

Development Engagement Document

Project Title	Support to the Tunisian Government in the area of Integrated Border Management / Strengthening of Training Capabilities in the Southern region (IBM Tunisia III – Denmark Component)
Donor Reference (F2)	2019 – 45996
Executing agency	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
Beneficiaries	The main Tunisian border agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the Ministry of Interior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate General of Border Guards ○ Directorate General of Borders and Foreigners • For the Ministry of Finance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate General of Customs
Project Site	Nefta, Tunisia
Duration	36 months
Budget	26,000,000 Danish Crown

1. Introduction

The present Development engagement document details the objectives and management arrangements for the development cooperation project on **Support Programme to the Tunisian Government in the area of Integrated Border Management / Strengthening of Training Capabilities in the Southern region (IBM Tunisia III – Denmark component)**, Tunisia for 36 months as agreed between the parties specified below. The Development engagement document together with the documentation as detailed below constitutes the agreement between the parties.

1.1 Parties

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

1.2 Documentation

In addition to this Document, the documentation is composed of a budget and an action plan.

1.3 Contributions

Denmark, represented by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, commits to a contribution to the engagement of:

DKK 26 000 000

For the period June 15, 2020 – June 14, 2023.

2. Background and Context

With 1,194 km of land border with Algeria, 490 km of land border with Libya and 1,300 km of maritime border that in some places is only 140 km away from European shores, Tunisia is located on a very sensitive geopolitical spot and is therefore directly affected by a number of external factors. Facing a volatile security situation in the region, including in the neighbouring Libya and in the nearby Sahel region, the Tunisian border authorities face powerful smuggling organisations as well as other forms of organised crime, among others. Tunisia's economic growth was particularly affected by the crisis in Libya, and the terrorist attacks of 2015 that had a very negative impact especially on the tourism sector. In 2017, the budget deficit reached 6.1% and the public debt 71.9% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (against 39% in 2010). Inflation increased to 7.6% in May 2018. The unemployment rate is estimated at 15.4% of the active population (with large disparities between regions, sexes (22.8% for women and 12.3% for men), age groups (37% for young people) and levels of education (40.6% for women graduates and 18.9% for men graduates) and was one of the main factors behind the 2011 revolution. In addition, Tunisia is confronted with regional inequalities between the interior of the country, more vulnerable to migration, and the coastal areas. In 2015, the poverty rate was 34.2% in Kef (center of the country), against 7.4% in the governorate of Ariana (Tunis). The same disparities affect access to basic services and education levels, with an illiteracy rate of 10.3% in Ben Arous (south of Tunis) and 35% in Kairouan. The current economic context, with high unemployment rates, and internal disparities are among the main factors behind informal cross-border economic activities and migration. In this context, labour migration has been an historical phenomenon in the Maghreb region. Tunisia is no exceptions with an estimated number of citizens residing abroad of 1.2 million for a total population of just over 11 million. In the sixties, many European member states signed bilateral labour agreements. Family reunification quickly followed. With the end of or the restrictions on most bilateral labour agreements in the seventies, irregular migration de facto became an alternative to legal migration channels. In Tunisia, the Jasmine Revolution in 2011 did not put irregular migration on

hold. Shortly after the fall of the Ben Ali regime, an estimated 25,000 Tunisians fled the country. Tunisia, as well as other Maghreb countries, notably Libya, have had to deal with an increasing migration pressure notably from Sub-Saharan Africa and countries of the Horn of Africa.

Forced migration, a more recent phenomenon, is the consequence of political unrests in the region, including in Libya and in neighbouring countries south of the Maghreb. As a result, a number of migrants and forcibly displaced are not only travelling to North African countries but also transiting through the region on their way principally to Europe. The key migration routes of concern to the Maghreb over the last decade have primarily been the Western and Central Mediterranean routes and the West Africa route.

These factors put great pressure on the Tunisian border authorities, who have to deal with not only challenging terrains (desert, mountainous areas, long coastline, etc.) but also increasing security threats, particularly terrorist activities, and gradually more organised and better equipped smugglers and traffickers. Border agents are strained, often under-equipped and possess limited capacities, or more precisely are not sufficiently trained/prepared for the real conditions which they will have to face in the field.

