



2021
Project Implementation Report (PIR)



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Tunisian Solar Plan

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5182
GEF ID	5340
Title	NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan
Country(ies)	Tunisia, Tunisia
UNDP-NCE Technical Team	Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology
Management Arrangements	CO Support to NIM
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size
Implementation Status	6th PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY21
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund

Project Description
<p>The key focus of the proposed GEF project is to capacitate Tunisia to implement the TSP to its full potential i.e. 30% renewable electricity generation by 2030 using PV, wind and CSP. A project-based, stand-alone approach, though useful, is not sufficient to achieve this ambitious target. The proposed GEF project will, instead, support the implementation of the TSP using NAMAs pertaining to the three technologies. It will put in place the institutional and policy frameworks necessary to coordinate and support the up-scaling of renewable electricity in Tunisia, as well as developing an architecture for developing these NAMAs. Besides these two technical assistance components, the project also encompasses an investment component to support two baseline investment projects to enhance their mitigation potential and to be framed as supported NAMAs.</p>

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Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	substantial

C. Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

Description					
Objective					
To transform Tunisia's energy sector for achieving large-scale emission reductions through the deployment of a TSP NAMA.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2020	Cumulative progress since project start
A NAMA developed for the TSP	No NAMA for the energy sector	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A NAMA developed for the TSP and submitted for registration with the UNFCCC NAMA Registry	The TSP has been finalized and completed since 2018. The three final deliverables (the financial mechanisms of the TSP NAMA, the conception of the MRV system and the implementation planning) were finalized on time with the required quality. also, and following the MTR recommendations, the Project was fully adapted to take into consideration the evolving national context, the latest national policies, strategies and measures to accelerate the deployment of large-scale renewable energy projects/programmes and to support the implementation of Tunisia's NDC under the Paris Agreement. Tunisia's NDC makes explicit reference to the TSP NAMA as a constituent element of the NDC. As the Project is designed to support the TSP NAMA, it already, by extension, supports the NDC. In general, the project reoriented itself to target the	100 % of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved. The evidence of project progress is outlined below: The NAMA for the Tunisian Solar Plan "TSP" has been finalized and completed since 2018. The three final deliverables (the financial mechanisms of the TSP NAMA, the conception of the MRV system, and the implementation planning) were finalized on time with the required quality. Furthermore, and following the Mid-term review "MTR" recommendations, the Project was fully adapted to take into consideration the evolving national context, the latest national policies, as well as strategies and measures to accelerate the deployment of large-scale renewable energy projects/programmes. The project was

				<p>acceleration of the energy transition as a lever for the NDC. The project is supporting the elaboration of the Low Emission Development strategy in the energy sector by 2050. In 2019, the project finalized the first phase and defined the socio-economic scenarios and energy scenarios and selection of the macroeconomic model, in a very consultative way with key role partners. The project is conducting the second phase of the study, in order to develop the Low Emission Development strategy in the energy sector on the basis of the results of the first phase of the study and taking into account the requirements of Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The presentation of the NAMA TSP to the stakeholders in the framework of the acceleration of the energy transition in Tunisia conference was delayed due to the global health crisis in Tunisia linked to the COVID-19 and its consequences and due to the institutional/political situation in Tunisia (the election of October 2019 and the approval of the new government on February 2020 that led to the reestablishment of the ministry of energy, mines and energy transition Tunisia " MEMTE").</p>	<p>also adapted to support the implementation of Tunisia's national determined contribution "NDC" under the Paris Agreement. Tunisia's NDC makes explicit reference to the TSP NAMA as a constituent element of the NDC. As the Project is designed to support the TSP NAMA, it already, by extension, supports the NDC. In general, the project reoriented itself to target the acceleration of the energy transition as a lever for the NDC. According to the Paris Agreement's Article 4.19, "All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances". Within this framework, the project supported the elaboration of the Low Emission Development strategy in the Energy Sector by 2050. In 2019, the project finalized the first phase, defined the socio-economic scenarios and energy scenarios, and finalized the selection of the macroeconomic model, in a very consultative way with key role partners. The Project conducted the second phase of the study and developed the Low Emission Development Strategy in the Energy Sector (LEDs Strategy) on the basis of the results of the first phase of the study. In view of the change in the</p>
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					<p>economic situation and growth prospects in the short term, as well as the profound effect of COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity over the next few years, the project conducted an update to the economic scenarios initially drawn up, including a vulnerability assessment of the energy sector to external shocks such as the COVID Pandemic in order to increase its future resilience to such shocks. The updating work was carried out through a consultation process within the ad-hoc economic forecasting group.</p> <p>The presentation of the NAMA TSP and the LEDs strategy to the stakeholders will be conducted under the framework of the presentation of the Updated Tunisia's NDC before the Glasgow Climate Change Conference 2021.</p>
Quantity of renewable electricity generated by on-grid baseline projects (MWh/year)	No MRV system for monitoring GHG emission reductions in the energy sector	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	16.9 GWh/yr is generated by 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur; and 86.4 GWh/yr is generated by 24 MW wind farm at Gabes	<p>The implementation of the 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur Governorate in the south of Tunisia, financed by Kfw (the public-sector baseline project) is finalized. The PV plant is operational since August 2019.</p> <p>The public electricity and gas utility (STEG), has launched in April 2019 the implementation of a second 10 MW PV plant of Tozeur. The government aim to have a total capacity of 20 MW STEG PV plant in</p>	<p>Progress towards the target is 100 %.</p> <p>The implementation of the 10 MW photovoltaic "PV" plant at Tozeur Governorate in the south of Tunisia, financed by Kfw (the public-sector baseline project) is finalized. The PV plant is operational since August 2019.</p> <p>The public electricity and gas utility (STEG) has launched in April 2019 the implementation of a second 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur. The</p>

				<p>Tozeur by the end of 2020. The overall progress of the second PV plant is about 56%.</p> <p>Regarding the 24 MW wind farm (the private sector baseline project), the regulatory barriers impeding private investments in RE was significantly mitigated since all implementing ordinances of law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from renewable energies was enacted on 9 February and the launch, on 11 May 2017, of the tender (international and national companies are concerned) for the deployment of 210 MW of renewable energy power (70 MW of PV capacity and 140 MW of wind).</p> <p>As the first call for wind bids was unsuccessful, in 15 august 2018, The government increased the capacity for the new wind Bid is up to 130 MW and Wind capacity bids were lunched in two batches. The first batch seeking bids with a total capacity of up to 120 MW and up to 30 MW per project. The second batch with smaller bids of up to 10 MW in capacity (up to 5 per project).</p> <p>On January 2019, the government announced the results of the second round of projects under the wind authorizations system, 4 companies won the bid to install wind project up to 30 MW per project. VSB ENERGIE RENOUVELABLES (initially known as ENERCIEL) won the Bid to install a</p>	<p>government aimed to have a total capacity of 20 MW STEG PV plant in Tozeur by the end of 2020. The overall progress of the second PV plant is about 86%. The second PV plant is planned to be operational by December 2021.</p> <p>Regarding the 24 MW wind farm (the private sector baseline project), the regulatory barriers impeding private investments in renewable energy (RE) was significantly mitigated since all implementing ordinances of law n° 2015-12 on electricity generation from renewable energies was enacted on 9 February 2017 and the launch of the tender on 11 May 2017, (concerning both international and national companies) for the deployment of 210 MW of renewable energy power (70 MW of PV capacity and 140 MW of wind).</p> <p>As the first call for wind bids was unsuccessful, on 15 August 2018, the government increased the capacity for the new wind bid up to 130 MW. Wind capacity bids were lunched in two batches, with the first batch seeking bids with a total capacity of up to 120 MW and up to 30 MW per project, and the second batch with smaller bids of up to 10 MW in capacity (up to 5 MW per project).</p> <p>In January 2019, the government announced the results of the second round of projects under the wind</p>
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				<p>30 MW wind project.</p> <p>Private developers are preparing to install their projects. Improving institutional environment still need support. The new period for the installations is planned for 2021-2022. The delay is due to the global health crisis in Tunisia linked to the COVID-19 and its consequences</p>	<p>authorizations system. A total of 4 companies won the bid to install wind project up to 30 MW per project. VSB ENERGIE RENOUVELABLES (initially known as ENERCIEL) won the bid to install a 30 MW wind project.</p> <p>Private developers are preparing to install their projects. The improvement of the institutional environment still needs support. The new period for the installations is planned for 2022-2023. The delay is due to the global health crisis in Tunisia linked to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences. It should also be noted that the reflection carried out within the framework of the new code of renewable energies, and given the return of experience in connection with the announcements made within the framework of the regime of the authorizations for wind energy, the decision-makers will opt for the limitation of the regime of the authorizations for the photovoltaic technology and wind projects will be carried out only within the framework of the regime of the concessions in order to mitigate the risks and difficulties related to the ground and the site of the project, but also in order to have more profitability of this kind of project with larger capacities.</p>
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Quantity of direct GHG emissions resulting from the baseline projects and TSP NAMA (tCO ₂ /year)	Proposed Gabes and Tozeur RE plants become operational but with deficiencies (e.g. PV plant not designed for desert conditions; weak interface between RE plants and the national grid)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Emissions reductions: Total direct emission reductions of 218,900 tonnes CO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019	The 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur is operational since August 2019. Regarding the 24 MW wind farm at Gabes, and while many barriers were overcome, some major regulatory gaps are still under development, While the overall target will be met, the support provided by the Project has been limited.	Progress towards the target is 50 %. The 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur is operational since August 2019. Regarding the 24 MW wind farm at Gabes although many barriers were overcome, some major regulatory gaps are still under development. While the overall target will be met, the support provided by the Project has been limited.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	Achieved				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 1					
The enabling conditions, methodologies and tools are developed for de-risking the national policy environment for implementing the Tunisian Solar Plan through a TSP NAMA					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2020	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of committees established and operational	No high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee is established	The main objective of the capacity building activity is to improve knowledge and upgrade skills of the PSC members and other stakeholders involved in the TSP NAMA design and implementation The project played also key role in accompanying the Tunisian delegation before, during and after the UNFCCC COP 23 through:	100% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date. The main objective of the capacity building activity is to improve knowledge and upgrade skills of the PSC members and other stakeholders involved in the TSP NAMA design and implementation. The project also played a key role in

