2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Tunisian Solar Plan**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5182 |
| GEF ID | 5340 |
| Title | NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan |
| Country(ies) | Tunisia, Tunisia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| 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. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **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 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| A NAMA developed for the TSP | No NAMA for the energy sector | *(not set or not applicable)* | A NAMA developed for the TSP and submitted for registration with the UNFCCC NAMA Registry | Technical progress has been made in the development of the TSP NAMA. 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. At the date of the current PIR NAMA for TSP is finalized and completed. It is expected to organize a national conference to present the NAMA to all stakeholders in order to promote it for potential financing. The overall progress is about 95%. | The TSP has been finalized and completed since the last PIR. 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. However, the national conference to present the NAMA to all stakeholders to promote it for potential financing was reported after the decision of the government, on 31/08/2018, to dismiss the Minister of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energy and to merge the Ministry of Energy, Mining and Renewable Energy with the ministry of industry and Small and Medium Enterprises. It is expected The NAMA TSP will be presented to stakeholders in the framework of the acceleration of the energy transition in Tunisia conference that is expected on September 2019. The overall progress is about 95%. |
| Quantity of renewable electricity generated by on-grid baseline projects (MWh/year) | No MRV system for monitoring GHG emission reductions in the energy sector | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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 | 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 ongoing. The PV plant is expected to be operational on October 2018. The public electricity and gas utility (STEG), in its capacity of the developer of the 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur has finalized in February 2017 the procurement processes of the tender to select an international company to install the PV plant. In March 2017, STEG signed a contract with an Italian company to install the PV plant. 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). However, no bids for the wind was received by November 2017. The government has announced that the capacity for the new wind Bid is up to 130 MW and it will be tendered by 15 august 2018. Wind capacity bids will be accepted in two batches. The first batch will seek bids with a total capacity of up to 120 MW and up to 30 MW per project. The second batch will seek smaller bids of up to 10 MW in capacity (up to 5 per project). The government gave 10 projects with a total capacity of 64 MW on 30 of April 2018 and lunched the second round for PV. bids split into two batches as well. Both with a deadline on 15 August 2018. Again, the first batch will seek bids with a total capacity of up to 60 MW and up to 10 MW per project. The second batch will seek smaller bids of up to 10 MW in capacity (up to 1MW per project). Therefore, there are no more regulatory barriers impeding Enerciel, in its capacity of the wind baseline project’s owner (the 24 MW wind farm at Gabes), to participate in the above-mentioned tender and to develop such a project.  | 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 ongoing. The PV plant is expected to be operational in September 2019. The public electricity and gas utility (STEG), in its capacity of the developer of the 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur has finalized in February 2017 the procurement processes of the tender to select an international company to install the PV plant. In March 2017, STEG signed a contract with an Italian company to install the PV plant, however, the implementation of the 10 MW PV plant encountered some delays after some financial problems of the Italian company. 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). 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). 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 30 MW wind project. Private developers are preparing to install their projects. Improving institutional environment still need support. The installations are planned for the 2019-2020 period. |
| Quantity of direct GHG emissions resulting from the baseline projects and TSP NAMA (tCO2/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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Emissions reductions: Total direct emission reductions of 218,900 tonnes CO2e between 2016 and 2019 | The 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur is expected to be operational before the end of 2018 since the contract with the awarded company to install the plant was signed in March 2017. Regarding the 24 MW wind farm at Gabes, and while the major regulatory gaps were overcome, there is no visibility on the expected period of its operationalization. Indeed, the development of this project is tributary, to a large extent, to the financial capacities of the private operator (Enerciel) and his ability to be awarded following participation to 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).  | The 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur is expected to be operational in September 2019. Regarding the 24 MW wind farm at Gabes, and while many barriers were overcame, some major regulatory gaps are still under development, While the overall target will be met, the support provided by the Project has been limitedthere is no visibility on the expected period of its operationalization. Towards the implementation of the two Re projects |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **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 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of committees established and operational | No high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee | *(not set or not applicable)* | A high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee is established | 90% of technical progress in the activity of capacity building of PSC members and other stakeholders involved in the TSP NAMA design and implementation. The project played key role in accompanying the Tunisian delegation before, during and after the UNFCCC COP23 through: - 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: • 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. - Technical and policy paper to improve Tunisia's positioning in relation to the negotiations on climate change; - Mobilizing expertise to accompany the delegation during COP 23; - Exchange of 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 negotiations on climate change.  | 95% of technical progress in the activity of capacity building of PSC members and other stakeholders involved in the TSP NAMA design and implementation. The project played key role in accompanying the Tunisian delegation before, during and after the UNFCCC COP24 through: - 38 participants (15 females and 23 males) from different 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. "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. 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. |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | A system dynamics model is developed and implemented for the energy sector | The technical progress in this activity is around 65%. 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. However, it is expected to extend for seven additional months the validity period of the contract signed with the expertise hired to elaborate 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) and to organize a study tour in the form of capacity building sessions for the national partners . The activity is planned to be finalized in November 2018.  | The technical progress in this activity is 100%. 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 the Low emission development strategyLow Carbon Strategy (LEDS)and to see examples of Coupling MedPro with a macroeconomic model. It was also an occasion for the Tunisian 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. |
| 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. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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 updating of the 2014 findings of the DREI analysis applied to the TSP NAMA is completed. The updated findings were used as a basis to develop the policy and financial de-risking instruments.  | 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. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **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 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of national guidelines | Guidelines and SD criteria exist for CDM projects but not for NAMAs | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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 in May 2016. 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 dividends of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia Regarding the set of social and environmental safeguard guidelines, work will be lunched immediately The project is to support the Ministry of Environment in modifying the current framework for environmental / social impact analysis for energy / infrastructure projects.  | 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 dividends of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia Regarding the set of social and environmental safeguard guidelines, no progress has been made to this date. 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 2019. It is expected that the activity will start in September 2018. ToRs was elaborated and a meeting with the National Agency for Environmental Protection Tunisia is planned be held and work will be lunched immediately. The project is to support the Ministry of Environment in modifying the current framework for environmental / social impact analysis for energy / infrastructure projects.   |
| Number of technical codes | Low institutional capacity of MELPSD to act as the coordinating body and quality assurer for NAMAs in Tunisia | *(not set or not applicable)* | A grid code is approved by stakeholders and made publicly available by the end of Year 2 | The ministry of energy, mines and renewable energies enacted, on by 9 February 2017, five ordinances related to rules on grid access as implementing instruments of law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from renewable energies. These ordinances mainly covering the following: - Technical requirements of the grid connection and the evacuation of power generated from renewable energies plants connected to the low-voltage grid. - Technical requirements of the grid connection and the evacuation of power generated from renewable energies plants connected to the high-voltage/ medium-voltage grid. - Standard Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) on the sale (to the public utility: STEG) of the electricity generated from the renewable energy plants. Although The Project was not directly involved in this process, 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.  | Although the Project was not directly involved in this process, 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. No more progress has been made, however 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. |
| Number of regulations | PPPs for developing RE projects do not exist | *(not set or not applicable)* | Modalities for PPPs are established in regulations, and the establishment of an IER is supported | 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. 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 quite important opportunities to the private sector which offer the new PPP’s modalities.  Also, the project supported the organization of the national high-level conference, on the 7th and the 8th of December 2017, and supported the preparation of an action plan to accelerate the implementation of the TSP. 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. The project is to support 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 potentials promotors. Those measurement will help defining the best sites that could be chosen later by private sector to implement wind power electricity projects.  | 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. 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 quite important opportunities to the private sector which offer the new PPP’s modalities. Also, the project supported the preparation of an action plan to accelerate the implementation of the TSP after the held of a 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. 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). 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 promotors. A contract has been concluded with GAIA Project for wind measurement campaigns at the Jbel Abderrahmane sites in Nabeul governorate and the Jbel Tbaga 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. The civil engineering works is to be lunched on September after the finalization of clearance procedures for equipment’s.  |
