



2017

Project Implementation Review (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-GEF Technical Team	Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology
Project Implementing Partner	TUN10
Joint Agencies	
Project Type	Full Size

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	

B. Overall Ratings

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

C. Development Progress

Objective or Outcome	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	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	A NAMA developed for the TSP	No NAMA for the energy sector	A NAMA developed for the TSP and submitted for registration with the UNFCCC NAMA Registry	0 The development of the TSP NAMA started on 7 March 2016. Technical progress is of 17%. The TSP NAMA is planned to be developed at 100% in September 2017.	The technical progress in the development of the TSP NAMA is quite on track since it is around 60%. However, it is expected to extend for six additional months the validity period of the contract signed with the expertise hired to develop the TSP NAMA (consortium of one international and one national companies) to allow adequate time to perform the three remaining deliverables (the financial mechanisms of the TSP NAMA, the conception of the MRV system and the implementation planning) with the required quality and to take into account the quite lengthy durations to approve these deliverables by the national stakeholders.
	Quantity of renewable electricity generated by on-grid baseline projects (MWh/year)	No MRV system for monitoring GHG emission reductions in the energy sector	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	0 The 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur and the 24 MW wind farm at Gabes are not yet operational. Regarding the 10 MW PV plant, this situation is mainly due to lengthy procurement processes	The public electricity and gas utility (STEG), in its capacity of the developer of the 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur Governorate in the south of Tunisia, financed by KfW (the public-sector baseline project) has finalized in February 2017 the procurement processes of the tender to select an international company to install the

				<p>at the public electricity and gas utility (Société Tunisienne de l'Électricité et du Gaz: STEG) in its capacity of the owner of this baseline project. The international tender to purchase and install the PV plant was launched by STEG in 2015 and still by June 2016 at the process of evaluation of the received offers.</p> <p>On the 24 MW wind farm, the situation is mainly due to the fact that the implementing ordinances of law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from renewable energies were not enacted. Indeed, Enerciel, in its capacity of owner of this baseline project, is still awaiting for the enactment of these instruments to start the realisation of the project.</p>	<p>PV plant. In March 2017, STEG signed a contract with an Italian company to install the PV plant which is expected to be operational before the end of 2018.</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). Following to the new regulatory framework, bidders are expected to submit offers by 15 November 2017 at the latest for 140 MW of the capacity.</p> <p>Wind capacity bids will be accepted in two batches. The first batch will seek bids with a total capacity of up to 60 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).</p> <p>On wind, bids for up to 70 MW will be tendered by 15 November 2017 and another 70 MW will be tendered by 15 August 2018.</p> <p>On PV, bids split into two batches as</p>
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					<p>well. Both with a deadline on 15 November 2017. Again, the first batch will gather bids for up to 60 MW in capacity with 10 MW max capacity per project.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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)	Emissions reductions: Total direct emission reductions of 218,900 tonnes CO2e between 2016 and 2019	0 The 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur and the 24 MW wind farm at Gabes are not yet operational.	<p>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.</p> <p>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 operationalisation. 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).</p>
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	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	Number of committees established and operational	No high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee	A high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee is established	0 50% of progress in the activity of capacity building (initiated in February 2016) of PSC members and other representatives of involved institutions, to result in the establishment of a high-level TSP NAMA committee by December 2016.	70% of technical progress in the activity of capacity building of PSC members and other stakeholders involved in the TSP NAMA design and implementation. 100% of progress is expected to be reached in December 2017. The main objective of the capacity building activity is to improve knowledge and upgrade skills of the PSC to fully play its role of high-level TSP NAMA Committee both at the steps of design and implementation. Strategic guidelines on the mandate of the Committee are expected to be finalized in July 2017.
	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	A system dynamics model is developed and implemented for the energy sector	0 The launch of the procurement process to hire an expertise to set up a system dynamics model or equivalent to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) dividends of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies is planned for July 2016. It is expected that the activity will start in September 2016.	A national expertise was recruited in May 2017 to set up an information system (system dynamics model or equivalent) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends (economic, social and environmental) of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia. As per June 2017, the technical progress in this activity is around 10%. The information system is planned to be set up in February 2018.