Tunisia has undergone major changes including political reforms since the 2011 revolution. The security sector is no exception and in the recent years, the main three border agencies (Border Police – DFE, Border Guards – DGGF, Customs – DGD) have participated in and benefited from major strategic changes such as the endorsement of a National Border Security Strategy by the President of the Republic. They are also benefitting from a Border Security Working Group (within a donor coordination group, so-called “G7+7 mechanism”) that provides a platform for the national authorities to formulate programme ideas based on their priorities and in line with their National Border Security Strategy. This also helps the international community assess the needs and provide funding and/or technical support through the use of a Coordination Matrix. These key developments have taken place in a climate of both security and economic tensions, in a country where a state of emergency has been in force since the terrorist attacks of 2015. Border agencies are constantly being called upon to respond to the terrorist threat and smugglers' attempts to enter the country. At the same time, these forces must also facilitate the entry of bona fide passengers and goods in view to help strengthen the country's economy, which is in recession and suffers high inflation.

The Support Programme to the Tunisian Government on Integrated Border Management (IBM project), in its different phases, has supported border agencies in both ensuring border security while supporting few initiatives allowing for trade facilitation. This was done through capacity building activities (strategic level support, training on some operational techniques, among others) but also through the provision of equipment, in view to modernize procedures and working conditions.

Following the needs expressed by the Tunisian border agencies to have a structured training framework, that would include infrastructures and more standardised training curricula and support direct preparation of agents from all relevant administration to the exact challenges encountered in the field, the IBM project team led the feasibility and identification process. By the end of the project, two sites were identified and validated by the Tunisian border agencies (border Police, Border Guard and customs guards) to host complementary training centres. The first one in the premises of the National Guard's Commando school in Oued Zarga, which offers a mountainous and woodland terrain as the one found in the Northern part of the country, at the border with Algeria and offering training facilities along with an easy access from Tunis city center. The second site is located in Nefta, in the Tozeur area located in the South of the country, on the premises brigade of the Customs' guards. This site is located in a desert area and offers good training grounds for the border staff to train in this type of terrain and climatic conditions. While the training centre in Oued Zarga would focus on initial and theoretical border training and could host more trainees at the same times, the site in Nefta would focus more on operational and hands-on training including patrolling and driving in desert conditions in a secure manner, and using the Tozeur international airport to train the border police and customs in air border tasks. The national authorities have approved the sites to host the training centres and architectural plans for the two centres were designed and presented to the authorities. In parallel, the project team has initiated work with the training departments of the border agencies to identify training curricula to be provided in the centres.

The present project is aimed at supporting the set-up of the Southern centre (Nefta) and support the Tunisian authorities in developing and strengthen training curricula for all agents meant to be posted in the South.

3. Development Engagement Objective and agreed results framework

3.1 Objectives and Theories of Change

The overall objective of the development cooperation is to strengthen the training capacities of the Tunisian border agencies.

The specific objectives are to:

1. Provide a targeted and sustainable response to initial and continuous training needs specific to border areas in desertic conditions;
2. Optimize training resources of border agencies (human, material, financial, among others);
3. Strengthen and support interaction and cooperation between agencies at borders.

3.2 Components of the Project

In order to achieve the objectives of the development cooperation, the project will be implemented through two main components:

- **Component 1: Construction of an Inter-Agency Training Centre on Border Management in Nefta and Purchase of Equipment**

Component 1 of the project concerns all developments and activities related to the construction and equipment of the training centre. It includes all the steps necessary of the construction of the first phase of the training centre, such as studies by the architects, procurement and construction process, construction supervision, among others. This component also includes the provision of training equipment.

➤ **Component 2: Development of a comprehensive border management training curriculum**

Component 2 focuses on developing a comprehensive border training curriculum for the staff of the three border agencies that will include 1/ a compulsory border management basic and continuous training for all border agents that provides them with a good, minimum set of knowledge and skills, in addition to values, 2/ a qualification with a public status.

The curriculum will cover intra-service and inter-agency modules depending on the needs and the topics. The training centre will be used either in an inter-agency context, where two or three of the border agencies can train together or individually by each agency for their exclusive needs. The training centre will also be used in the longer-term to train regional and international delegations on specific training on desert conditions and by so becoming a regional centre of excellence on border management. This activity will be implemented in parallel with the German-funded component of the IBM Tunisia Programme.