| Number of financial instruments to capitalise the Energy Transition Fund | No grid code for RES is available publicly to project developers | *(not set or not applicable)* | The ETF is supported with at least 3 new financial instruments | 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. The regulatory text on the ETF was adopted by ministerial council on 23 June 2017. the decree was promulgated in the official Journal in September 2017 The project continues to provide support to the national partners on 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). This support will include: - The sizing of the ETF on the basis of the update of an action plan for the period 2019-2025; - A manual of ETF procedures (eligible projects and measures, procedures for access to GTF instruments, editing of files by project promoters, etc.); - A proposal for standard agreements between the Ministry of Finance and the banks for the operationalization of the credit instrument; - Proposals for sustainable and predictable capitalization of the ETF, the human resource requirements (technical and in terms of fiduciary management) required by ANME as the manager of the ETF, as well as the procedures allowing the ETF to acquire the moral personality and financial autonomy to be able, inter alia, to mobilize financing from international funds and other mechanisms of climate finance;   | The project continues to provide support to the national partners on the operationalization of the ETF in particular its financial instruments including subsidies, credits, equity participation, reimbursable grants ... 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 elaborated and under finalization. The expertise recruited by the project to support the national partners on the operationalization of the ETF is working on: - The sizing of the ETF on the basis of the update of an action plan for the period 2019-2025; - A proposal for standard agreements between the Ministry of Finance and the banks for the operationalization of the credit instrument; This support is still on going and shall be finalized before the end of 2019. The delay is due to the long concertation process that include the ANME, the ministry in charge of energy and the ministry of finance.  |
| - | No energy regulator exists in Tunisia’ | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | 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 to One of the recommendations adopted in the action plan concerning the establishment of an independent regulatory authority for the electricity sector.  The project launched the procurement process in May 2018 to hire an expertise to update the study conducted in 2014 on the independent regulator institutional and regulatory framework that was supported by the UNDP-GEF implemented project on wind energy power generation by private sector in Tunisia. This mission will include: • Analysis and update of the document "Assessment of the current institutional and regulatory framework of the regulation and arbitration of the electricity generation sector in Tunisia" • Benchmarking in regulation and arbitration • Update of the document "Proposal for an institutional and regulatory framework specific to a regulatory mechanism" in order to propose a regulatory mechanism governing the entire electricity sector, including renewable energies: • Writing an explanatory statement: • Organization of an exchange visit for the sensitization of the decision makers:  It is expected that the activity will start in July 2018.  | 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 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. As per June 2019, the technical progress of this activity is around 80%. The Proposal for an institutional and regulatory framework for an independent regulator for the electricity sector is very well advanced and expected to be finalized by September. 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: - 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 ;  |
| - | 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | The project developed the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA considering the issue of ETF capitalization. The approval of the financial mechanisms of the TSP NAMA by the implementing partner is ongoing. On-going support in restructuring the ANME to better support 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  | 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. As per June 2019, the technical progress of this activity is 40%. A Steering Committee for the study, composed of key decision makers, was established and a diagnostic report for the phase 1 was elaborated. The report containing a detailed and complete analysis of ANME's intervention environment and institutional evolution, including current human and financial capacity of the organization. Initial identification of the potential reform axes was suggested.  |
| - | No social and environmental safeguards are required under current legislation for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | 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 September 2018. It is expected that the activity will start in November 2018. | 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 2019. It is expected that the activity will start in September 2018. ToRs was elaborated and a meeting with the National Agency for Environmental Protection Tunisia is planned be held and work will be lunched immediately. The project is to support the Ministry of Environment in modifying the current framework for environmental / social impact analysis for energy / infrastructure projects. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **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 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Emission reductions from grid-connected wind and PV power | Baseline projects implemented with identified deficiencies | *(not set or not applicable)* | 8,954 tCO2e/year from 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur (35,815 tCO2e between 2016 and 2019) | Progress towards the achievement of the target: 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. Regarding the 10 MW PV plant’s baseline project at Tozeur, the preliminary 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 it is still under study as it depends from the technical specification of the PV plant and it depends also from the project budget. The first deliverable has been submitted on December 2017. Several meetings with the public electricity utility (STEG) and the national partners were held about the findings.  | 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. 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 of the technical specifications on the bases of the study conducted by the Nama Project. 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.  |
