious that the security sector reform involves a large spectrum of stakeholders in addition to the MoI, therefore the project is improving its coordination efforts aiming at coordinating more with different national and international actors working on this reform. This coordination would avoid any type of overlapping and allow to establish synergies between all stakeholders.

The project has also deepened its partnerships with national public key actors, particularly with the Head of Government, MoFA, Ministry of Women, Family and Children through the establishment of regular coordination meetings. These partnerships aim to promote a joint action to address multisector reforms, those aiming to guarantee a better statute to women and young in Tunisia.

UNDP will ensure the sustainability of the project through a better ownership of the project by the Ministry of Interior by involving the key actors in all the project activities with a specific focus on the senior managers. The project is aware of the need to strengthen the commitment of national partners and is working to further realize this commitment.

The project will also launch a legal reform process which will allow the institutionalization of the community policing approach and the implementation of LSCs by developing a new legal framework for LSCs in accordance with best practices/standards in the world. This new legal framework will define the composition and the functioning of the local security committees and answer thus to a recurrent demand from LSC members.

Moreover, the sustainability of the project over the long-term will be guaranteed by the launching of a training of trainers on community policing and creation of "training mobile teams" which purpose is to train a greater number of ISF officers and to provide expertise through tailor-made trainings on community policing. UNDP will work closely with the MoI on identifying new coaches (change agents) that will follow up the implementation of community

policing on a wider level.

The project will focus more on the ownership of project objectives by beneficiaries. The ownership of the project is already developed at an institutional level; however, a particular attention will be paid in order to increase the ownership of the project by the grassroots level beneficiaries, in particular new LSCs which are part of the scaling-up strategy in the pilot governorate of Médenine.

The selection of the governorate of Médenine as pilot region for community policing approach will offer the project the opportunity to finetune the approach at regional level before its generalization to other new governorates.

There is a high demand from ISF members for additional training, thus underling their willingness to benefit from further technical support from UNDP. This demand is not only related to community policing approach, but also to human rights and rule of law principles.

An important opportunity is offered to the project as local civil society organizations ask for more support through the provision of technical and thematic expertise and the implementation of networking actions which could allow them to benefit from the experience of CSOs existing in the other pilot localities where the project is implemented.

The implementation of the project is an opportunity to raise interest on behalf of the local population (especially youth) towards the LSC, however there were queries concerning the accessibility to these LSC and clear criteria of membership. The format of these LSC can evolve to better respond to the needs of flexibility and openness, to allow the integration, in a comprehensive manner, of civil society actors especially those involved in SGBV and youth empowerment at local level.

II. Financial Management: In keeping with Column M of the **BUDGET, CASH FLOW AND FINANCIAL REPORTING SPREADSHEET**, please identify and explain significant savings (>25%) and/or over-expenditures (>10%) by Activity Sub-Total (not line items) for the reporting period.

During the reporting period (April 2016 to March 2019) the project's total expenditures amounted to 727 552.05 CAD, i.e. 96% of the total budget of 756 918 CAD for that fiscal year and 100% of the total allocation of 1.5 million CAD.

	Budget	Cash Flow
FY 17/18	756,918.00	727,552.05
FY 18/19	743,082.00	772,447.96
	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00

III. Key Risks and their Mitigation

1. Risk events: *In narrative form, to what extent have risks or challenges identified in s. 10 of the proposal affected project implementation? Where a risk event did occur, how were impacts to the project mitigated or minimized in practical terms?*

- The political context, marked by the upcoming elections, constitutes a major risk to the reform of the security sector and MoI and the generalization of the community policing approach as key actors are engaged into the electoral competition. The project will concentrate its efforts on the MoI and consolidate the appropriation of its objectives.
- The terrorist threat is very accurate and the MI is a main target of terrorist attacks as underlined in June 2019 attacks. UNDP is further strengthening its efforts to improve MoI capacities and knowledge in regard to PVE.
- The asymmetry between the willingness and interest of political decision-makers and the Tunisian administration during the implementation of the announced reforms. The risk mitigation measures proposed by the project are deployed on one hand to strengthen national ownership of the project (government, MI, partners, actors ...) and on the other hand through the involvement of senior managers of the MI in the establishment of a central steering structure for the reform.
- The decision-making process within the MoI is highly centralized which provoke redundant delays in the

implementation of project activities. The project is paying particular attention to the appropriation process by MoI and its different units, in particular at the central level in order to ease and accelerate decision making process.