3.3 Outcomes and Main Activities

Outcomes for Specific Objective 1/ Provide a targeted and sustainable response to initial and continuing training needs specific to border areas

Outcome 1.1. A training structure that can accommodate trainees is in place in Nefta

❖ Activities:

- I. Procurement process for the recruitment of a construction company
- II. Preparation of final architectural plans, surveys, etc.
- III. Construction of the first phase of the Nefta training centre

Outcome 1.2. Some equipment is acquired to train staff of border agencies in various inspection, control or surveillance techniques

❖ Activities:

- I. Procurement process for the purchase of equipment
- II. Installation of equipment
- III. Development of SoPs, user's manuals and ToT curricula for the use of equipment

Outcome for Specific Objective 2/ Optimize training resources of border agencies

Outcome 2.1. Shared training facilities are in place in Nefta with defined internal rules and regulations

❖ Activities:

- I. Support to the development of common rules and regulations of the training centre
- II. Approval of the rules and regulations by the three border agencies

Outcomes for Specific Objective 3/ Strengthen and support interaction and cooperation between agencies at borders

Outcome 3.1. A curriculum on border management is endorsed by the national authorities

❖ Activities:

- I. Setting-up an inter-agency working group for the development of a border management training curriculum with intra-service and inter-agency modules
- II. Development and test of the curriculum
- III. Support to the endorsement of the curriculum by the national authorities

Outcome 3.2. Border agencies have participated in common training

❖ Activities:

- I. Conduction of workshops on intra-service and inter-agency topics
- II. Conduction of Training-of-Trainer workshops on intra-service and inter-agency topics

3.4 Stakeholder Cooperation

The Project is the direct follow-up of the IBM Tunisia II project, funded by the German Federal Foreign Office and its previous phase: IBM Tunisia project, funded by the EC and Switzerland. Through regular exchanges with the G7+ mechanism in Tunisia, the Project will maintain an overview of the actions undertaken in the country and facilitate discussion with and among stakeholders to ensure complementarities with existing and upcoming initiatives addressing same target groups, including through bilateral cooperation. In addition, the active role of ICMPD in the management of a

Donor Coordination Matrix on Border Security in Tunisia prevents the risk of duplication and ensures synergies between the various projects in the border management sector.

Moreover, the Project will ensure that the regular technical assessments conducted by experts feed necessary information to the dialogue and consultation mechanism at national level and to the Steering Committee at project level. In turn, this will allow for evidence-based priority setting and subsequent potential programming of synergies with complementary actions will be undertaken and operationalized with aligned programmes.

The Project team will also work closely with the project team that will be in charge of the implementation of the Oued Zarga training centre on border management. The two “twin” project teams will exchange notably on training curricula and on good practices regarding equipment and infrastructure.

3.5 Outcomes and Outputs

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs will base the actual support on progress attained in the implementation of the engagement as described in the documentation. Progress will be measured through the *International Centre for Migration Policy Development's* monitoring framework.

For Danida's reporting purposes the following objective, key outcome and outputs have been selected to document progress:

Project title		Inter-Agency Border Management Training Centre in the South / Nefta	
Project objective		To strengthen the training capacities of the Tunisian border agencies.	
Impact Indicator		Staff from the main border agencies have received a dedicated border management training	
Baseline	Year	2019	Lack of specific training in border management tasks for staff of border agencies Poor quality of existing educational infrastructure
Target	Year	2023	Border staff have access to comprehensive initial and continuous training on border management
Outcome 1		A training structure and equipment are in place to host trainees in the South	
Outcome indicator		The basic infrastructure of the training centre in the South is built and equipped	
Baseline	Year	2019	Approval from the Tunisian authorities of the location and of the architectural plans for the training centre on the premises of the Customs' surveillance brigade in Nefta.
Target	Year	2023	The training centre is built and ready to host the first trainees
Output 1.1		The procurement process for the selection and recruitment of a construction company is finalised	
Output indicator		A tender dossier is published and a contract with the successful construction company is signed	
Baseline	Year	2019	Provisional architectural plans and location approved by national authorities
Annual target	Year 1	2020	A tender dossier is published and the successful bidding construction company is selected (contract signed)
Output 1.2		The final architectural plans and survey are prepared and conducted by the construction company and approved by the national authorities	
Output indicator		Final architectural plans and surveys are available and approval received (minutes of meeting or formal approval)	
Baseline	Year	2019	Provisional architectural plans and location approved by national authorities
Annual target	Year 2	2021	Final architectural plans and surveys are approved
Output 1.3		The construction of the training centre is finalised	
Output indicator		The infrastructure of the training centre is operational	
Baseline	Year	2019	Provisional architectural plans and location approved by national authorities
Annual target	Year 3	2023	The construction of the training centre is finalised
Output 1.4		Training equipment is delivered	
Output indicator		The training equipment is installed in the training centre and is operational	
Baseline	Year	2019	Limited training equipment is available for the training of border agencies' staff
Annual target	Year 1	2020	A list of training equipment to train border agencies in inspection, control and surveillance techniques is defined and approved by the national authorities
Annual target	Year 2	2021	The procurement process for the purchase of equipment is launched
Annual target	Year 3	2022	The equipment is purchased and installed
Outcome 2		Shared training facilities are in place in Nefta with defined internal rules and regulations	
Outcome indicator		ICMPD supported the development of internal rules and regulations of the training by providing adequate expertise	