| Number of households benefiting from electricity generated by wind and PV plants (households/year) | No MRV protocol / system for TSP NAMA | *(not set or not applicable)* | 45,775 tCO2e/year from 24 MW PV plant at Gabes (183,100 tCO2e between 2016 and 2019) | Progress towards the achievement of the target: 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.  Regarding the 24 MW wind farm’s baseline project at Gabes, no progress made in the preliminary findings regarding identification of the equipment to be purchased and installed to improve its performance in generating renewable electricity and reducing GHG emissions as there is no wind power project submitted during the first wind Bid lunched on 11 May 2017 for the deployment of 210 MW of renewable energy power (70 MW of PV capacity and 140 MW of wind) The government has announced that the capacity for the new wind Bid is up to 130 MW and it will be tendered by 15 august 2018. Wind capacity bids will be accepted in two batches. The first batch will seek bids with a total capacity of up to 120 MW and up to 30 MW per project. The second batch will seek smaller bids of up to 10 MW in capacity (up to 5 per project). Also, In the frame of the action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia adopted by a ministerial council in March 2018 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. In response to a formal request from the implementing partner (ANME), the project is to support 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 potentials promotors from private sector. Those measurement will help defining the best sites that could be chosen later by private sector to implement wind power electricity projects.  | Progress towards the achievement of the target: 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 terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions. 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). 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). 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 total capacity of 30 MW wind project. 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. 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. 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 Tbaga in the governorate of Kebili in order to accelerate the pre- selection process of the potentials developers. company to conduct the wind measurement campaign. The project is supporting the ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk to orient ad 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  |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Number of households benefiting from renewable energy by end of project:  - 11,544 from PV; - 50,016 from wind | The achievement of this target still highly linked to the achievement of the two previous targets | The achievement of this target still highly depending from the achievement of the two previous targets |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |

# Implementation Progress



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| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 45.51% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 45.51% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,617,045 |

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

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| **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 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 4, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Aug 8, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Sep 30, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jan 6, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jan 6, 2021 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-24 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks  | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Risks related to Low human resources deployed by the partner, weak coordination between the partner and the institutions represented at the PSC, and the the very small national expertise that can be mobilized in relation to the project • junior expert hired, in July 2018 is providing necessary support to the PMU to monitor activities related to modelling, information and MRV systems. • Organizing monthly meetings of the PMU presided by the General Director of ANME to inter alia monitor the execution of the annual work plan and to discuss solutions to overcome any difficulties facing the implementation of activities. • On-going support (via a national expertise) to ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk, 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. On-going support in restructuring the ANME to better support 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. |
| Political | Risks related to the institutionnal stability and the Tunisian presidential and parliamentary election 2019 : no visibility towards the new Government in 2020 : • Support for the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the ENRS acceleration action plan • On going communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments |
| Regulatory | Risks related to vagueness in texts, texts that are unfavorable for private investment, conditions for withdrawing authorizations, absence of independent regulators, etc. Mitigation actions: • Support for the development of a law package of EnRs (code des energies renouvelables); • On-going support to ANME in drafting a regulatory text on the independent energy regulator. • .On-going communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments  |
| Financial | Risks related to the financing of the Wind Measurement Campaign / Contract Remainder: • Close follow-up for the signing of the amendment to the project document and for the payment of the balance |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