			<p>- 57 participants (24 females and 33 males) from different departments and agencies involved attended Three capacity building sessions (held on May 3rd, October 3rd and 4th, and October 26th and 27th) around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International negotiations on climate change and training of the Tunisian delegation at COP23; • Analysis of the portfolio of the Green Climate Fund: focus on projects / programs supporting the development of renewable energies and lessons learned for the financing of the NAMA PST. <p>- Technical and policy paper to improve Tunisia's positioning in relation to the negotiations on climate change;</p> <p>- Feedback after the COP 23 with all the sectors and stakeholders on main recommendations to improve capacities in terms of climate change negotiation and climate finance mobilization.</p> <p>- Note on the establishment of a "central team" within the Tunisian delegation in charge of the negotiations on climate change.</p> <p>And during and after the UNFCCC COP 24 through:</p> <p>- 38 participants (15 females and 23 males) from different</p>	<p>accompanying the Tunisian delegation before, during, and after the UNFCCC COP 23 in November 2017 through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of 57 participants (24 females and 33 males) from different departments and agencies involved to three capacity building sessions (held on May 3rd, October 3rd and 4th, and October 26th and 27th 2017) around the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International negotiations on climate change and training of the Tunisian delegation at COP23; and • Analysis of the portfolio of the Green Climate Fund: focus on projects / programmes supporting the development of renewable energies and lessons learned for the financing of the TSP NAMA. - Technical and policy paper to improve Tunisia's positioning in relation to the negotiations on climate change. - Feedback after the COP 23 with all the sectors and stakeholders on main recommendations to improve capacities in terms of climate change negotiation and climate finance mobilization. - Note on the establishment of a "central team" within the Tunisian delegation in charge of the
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				<p>departments and agencies involved attended Three capacity building sessions (held on 22 and 23 of November 2018) with a special focus on the mitigation aspects.</p> <p>"Specialized" training was introduced on the negotiating framework and the positioning of the main groups of Parties, including the African Groups and the G77 to which Tunisia belongs.</p> <p>The training was organized around several sessions to cover the different aspects of mitigation (CDNs, CDN register, common CDNs calendar, transparency of mitigation action) NDC and Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>negotiations on climate change.</p> <p>And during and after the UNFCCC COP 24 in 2018 through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of 38 participants (15 females and 23 males) from different departments and agencies involved to three capacity building sessions (held on 22 and 23 of November 2018) with a special focus on the mitigation aspects. <p>"Specialized" training was introduced on the negotiating framework and the positioning of the main groups of Parties, including the African Groups and the G77 to which Tunisia belongs.</p> <p>The training was organized around several sessions to cover the different aspects of mitigation (NDCs, NDC register, common NDCs calendar, transparency of mitigation action) and Article 4 of the Paris Agreement on NDCs.</p> <p>Capacity building sessions were organized on the sidelines of the low carbon development strategy. Training on economic modelling applied to the energy transition and the environment (ThreeMe macroeconomic model) for the benefit of some twenty representatives of STEG, BCT, ITCEQ, INS, ONEM, MDICI, DGTT, in order to introduce the concepts of macroeconomic modelling applied to the energy</p>
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					transition and the environment, to understand the synergies between the techno-economic model of energy forecasting and the general equilibrium model from a theoretical and operational point of view and to know the different steps related to the construction of a general equilibrium model with the help of a simplified model of the ThreeME model.
Energy sector system dynamics model developed and implemented	No cross-sectoral modelling tool exists to investigate the sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) dividends of the energy sector	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A system dynamics model is developed and implemented for the energy sector	The setup of the information system (system dynamics model, called MED PRO) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends (economic, social and environmental) of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia is finalized and implemented. Two synthesis reports (a comprehensive synthesis report and a summary report focused on the TSP) for national decision-makers and international cooperation to communicate on the results of the Energy sector system dynamics model (MED PRO) were elaborated and a study tour was organized for the national partners on 5-7 November 2018 to Grenoble, France. This study tour was an opportunity to focus on the role of modeling in the Low emission development strategy Low Carbon Strategy (LEDS) and to see examples of Coupling MedPro with a macroeconomic model. It was also an occasion for the Tunisian	100% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date. The setup of the information system (system dynamics model, called MED PRO) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends (economic, social, and environmental) of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia is finalized and implemented. Two synthesis reports (a comprehensive synthesis report and a summary report focused on the TSP) for national decision-makers and international cooperation to communicate on the results of the energy sector system dynamics model (MED PRO) were elaborated and a study tour was organized for the national partners on 5-7 November 2018 to Grenoble, France. This study tour was an opportunity to focus on the role of modeling in the Low Emission Development Strategy Low

				<p>counterparty to meet and discuss with expert from the French Environment & Energy Management Agency (ADEME) on subject such as the elaboration of ambitious scenarios in the regions and the regional modeling.</p>	<p>Carbon Strategy (LEDS) and to see examples of Coupling MedPro with a macroeconomic model. It was also an opportunity for the Tunisian counterparty to meet and discuss with experts from the French Environment & Energy Management Agency (ADEME) on relevant subjects such as the elaboration of ambitious scenarios in the regions and the regional modeling.</p> <p>It should be noted that ANME's Enerinfo information system has been upgraded with the support of UNDP carbon pricing support project for the implementation of the NDC and the low-carbon transition in Tunisia, to meet new transparency requirements. The system has evolved into a long-term techno-economic simulation model, called ENERMED. This system has supported the simulation of GHG emissions in the energy sector based on various scenarios. Thus, the country is able to develop a long-term vision for energy policy, particularly in the electricity sector, and to assess the macro-economic impact of the penetration of renewable electricity in the energy mix. This foresight work allowed the setting of ambitious objectives for the 2030 and 2050 horizons in 3 priority sectors which were used to update the Tunisian NDC and to prepare the SNBC in the energy sector and consequently to achieve Tunisia's</p>
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					commitments to the Paris Agreement.
Number of policy and financial de-risking instruments designed using DREI analysis and implemented	No methodology is used to quantify risks that hinder investments in RE, and to develop policy and financial de-risking instruments to promote large-scale private investments.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 4 policy and financial de-risking instruments have been developed using DREI analysis based on work initiated in the development of the project document	The update of the 2014 findings of the DREI analysis applied to the TSP NAMA was completed and published on UNDP site on 21 of May 2018 The updated findings were based on the evolving institutional context and confirmed the necessity to continue strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework. The project played a key role in the energy transition acceleration, and DREI confirmed this trend. Indeed, some key actions were committed during the PIR period as per the implementation of an independent regulating authority of the electricity sector and Concessional public loans through the operationalization of the ETF.	100% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date. The update of the 2014 findings of the DREI analysis applied to the TSP NAMA was completed and published on UNDP website on 21 May 2018. The updated findings were based on the evolving institutional context and confirmed the necessity to continue strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework. The project played a key role in the energy transition acceleration, and DREI confirmed this trend. Indeed, some key actions were supported during the PIR period as per the implementation of an independent regulating authority of the electricity sector, the reform of the Domestic Financial Sector through the reform and the operationalization of the ETF, as well as the ongoing legislative reform to put in place effective policies through the submission of the new renewable energy code. Also, and as part of the risking instrument developed using DREI analysis, the project directly supported awareness-raising campaigns through the development and implementation of communication strategies to increase the impact of the sustainable energy transition in Tunisia. Three (3) communication

					campaigns were conducted for the TSP, including one with 37 journalists, of which 10 were women.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	Achieved				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 2					
A coherent climate finance framework is established for the development of the TSP NAMA to catalyse the transformational capacity of the TSP to generate large emission reductions.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2020	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of national guidelines	Guidelines and SD criteria exist for CDM projects but not for NAMAs	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A set of guidelines and design criteria is developed for all NAMAs by the end of Year 1; a set of social and environmental safeguard guidelines is developed for all utility-scale RE by the middle of Year 2 based on international standards	A set of 10 SD criteria and 16 quantitative indicators (serving to measure these criteria) covering economic, social, environmental (climate change mitigation, land-use management), energetic and strategic dimensions was developed since the last PIR. These SD criteria and indicators were defined in the perspective to be applied to energy sector NAMAs and as a basis for all NAMAs to be developed in Tunisia. Those set of SD criteria and indicators are being extended to cover aspects relating to gender equality, empowerment of women and energy poverty in the context of the setting up of the information system (system dynamics model or equivalent) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development	Progress towards the achievement of the target is as follows: A set of 10 SD criteria and 16 quantitative indicators (serving to measure these criteria) covering economic, social, environmental (climate change mitigation and land-use management), energy, and strategic dimensions was developed since the last PIR. These SD criteria and indicators were defined in the perspective to be applied to energy sector NAMAs and as a basis for all NAMAs to be developed in Tunisia. Those set of SD criteria and indicators are being extended to cover aspects relating to gender equality, empowerment of women, and energy poverty in the context of the setting up of the information system (system

				<p>dividends of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia</p> <p>Regarding the set of social and environmental safeguard guidelines, no progress has been made to this date.</p> <p>The launch of the procurement process to hire an expertise to elaborate social and environmental safeguards for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW is planned for August 2020. It is expected that the activity will start in September 2018 but was delayed because of i) intuitional change that occurred in the ANPE and then the global health crisis in Tunisia ii) the COVID context, as the process carried out for concertation should be relaunched. This risk could delay the mission. ToRs was elaborated and a meeting with the National Agency for Environmental Protection Tunisia is planned be held and work will be lunched immediately.</p>	<p>dynamics model or equivalent) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia.</p> <p>Regarding the set of social and environmental safeguard guidelines, no progress has been made to this date.</p> <p>The launch of the procurement process to hire an expertise to elaborate social and environmental safeguards for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW was not executed as planned.</p> <p>The ToR documents were prepared and shared with the ANPE for approval in order to start the process of recruiting a consultancy firm to develop guidelines for environmental and social safeguards for renewable energy projects in Tunisia. Having received no feedback despite reminders, an official letter from the ANME was sent to the ANPE on 3 February 2021 requesting approval of the ToR. No response was received. The steering committee meeting in 2021 decided that this action could not be carried out on time. It should be noted that the revision of Decree 1991 of 11 July 2005 relating to environmental impact studies of projects and fixing the categories of units subject to environmental impact studies and the categories of units</p>
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					<p>subject to specifications has been launched and is underway. The revision is made to align the regulation with the provisions of the new constitution of Tunisia and to harmonise the impact studies with the requirements of the donors by integrating the environmental and social measures and the public consultation.</p> <p>The revision process comprises three phases: a first diagnostic phase which has been completed, the second phase which is currently underway consists of launching a process of broad consultation with all the key players and proposing a new decree, and a final phase linked to capacity building. The second phase has been significantly delayed due to the country's health situation and also the institutional instability within the ANPE. This delay had a direct impact on the work to be carried out under the NAMA PST project.</p> <p>It should also be noted that during the month of January 2021, the ANPE, has undergone many changes with the dismissal of its Director General as well as two other directors.</p>
Number of technical codes	Low institutional capacity of MELPSD to act as the coordinating	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A grid code is approved by stakeholders and made publicly	Although the Project was not directly involved in the elaboration of a grid code , the project succeeded to engage discussion with STEG and	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target is as follows:</p> <p>Although the Project was not directly involved in the elaboration of a grid</p>

	body and quality assurer for NAMAs in Tunisia		available by the end of Year 2	<p>ANME to identify the needs to strengthen public grid capacity to absorb renewable electricity. The identified needs have been integrated in the technical and financial components of the TSP NAMA. The project is to support the STEG in the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources. In fact, and in order to carry out their development optimization studies of their electricity generating facilities, STEG does not currently have tools integrating Renewable Energy Systems "RES". STEG has official requested the project support to acquire a software for planning the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources. The expected functionality of the Software is to plan the expansion of a wind farm. electricity generation over a specific period of time and a least cost approach to meet projected electricity demand. The electricity generation park is composed of thermal equipment, RES and storage facilities.</p> <p>The recruitment process launched during Covid 19 periods experienced delays and has been extended at the request of potential suppliers/consultants. Potential suppliers found difficulties to provide the administrative documents requested in the tenders. due to lockdown and difficulties to deal with</p>	<p>code, the project succeeded to engage discussion with STEG and ANME to identify the needs to strengthen public grid capacity to absorb renewable electricity. The identified needs have been integrated in the technical and financial components of the TSP NAMA. The project supported the STEG in the expansion of the electricity generation portfolio incorporating renewable energy sources. In fact, and in order to carry out their development optimization studies of their electricity generating facilities, STEG does not currently have tools integrating Renewable Energy Systems "RES". STEG has officially requested project support to acquire a software for planning the expansion of the electricity generation fleet by incorporating renewable energy sources. The expected functionality of the software is to plan the expansion of a wind farm through an electricity generation over a specific period of time and a least cost approach to meet projected electricity demand. The electricity generation park is composed of thermal equipment, RES and storage facilities.</p> <p>In July 2020, the project succeeded the hiring of international specialized expertise to deliver the new software and conducted a capacity building programme for STEG agents (a small technical team of 5 people including 3</p>
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				<p>their counterparts.</p> <p>July 2020, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international specialized expertise to deliver the new software but also to conduct a capacity building programme for STEG agent. This capacity building support will enhance national capacity in relation with the design and planification of solar and wind project but also the calculation and visualization of environmental impact.</p>	<p>women). This capacity building support enhanced national capacity in relation with the design and planification of solar and wind projects, but also the estimation and visualization of environmental impact. Support and guidance were provided by the service provider for one year with updates and technical assistance. In addition, a capacity building session was organized on the use of simulation, optimization, and sensitivity analysis tools for PV projects, using PV system software for 15 participants including 8 women. This training will enable the STEG agents to conduct analysis of PV grid installation performance, comparing measured data to simulation results to identify problems in operation and monitoring, and to conduct simulation of grid-tied PV systems with battery storage in PV systems.</p>
Number of regulations	PPPs for developing RE projects do not exist	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Modalities for PPPs are established in regulations, and the establishment of an IER is supported	<p>Modalities for PPPs were established on 27 November 2015 with a by-law on contracts for PPPs. Additionally, on 14 October 2016, a Government Decree (n°2016-1185) on the modalities of work and the assignment of “The General Authority of the PPP” under the control of the Presidency was enacted.</p> <p>Although the project was not directly involved of these regulations, the project developed the regulatory</p>	<p>100% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.</p> <p>Modalities for PPPs were established on 27 November 2015 with a by-law on contracts for PPPs. Additionally, on 14 October 2016, a Government Decree (n°2016-1185) on the modalities of work and the assignment of “The General Authority of the PPP” under the control of the Presidency</p>