	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.	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	0 The DREI analysis is currently used in the framework of the activity related to the design and development of the TSP NAMA to develop the policy and financial de-risking instruments.	Around 30% of technical progress in the activity of updating the 2014 findings of the DREI analysis applied to the TSP NAMA. The updated findings will serve as a basis to develop the policy and financial de-risking instruments. 100% of progress in the activity is planned to be achieved in September 2017.
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	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	Number of national guidelines	Guidelines and SD criteria exist for CDM projects but not for NAMAs	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 SD criteria and indicators for the TSP NAMA were developed in a consultative approach with key stakeholders in the framework of the activity related to the design and development of the TSP NAMA. The SD criteria were selected to adequately represent energy transition and INDC objectives. In addition, the selection was based on current context of NAMAs, international context on climate change and eligibility criteria to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). To do so, 10 criteria were developed, which cover	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. 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. As per September 2017, it is planned to extend the set of SD criteria and indicators 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

				economic, social, environmental (climate change mitigation, etc.), energetic and strategic dimensions.	dynamics model or equivalent) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia. This information system will serve as the core basis of the MRV system of the TSP NAMA and other GHG mitigation measures in the energy sector.
	Number of technical codes	Low institutional capacity of MELPSD to act as the coordinating body and quality assurer for NAMAs in Tunisia	A grid code is approved by stakeholders and made publicly available by the end of Year 2	Ordinances related inter alia to rules on grid access (to be enacted as implementing instruments of law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from renewable energies) were prepared by the ministry of energy and mines and submitted for approval (by an inter-ministerial council). Although the project was not directly involved in this process, discussions were engaged in June 2016 with ANME (implementing partner) on the opportunity to support it (through the project) in developing a study on the STEG grid capacity to absorb renewable electricity. These discussions have to be followed by in-depth ones mainly with STEG, the ANME and the ministry in charge of energy to clarify the scope and the expected results of this study and its positioning vis-à-vis the	By 9 February 2017 the ministry of energy, mines and renewable energies enacted 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

				TSP and the TSP NAMA implementation.	energy plants. In addition to these regulatory developments, the project engaged in-depth discussion with STEG and ANME to identify the needs to strengthen public grid capacity to absorb renewable electricity. The identified needs must be integrated by September 2017 in the technical and financial components of the TSP NAMA.
	Number of regulations	PPPs for developing RE projects do not exist	Modalities for PPPs are established in regulations, and the establishment of an IER is supported	<p>Modalities for PPPs were established by law n° 2015-49 of 27 November 2015 related to PPP's contracts. This law determined the general framework of PPP's contracts, their principles, modalities of elaboration and conclusion, fulfilment regime and monitoring methods.</p> <p>In support to this new legal framework, which is in favour of boosting private investments in renewable energies, the project launched (in March 2016) the process of development of the regulatory component of the TSP NAMA under the activity related to the design and development of the TSP NAMA.</p>	<p>By law n°2015-49 on PPP's contracts, which was enacted on 27 November 2015, modalities for PPPs were established.</p> <p>In addition, on 14 October 2016, was enacted a governmental decree (n°2016-1185) on the modalities of work and the assignment of "The General Authority of the PPP" under the control of the Government's Presidency. The mandate of the Authority mainly covers the periodic monitoring of the execution of the PPP's contracts and the compliance with the fundamental principles in awarding these contracts i.e. transparency, fairness, competition, equality of opportunities and equity in treatment of all candidates.</p> <p>Considering the relevance of the PPP to operationalize the TSP and although the project was not directly involved in the elaboration of these</p>