Baseline	Year	2019	The internal rules and regulations of the training centre do not exist and must be drafted by Tunisian authorities
Target	Year 3	2023	ICMPD supported the Tunisian authorities in the drafting of the internal rules and regulations by provided technical support
Output 2.1		Support to the development of the training centre's internal rules and regulations	
Output indicator		ICMPD provided technical support to the Tunisian authorities for the development of the internal rules and regulations	
Baseline	Year	2019	No rules and regulations in place
Annual target	Year 1	2020	The Tunisian authorities initiate the process to draft internal rules and regulations, along with inter-agency and inter-ministerial agreements
Annual target	Year 2	2021	ICMPD provides support to the authorities, including by encouraging exchanges on good practices with other countries and by organizing study visits
Annual target	Year 3	2023	The national authorities have drafted the internal rules and regulations, including inter-agency and inter-ministerial agreements
Outcome 3		A curriculum on border management is endorsed by the national authorities	
Outcome indicator		A training curriculum on border management is available	
Baseline	Year	2019	Limited initial and continuous training on carrying border management tasks in the South
Target	Year	2023	Enhanced capacities of the border agencies to provide initial and continuous training to border agents
Output 3.1		An inter-agency working group for the development of a border management training curriculum with intra-service and inter-agency modules is created	
Output indicator		A list of relevant stakeholders from the border agencies is available	
Baseline	Year	2019	No working group
Target	Year	2020	A working group is in place
Output 3.2		The working group has developed a border management training curriculum	
Output indicator		The curriculum is available	
Baseline	Year	2019	No border management training curriculum
Annual Target	Year 1	2023	A final training curriculum is available
Output 3.3		Support is provided for the endorsement of the curriculum by the national authorities	
Output indicator		Confirmation of endorsement by competent national authorities	
Baseline	Year	2019	No training curriculum available
Target	Year	2023	Endorsement of the training curriculum
Output 3.4		Training of Trainer workshops were conducted	
Output indicator		Trainers are qualified to train border agencies staff on topics developed in the training curriculum on border management	
Baseline	Year	2019	Limited number of trainers
Target	Year	2023	Trainers are trained

4 Risk Management

Risk 1: Instability in the region, including spill-over effect from the Syria and Libya crisis.

Risk level: Medium.

Assumption: The border teams have sufficient resources, experience and expertise to handle unexpected situation.

Mitigation strategy: Constant monitoring of the political and security situation will be ensured by the project team. In the case of emergency event, the project team will provide a contingency plan and a revised work plan. The Team will also identify a smaller core team from the Border Agencies whom to work with even when all resources are mobilized.

Risk 2: Lack of political will from public authorities to engage in the process.

Risk level: Medium.

Assumption: Tunisia had expressed needs on border management at a high political level.

Mitigation strategy: Rules of Engagement will be clearly communicated at the high-level as part of the advocacy component and will be further defined with the involved border agency for each contract.

Risk 3: Delays in the execution of procurement and in the delivery and installation of equipment.

Risk level: Medium.

Assumption: The Tunisian border authorities are committed to facilitate the procurement process and have the capacity to provide sufficient support to the procurement and technical teams.

Mitigation strategy: The project team will ensure that procedures are launched ahead of time to avoid delays at a later stage.

Risk 4: Risk of political instability in the country and change of government.

Risk level: Low.

Assumptions: Tunisian border authorities have sufficient autonomy to conduct mid-term and long-term actions that are in line with the National Strategy on Border Security.

Mitigation strategy: Constant monitoring of the political and security situation is operated by the project team. In addition, the project foresees the appointment of Focal Points from relevant ministries and border agencies. The Focal Point should have enough autonomy to take some decisions, whatever the political situation.

