

Name of country	Project for Sustainable Management of Coastal Fisheries Resources (Project 2005-2010)
Republic of Tunisia	Project for Co-Management of Coastal Fisheries in the Gulf of Gabes (Project 2012-2016)

I +Project summary

Background of the projects	Coastal water of southern Tunisia, especially the Gulf of Gabes, is known not only as good fishing grounds but also as important nursery grounds of fish juveniles in the Mediterranean Sea where seagrass bed develops well. However, recently overfishing and destruction of seagrass bed have been caused by illegal fishing, and consequently catch of demersal fish has dramatically decreased in the area. On the other hand, a cooperation system among fisher's organization, local people and the governmental organizations was insufficient and actions for conservation of environment of fishing grounds were ineffective. In addition, the restrictive regulations were not compiled due to lack of measures to supplement the fishers' income against the fishing control.																
Objectives of the project	<p>[Project 2005-2010]</p> <p>Through conservation and rehabilitation of seagrass bed being demonstrated with participation of fishers in the selected project sites, experimental activities of stock enhancement being promoted, the plan to diversify income source of fishers being elaborated on the basis of project activities, technical exchanges with neighboring countries being promoted to practice the coastal fisheries resource management, the project aimed at development of models of coastal fisheries resources management for sustainable use of demersal fish in the selected project sites, with participation of fishing communities, thereby contributing to adaption of the models of coastal fisheries resource management for sustainable use of demersal fish around the southern coastal zone of Tunisia, with participation of fishing communities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall goal: Models of coastal fisheries resource management for sustainable use of demersal fish are adapted around the southern coastal zone of Tunisia with participation fishing communities. 2. Project Purpose: Models of coastal fisheries resource management for sustainable use of demersal fish are developed in the selected project sites, with participation of fishing communities. 																
	<p>[Project 2012-2016]</p> <p>Through enhancement of capacity of stakeholders to implement fisheries co-management, formulation of coastal fishery resource management plan (CFRMP) based on the information on fishery resources/eco-system, fishing operation and socio-economic aspects of the coastal communities, and verification of viability of CFRMP in the target areas, the project aimed at practice of co-management of coastal fishery resources in the target areas of the Gulf of Gabes, thereby contributing to extension of the practice of the co-management of coastal fishery resources throughout the Gulf of Gabes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall Goal: The practice of co-management of coastal fishery resources is extended throughout the Gulf of Gabes. 2. Project Purpose: Co-management of coastal fishery resources is practiced in the target areas of the Gulf of Gabes. 																
Activities of the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project sites: <p>[Project 2005-2010] Mahares, Zarat, Ajim, Kraten and Ataya (Kerkenah Island)</p> <p>[Project 2012-2016] Zaboussa, Skhira (Sfax governorate), Ghannouch, Metouia, Zarat (Gabes governorate), and Hassi Jerbi, Zarzis (Medenine governorate) in the Gulf of Gabes</p> 2. Main activities: <p>[Project 2005-2010] i) Demonstration of conservation and rehabilitation of seagrass bed in the selected project site, ii) Promotion of experimental activities of stock enhancement, iii) Elaboration of a plan to diversify income source of fishes based on project activities.</p> <p>[Project 2012-2016] i) Establishment of Local CFRMP Committees and implementation of guidelines for coastal fisheries co-management, ii) Elaboration of draft of CFRMP in each pilot site, iii) Implementation of drafted CFRMP and extensions of CFRMPs in the target areas.</p> 3. Inputs <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Japanese side</td> <td>Tunisian side</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[Project 2005-2010]</td> <td>[Project 2005-2010]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1) Experts: 12 persons</td> <td>1) Staff allocated: 22 persons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Trainees received: 10 persons</td> <td>2) Land and facilities: office space and others</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Equipment: pH meter, electric current meter, depth meter, water quality checker, portable GPS, microscope, digital camera, video camera, etc.</td> <td>3) Operation cost: Cost for transportation, driver, operation cost of vehicle, cost for seminars, utility costs, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) Operation cost: Cost for consumable, installation of facilities and equipment of INSTM</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[Project 2012-2016]</td> <td>[Project 2012-2016]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1) Experts: 12 persons</td> <td>1) Staff allocated: 50 persons</td> </tr> </table> 	Japanese side	Tunisian side	[Project 2005-2010]	[Project 2005-2010]	1) Experts: 12 persons	1) Staff allocated: 22 persons	2) Trainees received: 10 persons	2) Land and facilities: office space and others	3) Equipment: pH meter, electric current meter, depth meter, water quality checker, portable GPS, microscope, digital camera, video camera, etc.	3) Operation cost: Cost for transportation, driver, operation cost of vehicle, cost for seminars, utility costs, etc.	4) Operation cost: Cost for consumable, installation of facilities and equipment of INSTM		[Project 2012-2016]	[Project 2012-2016]	1) Experts: 12 persons	1) Staff allocated: 50 persons
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[Project 2012-2016]	[Project 2012-2016]																
1) Experts: 12 persons	1) Staff allocated: 50 persons																