				<p>component and the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA taking into account the quite important opportunities to the private sector which offer the new PPP's modalities.</p> <p>Also, the project supported the preparation of an action plan to accelerate the implementation of the TSP after the held of the national high-level conference, on the 7th and the 8th of December 2017. In the frame of this action plan the government, increased the total capacity for the realization in concession of power generation plants from renewable energy from 200 MW to 1000MW (500 MW of PV capacity and 500 MW of wind), and lunched in 25 of May 2018 a pre-qualification call for applications Potential promoters.</p> <p>On November 23, 2018, the Ministry in charge of energy sector published the results of the prequalification tender for PPP for concession. A total of 28 companies were preselected for the realization of PV solar plants (16 companies) and wind power plants (12 companies).</p> <p>In December 2018, the project launched a support for the realization of wind measurement campaigns in two sites for a total planned capacity of 300 MW wind power in order to accelerate the pre- selection process of the potential's promoters. A</p>	<p>was enacted.</p> <p>Although the project was not directly involved of these regulations, the project developed the regulatory component and the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA considering the quite important opportunities to the private sector which offer the new PPP's modalities.</p> <p>Also, the project supported the preparation of an action plan to accelerate the implementation of the TSP followingthe national high-level conference held on the 7th and the 8th of December 2017. In the frame of this action plan the government, increased the total capacity for the realization in concession of power generation plants from renewable energy from 200 MW to 1000MW (500 MW of PV capacity and 500 MW of wind), and lunched on 25 May 2018 a pre-qualification calls for applications from potential promoters.</p> <p>On November 23, 2018, the Ministry in charge of energy sector published the results of the prequalification tender for PPP for concession. A total of 28 companies were preselected for the realization of PV solar plants (16 companies) and wind power plants (12 companies).</p> <p>In December 2018, the project launched a support activity for the realization of wind measurement campaigns in two sites for a total</p>
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				<p>contract has been concluded with GAIA Project for wind measurement campaigns at the Jbel Abderrahmane sites in Nabeul governorate and the Jbel Tbagha site in Kebili governorate in accordance with international standards. So far, field visits have been conducted to the site area, the exact position of the measurement mats has been fixed and approved after several meeting with the national counterparties. This mission was delayed and directly impacted by the Covid crisis. The civil engineering works is to be lunched on July after the finalization of clearance procedures for equipment's. Meeting with local authorities were held, under the supervision of the MEMTE, in order to accelerate the mission and solve some problems on the ground.</p>	<p>planned capacity of 300 MW wind power in order to accelerate the pre-selection process of the potential's promoters. A contract has been concluded with GAIA Project for wind measurement campaigns at the Jbel Abderrahmane sites in Nabeul governorate and the Jbel Tbagha site in Kebili governorate in accordance with international standards. So far, field visits have been conducted to the site area, the exact position of the measurement mats has been fixed and approved after several meetings with the national counterparties. This mission was delayed and directly impacted by the COVID-19 health crisis. The project has succeeded in finalizing the acquisition of the necessary equipment for the wind measurement campaign for the two sites.</p> <p>In addition, the share of private investments represents more than 2 billion dollars of global investment (i.e. 80% of investment in the Tunisian Solar Plan) to this end, and in order to improve the good governance of the sector and further strengthen the role of the private sector. The project thus succeed to develop the proposal for an institutional and regulatory framework for an independent regulator of the electricity sector, and to promote private investment.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Tunisian legal and institutional framework relating to</p>
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					<p>renewable energies (RE) has undergone substantial changes in recent years with the aim of adopting new incentive regulations that encourage the implementation of electricity production projects from RE sources.</p> <p>The project supported the elaboration of a RE code, increasing coherence among all existing legislative instruments related to the development of the activity of production, transport, and export of electricity from RE sources, in order to facilitate the achievement of the objectives taken within the framework of the Tunisian Solar Plan (TSP). This new code will further strengthen the role of the private sector and put in place the necessary regulations to accelerate the implementation of RE projects. Among the main proposals are the simplification of procedures applicable to electricity generation projects under the authorization regime and the establishment of a legal framework allowing investors to implement certain projects related to autoproduction of electricity through specifications. The creation of a special chapter related to the legal regime applicable to the land used in RE projects and the proposal of a special tax and customs regime for these projects was completed, which would encourage investment in this field and give investors a legal</p>
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					<p>framework characterized by sustainability. Finally, this new code will determine an appropriate legal framework for export-related projects.</p> <p>This mission is precisely among the twenty-one (21) actions taken during the conference organized by the Ministry in charge of energy and the National Agency for Energy Management (ANME), on the 7th and 8th of December 2017, with the support of UNDP.</p>
Number of financial instruments to capitalise the Energy Transition Fund	No grid code for RES is available publicly to project developers	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The ETF is supported with at least 3 new financial instruments	<p>The project supported the national partners on the operationalization of the ETF in particular its financial instruments including subsidies, credits, equity participation, reimbursable grants ...</p> <p>So far, the guideline of ETF procedures (eligible projects and measures, procedures for access to GTF instruments, editing of files by project promoters, etc.) was finalized.</p> <p>The expertise recruited by the project supported the national partners on the operationalization of the ETF, especially on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sizing of the ETF on the basis of the update of an action plan for the period 2019-2025; <p>Preparation of FTE procedure manuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide to Administrative 	<p>100% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.</p> <p>The project provided technical and financial support in preparing the regulatory text (decree) on the management, replenishment and resources use modalities of the Energy Transition Fund (ETF) over the period from January 2017 to June 2017.</p> <p>The regulatory text on the ETF was adopted by ministerial council on 23 June 2017.</p> <p>The decree was promulgated in the official Journal in September 2017</p> <p>The project supported also the national partners on the operationalization of the ETF, in particular its financial instruments including subsidies, credits, equity</p>

				<p>Procedures for the Financing of National Projects and Programs within the framework of Chapter IV of the Energy Transition Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide to administrative procedures for financing private renewable project and energy efficiency actions by the energy transition fund (chapter 2 of the ETF) • Guide to Administrative Procedures for Financing energy management project (Chapter 3 of the ETF) <p>- developed a proposal for standard agreements between the Ministry of Finance and the banks for the operationalization of the credit instrument;</p> <p>The project received a request from the national partner to continue the support by the mobilization of expertise to work in close collaboration with the ministry of finance to finalize and operationalize the standard agreements with banks and Venture capital Firm “sicars”. This support is planned for a period of 3 months and shall be finished before December.</p>	<p>participation, reimbursable grants, etc.</p> <p>So far, the guidelines of ETF procedures (eligible projects and measures, procedures for access to GCF instruments, editing of files by project promoters, etc.) was finalized.</p> <p>The expertise recruited by the Project supported the national partners on the operationalization of the ETF, especially on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sizing of the ETF on the basis of the update of an action plan for the period 2019-2025. - The reparation of the following ETF procedure manuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide to Administrative Procedures for the Financing of National Projects and Programmes within the framework of Chapter IV of the Energy Transition Fund. • Guide to administrative procedures for financing private renewable projects and energy efficiency actions by the energy transition fund (chapter 2 of the ETF). • Guide to Administrative Procedures for Financing energy management projects (Chapter 3 of the ETF). - The development of a proposal for standard agreements between the Ministry of Finance and the banks for the operationalization of the credit
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					<p>instrument.</p> <p>In 2020, The project received a request from the national partner to continue the support by the mobilization of expertise to work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance to finalize and operationalize the standard agreements with banks and Venture capital Firm "SICARs". A review and analysis of the ETF legal framework was carried out. As a source of inspiration, similar support mechanisms in Tunisia were assessed, notably FOPRODI which involves both banks and SICARs.</p> <p>Consultation and exchange meetings were organized with key stakeholders, notably The Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, the Tunisian Professional Association of Banks, the Tunisian Professional Association of SICARs, and ANME. The model convention for the management of the ETF between the Ministry of Finance and the banks has been finalized. The model of the ETF management agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the SICAR and the FCPR has been finalized. Both models will be subject to an approval and validation process.</p> <p>In addition, in order to respond to the Tunisian Government's commitment to develop a communication plan and awareness campaigns on the TSP and to promote, on a large scale, the</p>
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					attributes and benefits of the ETF, the project supported the development of a communication strategy for ANME. The strategy focused on its repositioning in the new context considering the intentional, regulatory, and economic changes that have affected the energy sector in general. A press kit and two guides on ETF marketing, aimed at the general public has also been developed.
-	No energy regulator exists in Tunisia'	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	-	<p>Based on recommendation of the action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in March 2018 and in response to a formal request from the implementing partner (ANME), the project is supporting one of the recommendations adopted in the action plan concerning the establishment of an independent regulatory authority for the electricity sector</p> <p>In august 2018, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international specialized expertise to propose an institutional and regulatory framework to the independent regulator for the electricity sector.</p> <p>As per June 2020, the Proposal for an institutional and regulatory framework for an independent regulator for the</p>	<p>100% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.</p> <p>Based on recommendations of the action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in March 2018 and in response to a formal request from the implementing partner (ANME), the project is supporting one of the recommendations adopted in the action plan concerning the establishment of an independent regulatory authority for the electricity sector</p> <p>In August 2018, the project succeeded the approval for hiring an international specialized expertise to propose an institutional and regulatory framework to the independent regulator for the electricity sector.</p> <p>As of June 2020, the proposal for an</p>