					regulations, the project is developing 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. The regulatory component and the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA are planned to be developed in September 2017.
	Number of financial instruments to capitalise the Energy Transition Fund	No grid code for RES is available publicly to project developers	The ETF is supported with at least 3 new financial instruments	<p>The ETF is still capitalised by limited public funds. Nevertheless, the process of identification of additional financial instruments to support ETF capitalisation is ongoing in the framework of the activity related to the design and development of the TSP NAMA.</p> <p>Otherwise, the project is making advocacy to support enacting of the original version of the regulatory text related to the management, replenishment and resources use modalities of the ETF. This original version was prepared in 2011 in the context of the UNDP-implemented project on the support to the quadrennial (2008-2011) programme on energy conservation in Tunisia.</p>	<p>In response to a formal request from the implementing partner (ANME), the project provided technical and financial support over the period from January 2017 to June 2017 to support ANME (and the ministry of energy, mines and renewable energies) in preparing the regulatory text (decree) on the management, replenishment and resources use modalities of the Energy Transition Fund (ETF).</p> <p>The project succeeded in preparing and validation of a version of the regulatory text which contains provisions on supporting the ETF with the following 3 new financial instruments: credit, refundable grant and equity participation.</p> <p>This version of the regulatory text on the ETF was adopted by ministerial council (headed by the Government's President) on 23 June 2017. The regulatory text is expected to be enacted (in a form of governmental</p>

					decree) before the end of July 2017.
	-	No energy regulator exists in Tunisia'	-		<p>By the new governmental decree n°2016-1123 of 24 August 2016 on the modalities and conditions of execution of RE projects, were specified the composition and the mandate of the “Specialized Authority in charge of the examination of issues related to RE projects”. These issues mainly include litigations between the private RE company and the public electricity utility (STEG), refusal to award or withdraw authorisation, approval or approval in principle.</p> <p>In addition, by ordinance of the minister of energy, mines and renewable energies dated 22 March 2017, the members of the “specialized authority” (headed by a judge) were nominated.</p> <p>Although the “Specialised Authority” could be considered as the energy (power) regulator at least by 2020 and considering that the project was not directly involved in the elaboration of the decree n°2016-1123, the project is supporting ANME in drafting a regulatory text on the independent energy regulator based on the version prepared in 2014 in the context of the UNDP-GEF implemented project on wind energy power generation by private sector in Tunisia.</p>

