



2018
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 (Tunisia)
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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>

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Mr. Saliou Toure (saliou.toure@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Zora Urlandova (zora.urlandova@undp.org)
Project Manager	Mr. Mohamed Aymen Khaldi (mohamedaymen.khaldi@undp.org)
CO Focal Point	Ms. Jihene Touil (jihene.touil@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Sabria Bnoui (sabria.bnoui@mineat.gov.tn)
Project Implementing Partner	Rym Sahli (rymsahli@anme.nat.tn)
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

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

C. Development Progress

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 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
A NAMA developed for the TSP	No NAMA for the energy sector	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A NAMA developed for the TSP and submitted for registration with the UNFCCC NAMA Registry	The 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.	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%.
Quantity of renewable electricity generated by on-grid baseline projects (MWh/year)	No MRV system for monitoring GHG emission reductions in the energy sector	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	16.9 GWh/yr is generated by 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur; and 86.4 GWh/yr is generated by 24 MW wind farm at	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	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.

			Gabes	<p>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 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</p>	<p>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.</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). However, no bids for the wind was received by November 2017.</p> <p>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</p>
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				<p>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 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>	<p>per project).</p> <p>The government gave 10 projects with a total capacity of 64 MW on 30 of April 2018 and launched 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).</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)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Emissions reductions: Total direct emission reductions of 218,900 tonnes CO2e between 2016 and 2019	<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</p>	<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 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</p>

				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).	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 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 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of committees established and operational	No high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee is established	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.	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

					<p>Tunisian delegation at COP23;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Energy sector system dynamics model developed and implemented	No cross-sectoral modelling tool exists to investigate the sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) dividends of the energy sector	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A system dynamics model is developed and implemented for the energy sector	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	<p>The technical progress in this activity is around 65%.</p> <p>The setup of the information system (system dynamics model , called MED PRO) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends (economic, social and</p>

				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.	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.
Number of policy and financial de-risking instruments designed using DREI analysis and implemented	No methodology is used to quantify risks that hinder investments in RE, and to develop policy and financial de-risking instruments to promote large-scale private investments.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 4 policy and financial de-risking instruments have been developed using DREI analysis based on work initiated in the development of the project document	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 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 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 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of national guidelines	Guidelines and SD criteria exist for CDM projects but not for NAMAs	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A set of guidelines and design criteria is developed for all NAMAs by the end of Year 1; a set of social and environmental safeguard guidelines is developed for all utility-scale RE by the middle of Year 2 based on international standards	<p>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.</p> <p>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 dynamics model or equivalent) to monitor and evaluate the sustainable development dividends of energy transition and climate change mitigation policies in Tunisia.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>

					/ 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	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A grid code is approved by stakeholders and made publicly available by the end of Year 2	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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</p>

				identified needs must be integrated by September 2017 in the technical and financial components of the TSP NAMA.	renewable electricity. The identified needs have been integrated in the technical and financial components of the TSP NAMA.
Number of regulations	PPPs for developing RE projects do not exist	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Modalities for PPPs are established in regulations, and the establishment of an IER is supported	<p>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 regulations, the project is developing the regulatory component and the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA taking into account the quite</p>	<p>Modalities for PPPs were established on 27 November 2015 with a by-law on contracts for PPPs. Additionally, on 14 October 2016, a Government Decree (n°2016-1185) on the modalities of work and the assignment of "The General Authority of the PPP" under the control of the Presidency was enacted.</p> <p>Although the project was not directly involved of these regulations, the project developed the regulatory component and the financial instruments of the TSP NAMA taking into account the quite important opportunities to the private sector which offer the new PPP's modalities.</p> <p>Also, the project supported the 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</p>

				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.	concession of power generation plants from renewable energy from 200 MW to 1000MW (500 MW of PV capacity and 500 MW of wind), and launched 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 promoters. Those measurement will help defining the best sites that could be chosen later by private sector to implement wind power electricity projects.
Number of financial instruments to capitalise the Energy Transition Fund	No grid code for RES is available publicly to project developers	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The ETF is supported with at least 3 new financial instruments	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). 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	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