				<p>electricity sector was finalized and submitted to the ministry. Also, an study tour to raise awareness of the keys decision makers (Assembly of the Representatives of the People, the Presidency of the Government, the Ministry in charge of Energy, the Ministry of Finance, STEG and ANME) was organized with Belgium stakeholders including the Belgium regulator. It is also expected to elaborate two roadmaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One for the advocacy process to accompany the adoption of the law for the independent regulator; - One for the implementation of the regulator in a progressive way mainly related to the evolution of its mandate ; <p>The project is to continue the support by hiring a national legal expert to assist and support MEMTE in the preparation of implementing texts relating to the establishment of the Tunisian electricity regulatory authority.</p>	<p>institutional and regulatory framework for an independent regulator for the electricity sector was finalized and submitted to the ministry. Also, a study tour to raise awareness of the keys decision makers (Assembly of the Representatives of the People, the Presidency of the Government, the Ministry in charge of Energy, the Ministry of Finance, STEG and ANME) was organized with Belgium stakeholders including the Belgium regulator.</p> <p>It is also expected to elaborate two roadmaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One for the advocacy process to accompany the adoption of the law for the independent regulator; and - One for the implementation of the regulator in a progressive way mainly related to the evolution of its mandate. <p>The Ministry in charge of energy launched the preparation of implementing texts related to the establishment of the Tunisian electricity regulatory authority, with the support of the legal expert of the help desk set up by the TSP NAMA project.</p> <p>The establishment of this authority is planned for 2022 and will be supported by other technical and financial partners.</p>
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-	FNME restructured into the ETF in January 2014 (Articles 67 and 68 of the Finance Law 2014). Diversified sources of capitalisation not sufficient to support the implementation of the TSP NAMA	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	-	A national expertise was recruited in December 2018 to support the reform of the national agency for energy conservation (ANME) to enhance the large-scale renewable energy investments needed for the TSP, based on recommendation of the action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in February 2018.	<p>100% of progress against the end of the project target has been achieved to date.</p> <p>In 2018, The project developed the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA considering the issue of ETF capitalization.</p> <p>Also, a national expertise was recruited in December 2018 to support the reform of the national agency for energy conservation</p>

				<p>As per June 2020, the technical progress of this activity is 95%. A Steering Committee for the study, composed of key decision makers, was established.</p> <p>develop an ANME reform project (in the form of a business plan) capable of enabling ANME to play an active and effective role in the implementation of the National Energy Transition Strategy and to enhance its know-how in the field of energy management, at international level through South-South and Triangular cooperation. The business plan, developed by the selected service provider, covered, between others, the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reorganization of ANME in line with its missions and role in the context of the implementation of the national energy transition policy and national commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change; • The reorganization of ANME in line with the provisions of the new Constitution of Tunisia in terms of decentralization. • The redefinition of the missions and attributions of ANME and the repositioning of ANME in relation to its institutional environment; • Strengthening the international cooperation function 	<p>(ANME) to enhance the large-scale renewable energy investments needed for the TSP, based on recommendations from the action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in February 2018.</p> <p>The main objective is to develop an ANME reform project (in the form of a business plan) capable of enabling ANME to play an active and effective role in the implementation of the National Energy Transition Strategy and to enhance its know-how in the field of energy management, at international level through South-South and Triangular cooperation. The business plan, developed by the selected service provider, covered, between others, the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganization of ANME in line with its missions and role in the context of the implementation of the national energy transition policy and national commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change. • Reorganization of ANME in line with the provisions of the new Constitution of Tunisia in terms of decentralization. • Redefinition of the missions and attributions of ANME and the repositioning of ANME in relation to its institutional environment.
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				<p>within ANME, both South-South and triangular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the human resources of ANME and improving their working conditions and Improving the attractiveness of ANME for high-level skills and flexibility in recruiting human resources; • The autonomy of financial management and the identification of sustainable and predictable sources of funding (in addition to the state budget) to ensure the efficiency necessary for the ANME enabling it to achieve its ambitious results; • Improvement of ANME's fiduciary management capacities, in accordance with the best international standards in this area; • Improving ANME's communication and awareness-raising capacities; • Improvement of the methods and efficiency of FTE management by ANME services. <p>The project received an official request to support ANME to conduct a pricing study. This study is one of the main recommendations of the reform of the national agency for energy conservation (ANME), it aims to help ANME to diversify sources of income. This reform will enable ANME to support the implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the international cooperation function within ANME, both South-South and triangular cooperation. • Strengthening the human resources of ANME, improving their working conditions, and improving the attractiveness of ANME for high-level skills and flexibility in recruiting human resources. • Build the autonomy of financial management and the identification of sustainable and predictable sources of funding (in addition to the state budget) to ensure the efficiency necessary for the ANME enabling it to achieve its ambitious results. • Improving ANME's fiduciary management capacities, in accordance with the best international standards in this area. • Improving ANME's communication and awareness-raising capacities; and • Improving the methods and efficiency of ETF management by ANME services. <p>This Plan was approved by the Steering Committee of the study, composed of key decision makers.</p> <p>On 7 October 2020, ANME set up a task force in charge of monitoring the implementation of the ANME reform</p>
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				<p>of the TSP NAMA as part of positioning Tunisia in terms of climate finance and NDC energy objectives achievement.</p> <p>The project supported the ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk to orient and inform all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the TSP mainly private sector in their efforts of developing RE projects. The support is materialized by providing them with the support and advice they need to overcome the administrative difficulties they may encounter.</p>	<p>plan.</p> <p>Within the framework of this reform plan, the project has also been requested by ANME for the execution of several actions such as the establishing pricing, developing the communication strategy of ANME, developing the HR strategy, and outsourcing the PROSOL-ELEC file management.</p> <p>The pricing study is one of the main recommendations of the reform of the national agency for energy conservation (ANME), as it aims to help ANME to diversify sources of income. This reform will enable ANME to support the implementation of the TSP NAMA as part of positioning Tunisia in terms of climate finance and NDC energy objectives achievement. In addition, the project supported a study to identify the human resources needs of ANME in the medium and long term.</p> <p>The project also supported ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk to provide guidance and inform all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the TSP, mainly concerning the private sector in their efforts of developing RE projects. The support activity is materialized by providing them with the support and advice they need to overcome the administrative difficulties they may</p>
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					encounter.
-	No social and environmental safeguards are required under current legislation for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	-	The launch of the procurement process to hire an expertise to elaborate social and environmental safeguards for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW is planned for August 2020. It is expected that the activity will start in September 2018 but was delayed because of i) institutional change that occurred in the ANME and the ANPE and then the global health crisis in Tunisia ii) the COVID context, as the process carried out for concertation should be relaunched. This risk could delay the mission. ToRs was elaborated and a meeting with the National Agency for Environmental Protection Tunisia is planned be held and work will be lunched immediately.	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target is as follows:</p> <p>The launch of the procurement process to hire an expertise to elaborate social and environmental safeguards for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW was not executed as planned.</p> <p>The ToR documents were prepared and shared with the ANPE for approval in order to start the process of recruiting a consultancy firm to develop guidelines for environmental and social safeguards for renewable energy projects in Tunisia. Having received no feedback despite reminders, an official letter from the ANME was sent to the ANPE on 3 February 2021 requesting approval of the ToR. No response was received. The steering committee meeting in 2021 decided that this action could not be carried out within the project schedule.</p>
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	Achieved				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				

Outcome 3					
The TSP is operationalised by demonstrating a proof-of-concept energy NAMA with quantified GHG emission reductions.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2020	Cumulative progress since project start
Emission reductions from grid-connected wind and PV power	Baseline projects implemented with identified deficiencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	8,954 tCO ₂ e/year from 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur (35,815 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019)	<p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (STEG) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the Tozeur 10 MW PV baseline project in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>Several meetings with the public electricity utility (STEG), the national partners and the funders of the 10 MW project of Tozeur, the KfW, were held about the findings regarding identification of the equipment to be purchased and installed to improve its performance in generating renewable electricity and reducing GHG emissions is ongoing. One recommended technique is to install energy storage batteries. however, due to some issue in relation with the budget available and the feasibility, it was decided that The KfW will finance the feasibility study of the battery storage project for the two Tozeur 1 & 2 PV plants as well as the preparation</p>	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target is as follows:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (STEG) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the Tozeur 10 MW PV baseline project in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>Several meetings with the public electricity utility (STEG), the national partners and the funders of the 10 MW project of Tozeur, the KfW, were held on the findings regarding identification of the equipment to be purchased and installed to improve its performance in generating renewable electricity and reducing GHG emissions. One recommended technique is to install energy storage batteries. However, due to some issues in relation with the budget available and the feasibility of such technique, it was decided that the KfW</p>

				<p>of the technical specifications on the bases of the study conducted by the Nama Project</p> <p>The project will support the STEG in the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources. In fact, and in order to carry out their development optimization studies of their electricity generating facilities, STEG does not currently have tools integrating Renewable Energy Systems “RES”. STEG needed to acquire a software for planning the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources. The expected functionality of the Software is to plan the expansion of a wind farm. electricity generation over a specific period of time and a least cost approach to meet projected electricity demand. The electricity generation park is composed of thermal equipment, RES and storage facilities.</p> <p>The recruiting process launched during Covid 19 periods has been extended, at the request of potential suppliers/consultants as they find it difficult to provide the administrative documents requested in the tenders. due to lockdown and difficulties to deal with their counterparts.</p> <p>August 2018, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international specialized expertise to</p>	<p>will finance the feasibility study of the battery storage project for the two Tozeur 1 & 2 PV plants as well as the preparation of the technical specifications on the basis of the study conducted by the NAMA.</p> <p>The project supported the STEG in the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources. In fact, and in order to carry out their development optimization studies of their electricity generating facilities, STEG does not currently have tools integrating Renewable Energy Systems “RES”. STEG has official requested the project support to acquire a software for planning the expansion of the electricity generation fleet by incorporating renewable energy sources. The expected functionality of the software is to plan the expansion of a wind farm for electricity generation over a specific period of time through a least cost approach to meet projected electricity demand. The electricity generation park is composed of thermal equipment, RES and storage facilities.</p> <p>As of July 2020, the project succeeded in hiring an international specialized expertise to deliver the new software and conduct a capacity building programme for STEG agents (a small technical team of 5 people including 3 women). This capacity building support was conducted and</p>
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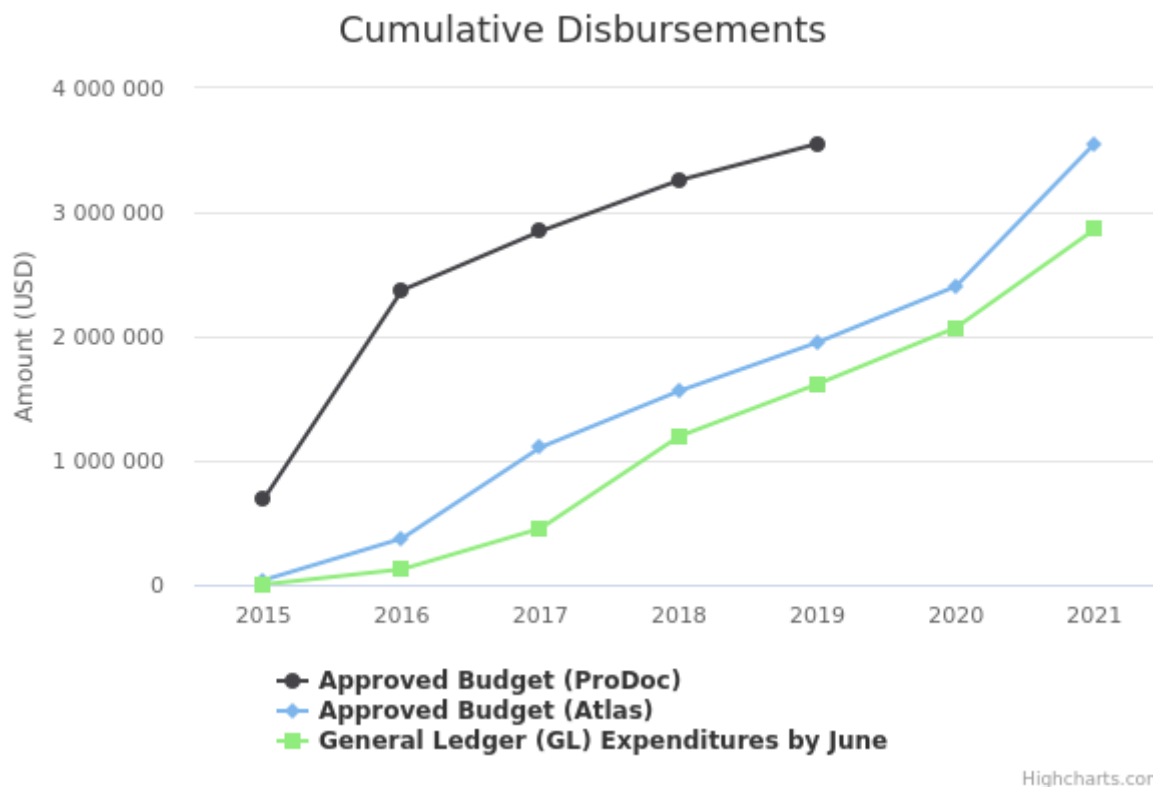
				<p>deliver the new software but also to conduct a capacity building programme for STEG agent. This capacity building support will enhance national capacity in relation with the design and planification of solar and wind project but also the calculation and visualization of environmental impact.</p>	<p>enhanced national capacity in relation with the design and planification of solar and wind projects, as well as the estimation and visualization of environmental impact. Support and guidance were provided by the service provider for one year with updates and technical assistance. Also, a capacity building session was organized on the use of simulation, optimization and sensitivity analysis tools for PV projects, using PV system software, for 15 participants including 8 women. This training will enable STEG to conduct analysis of PV grid installations performance by comparing measured data to simulation results to identify problems in operation and monitoring and to conduct simulation of grid-tied PV systems with battery storage in PV systems.</p>
Number of households benefiting from electricity generated by wind and PV plants (households/year)	No MRV protocol / system for TSP NAMA	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	45,775 tCO ₂ e/year from 24 MW PV plant at Gabes (183,100 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019)	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (STEG) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the Tozeur 10 MW PV and the 24 MW wind farm, both baseline projects, in</p>	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target is as follows:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (STEG) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the Tozeur 10 MW PV and the 24 MW wind farm, both baseline projects, in</p>