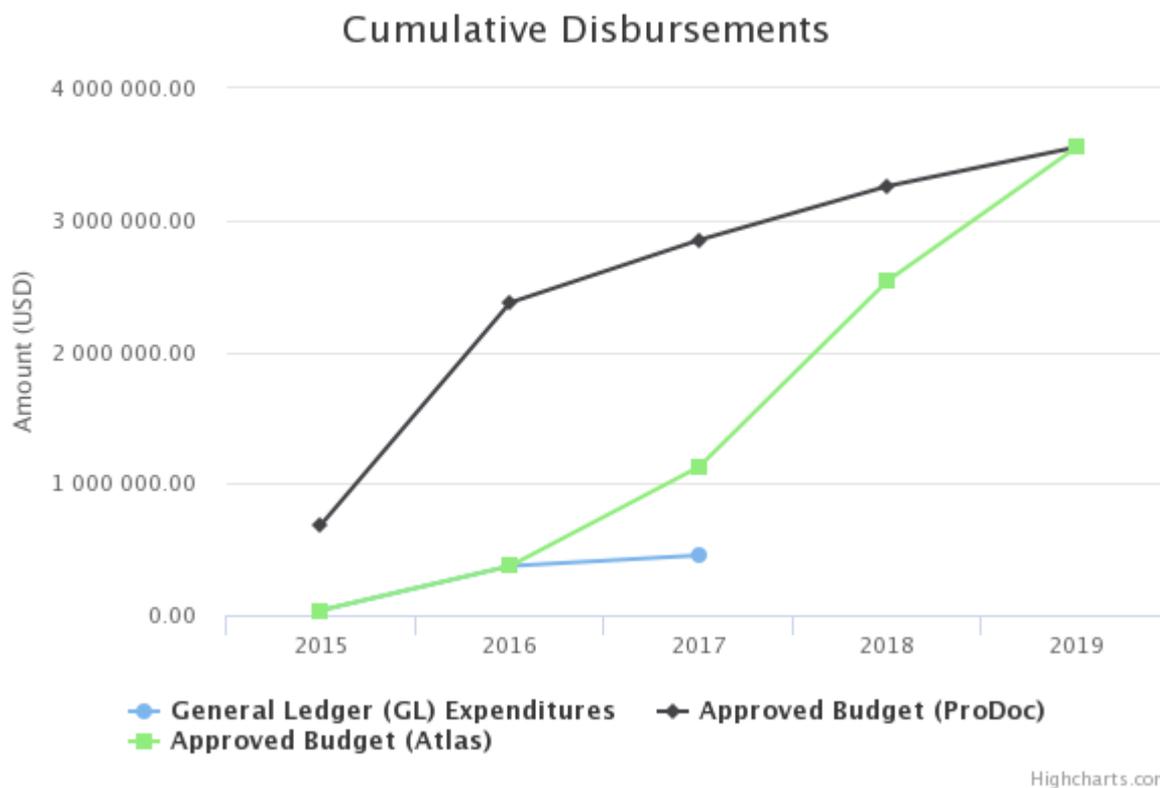
	-	FNME restructured into the ETF in January 2014 (Articles 67 and 68 of the Finance Law 2014). Diversified sources of capitalisation not sufficient to support the implementation of the TSP NAMA	-		<p>Per the version of the regulatory text on ETF as adopted on 23 June 2017, the credit and the finance companies were confirmed as diversified sources of capitalisation to support the energy transition projects and programs in Tunisia.</p> <p>The project is developing the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA considering the issue of ETF capitalisation. The financial mechanisms of the TSP NAMA are planned to be developed in September 2017.</p>
	-	No social and environmental safeguards are required under current legislation for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW	-		<p>Since last August 2016, the social and environmental safeguards are required for renewable energies (RE) projects regardless of their capacity. Indeed, under provisions of a new governmental decree n°2016-1123 of 24 August 2016 on the modalities and conditions of execution of RE projects, the environmental impact assessment (EIE) study is mandated regardless the installed capacity of the RE project.</p> <p>The project engaged discussions with the executing partner (ANME) on opportunities to mobilise expertise to build ANME capacities on EIE studies' evaluation.</p>
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	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	Emission reductions from grid-connected wind and PV power	Baseline projects implemented with identified deficiencies	8,954 tCO ₂ e/year from 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur (35,815 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019)	0 Progress towards the achievement of the target: During the PIR period, TORs were prepared to hire expertise in order to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (Société Tunisienne de l'Électricité et du Gaz) 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. It is expected to start this activity during the 4th quarter of 2016.	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 (consortium between "Barlovento" as the international RE engineering company and "Comete Engineering" as the national company) 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 planned for October 2017.
	Number of households benefiting from electricity generated by wind and PV plants (households/year)	No MRV protocol / system for TSP NAMA	45,775 tCO ₂ e/year from 24 MW PV plant at Gabes (183,100 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and	0 Progress towards the achievement of the target: During the PIR period, TORs	Progress towards the achievement of the target: In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an

			2019)	were prepared to hire expertise in order to provide support and technical assistance services to the private developer (Enerciel) of the Gabes 24 MW wind baseline project for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of this baseline project in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions. It is expected to start this activity during the 4th quarter of 2016.	international and national specialized expertise (consortium between “Barlovento” as the international RE engineering company and “Comete Engineering” as the national company) to provide support and technical assistance services to the private developer (Enerciel) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the 24 MW wind farm baseline project in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions. Regarding the 24 MW wind farm’s baseline project at Gabes, 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 planned for October 2017.
	-	-	Number of households benefiting from renewable energy by end of project: - 11,544 from PV; - 50,016 from wind	0 The achievement of this target is highly linked to the achievement of the two previous targets. Progress towards the achievement of the target: Elaboration of TORs to hire international or national specialised company to provide support and technical assistance	The achievement of this target still highly linked to the achievement of the two previous targets. 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 (consortium between “Barlovento” as the international RE engineering company and “Comete