				<p>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 decree) before the end of July 2017.</p>	<p>operationalization of the ETF, in particular its financial instruments other than subsidies (credits, equity participation, reimbursable grants). This support will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sizing of the ETF on the basis of the update of an action plan for the period 2019-2025; - 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;
-	No energy regulator exists	<i>(not set or not</i>	-	By the new governmental decree	Based on recommendation of the

	in Tunisia'	<i>applicable)</i>		<p>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>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This mission will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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					<p>regulatory framework specific to a regulatory mechanism" in order to propose a regulatory mechanism governing the entire electricity sector, including renewable energies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing an explanatory statement: • Organization of an exchange visit for the sensitization of the decision makers: <p>It is expected that the activity will start in July 2018.</p>
-	<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>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	-	<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>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

-	No social and environmental safeguards are required under current legislation for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	-	<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 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.
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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 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Emission reductions from grid-connected wind and PV power	Baseline projects implemented with identified deficiencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	8,954 tCO ₂ e/year from 10 MW PV plant at Tozeur (35,815 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019)	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise (consortium between “Barlovento” as the international RE engineering company and “Comete Engineering” as the national</p>	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (STEG) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of</p>

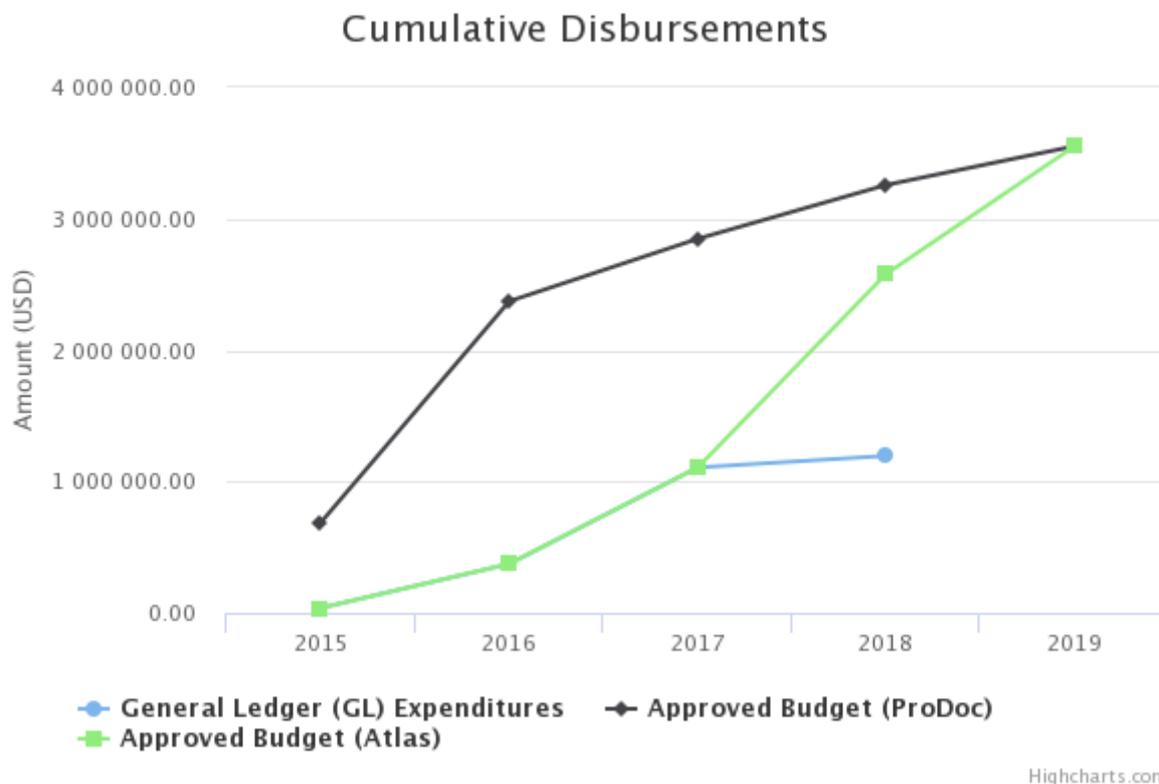
				<p>company) to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (STEG) for identifying, purchasing, and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the Tozeur 10 MW PV baseline project in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>equipment for improving the performance of the Tozeur 10 MW PV baseline project in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>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.</p>
Number of households benefiting from electricity generated by wind and PV plants (households/year)	No MRV protocol / system for TSP NAMA	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	45,775 tCO ₂ e/year from 24 MW PV plant at Gabes (183,100 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019)	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise (consortium between "Barlovento" as the international RE engineering company and "Comete</p>	<p>Progress towards the achievement of the target:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise to provide support and technical assistance services to the public electricity utility (STEG) for identifying, purchasing,</p>