	2) Trainees received: 24 persons 3) Training in the third country: 15 persons 4) Equipment: Vehicles, underwater camera, GIS software, Survey devices (e.g. data logger, etc.), etc. 5) Operation cost: Seminar cost, transportation cost, vehicle operation cost, etc.	2) Land and facilities: office space and 150 artificial reefs 3) Operation cost: Cost for transportation, utility costs, etc.
Project Period	[Project 2005-2010] June 2005 – June 2010 [Project 2012-2016] October. 2012 – October. 2016	Project Cost [Project 2005-2010] (ex-ante) 350 million yen; (actual) 516 million yen [Project 2012-2016] (ex-ante) 400 million yen; (actual) 440 million yen
Implementing Agency	[Project 2005-2010] Direction General of Fishery and Aquaculture (DGPA), Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fishery, Agricultural Extension and Training Agency (AVFA), National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies (INSTM), Regional Branch for Agricultural Development (CRDA), Ports Fishing and Facilities Agency (APIP), Inter-professional Organization of the Fishing Products (GIPP), Tunisian Agriculture and Fisheries Union (UTAP) [Project 2012-2016] DGPA	
Cooperation Agency in Japan	[Project 2005-2010] and [Project 2012-2016] Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd. (OAFIC)	

II. Result of the Evaluation

1 Relevance

<Consistency with development plan of Tunisian government at the time of ex-ante evaluation and project completion>

The project was consistent with the national development policies of Tunisia such as “The 10th Five-Year National Economic Development Plan (2002-2006)” and “The Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2012-2016)” aiming to equilibrium and sustainable development of fishery resources.

<Consistency with development needs in Tunisia at the time of ex-ante evaluation and project completion>

The project was consistent with development needs of Tunisia such as to establish a co-management system of coastal fishery resources in the Gulf of Gabes with the collaboration of fisher’s organization, local people and the governmental organizations for sustainable fishery resources development in Tunisia.

<Consistency with Japanese aid policies at the time of ex-ante evaluation>

The project was consistent with the Japan’s ODA policy for the Republic of Tunisia at the time of ex-ante evaluation of Project 2005-2010¹ focusing on the development and promotion of agriculture and fishery as one of the five priority areas, as well as the Japan’s ODA policy for the Republic of Tunisia at the time of ex-ante evaluation of Project 2012-2016² focusing on the employment promotion and industry development as one of priority areas in which support for agriculture and fishery sectors was addressed.

<Evaluation Result>

In the light of above, the relevance of this project is high.

2 Effectiveness/ Impact

[Project 2005-2010]

<Achievement status of Project Purpose at the time of completion of the project>

The Project Purpose was achieved by the time of project completion. Fifty-seven workshops and seminar for co-management between fisher’s organizations, local communities and governmental bodies to jointly plan, implement and evaluate the coastal fisheries resource management were organized by the project completion (Indicator 1). Also, some improvement of fishers’ activities in self-disciplined manner for rehabilitation of seagrass bed and reservation of coastal fisheries resource were identified in 4 out of 5 project sites (Indicator 2).