|   |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| In addition to the delay in adopting the MTR report by the national partners and mainly the steering committee, which was done only January 2019, the project experienced delay in launching the final evaluation, which was expected to be conducted in Jun 2019 as per the prodoc. The delay is due essentially to the delay in MTR adoption and the project extension formal request that was received from the national partner only in June 21st 2019. Indeed, ANME experienced some institutional changes since August 2018 (the whole ministry was cancelled and energy sector was linked to the ministry of industry and SMEs) including change of its director general in May 2019. The date of the final evaluation should be postponed as the ANME and UNDP Tunisia will ask for formal project extension to can finalize the results’ achievement.  |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Everyone acknowledged the slight delay on the MTR. As a lesson learned, the TE process should be initiated no later than 6 months before project termination..  |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | The project had a moderately satisfactory progress during the current PIR implementation period. Indeed, it succeeded to accelerate the delivery of the budget up to 1,61 M$ out of the total budget of 3,55 M$. Despite a relatively weak delivery the project committed an important volume of activities. All project outcomes are on the track despite the delay to move forward especially with the outcome 3. The project succeeded to make an important progress with all the current key technical studies and gave important support for some key institutional/regulatory processes, like The Proposal for institutional and regulatory framework specific to a regulatory mechanism" in order to propose a regulatory mechanism governing the entire electricity sector, one of the most important action mentioned in the accelerating action plan for renewables that was adopted in a inter-ministerial meeting in March 2018. And in response to a formal request from the implementing partner (ANME), the project is to continue the support of the establishment of an independent regulatory authority for the electricity sector by the elaboration of the application decree, and will propose a roadmap for the 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); A number of activities achived good progress, like (i) support to restructuring ANME to enable ANME to better support the large-scale renewable energy investments needed under the TSP and (ii) support (via a national expertise) to ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk (iii) support to the national partners on 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 is also contributing 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). Those measurement will help the 12 prequalified private sector company to implement wind power electricity projects in the framework of the concession call for bid. In addition, the project is supporting 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 scenarios and selection of the macroeconomic model, in a very consultative way with key role partners. The project is to lunch the second phase of the study, in order to develeop 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 and the decisions adopted by COP 24 and COP 25 on mitigation.This study should be submited before end of 2020 as per the Paris Agreement requirements. 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. Also the project is to provide STEG agent with trainings on the following themes: Interactions of energy systems / Storage modeling / Techno-economic evaluation and - New economic models in energy taking into account the storage / Interaction of storage batteries with the electricity network, etc.  With all the interventions it is supporting, the project is continuing playing key role in the Paris Agreement implementation in Tunisia mainly mitigation actions in the energy sector. Indeed, the project is supporting the NDC implementation from one side with all the accelerating action plans for RE and EE that is developing and the information system on energy sector and modeling related to impact of energy transition on socio-economic policy in Tunisia. Therefore, it is contributing to climate finance mobilization as many donors are putting in place performance indicators in linkages with Paris Agreement that track Tunisia achievement in terms of PA. Thus, technical progress towards the achievement of the developing objective during this reporting period is on track as all activities of the annual work plan for 2019 are on the way to be achieved by the end of the project.  |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Globally the project had a moderately satisfactory rating based on the progress of the development objective and the implementation and delivery rate. So far, the project delivered 1.651.824,92 USD and committed 569.198,00 USD. Some institutional changes affected the project implementation starting from August 2018 when the ministry of energy, mines and renewable energy was cancelled and linked to the ministry of the industry and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In addition, two main changes occurred: - The director general of ANME retired in May and a new director general was assigned starting from June 2019. - The director general of electricity and renewable energy at the ministry of industry and SMEs changed in January 2019 and a new director general was designated; However, despite this situation the project continued to support ANME in implementing the activities and focus on the acceleration of the energy transition. To mitigate those institutional risks, UNDP strengthened the follow up with the ANME and the Ministry of industry and SMEs. A meeting with the Minister of the industry and SMEs was organized in December 2018 after the government confirmed that the energy sector will be under the ministry of industry and SMEs following to the government reshuffle. Then continued follow up meetings were organized with the new director general of electricity and renewable energy and with the new director general of ANME since his appointment. The project continued its positioning within its national and international context. Indeed, for national partners and technical and financial partners it is an important reference in terms of energy transition knowing that it supports major reforms to accelerate the energy transition in Tunisia. The reform of the ANME as key public institution for the