				<p>services to the public and private developers of the two baseline projects for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of these baseline projects in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p>	<p>Engineering” as the national company) to provide support and technical assistance services to both public and private developers (STEG and Enerciel) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the two baseline projects (The 10 MW PV plant and the 24 MW wind farm) in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>The preliminary findings regarding identification of the equipment to be purchased and installed to improve the performance of the two projects in generating renewable electricity and reducing GHG emissions is planned for October 2017.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>		<p>On track</p>			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	12.77%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	15.94%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	453,852.69

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	100,000
GEF Grant Amount	3552968
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
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 4, 2017

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	(not set or not applicable)
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Jun 6, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Jan 6, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	(not set or not applicable)

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)
2016-12-28
2016-10-25

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going design of the TSP as a NAMA to access to climate finance mechanisms, namely the Green Climate Fund (expected to be finalized by the end of 2017). - On-going development of public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology 'expected to be finalized in September 2017). - On-going building capacities activities (targeting involved institutions) on carbon finance mechanisms and DREI-methodology (expected to be finalized by the end of 2017). - Starting the communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments (a national company specialized in communication was hired in July 2017 to conduct the process).
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launching in March 2017 of the process to hire a junior expert to provide necessary support to the PMU to monitor activities related to modelling, information and MRV systems. The junior expert is expected to be recruited in September 2017. - Extending, in January 2017, the contract of the national expert in energy and climate change mitigation (hired for the year 2016) to one additional year (2017). - 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.
Organizational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going development of the institutional component of the TSP NAMA (expected to be finalized in September 2017). - On-going development of public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology ((expected to be finalized in September 2017). - Starting the communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments (a national company specialized in communication was hired in July 2017 to conduct the process).
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting ANME in organizing a high-level side event in COP 22 (Marrakech, 14 November 2016) on the energy transition policies and their role to promote low carbon development. The side event was a valuable opportunity to communicate on the TSP objectives at international level, to increase awareness and national ownership on the TSP in the perspective of its fully adoption by the policymakers. - Supporting ANME to organize an international conference on TSP financing and the ETF (planned to be held on 18 October 2017). - On-going development of instruments for de-risking political and financial risks based on the DREI-methodology (expected to be finalized in September 2017). - Starting the communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments (a national company specialized in communication was hired in July 2017 to conduct the process).
Regulatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing support (via a national expertise) to ANME and the ministry of energy, mines and renewable energies in preparing a regulatory text (decree) on the