In case of a new government, the project team will request a meeting with the highest political instances and the Focal Points to explain the objectives and functioning of the Project.

Risk 5: Lack of capacity from the border agencies in implementing the actions.

Risk level: Medium.

Assumptions: The Tunisian border authorities can provide the technical support and physical space to implement the project.

Mitigation strategy: A structured technical review and vetting system will assess whether the border agencies' requests are not excessive compared to its human and material resources and will require factual demonstration of its capabilities. The project itself will result in optimisation of agencies' resources, both material and human.

Risk 6: Kidnapping by terrorist groups

Risk level: Low.

Assumptions: The threat of kidnapping by terrorist groups is to be taken into account in remote border regions. Terrorist events are indeed periodically reported, targeting government authorities or touristic areas. Security forces operate regularly in higher risk areas.

Mitigation strategy: Preventive coordination with local security authorities prior to travel to obtain update information about the environment. Request escort by local authorities for missions to high risk areas. Use of field vehicle with diplomatic license plates. Careful selection of venues and hotels to host ICMPD events and to accommodate employees. Coordination of security arrangements for high profile events (if applicable). Employees of the project should who will travel to remote locations should undergo training for operations in high risk environments and first aid.

Risk 7: Long-term confinement related to the COVID 19 sanitary crisis.

Risk level: Medium

Assumptions: The deconfinement is initiated in June 2020. The border agencies have confirmed their availability to be fully involved in the project and to implement the planned activities, even in the period of confinement.

Mitigation strategy: In the event that the confinement period is extended, the format of some activities can be adjusted, including inter alia the communication between the beneficiaries, the project team and the experts by email or video-conference and the setting-up of online workshops and training courses. As regards to the construction of the training centre in Nefta, the beneficiaries and the project team can initially focus on the soft component of this activity and identify the content of the border management training curricula to be taught in the centre and initiate the ground work and recruitment of a construction company in the first semester of the project implementation.

5 Budget

See Annex 1 – Budget Details

Funds cannot be transferred between the above budget lines without prior approval from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Expenditures beyond the total grant cannot be reimbursed to the International Centre for Migration Policy Development

6 Management arrangement

The parties have agreed to the following management arrangement with the aim to ensure adequate dialogue and timely decisions with regard to this development engagement.

A Project Team, responsible for the day-to-day management of this project will be coordinated and led by a Project Manager based in the ICMPD Tunis Office in Tunisia under the supervision of the Regional Coordination Office for the Mediterranean (RCO-Med). Project backstopping will be provided by a Border Management Specialist and a Border Management and Security Programme team based in Vienna. The strategic level management will be led by the Regional Coordinator for the Mediterranean and the Head of the Border Management and Security Programme (BMS Programme), reporting to the Director for Migration Dialogues and Cooperation in Vienna.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide overall strategic guidance and to assess and, if necessary, adapt activities to meet project objectives. The role of the PSC will be to approve the work plan for the project, the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, the Communications Strategy and approve other deliverables under the project. The committee will include representatives of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the project team and representatives of RCO-Med and of the BMS programme. Modalities (Terms of reference) of the PSC meetings will be defined in the inception phase. In addition, ad hoc missions between the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICMPD will take place as often as necessary.

7 Financial Management

ICMPD shall administer the Danish funds according to the conditions and in accordance with the Ministry of Danish Foreign Affairs 'General Guidelines for accounting and auditing of Grants channelled through governmental, parastatal and international organisations' which are an integral part of the agreement.

7.1 Procurement of goods and services:

ICMPD's procurement and travel rules shall apply.

7.2. Transfer of funds

Tentative disbursement schedule: 80% upon signature of the contract; final payment due 3 months of the end of the contract upon presentation of the final financial statement.

The first disbursement shall be made upon the signature of contract. Further disbursement shall be made subject to an approved working plan for the upcoming period, an assessment of need for liquidity and the actual progress of the activities.

7.3 Accounting requirements

Accounts shall be kept in accordance with internationally accepted accounting principles and the organisation must follow the basic four-eye principles for all payments.

The accounts shall at all-time be kept updated according to international standards.

The accounts shall be drawn up to the same level of detail as is done in the budget.

The total overall budget cannot be exceeded and shall be used for the agreed purposes only. Budget variance up to 15% per budget heading are allowable.