				<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>and monitoring of installation of equipment for improving the performance of the Tozeur 10 MW PV baseline project in terms of renewable electricity and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Also, In the frame of the action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy</p>
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					<p>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 launched in 25 of May 2018 a pre-qualification call for applications Potential promoters.</p> <p>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 promoters 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.</p>
-	-	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Number of households benefiting from renewable energy by end of project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11,544 from PV; - 50,016 from wind 	<p>The achievement of this target still highly linked to the achievement of the two previous targets.</p> <p>Progress towards the achievement of the target:</p> <p>In June 2017, the project succeeded the approval of the hiring of an international and national specialized expertise</p>	<p>The achievement of this target still highly linked to the achievement of the two previous targets</p>

				<p>(consortium between “Barlovento” as the international RE engineering company and “Comete 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):	33.64%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	36.69%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	1,195,295.37

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	Aug 8, 2018
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Jun 6, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Jan 6, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)
2017-11-09
2018-02-02

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Regulatory	<p>Risks related to vagueness in texts, texts that are unfavorable for private investment, conditions for withdrawing authorizations, lack of independent regulators, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going support (via a national expertise) to ANME in updating and 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. - Developed public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology. - On-going communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments.
Financial	<p>Risks related to investments, pricing, exchange rates, exchange rate, inflation, tax changes, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAMA TSP designed to access to climate finance mechanisms, namely the Green Climate Fund. - Developed public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology. <p>On-going building capacities activities (targeting involved institutions) on carbon finance mechanisms and DREI-methodology.</p> <p>On-going communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments.</p>
Operational	<p>Risks related to Low human resources deployed by the partner, DG ANME, by its responsibilities, can not have the necessary time to ensure its DNP functions, administrative burden for signature of Faces (Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures), weak coordination between the partner and the institutions represented at the PSC,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Junior expert hired to provide 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.

Organizational	<p>Risks related to lack of visibility on institutional arrangements to ensure adequate governance of the PST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional component of the TSP NAMA developed. - Developed public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology. - Ongoing communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting mainly policymakers, private and public investors and parliaments
Political	<p>Risks related to stability, security, visibility, good governance, corruption, change of objectives of the TSP.</p> <p>Developed public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology.</p> <p>On-going support (via a national expertise) to ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk,</p>

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

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.

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). However, The MTR mission had some delay due to long concertation process with stakeholders and the necessity to take in consideration the recommendation of the acceleration Plan of the implementation of renewable energy project, adopted by a ministerial council in March 2018. The expert submitted the Final MTR report in June 2018 and a steering committee to present the recommendation is planned for September 2018 due to availability of the national partners before that date.

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.

(not set or not applicable)

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.

(not set or not applicable)

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 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 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 2017 and 2018, (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>The project supported, technically and financially, the organization of a high-level conference held in December 2017 by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energies on how to accelerate renewable energy take-up in Tunisia. The project also supported the elaboration of an accelerating action plan for renewables that was adopted in a inter-ministerial meeting in March 2018.</p> <p>In the frame of the action plan, a number of new activities have been initiated in consultation with the PSC, notably (i) support to restructuring ANME to enable ANME to better support the large-scale renewable energy investments needed under the TSP and (ii) support to a new electricity sector regulator Both reflect the recommendations stemming from the conference.(iii) support in restructuring the ANME to better support the large scale renewable energy investments needed for the TSP, (iv) support (via a national expertise) to ANME in the establishment and operationalization of a help desk (v) Support to the Task Force to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the action plan to accelerate the implementation of the TSP and coordination with the TFPs involved in projects / programs that are part of the transition Tunisia.</p> <p>Also, The project supported the organization of a high-level conference held in April 2018 by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energies on the acceleration of the energy efficiency programmes. Support is ongoing to elaborate a draft of an action plan on the acceleration of the energy efficiency programmes that will also be discussed in an inter-ministerial meeting.</p> <p>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 2018 are on the way to be achieved by the end of the project.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	All project outcomes are on the track even the outcome 3 that experienced important delay since the beginning of the project. The project succeeded to make an important progress especially with the finalization of the NAMA for	