	<p>management, replenishment and resources use modalities of the Energy Transition Fund (ETF) which includes three new financial instruments (credit, refundable grant and equity participation). The proposed regulatory text was adopted by a ministers' council held on 23 June 2017 and is planned to be published in July 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- On-going support (via a national expertise) to ANME in drafting a regulatory text on the independent energy regulator based on the version prepared in 2011 in the context of the UNDP-implemented project on the support to the quadrennial (2008-2011) programme on energy conservation in Tunisia.- On-going development of the regulatory component of the TSP NAMA (expected to be finalized in September 2017).- On-going development of public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology ((expected to be finalized in September 2017).- Starting the communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments (a national company specialized in communication was hired in July 2017 to conduct the process).
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F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>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.</p>
<p>Although none of the key project milestones was scheduled during the present reporting period, the mid-term review (MTR) process was initiated, as required for the full-sized projects, before the submission of the second Project Implementation Report (PIR). The project is on track to avoid any delay in conducting the MTR and to finalize it considering the required deadline (11 December 2017). Indeed, the recruitment process to engage an expertise (international or national consultant) to conduct the MTR is planned to be launched during the third week of July at the latest. The total duration of the MTR will be approximately 30 days over an estimated period of 12 weeks starting 11 September 2017. The tentative date to finalize the MTR was set for 4 December 2017.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>Despite the recorded minor delays in outcomes achievement mainly due to (1) the necessary long durations for consultation with the implementation partner and other important partners on the terms of reference of the activities planned in the annual work plans for 2016 and 2017, (2) the quite lengthy procurement processes and (3) the lack of offers from service providers, the project succeeded, during the reporting period, to establish contracts with international and national expertise (specialized companies and consultants) to start implementation of all planned activities and therefore to be well on track to achieve project's outcomes, including the outcome 3.</p> <p>Thus, technical progress towards the attainment of the developing objective during this reporting period is on track as all activities of the annual work plan for 2017 are on the way to be achieved in this year or in 2018 at the latest.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>All project outcomes are on the track despite the delay to move forward 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 Energy Transition Fund decree, which was adopted in an inter-ministerial commission in June 2017. It is also planned to provide technical support to the executing agency (ANME) and key stakeholders in terms of renewables and related regulatory framework. Some adjustments are needed mainly regarding the outcome 3 and more efforts are required to strengthen the project positioning to enhance contribution to NDC implementation and promoting renewables through contributing to operationalization of Tunisian Solar Plan objectives, that are part of the Tunisia NDC objective. The Project needs to emphasize more on the linkages between its results and Tunisia NDC and benefit from the enabling international and national context to promote renewables and climate change mitigation actions.</p> <p>Taking initiatives and adapting to the national context that is evolving rapidly with many bilateral and multilateral stakeholders will help the project maximizing the impact of its intervention. Indeed, taking into consideration some strategic priorities could position better the project. MTR is expected to take place starting from mid-September and will be a good opportunity to evaluate progress achieved so far and make strategic orientation depending from the progress of the national context. The project is asked to work more and better with decision makers and parliamentarians as it was planned but not yet implemented.</p> <p>In terms of implementation, the project is managed efficiently and project management unit is providing necessary support to the executing agency. However, despite all the efforts, the delivery still very low while it is the 3rd year of implementation (12.68% of delivery vis à vis total project budget). The project unit must be more proactive and bring concrete solutions and</p>	

	<p>suggestions to move forward project implementation.</p> <p>In addition, more efforts are required from the project in terms of communication and visibility as so far it is still its main weakness, despite the results that are being achieved and those expected.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	I appreciate the efforts of the project team to overcome the difficulties facing the project. I hope that the delays in the project activities will be reduced allowing an increase in the grant consumption rate, and that the project will deliver its outcomes and impacts as planned.	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	The progress is assessed satisfactory. Generally, all the activities of the 2017 annual work plan are in progress and planned to be achieved in this year. Delays that we've encountered were mainly related to a number of technical aspects of some activities which require quite long process in terms of data collection and consultations with the main relevant stakeholders and the lengthy durations to approve the related deliverables of these activities by them.	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners		- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment		
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	The baseline projects for the project i.e. the 10MW solar farm and 24MW wind farm have not yet been secured, but there is good reason to believe that these will be procured albeit with possible delays in the context of the wind farm. Other development objectives have been shown to have made modest progress, and by now more will have been expected (second year). Most of the progress has been achieved in Outcomes 1 and 2, but progress has been slow when compared to the previous reporting period. The use of the PSC as the inter-ministerial committee is a positive outcome in that this will improve the sustainability of the project's deliverables post completion. Moreover, the interim regulator is also positive, in that this allows a learning process to be	

	<p>initiated with eventual transition to a fully fledged energy regulator further down the road. The introduction of PPP modalities is also yet another notable achievement, as are the 3 financial instruments developed to support the ETF. The lack of tangible progress in the baseline projects is not ideal, but it must be noted that progress has been made in initiating these activities. This having been said, the financial delivery of the project relies heavily on these baseline projects, and since these have not yet been implemented, implementation progress is relatively low. The DO has been rated as moderately satisfactory, since there is sufficient time to adjust the rate of progress, whilst IP rating is unsatisfactory as the cumulative GL delivery against the approved amount in the prodoc is only at 12.8%.</p>
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H. 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.