				<p>terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>Regarding the 24 MW wind farm (the private sector baseline project), the regulatory barriers impeding private investments in RE was significantly mitigated since all implementing ordinances of law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from renewable energies was enacted on 9 February and the launch, on 11 May 2017, of the tender (international and national companies are concerned) for the deployment of 210 MW of renewable energy power (70 MW of PV capacity and 140 MW of wind).</p> <p>As the first call for bids for the wind projects was successful, in august 2018, The government increased the capacity for the new wind Bid up to 130 MW and Wind capacity bids were launched in two batches. The first batch seeking bids with a total capacity of up to 120 MW and up to 30 MW per project. The second batch with smaller bids of up to 10 MW in capacity (up to 5 per project).</p> <p>On January 2019, the government announced the results of the second round of projects under the wind authorizations system, 4 companies won the bid to install wind project up to 30 MW per project. VSB ENERGIE RENOUVELABLES (initially known as ENERCIEL) won the Bid to install a</p>	<p>terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>Regarding the 24 MW wind farm (the private sector baseline project), the regulatory barriers impeding private investments in RE was significantly mitigated since all implementing ordinances of law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from renewable energies was enacted on 9 February 2017 and the launch, on 11 May 2017, of the tender (international and national companies are concerned) for the deployment of 210 MW of renewable energy power (70 MW of PV capacity and 140 MW of wind).</p> <p>As the first call for bids for the wind projects was successful, in August 2018, the government increased the capacity for the new wind bid up to 130 MW. Wind capacity bids were launched in two batches, with the first batch seeking bids with a total capacity of up to 120 MW and up to 30 MW per project, and the second batch with smaller bids of up to 10 MW in capacity (up to 5 MW per project).</p> <p>In January 2019, the government announced the results of the second round of projects under the wind authorizations system. A total of 4 companies won the bid to install wind projects up to 30 MW per project. VSB ENERGIE RENOUVELABLES</p>
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				<p>total capacity of 30 MW wind project.</p> <p>Also, In the framework of the action plan to accelerate implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in March 2018 the government increased the total capacity for the realization of the renewable energy concession for power generation from 200 MW to 1000MW (500 MW of PV capacity and 500 MW of wind). The pre-qualification call for applications Potential developers was launched in May 2018.</p> <p>In November 23rd, 2018, the Ministry published the results of the prequalification tender, a total of 16 companies for the realization in concession of solar photovoltaic power plants and 12 companies prequalified for the realization of wind power plants.</p> <p>The TSP NAMA project is supporting the realization of wind measurement campaign for two sites totaling 300 MW in the two sites of Jbel Abderrahmane in the governorate of Nabeul and Jbel Tbagha in the governorate of Kebili in order to accelerate the pre- selection process of the potentials developers. company to conduct the wind measurement campaign.</p> <p>The project supported the ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk to</p>	<p>(initially known as ENERCIEL) won the bid to install a total capacity of 30 MW wind project.</p> <p>In addition, under the framework of the action plan to accelerate implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in March 2018 the government increased the total capacity for the realization of the renewable energy concession for power generation from 200 MW to 1000MW (500 MW of PV capacity and 500 MW of wind). The pre-qualification calls for applications of potential developers was launched in May 2018.</p> <p>On November 23 2018, the Ministry published the results of the prequalification tender, whereby a total of 16 companies for the realization in concession of solar photovoltaic power plants and 12 companies prequalified for the realization of wind power plants.</p> <p>The TSP NAMA project supported the realization of wind measurement campaign for two sites totaling 300 MW in the two sites of Jbel Abderrahmane in the governorate of Nabeul and Jbel Tbagha in the governorate of Kebili in order to accelerate the pre-selection process of the potential developers and companies to conduct the wind measurement campaign.</p>
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				orient and inform all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the TSP mainly private sector in their efforts of developing RE projects. The support is materialized by providing them with the support and advice they need to overcome the administrative difficulties they may encounter.	The project supported the ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk to orient and inform all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the TSP, mainly concerning the private sector in their efforts of developing RE projects. The support is materialized by providing support and advice to overcome the administrative difficulties they may encounter.
-	-	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Number of households benefiting from renewable energy by end of project: - 11,544 from PV; - 50,016 from wind	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	NA
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	Achieved				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	80.58%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	80.58%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June:	2,862,904

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	100,000
GEF Grant Amount	3,552,968
Co-financing	65,382,640

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Jun 20, 2013
CEO Endorsement Date	Nov 19, 2014
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jan 6, 2015
Date of Inception Workshop	Sep 8, 2015
First Disbursement Date	Apr 8, 2015
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 4, 2017

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Aug 8, 2018
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 31, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Jan 6, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	Jul 6, 2021

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2020 to 1 July 2021)

2021-04-22

Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones outlined in the above 'Key Project Dates' table. Include comments on COVID-19 related challenges, delays and impact. If there are no delays, please indicated 'not applicable'.

The TSP NAMA project was launched on 6 January 2015 and to date has achieved a technical progress estimated to 95% of the planned activities. So far, the project delivered 2 035 409.67 USD. The project is being implemented by the National Agency of Energy Conservation (ANME), which is the main stakeholder mandated to advise on and implement governmental policy in the area of energy conservation and promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, and alternative clean energy sources. The project has been implemented in close coordination and collaboration with key decision makers such as the Ministry for Industry and SMEs in charge of the energy sector, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, Ministry for Local Affairs and the Environment, and the Tunisian Company of Electricity and Gas (STEG). Most of the project outcomes were implemented successfully. The Project was adapted to fully take into consideration the evolving national context, as well as the latest national policies, strategies, and measures to accelerate the deployment of large-scale renewable energy projects/programmes and to support the implementation of Tunisia's NDC under the Paris Agreement.

The project has directly contributed to significant achievements and continues to support energy transition efforts in Tunisia and climate change mitigation through a set of activities including the provision of support for the establishment of an independent regulatory authority for the electricity sector, support for the operationalization of the Energy Transition Fund, and support for the implementation of the Paris agreement in the energy sector through the elaboration of the national low carbon development strategy for 2050 that Tunisia is called to submit in 2021.

Two no-cost time extensions were approved to support the efforts of the TSP NAMA project done so far. The first extension until 6th January 2021 allowed the project to actively contribute to a profound change in the energy system and a socio-economic development with long-term low GHG emissions and by reducing the sensitivity to future crises and ensuring energy security by supporting RE projects. The second extension was awarded until 6th July 2021 as a consequence of the delays resulting from the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

It should be noted that one of the primary drivers for the delays in project delivery during this reporting period leading to the request and approval of the no-cost extension is attributed to the global health crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic which witnessed Tunisia by the end of the first quarter of 2020, including the general national confinement, as well as the bans on displacement and assembly, in addition to the limited communication facilities at the disposal of some partners. Following the improvement of the health situation in Tunisia during the summer of 2020, the situation has been very critical from November 2020 until today.

Tunisia is facing an unprecedented health situation since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has the highest mortality rate on the African continent. The health crisis has occurred in Tunisia in an already fragile economic context, leading to a recession of 8.6% of GDP. The recovery scenario for such external economic shock is undermined by the health crisis, the social situation, and the political instability of the nation.

Consequently, the project has experienced some difficulties in conducting consultations with the stakeholders involved in the project, knowing that in this context the priority of the government is given to the response to the country's health crisis. The period of social distancing and national confinement resulted in a considerable delay, for which several of the activities and results could not be achieved by the scheduled closure date of January 6th, 2021. The institutional/political situation in Tunisia was also affected during the period of deconfinement with utmost priority the response to the health crisis and recovery and consequently partners encountered difficulties to focus on project activities.

In addition to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, important delays in some technical progress towards the achievement of key results of the project were observed due to:

- A changing institutional environment of the project where Tunisian Government decided in 31/08/2018 to cancel the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energy and to merge it within the Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises. In addition, two main changes occurred: i) the general director of electricity and renewable energy at the ministry of industry and SMEs changed in January 2019 and a new general director was designated, and ii) the general director of ANME retired in May and a new general director was assigned starting in June 2019 which has impeded the advancement of some activities in direct link of the ministry departments. This changing institutional environment directly impacted the implementation of several key actions from the acceleration plan that were directly supported by the project and caused some slow delivery rates until the new appointed persons got familiarized with their institution's context.
- Low human resources deployed by the implementation partner ANME caused by the departure of many managers to the private sector. The lack of human capacity at the level of the national partner caused shortcomings for the project implementation as the project is being implemented under national implementation modality (NIM) with important support to NIM from UNDP CO. The two directors that were direct counterparts for the project implementation left ANME in July and September 2018 and were replaced internally by other

staff. However, no additional staff was recruited to strengthen ANME's capacity, translating to significant the burden and workload for the national project coordinator, who cannot be 100% dedicated to the TSP NAMA. Delays were experienced in the administrative implementation of the project, for instance: i) in the approval of the TORs and deliverables by national partners, and ii) in the award of authorization to implement some actions on the ground (particularly concerning the wind measurement campaigns and the corresponding access to the two sites dedicated to the wind farms.)

- A significant administrative delay regarding the approval of Terms of Reference, studies, and deliverables by the implementing partners. This delay was of significant impact, as a lot of actions implemented by the project involve key role partners such as Presidency of the Government, Ministry for Industry and SMEs in charge of the energy sector, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, Investment and international Cooperation, Ministry for Local Affairs and the Environment, Tunisian Company of Electricity and Gas (STEG).
- The high level of technical skills required from the experts supporting the activities of the project, whose hiring process was time consuming.