TSP and with the important advocacy effort with high level decision makers at the level of the ministry of energy, mines and renewable energy. Indeed, technical and financial support was provided by the project to the acceleration of the renewables targets by 2020 and 2030 through the elaboration of an accelerating action plan for renewables that was adopted in a inter-ministerial meeting in March 2018. The project also supported the acceleration of the energy efficiency programmes through a draft action plan that will also be discussed in an inter-ministerial meeting. All this advocacy efforts led to very important decisions that will lead to crucial reforms in the sectors like the establishment of the independent regulator or the restructuring of ANME and the establishment of a help desk to deal with large scale renewable development.

The project is also contributing to the acceleration of the private sector concession projects of 1000 MW with specific support to measure wind potential in key high potential sites in Tunisia. Those measurement will help defining the best sites that could be chosen later by private sector to implement wind power electricity projects in the framework of the concession call for bid planned for October 2018.

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.

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 will contribute to the definition of the socio-economic scenarios and energy scenarios and selection of the macroeconomic model. The second phase will be the elaboration of the study itself in a very consultative way, which a key output for Tunisia to submit before end of 2020 as per the Paris Agreement requirements.

The project contributes also to identify new opportunities in support to UNDP CO. Indeed, two important potential opportunities linked to sustainable energy are worthy to mention:

- Supporting partially a new structural project in the south of Tunisia to develop new zone leaning on sustainable energy as driver;
- Supporting the acceleration of the SDG 7 and linkages with other SDGs.

Taking more initiatives and adapting to the national context that is evolving rapidly and ensure synergies and coordination with many bilateral and multilateral stakeholders will help the project maximizing the impact of its intervention. The project is asked to work more with decision makers and parliamentarians as it was planned but not yet implemented.

MTR took place and helped the project strengthening its positioning. New strategic area of intervention that was identified during MTR mission and after consultation with national partners. For example, the support to local level in terms of pilot action on how to decline national priorities and strategies to local level. Tozeur was mentioned as priority governorate that could be supported by the project through a local energy transition strategy and action plan.

In terms of implementation, the project is managed efficiently but still the

	<p>delivery is very low since the beginning of the project (for example in 2018, the delivery did not achieve 10% by June). The project should take into consideration MTR recommendations regarding accelerating delivery and results achievement and prepare management answer to can do the follow up. The project unit must be more proactive and bring concrete solutions and suggestions to move forward project implementation. Axis to strengthen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring risks and be proactive especially in a very dynamic and changing context; - Networking and partnership development to continue positioning the project especially after the excellent work done on accelerating the RE and EE programmes; - Working on south-south cooperation and concretize the initiative on MEDENER and the joint support with AfDB. - Communication on the project achievements, especially with the recruitment of a communication officer for the environment and energy portfolio that will bring support to the project - Timely activities implementation that improve delivery of the project and avoid a lot of amendment to contracts and delays in the implementation; 	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>All project outcomes are on the track even the outcome 3 that experienced important delay since the beginning of the project. The project succeeded to make an important progress especially with the finalization of the NAMA for TSP and with the important advocacy effort with high level decision makers at the level of the ministry of energy, mines and renewable energy. Indeed, technical and financial support was provided by the project to the acceleration of the renewables targets by 2020 and 2030 through the elaboration of an accelerating action plan for renewables that was adopted in a inter-ministerial meeting in March 2018. The project also supported the acceleration of the energy efficiency programmes through a draft action plan that will also be discussed in an inter-ministerial meeting. All this advocacy efforts led to very important decisions that will lead to crucial reforms in the sectors like the establishment of the independent regulator or the restructuring of ANME and the establishment of a help desk to deal with large scale renewable development.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective	2018 Implementation Progress

	Progress Rating	Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	

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. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis 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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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 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 2018.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
No
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

I. 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. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

SESP: <i>not available</i>
1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
2) 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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
Since no environmental risks was addressed this reporting period, the following questions were not answered.