<Continuation status of project effects at the time of ex-post evaluation>

The project effects have been continued at the time of ex-post evaluation. More than 10 regular co-management meetings have been held with the participation of fishing organizations, local communities and governmental bodies to jointly plan, implement and evaluate the management of coastal fisheries resources. 4 out of 5 project sites, which are Mahares, Ataya, Zarrat, Ajim, adopted the national program for the management of the Gulf of Gabes by artificial reefs. In this regard, however, the installation of artificial reefs sometimes met with resistance from certain fisheries’ groups because the levels of understanding of co-management among stakeholders were different. On the other hand, planting seaweed operation for the rehabilitation of seagrass bed and reservation of coastal fisheries resource did not give significant results.

<Status of achievement of Overall Goal at the time of ex-post evaluation>

The Overall Goal was partially achieved at the time of Ex-post evaluation. The number of fish landing sites where the coastal fishery resource management is practiced has considerably increased from 5 project sites to 8 sites (Indicator 1). On the other hand, there is a concern on reduction in the number of fishers in Ghannouch and Ajim due to increasing migration of young people. Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) has increased in some sites but production has remained stationery in other sites (Indicator 2). This could be linked to the artificial reef impacts as the regeneration of the marine ecosystem and the return of marine species were observed on artificial reef areas. After the project completion, Tunisia continuously held seminars for technical exchanges with neighboring countries particularly Algeria, within the

¹ ODA Databook 2005, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan.

² ODA Databook 2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan.

context of regional projects such as Blue Hope Technical Cooperation Project by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other technical meetings with the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) (Indicator 3).

<Other impacts confirmed at ex-post evaluation>

There have been some positive impacts observed at the time of ex-post evaluation. This project contributed on identifying a large quantity of a new invasive species the scientific name blue crab *Portunus segnis* by providing expertise in fishing techniques, organizing cooking shows for the preparation of blue crab dishes and identifying tools for the valorization of this new species. No negative impact on natural environment was confirmed.

[Project 2012-2016]

<Achievement status of the Project Purpose at the time of completion of the project>

The project purpose was achieved by the time of project completion. Through dozens of meetings/workshops by participatory approach philosophy, the project almost satisfactorily elaborated CFRMP at 6 out of 7 project sites and it was confirmed that the ratio of CFRMP participating boats/boat owners exceeded 50% at each site (Indicator 1). Also, the project completed one turn of its management cycle of CFRMP according to the implementation guideline at all 7 project sites (Indicator 2).

<Continuation status of the project effects at the time of ex-post evaluation>

The project effects have been continued at the time of ex-post evaluation. The boat owners, captains and fishers of the registered fishing units participated in the CFRMP for all target areas, especially in Ghannouch, and Ajim, (the percentage differs from one region to another but there was a strong mobilization for Ghannouch and Ajim regions, up to 100% of fishers). Also, all regional government agencies have supported the management cycle of CFRMP according to the implementation guidelines.

<Achievement status of Overall Goal at the time of ex-post evaluation>

The Overall Goal was partially achieved at the time of ex-post evaluation. Particularly due to lack of extension workers, difficulties in identifying leading people, absence of professional organizations (groups, associations), and lack of human resources and logistics especially that some isolated sites are difficult to access, the CFRMP was only implemented at 11 of the 21 fishing ports/landing sites in the Gulf of Gabes with reference to implementation guidelines by the end of 2020, therefore, the target value was not fully met (Indicator 1). The 60 to 100% of the owners/captains of registered coastal fishing boats participated in CFMP at least 10 ports/landing sites in the Gulf of Gabes by the end of 2020. This result can be explained by the continuous self-help efforts made by all the actors involved in the co-management of coastal fisheries (Administration, Research units Extension services and NGOs). Technical cooperation projects with various donors such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), FAO, the European Union (EU), and the World Wild Foundation for Nature (WWF) have provided a strong participatory approach that strengthened the percepts of coastal fisheries co-management. For example, the environmental conservation project was implemented in the governorate of Gabes based on the outcome of the project, and its target area includes the one of the project sites of this project. From this point, it is considered that the project played a role of primming water for other donors' assistance to some extent (Indicator 2).