Furthermore, the project did not launch the final evaluation in January 2021, as expected according to the prodoc following the first no-cost extension. In fact, recruitment for the final evaluation was launched in December 2020 but proved unsuccessful and the project did not manage to conclude a contract. Afterward, the Project inquired the roster thrice in March, April and June 2021 to recruit an expert, but did not identify a candidate who met the criteria set by the ToRs and/or got the approval of the project or RTA. As such, the Project launched a tender in May to expand the pool of candidates. However, the tender was extended twice due to a lack of suitable offers, with the final deadline set on June 30th, 2021. Finally, an expert has been recruited from the tender and a contract signed in August 2021. Consequently, the Project experienced a significant delay in launching the Terminal Evaluation of the Project. . Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the review process will be conducted remotely, including the evaluation of the Project deliverables and evidence, as well as the remote interviews notably with the Project Management Unit, the national partner, some stakeholders, and some members of the Project Steering Committee.

CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance

The project experienced delay in launching the final evaluation, which was expected to be conducted in January 2021 as per the project extension approved on December 2020. The delay is due essentially to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the general lockdown in Tunisia. This situation generated a serious delay in the project execution. Several activities under implementation, have experienced delays, which contribute to the delay in conducting the final evaluation. The date of the final evaluation should be postponed to the third quarter of 2021.

Note that UNDP Tunisia formally asked for the postponement of the operational closure date of the project in order to conduct and finalize the Terminal evaluation of the NAMA TSP project.

NCE RTA: Please include specific measures to manage the project's

implementation performance.

The project was supposed to close in January 2020, but got a first extension of 12 months, before receiving a second one of 6 months, due to the delays related to the COVID pandemic. This gives a total of 18-month extension for the project, with an operational closure in July 2021. However, delays associated with the recruitment of the evaluator to conduct the Terminal Evaluation (advertised three times) hampered closing on time. After some consultations between the RTA, the CO and the Project Management Unit (PMU), it was agreed to have an exceptional 3-month period where the TE and the PIR can be conducted. This is not an extension, but just a measure of delaying the project closure. Otherwise, the project would have closed without the mandatory TE report.

E. Project Governance

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021). Please also upload all meeting minutes using the FILE LIBRARY button.

2021-04-22

F. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2021 Development Objective Progress Rating	2021 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Role	2021 Overall Assessment
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	<p>The “NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan” project is an important initiative in the country. The project aims to capacitate Tunisia to implement the TSP to its full potential i.e. 30% renewable electricity generation by 2030 using PV, wind and CSP. After 6 years of implementation, let’s see how the project has progressed so far compare to End of project (EoP) targets.</p> <p>The project was supposed to close in January 2020, but got a first extension of 12 months, before receiving a second one of 6 months, due to the delays related to the COVID pandemic. This gives a total of 18-month extension for the project, with an operational closure in July 2021. However, delays associated with the recruitment of the evaluator to conduct the Terminal Evaluation (advertised three times) hampered closing on time. After some consultations between the RTA, the CO and the Project Management Unit (PMU), it was agreed to have an exceptional 3-month period where the TE and the PIR can be conducted. This is not an extension, but just a measure of delaying the project closure. Otherwise, the project would have closed without the mandatory TE report.</p> <p>In the system and the risk log registry, this is a red flag, qualified as Substantial risk. The RTA secured a written letter from the Deputy RR of the CO to explain the situation, and a proper Note to File was prepared and uploaded in PIMS.</p> <p>In term of achievement, compared to the Project Document (ProDoc) log frame, the project advanced toward achieving its EoP targets. The project has 3 main outcomes as per the Project Document. Several indicators have been associated with the targets. The EoP target for the cumulative GHG emissions avoided by the project is 218,900 tCO₂e from a 10 MW solar PV plan and 24 MW from wind farm. The first power plant of 10 MW is already in place since August 2019. The second one of 24 MW is not yet in place, and will likely happen after project closure. The Government issued a tender for the installation of 30MW wind farm. Although the winner of the tender is known (VSB Energie Renouvelable), the installation and commissioning will occur only by 2022-2023.</p> <p>The calculation of GHG emissions is too early for the 10 MW solar. The first real data of CO₂ reductions expected after 1 year of complete implementation is still pending.</p>

Specifically, under Outcome 1, clear progress is observed, with bulk of the activities implemented and achieved, especially in regard to the capacity building of PSC members and other stakeholders involved in the TSP NAMA design and implementation.

Under outcome 2, there are some progress generally at country level on the climate finance framework. However, it is hard to define the line between what came exactly from the project and what resulted from other initiatives in this domain. For example, although the project was not directly involved in the elaboration of the grid code, it succeeded in engaging discussion with STEG and ANME to identify the need to strengthen public grid capacity to absorb renewable energy sources. Electricity. Also, modalities for PPPs were established in 2015. Although the project was not directly involved of these regulations, the project developed the regulatory component and the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA, taking into account the different opportunities for the private sector in regard to the new PPP's modalities. The same can also be said about the commissioning of the 30MW Windfarm. The delineation between the Project and Government parts is blurred.

Under outcome 3, overall, the Project had a good achievement by materializing one of the expected power plants. The 10 MW Solar farm is in place since August 2019. Regarding the second power plant of 24 MW wind farm in Gabes, bids have been finalized and the winner specified, and the Government even increased the capacity to 30 MW.

In term of partnership, the project is collaborating with some local companies and NGOs. The project also partnered with GIZ, KfW, AFD, AfDB, WB and EU to find synergies and avoid duplication. The project also has a positive gender aspect.

In term of delivery, the cumulative delivery against total approved amount moved from 58% (USD 2,071,548) in 2020 to 80% in June 2021. The project has committed the remaining funding to be disbursed before the end of the 3-month period. Therefore, close to 100% delivery is expected from this project at closure.

Challenges and risks: 2020 is a particular year where the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the project activities. During the Pandemic, the country implemented some measures such as confinement and displacement. This affected the project activities significantly such as limited communication and cancellation of all in-site project activities. The COVID-19 situation also affected the shipment of the project equipments (from abroad). To address this risk, regular meetings were held remotely with the national and external partners.

There is also a risk related to the delayed TE report from the ATLAS registry log. As explained above, the TE has been delayed when the UNDP CO faced challenges in hiring the independent expert. As a recommendation, a Note to File has been prepared and uploaded in PIMS.

	<p>Thus, due to the delay resulting from the COVID-19 situation, the project was granted a 6-month no-cost extension, moving the closure date from January 2021 to July 2021.</p> <p>Given the materialization of the 10 MW power, the RTA is in line with the CO by granting a Satisfactory rating for the DO. However, there is a mismatch between the CO IP rating and its comments. Satisfactory was given, while MS was referenced in the CO overall assessment. For the RTA, given the delays that occurred in initiating the TE process, a Moderately Satisfactory rating is granted for the IP rating.</p>
<p>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</p>	<p>The project is rated satisfactory for the development objective and partially satisfactory for the implementation progress.</p> <p>Indeed, the project achieved its global objective and outcomes. It has achieved considerable progress during the current PIR reporting period to accelerate the implementation of many key activities and has delivered important results, despite the numerous challenges related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slowness of the implementation during the first half of the year 2021 due to the COVID19 crisis that delayed most project activities; - The strike of the engineers in Tunisia. A strike that lasted more than two months and that strongly impacted the progress of many of the project's activities given the technical aspect of most of the TSP NAMA project's missions such as trainings conducted with STEG, Wind measurement and the ongoing mission of the reform of ANME which requires the involvement of all ANME staff (. <p>Among the important achievements during this PIR period, the project succeeded to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborate the Low Emission Development strategy in the energy sector by 2050, which will contribute to the upcoming 5 years development plan and enhance COVID19 recovery; - Support STEG in the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources; - Implement action plans for RE and EE acceleration through finalizing key activities like restructuring ANME and suggesting regulatory framework for an independent regulator for the electricity sector; - Elaborate proposals of a new code for RE that will further strengthen the role of the private sector and put in place the necessary regulations to accelerate the implementation of RE projects. <p>The project succeeded to disburse 88% of the total budget during the current PIR period (Until the date of the preparation of this PIR),. Despite the delays experienced by key activities such as the environmental and social safeguard and the wind measurement campaigns within the framework of the private concession, the project was successful.</p> <p>UNDP recommends to accelerate the finalization of the terminal evaluation and the exit strategy in order to ensure the sustainability of the results.</p> <p>UNDP would like to thank all those who were involved in the implementation of</p>

	<p>the project. The project could only be implemented thanks to the support and commitment of the project manager and the national project coordinator from our partner ANME.</p>
<p>Project Manager/Coordinator</p>	<p>The project experienced a satisfactory progress during the current PIR implementation period. Indeed, it succeeded to accelerate the delivery of the budget up to 3,15 M\$ out of the total budget of 3,55 M\$ (till 15th July 2021).</p> <p>The project has performed significant progress of outcomes 1, 2 and 3. The project managed to achieve the overall objective in spite of the difficulties and barriers during its implementation, particularly the political and institutional instability in Tunisia. Delays were faced in achieving some expected results in outcome 3 such as the institutional change that occurred in the ministry in charge of energy, the engineering strike, the assembly ban and some disruptions to activities accrued during the sanitary crisis linked to COVID19 especially in the last six months. Consequently, a rescheduling of some activities (Terminal evaluation) and workshop was anticipated.</p> <p>To date, the project overall GEF budget disbursement is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: 388,008.77 \$ representing 91% of allocated budget. • Outcome 2: 1,270,037.09 \$ representing 96% of allocated budget. • Outcome 3: 1,358,153.5 \$ representing 83% of allocated budget. • Outcome 4: 139,342.78 \$ representing 82% of allocated budget. <p>Overall, the project has achieved a very good progress towards all project outcomes despite the unavoidable delays, especially with the outcome 3. The project succeeded to make an important progress with all the key technical studies and gave outstanding support for some key institutional/regulatory processes, such as the proposal for an institutional and regulatory framework specific to a regulatory mechanism governing the Tunisian electricity sector. This was one of the most important actions foreseen in the accelerating action plan for renewables that was adopted in an inter-ministerial meeting in March 2018. In response to a formal request from the implementing partner (ANME), the project proposed a roadmap for the proper implementation of the regulator in a progressive way in the short and medium term according to the evolution of the context (to change it from a regulator of the electricity sector to a regulator of the energy sector as a whole).</p> <p>This support to the establishment of an independent regulatory authority for the electricity sector, in addition to the substantial changes proposed in the Tunisian legal and institutional framework relating to renewable energies (RE) in recent years, such as the ETF and the new PPA, allowed the authorities to be aware of the need to evolve the whole regulatory framework that governs the production of electricity from renewable sources in Tunisia and the project supported the elaboration of a RE code. This is a crucial step which translates the will of the Tunisian government to encourage ER projects and to create a favorable and attractive environment for private investors. This New ER Code will contribute to increasing coherence among all existing legislative instruments related to the production, transport, and export of electricity from RE sources, in order to facilitate the achievement of the objectives taken within the framework of the Tunisian Solar Plan (TSP).</p> <p>This new code will further strengthen the role of the private sector and put in place the necessary regulations to accelerate the implementation of RE</p>

projects. Among the main proposals are the simplification of procedures applicable to electricity generation projects under the authorization regime and the establishment of a legal framework allowing investors to implement projects related to autoproduction of electricity. The creation of a special chapter dedicated to the legal regime applicable to the land used in RE projects and the proposal of a special tax and customs regime for these projects was completed, which will encourage investments in this field and provide investors with an imperative legal framework characterized by sustainability. Finally, this new code will determine an appropriate legal framework for export-related projects as well.