7.4 Financial reporting requirements

Statement of accounts shall be submitted to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

A final statement of accounts and the audit (covering the entire project period) shall be submitted as soon as possible and no later than 4 months after the project completion end including auditing information as required by the General Guidelines for accounting and auditing of Grants channelled through governmental, parastatal and international organisations' which are an integral part of the agreement.

Statement of accounts shall be drawn up to the same level of detail as is done in the budget (reflecting any agreed changes made). The statements shall clearly state the disbursements made by the [*responsible unit*] as well as the outstanding balance at the time of reporting. The statements shall be signed by the responsible authority and shall include a bank statement and a bank reconciliation.

7.5 Unspent funds

Any unspent balance or any savings of project funds shall be returned to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) together with any interest accrued from deposit of Danish funds. In case of jointly financed projects and baskets arrangement where a single account is used by multiple development partners interests accrued need not be returned.

7.6 Audit requirements

Reference is made to the General Guidelines for accounting and auditing of Grants channelled through governmental, parastatal and international organisations' which are an integral part of the agreement.

7.7 Obligation to report on changes and irregularities

International Centre for Migration Policy Development is obliged to inform the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately if any changes, including overspending of budget lines, or irregularities in the management of funds are foreseen or have occurred.

8 Monitoring and Evaluation

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework will be established at the inception stage of the project for each level of intervention (activities, expected results, and objectives). The institutional assessments, mapping and profiling exercises will serve to establish a solid baseline for the action against which implementation progress can be measured. A project completion report shall be submitted to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs no later than 30 May 2023. MFA shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the programme. To facilitate the work of the person or persons instructed to carry out such monitoring missions, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development shall provide these persons with all relevant assistance, information, and documentation.

The Project Team will provide monthly reports that will focus on the implementation of activities, progress made, and upcoming major events, etc. The Project Team will also provide quarterly reports that will focus on the achievements of the outcomes, challenges faced and corrective action undertaken.

After the termination of the programme support the Danish MFA reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

Representatives of the Auditor General of Denmark shall have the right to:

- i) Carry out any audit or inspection considering necessary as regards the use of the Danish funds in question, on the basis of all relevant documentation,
- ii) Inspect accounts and records of suppliers and contractors relating to the performance of the contract, and to perform a complete audit

9 Anti-corruption clause

No offer, payment, consideration or benefit of any kind, which could be regarded as an illegal or corrupt practice, shall be made, promised, sought or accepted - neither directly nor indirectly - as an inducement or reward in relation to activities funded under this agreement, incl. tendering, award, or execution of contracts. Any such practise will be grounds for the immediate cancellation of this agreement and for such additional action, civil and/or criminal, as may be appropriate. At the discretion of the Danish MFA, a further consequence of any such practise can be the definite exclusion from any projects funded by the Danish MFA.

10 Child labour clause

The authority, organisation and/or consultant shall abide by the local laws and by applicable international instruments, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Labour Organisation conventions.

11 Transfer of ownership

The implementing partners responsible for the implementation of development engagements shall maintain updated inventories of all equipment financed by earmarked support from GoDK, e.g. vehicles, computers, furniture and tools. Equipment, material, supplies and facilities purchased by Denmark, which are used during the implementation of the programme, e.g. vehicles, computers, furniture and tools, remain the property of Denmark, until such time as the Parties may agree otherwise.

Transfer of ownership of the above-mentioned assets to the implementing partners may take place during the programme period. Before programme termination, the Parties will assess and agree on final transfer of such assets, which can be justified on the basis of a final request from the implementing partners. Any remaining assets will be disposed of by Denmark.

12 Suspension

In case of non-compliance with the provisions of this Agreement and /or violation of the essential elements mentioned in this Agreement GoDK reserves the right to suspend with immediate effect further disbursements to the implementing partners under this Agreement.

13 Entry into force, duration and termination

This Agreement shall enter into force on 15 June 2020.


The cooperation between the Parties under this Agreement will have the duration of 36 months. The duration of the cooperation may be extended by mutual agreement and within the agreed budget.

Notwithstanding the previous clause each Party may terminate the Agreement upon 6 months written notice.