<Other impact confirmed at the Ex-post evaluation>

There have been some positive impacts observed at the time of ex-post evaluation. At the time of ex-post evaluation, an exchange of know-how between the beneficiaries in Tunisia and Senegal was confirmed through a collaboration with JICA's technical cooperation project in Senegal "Project on Reinforcement of Capacity in Organization and Training of the Professional Leaders in the Field of Artisanal Fishery: Co-management of Artisanal Fisheries in Senegal (COGEPAS)". No negative impact on natural environment was confirmed.

<Evaluation Result>

From above, the effectiveness and impact of the two project is high.

Achievement of Project purpose and Overall goal

Target	Indicators	Achievement
[Project 2005-2010]		
(Project Purpose) Models of coastal fisheries resource management for sustainable use of demersal fish are developed in the selected project sites, with participation of fishing communities.	(Indicator 1) Meetings are regularly held for co-management between fisher's organizations, local communities and governmental bodies to jointly plan, implement and evaluate the coastal fisheries resource management.	<u>Status of achievement: Achieved (Continued)</u> (At the time of project completion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fifty-seven workshops and seminars were held with participation of fishers organizations, local communities and governmental bodies. (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than ten (10) regular co-management meetings have been held with the participation of fishing organizations, local communities and governmental bodies to jointly plan, implement and evaluate the management of coastal fisheries resources.
	(Indicator 2) Fishers act in self-disciplined manner for rehabilitation of seagrass bed and reservation of coastal fisheries resource. Note: To be measured by whether fishing activities (including the manner of use of fishery grounds) are self-controlled around the artificial reefs functioning as nursery areas, whether small	<u>Status of achievement: Achieved (Continued)</u> (At the time of project completion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some changes of fishers' activities were identified in 4 out of 5 project sites. Some fishers in Ajim changed their fishing method from trammel net to hook and line fishing in the areas around the installed artificial reefs (Ars). Some women started to release caught small size clam. (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 out of 5 project sites, which are Mahares, Ataya, Zarrat, Ajim, adopted the national program for the management of the Gulf of Gabes by artificial reefs. However, planting seaweed operation for the rehabilitation of seagrass bed and reservation of coastal fisheries resource did not give significant results.

	juveniles are released when they are caught, etc. Achievement level is to be evaluated by the number of waters with changes of fishers' behaviors.	
(Overall Goal) Models of coastal fisheries resource management for sustainable use of demersal fish are adapted around the southern coastal zone of Tunisia, with participation of fishing communities.	(Indicator 1) The number of fish landing sites "fishing ports" where fishers practice coastal fisheries resource management has doubled in the southern coastal zone of Tunisia (from 5 to 10 sites).	<u>Status of achievement: Partially Achieved</u> (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of fish landing sites where the coastal fishery resource management is practiced has increased from 5 project sites to 8 sites supported by several development projects financed by donors. This is partially due to the reduction in the number of fishers in the project area influenced by increasing migration of young people.
	(Indicator 2) Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) is increased at the fish landing sites where the comprehensive coastal fisheries resource management is practiced.	<u>Status of achievement: Partially Achieved</u> (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPUE increased in some areas and production has remained stationary in other areas.
	(Indicator 3) Tunisia prepares plans to continuously hold seminars for technical exchanges with neighbouring countries.	<u>Status of achievement: Achieved</u> (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tunisia continuously held seminars with neighboring countries, particularly with Algeria.
[Project 2012-2016]		
(Project Purpose) Co-management of coastal fishery resources is practiced in the target areas of the Gulf of Gabes.	(Indicator 1) At the end of the Project, 50% of the owners/captains of the registered coastal fishing boats participate in the CFRMP for each Target Area.	<u>Status of achievement: Achieved (Continued)</u> (At the time of project completion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through dozens of meetings/workshops by participatory approach philosophy, the project almost satisfactorily elaborated CFRMP at 6 out of 7 project sites and it was confirmed that the ratio of CFRMP participating boats/boat owners exceeded 50% at each site. (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boat owners, captains and fishers of the registered fishing units participated in the CFRMP in all target areas. The percentage differs from one region to another but there was a strong mobilization for Ghannouch and Ajim regions, up to 100% of fishers.
	(Indicator 2) Regional government agencies are able to support management cycle (plan/implement/evaluate/revise) of CFRMP according to the implementation guidelines.	<u>Status of achievement: Achieved (Continued)</u> (At the time of project completion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project completed one turn of its management cycle of CFRMP according to the implementation guideline at all 7 project sites. (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All regional government agencies have supported the management cycle of CFRMP according to the implementation guidelines.
(Overall Goal) The practice of co-management of coastal fishery resources is extended throughout the Gulf of Gabes.	(Indicator 1) CFRMP is newly implemented with reference to the implantation guidelines at least in 15 out of 21, coastal fishing ports/landing sites throughout the Gulf of Gabes by the end of 2020.	<u>Status of achievement: Partially achieved</u> (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although, the CFRMP was implemented at 11 of the 21 fishing ports/landing sites in the Gulf of Gabes with reference to implementation guidelines by the end of 2020, the target was not fully achieved. The ports/landing sites where the introduction of CFRMP is delayed observed the issues such as lack of extension workers, difficulties in identifying leading people, absence of professional organizations (groups, associations), and lack of human resources and logistics especially that some isolated sites are difficult to access.
	(Indicator 2) At least 70% of the owners/captains of the registered coastal fishing boats participate in the CFRMP at least 10 coastal fishing ports/landing sites throughout the Gulf of Gabes by the end or 2020.	<u>Status of achievement: Achieved</u> (At the time of ex-post evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A percentage ranged from 60 to 100% of the owners/captains of registered coastal fishing boats participated in the CFRMP at least 10 ports/landing sites in the Gulf of Gabes by the end of 2020. This result can be explained by the efforts made by all the actors involved in the co-management of coastal fisheries (Administration, Research units Extension services and NGOs). Technical cooperation projects with various donors (UNDP/FAO/EU/WWF etc.) have provided a strong participatory approach that strengthened the percepts of coastal fisheries resource co-management. For example, the environmental conservation project was implemented in the