energy transition national policy, the establishment of the independent regulator, the national low emission carbon strategy, the operationalization of the energy transition fund, contribution to the acceleration of wind concession projects, the improvement of services towards private sector to promote renewable energy through the help desk set up in AMNE, etc… all these activities are key to can move forward with strong energy transition programmes and long term vision in Tunisia and the project is highly contributing to this. On the strategic side, no major changes occurred in the project outcomes and current action plan since the MTR report approved during the steering committee held in January 2019. The recommendations of the MTR were integrated in the project action plan and activities are ongoing or in the process of being launched. The project contributed to the Agenda 2030 implementation and the SDG acceleration with support to the MAPS (mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support) approach for the SDG 7. To date the work that has been conducted under SDG 7 was an input for the national voluntary report submitted in June 2019. The project is planning to continue this support in order to contribute to the planning process at national level (national socio-development plan) that will start after the upcoming legislative and presidential elections. In addition, the project’s outputs and activities are key for the process of NDC implementation and are highly contributing to the this process. Indeed, Tunisia elaborated a road map for NDC implementation with UNDP support in which energy sector represented 75% of the climate goal and the two-energy transition acceleration action plans were an important input for this road map that aims to accelerate the NDC implementation. Moreover, the energy sector low emission development strategy by 2050 that is undergoing with the NAMA TSP project support will contribute to the NDC update process. For the above mentioned reasons, I estimate the development objective progress as satisfactory despite the challenging context in Tunisia. Following to the MTR and as the project is playing key role for the energy transition in Tunisia, UNDP CO received in 21 June 2019 from ANME an official request for the project extension of 12 months. UNDP share the request with the RTA in July 2019. Indeed, this extension is needed to can finalize all the activities and achieve the expected results knowing that the project has also adapted to its evolving and fluctuant context. The project experienced some challenged and delays in execution, due to the above-mentioned institutional changes that caused some slowness until the new appointed persons get familiarized with their institution’s context. In addition, operational changes whether internally at the level of ANME or at the level of the project management unit affected the project implementation. 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 counter part for the project implementation left ANME in July and September 2018 and were replaced internally by other staff, but no additional staff was recruited to strengthen ANME’s capacity, which explain the burden and the workload for the national project coordinator, who cannot be 100% dedicated to the NAMA TSP. Delays were experienced in the implementation of the project, for instance approval of the TORs and deliverables by national partners or according authorization to intervene on the ground (case of the wind measurement campaign and access to the two sites dedicated to the wind farms in the framework of the concession). Which also explains the relatively weak delivery so far. Also, the project officer at the PMU left in April 2019 and since that time the project associate is implementing the project as project officer a.i. Currently the project management unit is working with only two staff. UNDP staff from the climate and environment cluster is supporting the implementation of the project until recruitment of additional support staff. Recruitment of support staff is undergoing, and discussion with the management on the recruitment of a senior staff is ongoing. The recruitment will also depend on the extension of the project to can have enough visibility on the project duration and attract candidates with good capacity. Those challenges explain the moderately satisfactory rate for the implementation progress.  |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | Although some delays occurred in delivery during the current implementation period, on the whole the project initiated a large number of relevant activities to make the renewable energy investment environment more business friendly and attractive and to pave the way to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Many important activities are on the track especially those emerging from the action plan for accelerating renewable energies. These activities are considered a priorities on the national level and mainly concern: • The ANME restructuring plan to create enabling conditions for accelerating the energy transition ; • The FTE operationalization through the elaboration of the implementation decrees; • 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 renewable shall exist. • The acceleration of private sector concession projects through measuring the wind potential in two key sites… These activities are also keys for the implementation of the Tunisian NDC where the energy sector through renewable energies and energy efficiency represent 75% of the overall objective. In addition, the period covered by this annual report was an opportunity to launch the first phase of the low emission development strategy in the energy sector according to article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement and it’s planned to launch the second phase during the next months. Given the evolving and changing national context on one hand and the large number of engaged activities on the other hand, some delays have been observed and the project implementation of all the activities will exceed the end date of the project. In the light of the above, and based on the recommendation of the mid term review and the steering committee of the project, ANME has requested to extend the project’s completion date to December 2020. This extension would allow to achieve the project objectives and to contribute to the acceleration of the energy and climate transition.  |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | 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 4 years of implementation, let’s see how the project has progressed so far compare to End of project (EoP) targets.  The project conducted a Mid-Term Review (MTR) last year in 2018 and provided some recommendations, among others to re-position the project within the Paris Agreement climate policy architecture. The Paris Agreement (2015) does not directly refer to the concept of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), somewhat weakening the central position they occupied in the UNFCCC architecture when the Project was designed. The Project needs to be adapted to fully 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  In term of achievement, compared to the Project Document (ProDoc) log frame, the project has made some advancement towards 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 two power plants are still not yet in place, so no GHG emissions have been reduced yet. PV plan is already commissioned initially planned for October 2018 is now scheduled for end of the year 2019.  In term of achievement, 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. The project played key role in supporting the Tunisian delegation during the UNFCCC COP24 in December 2018.  Under outcome 2, there is still a very low progress in term of achievements. The project team is working on hiring international expertise to work on the national guidelines. In term of technical codes, although there are some tangible results, this cannot be directly linked to the project, but rather, to the over dynamic of the country in moving towards more use of Renewable Energies. Same of the regulation aspects. However, the project supported the 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.  Under outcome 3, overall Project targets will very probably be met in terms of installed renewable energy generation capacity. This is partially, but not fully, attributable to the Project, which is also benefiting from a proactive, parallel drive by the Government to increase renewables take-up. Both the Gabes 24 MW wind farm and the Tozeur 10 MW PV farm look likely to be developed: indeed, implementation of the Tozeur PV plant has already commenced and commissioning initially scheduled for October 2018, is now likely to happen in late 2019. Even if they are not, other renewable energy investments will almost certainly ensure the Project’s 34 MW installed capacity target is exceeded, possibly by a wide margin. Nonetheless, the Project is clearly struggling to adapt to a changing environment, one in which the legislative/regulatory environment is now far more benign than when the Project was designed and in which technological advancements have weakened the need for the specific desert-adapted Project interventions that were originally envisaged.  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 33% (USD 1,195,295) in 2018 to 45% (USD 1,617,045) in 2019. This is quite worrying as less than half of the budget has been disbursed so far and the project was supposed to be closed this year. This brings up serious challenges in term of project implementation and Project Management.  Challenges and risks:  A quick analysis has shown that the project is facing a serious Management issues. Two of the previous Project Managers resigned, and the project stayed several months without proper Project Manager. UNDP CO is in the process of hiring a new PM. In 2019 the project experienced another institutional change, which is the appointment of a new director general of the Implementing Partner and a new director general for the electricity and renewable energy at the ministry of industry and SMEs. All these changes and high turnover have caused delays in term of implementation and decision making, but also impacted badly the overall delivery.  Thus, and following one of the MTR recommendation, the project is requesting a 12-month no-cost extension, moving the closure date from January 2020 to January 2021. A formal project extension request was issued in June 2019 stating:  The delay in some technical progress towards the achievement of key results of the project is due to: • A changing institutional environment of the project; • Low human resources deployed by the implementation partner ANME; • The administrative burden/delays regarding the approval of Terms of reference, studies and deliverables by the implementing partners due to the high turn-over; • The high and very specific technical skills required for the expertise mobilized to the project implementation support was quite rare and time consuming to be accomplished.  The 12 months no-cost extension request is also endorsed by the project steering committee.  Clearly the extension request is justified in regard to the low delivery and the low achievements in Outcome 2 and 3. However, the following points should be taking into consideration: • The CO should analyze why there is a high turn-over among the project staff and the Implementing Partner. A Project Manager change impacts badly the project advancement. A new-comer will need several months for the learning curve before being up to the level of expectations. The RTA is requesting that a short paper should to be produced by the CO to analyze the situation, and to take preventing measures to avoid such situation in the future. • The RTA needs to undertake an oversight mission of the project. This will help to better understand the context, the difficulties and trying to find common solutions.  The CO gave a Satisfactory DO rating. However, given the slow progress made to date by the project, and as acknowledged by both the acting Project Manager and the UNDP CO, a Moderately Satisfactory development objective and implementation progress ratings are more justified and therefor warranted to the project.  |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **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.** |
| [Livrable 6.2 - Précarité Energétique.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5182/213893/1728926/1743811/Livrable%206.2%20-%20Pr%C3%A9carit%C3%A9%20Energ%C3%A9tique.pdf) |
| **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):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.**  |
| NA |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.** **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.**  |