14 Prerequisites

None




Signatures



International Centre for Migration Policy Development	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<p>Dr. Michael Spindelegger Director General Vienna, Austria</p> 	<p>Mr. Nicolai Ruge Ambassador-At-Large For Migration Copenhagen, Denmark</p>  <p>10 June 2020</p>

Support Programme to the Tunisian Government in the area of Integrated Border Management / Strengthening of Training Capabilities in the Southern region (IBM Tunisia III – Denmark component)



Annex 1: Budget of the Action		All Years		
Costs	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR)
1. Human Resources (project team)				
1.1. Project Implementation Function				
1.1. Strategic oversight (MDC&BMS) 15%	Per month	5,40	11 370	61 398
1.2. Regional coordination (Operation and support) 15%	Per month	5,40	6 385	34 479
1.3. Project Manager (50%)	Per month	18,00	2 615	47 070
1.4. Project Officer (100%)	Per month	36,00	2 125	76 500
1.5. National Project Assistant (200%)	Per month	72,00	1 680	120 960
1.6. Programme Assistant (10%)	Per month	3,60	3 850	13 860
1.7. Resource/Financial Management and Procurement (100%)	Per month	36,00	6 850	246 600
1.8. Finance and Administrative Assistant (50%)	Per month	18,00	2 125	22 950
1.9. Driver (50%)	Per month	18,00	1 155	20 790
Subtotal Human Resources (project team)				644 607
2. Travel				
2.1 Per diem (project team, experts and project-related stakeholders) to Tunisia	Per day	80	141	11 280
2.2 Per diem (beneficiary participants, project team, experts) to Europe for study visits, coordination meetings with donor and partners, induction of project staff to HQ and RCO, etc.	Per day	45	270	12 150
2.3 Travel (beneficiary participants and project team) from Europe to Tunisia and vice-versa	Per flight	40	450	18 000
2.4 Local per diem and travel costs for border agents (trainees, participants to workshops, etc.) including transportation costs	Per month	80	110	8 800
2.5 Local transportation (project team traveling within Tunisia)	Per month	36	200	7 200
Subtotal Travel				57 430
3. Project Office				
3.1 Office infrastructure costs (office rent, communication, furniture, office supplies, electricity/heating, maintenance, security and safety items, etc.) for Tunisia, Vienna and Malta office	Per month	36	3 500	126 000
3.2 Office set up costs (furniture, security and safety items, ICT items)	Per staff	1	10 000	10 000
3.3 Work stations (including computers, telephone, etc.)	Per staff	3	1 200	3 600
3.4 Vehicle costs (...)	Per month	36	400	14 400
Subtotal Project Office				164 000
4. Equipment and works for project beneficiaries				
4.1 Construction of the training centre (including engineering office, etc.)	Lump sum	1	1 700 700	1 700 700
4.2 Equipment for the training centre	Lump sum	1	140 000	140 000
Subtotal Equipment and works for project beneficiaries				1 840 700
5. Other costs, services				
5.1 Publishing and Printing of material, SoPs, manuals, etc. incl. Graphic design	Lump sum	1	8 000	8 000,0
5.2 Interpretation to and from arabic, english, french, german for events (opening, mid-term and closing ceremonies, assessment missions, workshops, training courses, etc.) + Meeting room for workshops and seminars, including catering and equipment	Per activity	40	1 100	44 000,0
5.3 Translation of working documents, manuals, etc. to and from arabic, english, french, etc.	Per month	36	170	6 120,0
5.4 Conference room for opening, mid-term and closing ceremonies, including catering and equipment	Per event	3	1 200	3 600,0
5.5 Visibility (services and materials)	Per year	3	3 000	9 000,0
5.6 Bank charges	Per month	36	50	1 800,0
5.7 Internal monitoring and evaluation	Per year	3	2 000	6 000,0
5.8 Final audit	Lump sum	1	4 500	4 500,0
Subtotal Other costs, services				83 020
6. Expertise				
6.1. Long Term and Short Term Expertise (LTE and STE)				
6.1.1 Border Management Specialist (50%)	Per month	18,0	7 540	135 720,0
6.1.2 Component Lead - Construction component (50%)	Per month	18,0	7 540	135 720,0
6.1.4 STE Fees	Per day	225,0	350	78 750,0
Subtotal Expertise				350 190
7. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action (1-6)				3 129 947
8. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)			5%	140 848
9. Total direct eligible costs of the Action (7+8)				3 270 795
10. Administrative costs (maximum 7% of 9, total direct eligible costs of the Action)			7%	228 956
11. Total eligible costs (9+10)				3 499 750
12. Taxes			0%	0
13. Total accepted costs of the Action (11+12)				€ 3 499 750,24
				DKK 26 128 318,57