governorate of Gabes based on the outcome of the project, and its target area includes the one of the project sites of this project.

Source: Terminal evaluation report, the project related documents, the response of questionnaire and interview with the implementing agencies.

3 Efficiency

For Project 2005-2010, although the project cost exceeded the plan (ratio against the plan: 148%) due to the increase in numbers of experts to respond the needs identified by the Mid-term review which are the rehabilitation of seagrass bed as well as the institutional capacity for the management of finishing ground, the project period was as planned (ratio against the plan: 100%). For Project 2012-2016, although the project cost exceeded the plan (ratio against plan: 110%) due to additional activities such as (i) collection of fishers' opinions to design new co-management activities, and (ii) activities for preventing fishers' damages caused by abnormal increase of blue crabs in the Gulf of Gabes as well as effective utilization of this marine resource, the project period was as planned (ratio against plan: 100%). Outputs of both projects were achieved as planned.

From the above, the efficiency of the overall projects is fair.

4 Sustainability

<Policy Aspect>

The National Program of Protection of the Sensitive Areas of the Gulf of Gabes by the Artificial Reef has been launched in 2016 following the implementation of Project 2005-2010 and Project 2012-2016. This national program aims to expand the areas of artificial reefs wider than the project target area

<Institutional/Organizational Aspect>

Three local co-management committees (Ajim, Ghannouch and Skhira) continue to work and hold technical and consultation meetings (particularly in Ajim and Ghannouch). In the 3 CRDAs (Sfax, Gabes and Medenine) nearly 60 individuals are involved in the technical administrations in charge of the fishing sector. DGPA has recently reinforced the staff with the recruitment of more than 50 fishing guards. At the time of ex-post evaluation, the fishing guards do not have the necessary means such as their patrol boats to ensure surveillance operations. However, their capacity of surveillance operations is expected to be strengthened soon by introducing the patrol boats provided by the Japanese grant aid.