<p>Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.</p>
<p>If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?</p>
<p>Will be carried out and reported in the next PIR.</p>
<p>Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. 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>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 planned in 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. The findings of this analysis are expected before the end of 2017.</p>

I. Communicating Impact

<p>Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.</p> <p>(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>The most significant change that the project has helped to achieve this reporting period is the success in supporting ANME and the ministry of energy, mines and renewable energies in preparing a regulatory text (decree) on the management, replenishment and resources use modalities of the Energy Transition Fund (ETF) which includes three new financial instruments (credit, refundable grant and equity participation). The proposed regulatory text was adopted by a ministers' council held on 23 June 2017 and is planned to be published in July 2017.</p>
<p>Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>No South-South Cooperation or Triangular Cooperation efforts were supported by the project in the reporting period. However, the project is supporting ANME to launch, in October 2017, the creation of the African Association of the national Agencies for Energy Conservation. This Association which its secretariat is expected to be at ANME) should be an important platform to boost South-South and Triangular Cooperation on the development of energy efficiency and renewable energies in Africa.</p>

Project Links and Social Media

<p>Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, 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 upload' button in the top right of the PIR.</p>
<p>- The project page on the UNDP website is under construction.</p>

- Hyperlinks to media coverage of the project:

<http://so-med.org/news/lancement-projet-%C2%ABnama%C2%BB-dappui-plan-solaire-tunisien>

<http://www.leconomistemaghrebin.com/2014/12/24/tunisie-pnud-64-mdt-au-profit-du-plan-solaire-tunisien/>

http://www.spectra.com.tn/french/presse_data/132/Energie+%3A+D%C3%A9marrage+du+projet+%C2%ABNAMA%C2%BB+d%27appui+au+Plan+Solaire+Tunisien.html

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1284220994946915.1073741856.209102855792073∓type=3>

J. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters).

This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
<p>One active NGO in the fields of energy and climate change (Tunisian Association for Energy Conservation, ATME) was involved in the in the process of evaluation of the outputs of the project and invited to participate in all events (workshops, capacity building sessions, etc.) organized during the reporting period.</p> <p>In addition, specific capacity building and communication workshops targeting NGOs working on energy efficiency, renewable energies, environmental protection and sustainable development will be organized in the last quarter of 2017 in the context of the communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA (a national specialized company was hired in July 2017 to conduct the process).</p>
Indigenous Peoples
None.
Private Sector
<p>A representative of Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Handicraft (UTICA) is member of the PSC. UTICA is an umbrella organization that represents large-scale, small and medium enterprises. It has a working group devoted to energy in industry and commerce. In addition, representatives from the private sector are involved in the process of evaluation of all the outputs of the project and were invited to participate in the workshops and other events organized in the reporting period.</p> <p>In this context, the general manager of Enerciel, in his capacity as owner of the Gabes 24 MW wind farm baseline project, actively participated in many events organized by the project during the reporting period.</p>
GEF Small Grants Programme
No partnership was developed with the GEF SGP during the reporting period. It is noteworthy to mention that the programme was on hold since more than a year waiting for the recruitment of the new national coordinator. This latter started working on GEF SGP in Tunisia only 1st of July 2017.
Other Partners
Considering that GIZ is among the important international development actors involved in supporting the Government of Tunisia on priorities regarding renewable energies, energy efficiency and climate change mitigation, the project started collaborating with GIZ on these priorities for better synergy and coordination and to avoid duplication.

In addition, the project is maintaining a regular debate with the main international development partners in Tunisia, namely KfW, GIZ, AFD, WB and EU to ensure maximum synergies of actions and avoid duplication of work in supporting national partners to promote energy efficiency, renewable energies and GHG mitigation actions.

K. Grievances

Environmental or Social Grievance

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period. It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail. If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions. If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below. The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?
How would you rate the significance of the grievance?
Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.
Since no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period, the following questions were not answered.

L. 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.