- The lack of coordination between MI central bodies and ISF structures, at regional and local levels, in the implementation of the security sector reform. The project is concentrating its coordination efforts on thematic working group gathering central and regional representatives in order to enhance this coordination and subsequent impact.

2. New risks/mitigation: *Have new risks to successful implementation been identified during the project period (consider legal, partnership, contracting, logistical, operational, etc.) and if so how will they be mitigated going forward?*

- The precarious or tense pre-electoral political situation could lead to a potential risk impacting the proper implementation of the project and the establishment of LSC. The project is reinforcing the ownership of the project outputs, in particular within the highest MoI management.
- The risk of the security situation in certain target localities or in neighbouring localities could jeopardize the planned activities. Among the 16 pilot localities, a few of them are already implemented in the less developed remote areas of the country. In order to mitigate this risk, the project will ensure a quick ownership by the MI and local authorities to guarantee the continuation of activities even with limited UNDP support. This is currently the case for some pilot stations and LSC that have become more autonomous regarding UNDP support.

IV. Success/Recognition and Impact: *(a) In bullet form, describe any major successes of the project to date, including unanticipated benefits/positive outcomes. (b) Please speak to any and all lasting, sustainable impacts observed (if any) as a result of project activities in this or a previous reporting period.*

During the last year, convincing results have been achieved, namely:

- 16 pilot stations rehabilitated by the project in 9 different governorates, including 7 in the pilot governorate of Médenine;
- Establishing 16 LSCs in 9 different governorates;
- 04 Community policing simulation centres built, equipped and completely operational (Carthage Byrsa, Chbika, Bir Bouregba and Bizerte);
- Organizing the LSCs Forum in order to deepen experience sharing between different LSCs;
- Elaboration of recommendations in order to institutionalize LSCs and thus generalize this approach;
- Legal framework of community policing developed and submitted to the MoI;
- Code of Conduct for Internal Security Forces submitted to the MoI for its adoption;
- Ministerial Policy on Inspection adopted and submitted to MoI;
- Complaint Management and Inspection Mechanism developed and submitted to MoI;
- Implementation of computerized tools for management and decision support; a Management Dashboard enabling pilot stations to centralize different actions on the same database and easing thus the updating of different actions instantly and a Crime mapping allowing ISF to work more efficiently;
- Finalization of the training curriculum in community policing;
- Training more than 300 ISF agents on community policing model;
- Finalization of the training curriculum on SGBV;
- Scaling up strategy of the community policing with multi-annual action plan developed and submitted to the MoI;
- 29 activities implemented by LSCs were supported by UNDP.

V. Human Rights/Gender Dimensions: Describe the measures taken to ensure human rights were protected/promoted in project delivery (e.g. in legislation, course content, facility design), with unique reference—where applicable—to the direct participation/involvement of women, and/or promotion of greater or unbiased access to AC/CT/security functions among women. Please outline these measures in the PMF

UNDP has provided support to the MI to develop a code of ethics for the use of ISFs which will be adopted by decree in the coming months. This code of ethics fully embodies the values of human rights among ISFs and guarantees citizens greater respect for their legitimate rights. This code of ethics provides a concrete response to the abuses committed by the ISF in terms of human rights especially since the establishment of the state of emergency in Tunisia following the terrorist attacks in 2015.

Moreover, the training developed within the framework of the project integrates an approach respectful of the human rights in alignment with the international standards in particular the international conventions related to human rights ratified by Tunisia.

More specifically, the project pays particular attention to the elimination of violence against women. This treatment is established during the training of the staff of the pilot stations but also following the training by the implementation of hosting techniques considering the specificities of such type of violence.

In addition, the project pays also specific attention to adopting a human-rights based approach in the prevention of violent extremism by favouring activities within the LSCs, and working closely with civil society organizations.

VI. Communications: How were the activities, outputs or achievements of the project communicated, and to whom? Please provide copies of media coverage, press releases, etc., highlighting instances where DFATD's contribution was acknowledged.

In accordance with the annual communication plan of the PPRC project corresponding to the annual work plan of the project, the production of communication supports or the development of the communication on the outputs is developed in close collaboration between the MI and the UNDP and is deployed according to targeted; the media, CSOs, institutions or a larger public.