| An analysis related to the evaluation of the impacts of energy transition policies (including the Tunisian Solar Plan) in terms of access to the dividends of these policies on gender equality was elaborated in the framed of the activity of setting up an information system to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends (economic, social and environmental) of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia.  |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| NA |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.**  |
| NA |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.**  |
| Yes |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.**  |
| SESP: not available Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: not available  |
| **SESP:** [5182\_SESP for NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan -from Prodoc.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5182/213893/1728753/1743531/5182_SESP%20for%20NAMA%20Support%20for%20the%20Tunisian%20Solar%20Plan%20-from%20Prodoc.docx)**Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.**  |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? 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. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?**  |
| 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.**  |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.** **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Since the project outcomes are mainly related to supporting the government of Tunisia in developing GHG mitigation action plans and to set up adequate legal and institutional environment to boost large-scale investments in RE to meet ambitious TSP and NDC targets, the project does not have significant direct impacts on people’s life. Nevertheless, the project will support the generation of indirect social dividends, namely the creation of additional jobs through the TSP implementation, including in the poor regions of the country, which will positively affect the lives of these region’s people. In addition, considering that the major RE plants (wind energy, solar PV or solar CSP for TSP implementation) will be established close to the rural and the poor regions of the country affected by unemployment, mainly within female population, the project will indirectly contribute to the employment of women and girls living in these poor regions. The project is playing a key role in the implementation of the accelerating action plan for renewables energy throw different activities on going and so in the achievement of the RE objectives. The uses of RE will have a direct impact in improving the lives of people in terms of energy bill, since the share of energy is very important for households and represent almost 10% of Average expenditure of a Tunisian households (National Institute of Statistics, 2016). Not to mention the impact on the country's energetic bill, the benefits made by reducing the energy bill using RE will be invested in other vital areas such as education or health, which will improve development planning and hence an impact on the economy and improves people's lives. Also the project is supporting the implimetaion of the SDG goals , in specially the SDG 7 ( Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all) , the project is supporting the Tunisian government to achieve the objective of having 30% of RE part in the energy mix by 2030, and so to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services and the project is supporting action to improve the energy efficiency. The project is also contributing in the achievement of the SDG 13 by supporting the elaboration of the Low Emission Development strategy in the energy sector by 2050 and playing key role in the Paris Agreement implementation in Tunisia mainly mitigation actions in the energy sector.  |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.** **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| - The project page on the UNDP link: http://www.tn.undp.org/content/tunisia/fr/home/projects/nama-d\_appui-au-plan-solaire-tunisien/ - Hyperlinks to media coverage of the project: Links to media coverage of the conference: “Tozeur Governorate friend of the environment” National television, 20H News: https://youtu.be/g-zNub6pP2Q?t=312 Express Fm Radio : http://www.radioexpressfm.com/lire/environnement-tozeur-sera-au-centre-d-un-projet-pilote-6583?fbclid=IwAR21W2sEQIIjVycsyYfhx9T1nCNcted2Ld\_HnikOWdfsopwiewxRKBtDb7c TAP : https://www.tap.info.tn/fr/Portail-Economie/10759435-tozeur-premier Leaders : http://www.leaders.com.tn/article/25806-tozeur-un-gouvernorat-ami-de-l-environnement?fbclid=IwAR0sX7r\_sAgFlQDx1YCMmpUG3iR7c79uFtePJ-WmM4\_9K1i8E1Fy8GAVEnQ l’économiste maghrébin : https://www.leconomistemaghrebin.com/2018/11/01/environnement-lancement-officiel-demain-dun-projet-pilote-a-tozeur/?fbclid=IwAR1W\_sG0R889WtqNReWQiFzVsVVfpvENuVatPmZMO-CB\_5eC8aPSfikcJpI Alchrouk Newspaper : http://www.alchourouk.com/node/25681 Links to media coverage of the Concertation workshop on energy poverty: https://www.facebook.com/PNUD.Tunsie/posts/2022867017748972 Links to media coverage of the Concertation workshop On the specific institutional and regulatory framework to the regulation of the electricity sector in Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/Agence.Nationale.pourla.Maitrise.delenergie/posts/2218124271587094?\_\_xts\_\_[0]=68.ARBW3xZF6z-0eBeUMT5faSQVTR2JxBxTDWV9v9pj\_2QFmLzZRyDiTvvtiQaTeTYUtj5y9NJz7p-v7poYveEXbMmOfRO6tKgieqfHl5eYj0eXoSZZMzUVtA9bdc-o0jOuxM9Q97QF4xcpLD5Qm69cH37vKRvCH6R-ZU7MzGaGI8IZrQ49obzcIuownAFdMw6tpMrBcTe9k0VdcVqDA8x4B48k-XxGeaVzG6M7lTywcATnzO01usMSlunBCSL2GNkqqRcdOv31DfOnQn3ZfsV0AidT1lHnFnISSMfr9hOq8g31CmC5iIwTP55LKZmXa8AB1caTj20xf278dnbABHsPO61sbA&\_\_tn\_\_=-R Links to media coverage of the second international forum of renewable energies and energy efficiency: https://www.facebook.com/PNUD.Tunsie/posts/2108808569154816?\_\_tn\_\_=-R https://www.webmanagercenter.com/2019/04/25/434233/lanme-organise-son-la-2eme-edition-du-forum-des-energies-renouvelables-et-de-lefficacite-energetique/ Links to media coverage of the Start-up workshop of the study on the development of the prospective scenarios for a low carbon strategy in the energy sector in Tunisia : https://www.facebook.com/PNUD.Tunsie/posts/2177476932287979  |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5182 - CCM - Tunisia - NAMA Support for the TSP - CEO ER - 22 September 2014 - final.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5182/213893/1683389/1683670/PIMS%205182%20-%20CCM%20-%20Tunisia%20-%20NAMA%20Support%20for%20the%20TSP%20-%20CEO%20ER%20-%2022%20September%202014%20-%20final.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| NA) |

# 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.