Support Programme to the Tunisian Government in the area of Integrated Border Management / Strengthening of Training Capabilities in the Southern region (IBM Tunisia – South)				MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK			ICMPD International Centre for Migration Policy Development																																	
Code	Activity	Type	Number of participants (in case of trainings/missions) or copies (in case of publications)	2020							2021							2022							2023							Number of participants (in case of trainings/missions) or copies (in case of publications)	Comments							
				Mid-June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
Component C: Project Management																																								
0.1	Contract Signing Ceremony	Event																																						
0.2	Recruitment of project staff																																							
0.3	Staff onboarding and training																																							
0.4	Office setup																																							
0.5	Opening Conference	Conference	80																																					
0.6	Project Steering Committee meetings (PSC)	Meetings	25																																					
0.7	Appointment of the Project Technical Focal Points	Appointment by National Authorities																																						
0.8	Narrative & Financial Reports to Danish MFA	Reporting																																						
0.9	Mid-Term & Final Evaluation	Reporting																																						
0.1	Closing conference	Conference	100																																					
Component 1: Construction of an Inter-Agency Training Centre on Border Management in Nefta and Purchase of Equipment																																								
1.1	Construction of the training structure in Nefta																																							
1.1.1	Preparatory work for the launching of the tender dossier for the construction of the Nefta training centre	Procurement																																						
1.1.2	Publication of the Tender Dossier	Procurement																																						
1.1.3	Tenders evaluation and selection of successful bidder	Procurement																																						
1.1.4	Contract signature	Procurement																																						
1.1.5	Preparation of final architectural plans and surveys (pre construction preparatory work)	Construction																																						
1.1.6	Construction of the training centre	Construction																																						
1.1.7	Opening ceremony of the Training Centre	Construction	50																																					
1.2	Acquisition of equipment for the training centre																																							
1.2.1	Needs assessment for the equipment of the training centre	Mission																																						
1.2.2	Preparatory work for the launching of the tender dossier(s) for the equipment of the centre	Procurement																																						
1.2.3	Launching of the Tender Dossier(s)	Procurement																																						
1.2.4	Tenders evaluation and selection of successful bidder(s)	Procurement																																						
1.2.5	Contracts signature	Procurement																																						
1.2.6	Delivery and installation of equipment	Procurement																																						
1.2.7	Hand over of equipment	Procurement																																						
1.3	Development of the training centre's internal rules and regulations																																							
1.3.1	Set up of an inter-agency working group (IWG) for the drafting of the internal rules and regulations (responsibility of the Tunisian authorities)	Appointment by National Authorities	20																																					
	Support to the development of internal rules and regulations, including inter-agency agreements through the organisation of study visits abroad and exchange of good practices with partner countries	Study visits, workshops	20																																					
1.3.3	Approval of the rules and regulations by the three border agencies (responsibility of the Tunisian authorities)	Meeting/publication of decrees																																						
Component 2: Development of a comprehensive border management training curriculum																																								
2.1	Development of a curriculum on border management																																							
2.1.1	Setting up of an inter-agency working group for the development of a border management training curriculum with intra service and inter-agency modules	Appointment by National Authorities	20																																					
2.1.2	Gaps and needs analysis on existing training curricula of the three main border agencies	Mission	20																																					
2.1.3	Drafting of the training curriculum by the working group (n° of workshops to be defined at the inception phase)	Workshops	20																																					
2.1.4	Editing and printing of the curriculum	Publication	200																																					
2.1.5	Support to the endorsement of the curriculum by national authorities	workshops	40																																					
2.2	Development of intra-services and inter-agency ToT programmes																																							
2.2.1	Identification of ToT modules based on OMA of module 2.2	Mission																																						
2.2.2	Identification of National Trainers from the three border agencies for each topic	Appointment by National Authorities																																						
2.2.3	Training workshops on the selected topics	Workshops	25																																					
2.2.4	Training of Trainer (ToT) workshops on the selected topics	Workshops	25																																					
2.2.5	Editing and printing of the ToT curricula	Publication	150																																					
2.2.6	Certificate ceremony	Event	50																																					
Caption																																								
Activities or workshops held regularly or repeated over time (e.g. sessions of the Working Groups)																																								
Ramadan																																								

Caption
 Activities or workshops held regularly or repeated over time (e.g. sessions of the Working Groups)
 Ramadan