J. Communicating Impact

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 through 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 implementation 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.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)

The most significant change that the project has helped to achieve this reporting period is the organization is the policy and technical support to accelerate renewable energy objectives in Tunisia. An action plan for the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects in Tunisia was adopted by a ministerial council in March 2018 and among the key reforms adopted is the important increase of 800 MW for the capacity to install by 2020 in Tunisia to reach 1800 MW. The second conference held in April 2018 by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energies on how to accelerate the implementation of energy efficiency programmes. The project is currently providing technical support to the elaboration of an acceleration plan of the energy efficiency programmes.

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)

In support of South-South and the triangular cooperation initiatives, the project provided a direct financial and technical support and contributed to the official launch of setting up the African Association of Institutions in charge of Energy Control (AFRENER). AFRENER is to be considered, according to its status, as an African platform for cooperation and mobilization of funding and capacity-building programs on all issues related to the energy transition. During the present reporting period 7 countries (Senegal/Tunisia/ Mauritania / Ivory Coast / Djibouti and Burkina Faso)already joined AFRENER , 4 more countries are to join the association soon. The setting up of "AFRENER" was finalized during the event "ENERSOL 2017 that was supported by the project. 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. UNDP is discussing collaboration with AfDB to can accelerate the support and enhance the south-south cooperation between the network of African countries already committed to this initiative.

Project Links and Social Media

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.

- 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 expo conference ENERSOL 2017:

https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1548804165207781&id=1273747936046740

https://www.facebook.com/pg/PNUD.Tunsie/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1444091072293239

<https://www.facebook.com/Agence.Nationale.pourla.Maitrise.delenergie/videos/1562460513820143/>

National television, 20H News:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pA5ZE3cNlPk>

Links to media coverage of conference on the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy projects:

National television, 20H News:

Lien: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwY5dZ1NPNg>

TAP

<https://www.tap.info.tn/ar/%D9%88%D9%8A%D8%A8-%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%AA-%D8%A5%D9%82%D8%AA%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%AF-Portal-Economy/9634356-%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%86%D8%B3-%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%85-%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A9-%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%B9>

Radio:

- National Radio

<http://www.radiotunisienne.tn/2017/12/06/%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%86%D8%B3-%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%85-%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A9-%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%AF%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%BA/>

- Express FM

<http://www.radioexpressfm.com/lire/2018-l-annee-des-energies-renouvelables-en-tunisie-3838>

- Leaders

<http://www.leaders.com.tn/article/23614-le-chef-du-gouvernement-et-dix-ministres-pour-accelerer-les-projets-d-energies-renouvelables>

- Business News

<http://www.businessnews.com.tn/khaled-kaddour--la-tunisie-produit-50-de-lenergie-quelle-consomme,534,76459,3>

Links to media coverage of conference to scaling up energy efficiency programs:

National television, 20H News:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lutlKfttra8>

TAP

<https://www.tap.info.tn/fr/Portail-Economie/10038544-plus-de-300> Radio:

- National Radio

<http://www.radionationale.tn/%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%82-%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B7%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AD%D9%88%D9%84-%D8%AA%D8%B3%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B9>

Express FM

- <https://www.facebook.com/RadioExpressFm/videos/1919961971348472/?q=%20express%20fm%20diego>

- Leaders

<http://www.leaders.com.tn/article/24443-energie-reformes-pme-et-bientot-developpement-regional-bruxelles-et-la-haye-youssef-chahed-en-mode-road-show>

K. 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, the project co organized with the Tunisian Association for Energy Conservation, ATME, a high-level workshop to discuss the role of the Tunisian solar plan in strengthening energy security in Tunisia.</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 all key 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, however, both GEF SGP and NAMA TSP project ensured to share information on priorities and possible collaboration in linkages with energy conservation matters
Other Partners
<p>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.</p> <p>In addition, the project is maintaining a regular debate with the main international development</p>

partners in Tunisia, namely KfW, GIZ, AFD, AFDB, 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. This coordination effort is being done under the coordination mechanism established by GIZ called BATTERIE as group for donors and TFP. UNDP is a key player in this group and hosted many meetings since it was in place.

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.