- Mosaïque Fm coverage of the inauguration of the Simulation Center at the School of National Security of Carthage Byrsa on July 07, 2017:
<https://youtu.be/WHwtNLeF1zo>
- TAP coverage of the inauguration of the Simulation Center at the School of National Security of Carthage Byrsa on July 07, 2017:
<https://www.tap.info.tn/fr/Portail-Politique/9179339-inauguration-du>
- Mosaïque Fm coverage of the inauguration of the pilot station of Ben Guerdane, May 15, 2017.
<https://www.mosaiquefm.net/fr/video/126161/inauguration-du-premier-poste-de-police-pilote-a-ben-guerdane>
- Nejma Fm coverage of the Official Visit for the launching of the rehabilitation works of the Khezama pilot station on August 10, 2017:
<https://www.facebook.com/RadioNejmaFM/videos/1693620034003914/>
- Reports of the Al Watania 1 on the community policing:
<https://www.facebook.com/PolProxTUN/videos/939565716197998/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFViA5srKRU>
- Al Watania 1 coverage of the launching of citizens' initiatives in Sfax in the field of community policing in February 2018:
<https://www.facebook.com/PolProxTUN/videos/938928309595072/>
- Report of Mosaïque FM on the community policing on 27 February 2018:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYVapgGXeLU>
- Video on the theme the woman shares the concept of community policing in Medenine:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ftW1urNV1HE>

- Diwan Fm coverage of Sfax Community Policing Information Day:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wjD7o_Lmbp0&sns=fb

- Morning broadcast on Shems FM on the Citizen Space of the MI:

<https://www.facebook.com/matinaleshemsfm/videos/702731333265595/>

- Nessma TV coverage of Citizen and ISFs outreach and awareness day under the sign: " Citizen and Agent of ISFs are no more than one "

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhdNObn1TBE&feature=youtu.be>

- Africananmanager.com Article: Tunisia: The community policing will be extended to all the territory:

<https://africanmanager.com/tunisie-la-police-de-proximite-sera-etendue-a-tout-le-territoire/#.Wo0VLdPQZck.facebook>

- Press Article alchourouk.com in Arabic: Fernana, Seminar on the prevention of violence against women:

<https://goo.gl/YcuNFf>

- Radio Tataouine: The launching of the community policing in the governorate of Medenine:

<https://goo.gl/Vvkamm>

- Press article on Radio IFM: The launching of the community policing in the governorate of Medenine:

<https://goo.gl/Je9xk2>

- Radio broadcasting on Ulysse Radio on community policing:

<https://goo.gl/Eqj5Pf>

- Press article on akherkhabaronline.com on community policing at Sidi Ali Ben Aoun:

<https://goo.gl/NJctsr>

- Press article on Radio Sabra on the launching of the community policing in the governorate of Medenine:

<https://goo.gl/MD5cer>

- Al Wataniya 1 News on International Conference on Community Policing:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= 5zfs0Zxbyo&t=4s>

- Tunis Agence Press - TAP on International Conference on Community Policing:

<https://www.tap.info.tn/ar/%D9%88%D9%8A%D8%A8-%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%AA-%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9-Portal-Politic/10875263-%D9%88%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9?fbclid=IwAR3Pj0YNXbDEUqY56QZOYr5dnoYRll05CE6pNdMtzDWbBUeicc-0gn5oAZA>

- National Radio on International Conference on Community Policing:

http://www.radionationale.tn/%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A9-%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%91%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%AA-%D8%B4%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B4%D8%B1%D8%B7%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B4%D9%91%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%83/?fbclid=IwAR2axR_1luJ3LxOEt2YirWflvbdcuwVwJsDQv36jeDLKV0n2LN0njeFiqA#.XAVweb0qV6U.facebook

- Radio Cap FM on International Conference on Community Policing:

<http://www.capradio.tn/ar/actualite/%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B9%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A9-%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A-%D8%A9-%D8%AD%D9%88%D9%84-%D8%B4%D8%B1%D8%B7%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1?id=103972>

- Le Temps on International Conference on Community Policing:

<http://www.letemps.com.tn/article/111269/un-nouveau-concept-bient%C3%B4t-%C3%A0->

[m%C3%A9denine?fbclid=IwAR0IR1ZjHUhEDX0JfVJk32BCPMQc-WX51TUokiC5t1WE0axckhDgRBpaCpE](http://www.lapresse.tn/component/nationals/?task=article&id=156589)

- La Presse on International Conference on Community Policing:

<http://www.lapresse.tn/component/nationals/?task=article&id=156589>

- Ministry of Interior on International Conference on Community Policing:

https://www.interieur.gov.tn/actualite/8605/%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%86%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86-%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A-%D8%A9-%D8%AD%D9%88%D9%84-%D8%B4%D8%B1%D8%B7%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%AA-%D8%B4%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B4%D8%B1%D8%B7%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B4%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%83%D8%A9-%D9%88%D9%86%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%AD%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1?fbclid=IwAR36K4ffl25BctsT_RnCIDjmW13tLdl26Aegcp4VoqTmNQk9NtYzdRtVVKqA

VII. Project Monitoring: *Please summarize the findings (positive or otherwise) from informal evaluation methods (e.g. evaluation forms, surveys, case studies, equipment use, observation etc.), with a focus on use and applicability of new capacities and end-user satisfaction. *Please append the original data collection documents where possible.*

The development of studies and methodological tools around the issue of security and gender-based violence has been initiated and allowed to conduct a Women's Safety Audit (WSA) in four pilot localities to inform the local security diagnoses and plans developed by the local security committees and to measure the degree of insecurity among women in these 4 localities. This approach will be generalized to more pilot localities in order to offer a tailor-made support to women victims of violence in targeted localities.

In the same context, during the reporting period, UNDP also worked on developing monitoring tools adapted to the various activities implemented under the project. Since the end of 2018, activity forms have been developed to allow a more systematic collection of data, both qualitative and quantitative, during each action.

Since the beginning of the year, an evaluation sheet intended for the use of project beneficiaries has also been developed, which will enable a regular adaptation to the beneficiaries' expectations at the end of each activity. This evaluation sheet will also enable to measure beneficiary satisfaction more regularly and to propose changes, both in substance and in form, in the actions carried out under the project.

The project is also finalizing, in partnership with the MoI a mid-term evaluation which includes recommendations to ameliorate the technical support provided to the national partner.

The screenshot shows the official website of the Tunisian Ministry of Interior. At the top, there is a navigation bar with social media icons and the text 'الجمهورية التونسية | وزارة الداخلية'. The main header features the ministry's logo and the title 'بوابة وزارة الداخلية'. Below this, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with options like 'أخبار', 'الوزارة', 'قوات الأمن الداخلي', and 'بحث في المستندات'. The main content area displays a news article titled 'تونس/التدوة الدولية حول شرطة الجوار: تحت شعار شرطة الجوار شراكة ونجاعة وحوار'. The article includes a large photograph of a conference session with a speaker at a podium and an audience. To the right of the article is a sidebar titled 'المواضيع' (Topics) listing various categories and their respective counts, such as 'كامل المواضيع (8451)', 'بلاغات (797)', 'مستندات الوزارة (200)', 'أخبار الأمن الوطني (2816)', 'أخبار الحرس الوطني (3791)', 'أخبار الحماية المدنية (805)', 'معرض الفيديو (32)', 'مناظرات (3)', 'خطبات العروض (5)', and 'اشؤون جهوية (2)'. The date '03/12/2018' and 'Admin' are also visible.

Figure 1: Ministry of Interior on International Conference on Community Policing

This screenshot shows a news article from the Ministry of Interior website. The article is titled 'Un bilan jugé très positif par le Pnud' and is dated 'Mercredi 05 Décembre 2018'. The text discusses the implementation of the 'Police de proximité' (Community Policing) model in Tunisia, highlighting its success in reducing crime and improving citizen satisfaction. It mentions the support of the United Nations Development Programme (Pnud) and the Ministry of the Interior. The article also notes the importance of citizen participation and the role of the police in building trust and security. The website interface includes a navigation bar with categories like 'Actualités À la une', 'Actualités Nation', 'Actualités Société', 'Actualités Economie', 'Actualités Monde', and 'Actualités Culture'. There is also a search bar and a 'Rechercher' button. The article is part of a section titled 'Actualités : Nation' and includes a 'Flux RSS' link. The right sidebar contains various services such as 'Programme TV', 'Météo', 'Allons au cinéma', 'Carnet culturel', 'Heures des Prières', 'Cours de devises', 'Trafic aérien', 'Horaires des trains', 'Pharmacies de services', 'Téléphones utiles', and 'Liens utiles'. There is also a 'Suppléments' section with links to 'La Presse grandes enquêtes 07-10-2015' and 'La Presse Economie 05-12-2018'. A 'Petites annonces' section is also visible.



Figure 3: Le Temps on International Conference on Community Policing



Figure 4: Radio Cap FM on International Conference on Community Policing



Figure 5: National radio on International Conference on Community Policing