A number of activities have been achieved during the actual PIR reporting period, such as providing technical assistance to (i) restructuring ANME to enable ANME to better support the large-scale renewable energy investments needed under the TSP and (ii) implement the pricing study recommendations to help ANME to diversify sources of income, (iii) develop the HR strategy, (iv) outsource the PROSOL-ELEC file management, (v) create and operate a help desk in ANME and (iv) elaborate the regulatory text on the ETF, in order to define the operationalization of the ETF, in particular its financial instruments other than subsidies (credits, equity participation, reimbursable grants).

The project also contributed to the acceleration of the private sector concession projects of 1000 MW (500 MW of PV projects and 500 MW of wind projects) with specific support to measure wind potential in key high potential sites in Tunisia (300 MW). The project acquired the required equipment to conduct the wind measurement campaigns.

The project supported the elaboration of the Low Emission Development strategy in the energy sector by 2050. In the first phase the project defined the socio-economic scenarios and energy demand scenarios and selection of the macroeconomic model, in a very consultative way with key role partners. The project is conducting the second phase of the study, in order to develop the Low Emission Development strategy (LEDs) in the energy sector on the basis of the results of the first phase of the study and taking into account the requirements of Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement and the decisions adopted by COP 24 and COP 25 on mitigation. The LEDs should be submitted before end of 2021, with the update NDC in the frame of the COP 25 and as per the Paris Agreement requirements.

The project supported STEG in the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources. In fact, , STEG did not have tools integrating Renewable Energy Systems “RES” to carry out optimization studies of the electricity generation facilities and STEG officially requested support from the project to acquire a software for planning the expansion of the electricity generation fleet incorporating renewable energy sources. The Software will allow the STEG to plan the expansion of a wind farm electricity generation over a specific period of time using a least cost approach to meet projected electricity demand. This planification will include the current electricity generation park composed of thermal equipment, RES and storage facilities.

The project provided STEG agents with trainings, in august 2020, on the following themes: Interactions of energy systems / Storage modeling / Techno-economic evaluation and New economic models in energy sector taking into account the storage / Interaction of storage batteries with the electricity network. 15 participants, including 8 women, had their capacities strengthened.

With all the interventions realized so far, the project played a key role in the Paris Agreement implementation in Tunisia mainly mitigation actions in the

energy sector. Indeed, the project supported the NDC implementation from one side with all the accelerating action plans developed for RE and EE and the information system on energy sector and modeling related to socio-economic impact of energy transition in Tunisia. Therefore, it is contributing to climate finance mobilization as many donors are putting in place performance indicators to track the progress in the achievement of the NDC including performance indicators for the mitigation actions in the energy sector.

During the current PIR period, the project has experienced a delay from the outset largely, due to institutional changes that was followed by the series of turnover in the government and institutional set up. The last change occurred in February 2021 with the dismissal on the minister of industry, energy and mine.

The expansion of the Pandemic Coronavirus in Tunisia since February 2020 has slowed down the work. Due to official confinement declared by the Government. Indeed, stakeholders' consultations for most of the project activities were interrupted. Key partners that are involved in the implementation and strategic orientations of the project have limited means of remote communication.

In last December 2020 and during the first semester 2021, Tunisia is facing an unprecedented health situation that was qualified as the worst since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has the highest mortality rate of the African continent. The health crisis has occurred in Tunisia in an already fragile economic context, leading to a recession of 8.6% of GDP. The recovery scenario for such external economic shock is undermined by the health crisis, the social situation, and the political instability of the nation.

Following this situation, all the recruiting processes launched during this Covid 19 periods had to be extended at the request of potential suppliers/consultants due to the difficulties to provide the administrative documents requested in the tenders on time.

Hence, an important impact was recorded for some project activities, notably:

- i. Wind measurement campaigns at the Jbel Abderrahmane sites in Nabeul governorate and the Jbel Tbagha site in Kebili governorate was put on Hold despite the acquirement of the required equipment. The health situation made it impossible to carry out the necessary fieldwork and measurements for one year.
- ii. The support for the development of a law package of EnRs (code des energies renouvelables): The sanitary situation delayed the concertation process. As a contingency plan, a SharePoint link was created to get inputs from key partners and many workshops were conducted online.

The project PMU adopted adaptative strategies and way to work and to achieve results on time and on budget during the COVID lockdown. The project unit continued to work closely with the national project coordinator and key stakeholders and ensured a daily management of the project. In addition, exchange and interaction with the various UNDP CO departments, purchasing, finance and security were ensured. Continuous and close monitoring was conducted with the team leader of the Environment and Climate Change Cluster.

Due to COVID-19 (lockdown, displacement and assembly bans ...), many of the project activities were delayed and the involvement of the project partners were compromised. Indeed, in that conditions of implementation of the project consultation and exchange for the validation of the results was done remotely through e-mails and Zoom/Skype meetings when possible. However, a big

	<p>challenge was the lack of means of communication such as laptops and internet connections for the partners.</p> <p>The NAMA TSP was adapted to the pandemic context so that it can actively contribute and support the exit strategy that will have to be deployed after the Covid 19 health crisis. The Climate action is not a barrier from the crisis, but an effective response to the demand for resilience that has emerged.</p> <p>Therefore, the project was directly involved in strengthening the resilience to future crises/shocks and ensuring energy security through the support of renewable energy project and maintenance of the schedules of their implementation.</p> <p>The NAMA TSP project has conducted actions with the adjustment of ongoing activities to support and strengthen a better local response to the COVID-19 crisis. The project elaborated a study on the Impact identification and assessment of the vulnerability of the energy system in relation to the crisis. The project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated i) the impacts of the crisis on the energy balance (production by energy source, transformation, energy consumption by energy source and by sector),ii) the economic and financial impacts related to the energy sector (energy subsidies / state budget, energy bill / trade balance, taxes on oil companies, industrial competitiveness) and iii) social impacts in relation to the energy sector (household expenditure, fuel poverty, etc.) • Conducted a short- and medium-term energy demand forecasting exercise • Mapped and identified the potential risks of all the components of the energy system in relation to the COVID19 crisis: risks for EE and RE programmes, overcapacity linked to the slowdown of electricity demand, collapse in resources of the FTE and political arbitration in favor of other priority relief from the crisis.
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Implementing Partner	<p>Despite the slowdown of the project implementation during the first half of the year which was mainly due to the COVID19 pandemic and also the two months of engineers strike, the project has succeeded to reach a satisfactory level, and has achieved its global objective and outcomes.</p> <p>Indeed, the project has succeeded in creating a business-friendly environment to scale up renewable energies and to pave the way to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>Considerable progress has been made during the current PIR reporting period which has resulted in the finalization of many key activities that delivered important results especially those emerging from the national action plan for accelerating renewable energies. These activities are considered a national priority and mainly concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ANME restructuring plan to create enabling conditions for accelerating the energy transition ;

- The operationalization of the new modes of the FTE intervention, through the elaboration of the procedures manual;
- The establishment of an independent regulatory body for electricity;
- The support to the Help desk implementation and operation. This Help desk is a kind of a "single window" where all required information regarding investing in renewables shall exist.
- The acceleration of private sector concession for wind projects through the support to the campaign of measurement of the wind potential in two key sites. The project succeed to acquire needed equipment to lunch the campaign.
- The new code for RE that will further strengthen the role of private sector and set the necessary regulations to accelerate the implementation of RE projects

These activities will contribute to enhance energy transition in Tunisia especially through renewables and thus enable the implementation of the Tunisian NDC where the energy sector through renewable energies and energy efficiency represents 75% of the overall objective.

The project has represented also a great opportunity for the energy sector, since it has allowed to ANME, to elaborate the Low Emission Development strategy in the energy sector, according to article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement, and to be a forerunner for the other sectors. This work has resulted in :

- setting the energy and emission objectives both for 2030 for the NDC update and 2050 for the LEDS, which will also be used for the elaboration of the five-year new national development plan 2021-2025.
- using for the first time a macro economic model (three me) for the assessment of the impact of the strategy on the macroeconomic level.

It's also worth mentioning that for a better local response to the COVID-19 crisis, the NAMA TSP project succeed in adapting and adjusting the ongoing project's activities but also launched a study on " the Impact identification and assessment of the vulnerability of the energy system in relation to the crisis" to support and strengthen the resilience to future crises/shocks in the energy sector.

The NAMA TSP Project, through the GEF funds and the UNDP support , has allowed to achieve many important activities and reach valuable results that open the way towards a low carbon energy transition. However, much remains to be done to reach the ambitious objectives set by the energy sector in its updated NDC and LEDS.

Being in line with the Paris agreement objectives, needs to build on what has been already achieved and to have a new vision for a radical transformation of the energy sector on the regulatory, technical, institutional, financial, capacity

	building, awareness raising levels...
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

G. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

<p>1) Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.</p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</p>
<p>GEN1: some contribution to gender equality</p>
<p>2) Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):</p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No</p>
<p>Not applicable: Yes</p>
<p>3) Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p> <p>Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</p>
<p>NA</p>
<p>4) Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.</p>
<p>NA</p>

H. Risk Management

A) Review of Risks outlined in Risk Register and PIMS+ risk tab

<p>NCE RTA:</p> <p>Please provide an assessment of project risk management (including risks reported in Risk Register and risks included in the project's risk tab in PIMS+) undertaken in the reporting period and summarize the key risk management measures to be taken in the coming year. This text will be pulled into the risk management action plan in this project's risk tab in PIMS+.</p>
<p>There is a risk related to the delayed TE report from the ATLAS registry log. The TE has been delayed when the UNDP CO faced challenges in hiring the independent expert. It was advertised three times in order to complete the recruitment.</p> <p>The project was supposed to close in July 2021. After some consultations between the RTA, the CO and the Project Management Unit (PMU), it was agreed to have an exceptional 3-month period where the TE and the PIR can be conducted. This is not an extension, but just a measure of delaying the project closure. Otherwise, the project would have closed without the mandatory TE report.</p> <p>In the system and the risk log registry, this is a red flag, qualified as Substantial risk. The RTA secured a written letter from the Deputy RR of the CO to explain the situation, and a proper Note to File was prepared and uploaded in PIMS.</p>

B) Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards) Risks

<p>1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during the reporting period please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.</p>
<p>NA</p>
<p>2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks become more severe and/or has the project's SESP categorization changed during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>If any existing social and/or environmental risks have become more severe and/or if the project's SESP categorization has changed during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.</p>
<p>SESP: 5182_SESP for NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan -from Prodoc.docx</p> <p>Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: not available</p>
<p>3) Have any social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared</p>

or updated, and/or has the SESP been updated in the reporting period, as required? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above using the FILE LIBRARY button. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
NA
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
NA
5) Is the preparation and./or implementation of the project's safeguards management plan(s) on track, including monitoring?
Not Applicable
If no, please explain:
NA

I. Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

<p>1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.</p>
<p>- The participatory and inclusive approach adopted by the project in carrying out the various activities has helped to raise collective awareness of the energy transition challenges and climate change issue. However, there is a need to carry out awareness raising and capacity building activities to integrate the CC dimension into sectoral development plans and to work more with other national partners (e.g. research institutions, youth, private sector...)</p> <p>- Support the improvement of the decision-making process at the level of the national partner's management structure. The restructuring process supported by the project will enable the ANME to play an active and effective role in the implementation of the National Energy Transition Strategy and to enhance its know-how in the field of energy management, at international level through South-South and Triangular cooperation</p>
<p>2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.)</p>
<p>The project page on the UNDP link:</p> <p>http://www.tn.undp.org/content/tunisia/fr/home/projects/nama-d_appui-au-plan-solaire-tunisien/</p> <p>Hyperlinks to media coverage of the project in 2021:</p> <p>- Testimony of Ms. Jihene Touil, Team Leader of the Climate, Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction Cluster (CERC) on UNDP Tunisia's support against climate change and the implementation of the Determined National Contribution and the Paris Agreement: https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/3541438752558450</p> <p>- Quarterly review of climate information: Tunisia develops its National Low Carbon Strategy - An ambitious vision towards carbon neutrality by 2050: http://www.environnement.gov.tn/images/fichiers/info_climat/info_climat_2.pdf</p> <p>- Consultation workshop on the drafting of the Renewable Energy Code: https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/3772474156121574</p> <p>- Self-generation of electricity in ministries and public institutions: Renewable energies to reduce energy bills: https://lapresse.tn/93534/autoproduction-deelectricite-dans-les-ministeres-et-les-etablissements-publics-les-energies-renouvelables-pour-reduire-la-facture-energetique/</p> <p>- Workshop on the Role of Civil Society in the Implementation of the NDC in Tunisia:</p>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/3808188649216791>

- The NDC and Tunisia's roadmap through a series of testimonies of national actors:
<https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/3999954973373490>

- TSP NAMA Project Closure:
<https://www.webmanagercenter.com/2021/06/10/469099/cloture-du-projet-appui-au-plan-solaire-tunisien/>

Hyperlinks to media coverage of the project in 2020:

- Meeting with the local authorities about the support of the PST NAMA project for the realization of a wind measurement campaign for a power of 100MW on the site of Jbel Tbag in the governorate of Kebili: <https://www.facebook.com/gouvernorat.kebilli/posts/2615008005429278>

Hyperlinks to media coverage of the project in 2019:

- Consultation workshop on energy precariousness: issues, concept, and definition of measurement indicators: <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/2022867017748972>

- Workshop to launch the study on the development of prospective scenarios for a low carbon strategy in the energy sector in Tunisia:
<https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/2048026918566315>

- Workshop to present the preliminary results of the socio-economic and energy scenarios:
<https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/2177476932287979>

- Workshop on the institutional and regulatory framework specific to the regulation of the electricity sector in Tunisia:
[https://www.facebook.com/Agence.Nationale.pour.la.Maitrise.delenergie/posts/2218124271587094?__xts__\[0\]=68.ARBW3xZF6z%20faibl-0eBeUMT5faSQVTR2JxBxTDWV9v9pj_2QFmLzZRyDiTvvtiQaTeTYUtj5y9NJz7p-7poYveEXbMmOfRO6tKgieqfHl5eYj0eXoSZZMzUVtA9bdco0jOuxM9Q97QF4xcpLD5Qm69cH37vKRvCH6R-ZU7MzGaGI8lZrQ49obzcluownAFdMw6tpMrBcTe9k0VdcVqDA8x4B48k-XxGeaVzG6M7ITywcATnzO01usMSlunBCSL2GNkqqRcdOv31DfOnQn3ZfsV0AidT1IHnFnISSMfr9hOq8g31CmC5ilwTP55LKZmXa8AB1caTj20xf278dnbABHsPO61sbA](https://www.facebook.com/Agence.Nationale.pour.la.Maitrise.delenergie/posts/2218124271587094?__xts__[0]=68.ARBW3xZF6z%20faibl-0eBeUMT5faSQVTR2JxBxTDWV9v9pj_2QFmLzZRyDiTvvtiQaTeTYUtj5y9NJz7p-7poYveEXbMmOfRO6tKgieqfHl5eYj0eXoSZZMzUVtA9bdco0jOuxM9Q97QF4xcpLD5Qm69cH37vKRvCH6R-ZU7MzGaGI8lZrQ49obzcluownAFdMw6tpMrBcTe9k0VdcVqDA8x4B48k-XxGeaVzG6M7ITywcATnzO01usMSlunBCSL2GNkqqRcdOv31DfOnQn3ZfsV0AidT1IHnFnISSMfr9hOq8g31CmC5ilwTP55LKZmXa8AB1caTj20xf278dnbABHsPO61sbA)

- Second edition of the International Forum on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency:
<https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/2108808569154816> and
<https://www.webmanagercenter.com/2019/04/25/434233/lanme-organise-son-la-2eme-edition-du-forum-des-energies-renouvelables-et-de-lefficacite-energetique/>

- Conference "Governorate of Tozeur - friend of the environment":
<https://youtu.be/g-zNub6pP2Q?t=312>

- 8th after-work of the year under the theme "Financing investments in renewable energy: What opportunities for Tunisian companies?": <https://www.conectinternational.tn/fr/8%C3%A8me-afterwork-de-lann%C3%A9e-2019> and
https://www.facebook.com/pg/conectinternational.tn/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1167414850134876&__tn__=-UCH-R

- The challenges and modalities of Tunisia's participation in COP 25:
<https://www.facebook.com/MinALEnv/videos/939584709758144/>

- Workshop on the theme "Let's code for the Planet" in the framework of the 25th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) and in partnership with Orange Tunisia, Sofrecom Tunisia, Business and Decision Tunisia:

<https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/posts/2510006652368337>

Hyperlinks to media coverage of the project in 2018:

- High-Level National Conference on Accelerating the Implementation of Energy Efficiency Programmes under Government Initiatives for Growth and Jobs:

https://youtu.be/i2py1_5wRdQ?t=352 ,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HaPIOn38QkE> ,

<https://youtu.be/yJQd7RcdI3U?t=206> ,

<https://www.facebook.com/RadioExpressFm/videos/1920070391337630/> , and

<https://www.facebook.com/RadioExpressFm/videos/1919961971348472/>

Hyperlinks to media coverage of the project in 2017:

- Expo-Conference "Enersol" on renewable energy and energy efficiency (UTICA Headquarters, 17-19 October 2017):

https://www.webmanagercenter.com/2017/10/17/411195/lassociation-africaine-des-institutions-de-maitrise-de-lenergie-afrener-est-nee/https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1548804165207781&id=1273747936046740

<https://www.rcreee.org/events/rcreee-participates-enersol-2017-3rd-edition-energy-solution>,
<https://www.facebook.com/Agence.Nationale.pourla.Maitrise.delenergie/videos/1562460513820143/>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fP_-RTRDu1s&feature=youtu.be,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnhOd9ah4fl&feature=share>,
<https://www.facebook.com/Agence.Nationale.pourla.Maitrise.delenergie/posts/1560873717312156>,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pA5ZE3cNlPk>, and <http://www.agendas.ovh/enersol-2017/>

- High-level national conference on accelerating the implementation of renewable energy projects in the framework of government initiatives for growth and employment (Tunis, 7-8 December 2017):

<https://www.facebook.com/Agence.Nationale.pourla.Maitrise.delenergie/videos/1614298725302988/>,
<https://www.facebook.com/TVN.Tunisie/videos/1759003834144135/>,

<https://www.lemanager.tn/2017/12/09/lacceleration-de-la-mise-en-place-des-projets-denergies-renouvelables-est-au-menu/>

<https://www.facebook.com/MinALEnv/videos/939584709758144/>

3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.

[Atelier de démarrage sur le Code ENRS.jpg](#)
[Atelier Sahara.png](#)
[Atelier Scenario.JPG](#)
[Atelier SDBC 2018.JPG](#)
[Atelier SNBC Juin 2019_2_.jpg](#)
[Atelier SNBC Juin 2019.jpg](#)
[Atelier SNBC Mars 2019.jpg](#)
[Atelier sur le Code ENRS - 31 mars 2021_2_.JPEG](#)
[Atelier sur le Code ENRS - 31 mars 2021.JPEG](#)
[Conf Acceleration 2018_5_.JPG](#)
[Conference Acceleration 2018_2_.JPG](#)
[Conference Acceleration 2018_3_.JPG](#)
[Conference Acceleration 2018_4_.JPG](#)
[Conference Acceleration 2018.JPG](#)
[Plan d'action pour l'accélération de la mise en oeuvre des projets d'énergies renouvelables.pdf](#)
[Press Book.pdf](#)

J. Stakeholder Engagement

(A) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

(B) Upload all available documentation of the project's stakeholder engagement, including surveys, FPIC reports and others using the FILE LIBRARY button in the upper right corner of the PIR.

(C) If the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been updated during the reporting period, please upload that file using the FILE LIBRARY button above.

NA

a) Thanks and through the NAMA TSP project's activities, the national implementing partner "ANME" has adopted a participatory approach seeking to promote real and solid adhesion by ensuring an effective involvement of the various authorities, technical actors, the private sector and development partners.

InIndeed , at the institutional level the multi-stakeholder approach was well developed at ANME and through the project, this institution succeed to initiate innovative partnerships with other main stakeholders operating in energy sector, as well as a a good synergy with technical services relevant from others public institutions. ANME has succeeded through a participatory approach with all key actors to make a success of the two national conferences on renewable energies and energy efficiency, to coordinate important processes such as the preparation and updating of socio-economic scenarios and energy scenarios and selection of the macroeconomic model in collaboration with the minister in charge of planning and the ministry of finance; the national institute of statistics and the Tunisian Institute of Competitiveness and Quantitative Studies, and this, within the framework of the elaboration of the Low emission development strategy by 2050

Also, and within the framework of the project, the PMU succeed to finalize the reform of the national agency for energy conservation (ANME). This reform will enable the ANME to enhance the large-scale renewable energy investments needed for the TSP. This support was based on recommendations from the action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in February 2018.

The main objective is to develop an ANME reform project (in the form of a business plan) capable of enabling ANME to play an active and effective role in the implementation of the National Energy Transition Strategy and to enhance its know-how in the field of energy management, at international level through South-South and Triangular cooperation. The business plan, developed by the selected service provider, covered, between others, the following aspects:

- Reorganization of ANME in line with its missions and role in the context of the implementation of the national energy transition policy and national commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change.;
- Reorganization of ANME in line with the provisions of the new Constitution of Tunisia in terms of decentralization.;
- Redefinition of the missions and attributions of ANME and the repositioning of ANME in relation to its institutional environment.;
- Strengthening the international cooperation function within ANME, both South-South and

triangular cooperation.;

- Strengthening the human resources of ANME, improving their working conditions, and improving the attractiveness of ANME for high-level skills and flexibility in recruiting human resources.;
- Build the autonomy of financial management and the identification of sustainable and predictable sources of funding (in addition to the state budget) to ensure the efficiency necessary for the ANME enabling it to achieve its ambitious results.;
- Improving ANME's fiduciary management capacities, in accordance with the best international standards in this area.;

Improving ANME's communication and awareness-raising capacities; and

- Improving the methods and efficiency of ETF management by ANME services.

The reform Plan was approved by the Steering Committee of the study, composed of key decision makers. On 7 October 2020, ANME set up a task force in charge of monitoring the implementation of the ANME reform plan.

Within the framework of this reform plan, the project has also been requested by ANME for the execution of several actions such as the establishing pricing, developing the communication strategy of ANME, developing the HR strategy, and outsourcing the PROSOL-ELEC file management.

The pricing study is one of the main recommendations of the reform of the national agency for energy conservation (ANME), as it aims to help ANME to diversify sources of income. This reform will enable ANME to support the implementation of the TSP NAMA as part of positioning Tunisia in terms of climate finance and NDC energy objectives achievement. In addition, the project supported a study to identify the human resources needs of ANME in the medium and long term.

The project also supported ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk to provide guidance and inform all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the TSP, mainly concerning the private sector in their efforts of developing RE projects. The support activity is materialized by providing them with the support and advice they need to overcome the administrative difficulties they may encounter.

b) NA

C) NA

K. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.