<Technical Aspect>

The staff of DGPA have sustained necessary skills and knowledge to disseminate the model developed by the project. However, there is a need to further strengthen the capacities of personnel in charge of the fishing sector continuously. DGPA is encouraging the CRDAs to implement OJT trainings. The guidelines developed by the project, which are considered as a manual of procedures, are considered as an essential tool for co-managing the coastal fisheries for dissemination to new pilot sites, have been used by all the members of the steering committee. While there is a lack of extension workers in ports and fishing sites who support fishers to apply co-management, at local ports and fishing sites, stakeholders of co-management including fishers's associations, fishers and local residents voluntarily gathered and they have mutually shared and disseminated what they have learned from the project in the local level, which supplement the shortage of regular extension workers. In addition, the other donors plan to implement the project which support to disseminate and capitalize the co-management of fisheries resources like this project. It is expected that the dissemination the co-management system will be strengthened in the future through support for local fishery training centers in terms of hardware and software aspects. From the above, it is judged that there is no major issues on the sustainability of technical aspect.

<Financial Aspect>

The ministry of Agriculture has allocated 10 million Tunisian dinar for the national program of artificial reefs in the Gulf of Gabes over 5 years. As part of the agreement on the conversion of Tunisia's debt to Belgium into a development project, a new project of the DGPA based on the same model developed by Project 2012-2016 has been selected for a sum of 1.8 million euros. The necessary budget has been secured to continue the project outcomes.

<Evaluation Result>

In the light of above, the sustainability of the effects though the project is high.

5 Overall evaluation

Both Project 2005-2010 and Project 2012-2016 achieved project purpose which aimed to develop models of coastal fisheries resource management for sustainable use of demersal fish as well as to practice co-management of coastal fishery resources in the target areas of the Gulf of Gabes as planned. The overall goal which aimed to extend the practice of co-management of coastal fishery resources throughout the Gulf of Gabes has been partially achieved although the number of fish landing sites which adopted the coastal fisheries resource management model for sustainable use of demersal fish with participation of fishing communities has considerably increased in the area. With reference to efficiency, the project periods of both projects were as planned, but their project costs exceeded the plan.

Considering all of the above points, this project is evaluated to be highly satisfactory.

III. Recommendations & Lessons Learned

Recommendations for Implementing Agency:

- Efforts have been made to sensitize local actors by the projects but some gaps were identified on the ground. These include poor understanding of fishers organizations duties and responsibilities in good governance at the local level. Policies and regulatory provisions are sometimes unknown or interpreted wrongly by most stakeholders. Therefore, it is essential to establish a mechanism to enhance the integration of extension methods of fisheries programs. For this aim, provision of training program for officials and selected leaders among fishers either in specialized facilities or through hands-on training is necessary in order to raise their awareness of their responsibilities properly as well as to promote a common understanding of the good co-management practices.

Lessons Learned for JICA:

- In this ex-post evaluation, there were difficulties to collect the statistical data for analyzing the effectiveness and impacts of the project as the location of project site were scattered and the project related organizations were varied. In order to realize the effective evaluation of the project as well as to understand the status of the fisheries sector in the project target areas, the project should have established a

relevant statistics and data collection system needed for the evaluation of indicators related to the effectiveness/impacts of the project as defined in the project documents in coordination with JICA, the implementing agency and other stakeholders.

- The project for co-management of coastal fisheries was the first experience in Tunisia and the participatory approach applied in the project was new for the implementing agency. There was no formal inter-agency coordination in the Tunisia's fisheries sector at the beginning of the project. However, through the implementation of the projects, a coordination and exchange mechanism between the national Committee for Coastal Fisheries Resources Co-management, the administrative, associative and scientific bodies at the governorate level and the field actors (fishermen) was created to promote the exchange of experiences and know-how between localities and governorates but also at national level. The promotion of this mechanism was possible thanks to concerted actions between all the key actors, awareness-raising and dissemination actions, field work and a detailed diagnosis (exhaustive analysis) of the project target areas. A common understanding of the co-management among the stakeholders involved in this project was thus promoted. This project contributed to introduce a formal inter-agency coordination system/practice in the Tunisia's fisheries sector thanks to the following factors: (i) existence of a number of professional organizations, and has in part built upon the success of previous development projects, and the (ii) leadership of the fishing communities themselves .It will be a good reference for other projects.



Improved type of artificial reef prepared by the project.



Fishers installing artificial reef