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des peuples
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INCEPTION REPORT

NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan

UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project

September 2015

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Tunisian Solar Plan (TSP), originally formulated in 2009 and revised in 2012, is Tunisia's official long-term plan for attracting renewable energy investment in the electricity sector. The TSP seeks to achieve a renewable energy penetration target of 30% of the electricity generation by 2030. In terms of total installed capacity, the TSP's targets are 1,755 MW (wind energy), 1,510 (solar PV) and 460 MW (CSP).

The objective of the UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project is to support the Government of Tunisia in the development and implementation of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in the energy sector, namely a NAMA for the TSP to achieve the required transformation in the electricity mix to attain the 2030's TSP target. The project will contribute to the achievement of the country's attainment of its voluntary targets in the energy sector, with expected direct emission reductions of 218,900 tonnes of CO₂e during the project lifetime (2015-2019) and additional indirect emission reductions of 5.34 million tCO₂e. The TSP NAMA will also generate national benefits related to green growth, energy security and job creation.

The project is designed to support both the design and implementation of the NAMA in the energy sector, applying relevant NAMA methodologies and guidance for identifying and designing technology-specific NAMA action plans, and piloting the implementation of the NAMA activities around two baseline projects – a 10 MW public sector PV plant and a 24 MW private sector wind farm. The project will develop a standardised baseline for the electricity sector, including the development of an MRV system. A territorial performance-based mechanism (TPBM) will be designed to achieve penetration of wind, PV and CSP across Tunisia based on several criteria, including renewable energy resource potential, grid coverage and stability, CO₂ emission reductions and sustainable development dividends, with an emphasis on job creation and poverty alleviation in the (sub-national) regions (or governorates). In order to catalyse the necessary levels of financing to implement the TSP NAMA, the Energy Transition Fund (ETF) will be supported to increase its means of capitalisation, and the fund will be linked to the *Measurement, Reporting, and Verification* (MRV) system to catalyse climate financing.

The project is structured in three components:

1. Component 1: The enabling framework and methodologies are established to support the design and implementation of the TSP NAMA;
2. Component 2: Architecture for NAMA development is established; and
3. Component 3: Design and implementation of an energy sector NAMA to demonstrate the transformational role of the TSP to reduce emissions.

The key focus of the project is to capacitate Tunisia to implement the TSP to its full potential. A project-based, stand-alone approach, though useful, is not sufficient to achieve this ambitious target. The project will, instead, support the implementation of the TSP through a coherent NAMA that will contain three technology action plans (including investment plans and technology-specific de-risking instruments and incentives. It will put in place the institutional and policy frameworks necessary to coordinate and support the up-scaling of renewable electricity in Tunisia (component 1), as well as developing an architecture for developing the TSP NAMA (component 2). Besides these two technical assistance components, the project also encompasses an investment component (component 3) to support two baseline investment projects to enhance their mitigation potential and to be framed as within the TSP NAMA. GEF financing will be used incrementally to create the appropriate institutional, policy and capacity environment in which the identified (and enhanced) baseline projects can be embedded, thereby enhancing their probability of successful implementation; establishing the framework for a programmatic approach to the TSP NAMA; and supporting the pre-conditions for replication in Tunisia and in the broader MENA region.

The *Project Results Framework*, which encompasses indicators, baseline, targets, sources of verification and risks & assumptions associated with these components, was detailed during project formulation and inscribed in the project document. In addition, the total budget and work plan were detailed by component.

II. PURPOSE OF THE INCEPTION REPORT

In conformity with the *Monitoring Framework and Evaluation* activities detailed in the project document, the purpose of the present inception workshop report is to serve as a key reference document and as a way to formalise various agreements and plans agreed on during the inception workshop.

As stated in the project document, the inception workshop should address a number of key issues including:

1. Assisting all partners to fully understand their roles and responsibilities in the project context and take ownership of the process. Discuss the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) vis-à-vis the Project management Unit (PMU). Discuss the roles, functions and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for the PSC and project staff will be validated.
2. Based on the validated project results logical framework, the detailed first year work plan will be finalised. This process will help review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and re-check assumptions and risks.
3. Providing a detailed overview of the reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed on and scheduled.
4. Explaining and elaborating on the financial reporting procedures and obligations, as well as arrangements for an annual audit, if required.
5. Planning and scheduling PSC meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and the meetings planned according to the milestones defined in the work plan during the first quarter of the project. The first Project Steering Committee meeting should be held within the first 6 months following the inception workshop.

III. PROJECT INCEPTION

1. Inception Phase Activities

1.1 Establishment of Project Office

Inception Phase activities for the UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed began in September 2015 with the recruitment of the project manager and the establishment the national project office. As the executing entity of the project, the National Agency for Energy Conservation (*Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Énergie*, ANME) hosts the project office (in the context of ANME's in-kind contribution to the project budget). The Project Manager started right away after his hiring the organisation of the first meeting of the PSC and the Inception Workshop with stakeholders.

1.2 Inception events

While the formally-intended Inception Workshop took place on the 8th of September 2015 in Tunis in the form of a kick-off workshop with stakeholders, a preparatory meeting of the PSC preceded this workshop on the 4th of September 2015. This PSC meeting took place at ANME offices.

In addition, UNDP CO organized on 15th and 16th of September 2015 a training on UNDP procedures for project management. This training was organized for environment and energy project staff and representatives from national executing partners, including ANME. The topics covered by this training session included reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements and procedures, financial reporting procedures and obligations, arrangements for annual audit, etc.

In the meaning of this report, inception events are the Inception Workshop (8 September 2015), the 1st PSC meeting (4 September 2015) and the aforementioned training session (15-16 September 2015).

It is noteworthy to mention that regional technical adviser attended only the inception workshop with the stakeholders on 8th of September.

1.2.1 First meeting of the PSC (4 September 2015)

The PSC convened for the first time on 4 September 2015 at ANME's offices to address the following issues:

- To assist PSC members to fully understand their roles and responsibilities in the project context and take ownership of the process.
- To validate the PSC terms of reference as detailed in the project document.
- To discuss and validate the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP and the PSC vis-à-vis the PMU.
- To validate the detailed first year work plan based on the validated project results logical framework. This process will help review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and re-check assumptions and risks.
- To plan and schedule next PSC meetings.

The steering committee is comprised of representatives from the involved institutions, namely ministries in charge of energy, industry, environment, sustainable development, investments, international cooperation, finance, foreign affairs and representatives from private sector, ANME and the public electricity utility (STEG).

The director general of ANME, co-chaired the PSC meeting, in his capacity as national project director (NPD) with the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) in Tunisia.

After introductions of Mr. Harrouch on the importance of the project to support TSP operationalisation and of Mrs. Yamadjako on the PSC's key role for the timely implementation of the project and the achievement of its objectives and targets, presentations were made by Mr. Imed Fadhel, project manager on the following topics:

- Context, objectives, expected outcomes, outputs and indicators as detailed in the *Project Results Framework*.
- Project management arrangements: project management structure (PSC, PMU, etc.), overview of the PSC terms of reference as described in the project document.
- The detailed work plan and budget for the first year of the project.

Since the majority of the PSC members were involved during the phase of design of the project document, no difficulties were recorded to obtain, during the meeting, their engagement to support the timely implementation of the project, while recognizing their roles and responsibilities. In addition, no objection was made on the work plan and the budget for the first year of the project.

At the closure of the meeting, the following recommendations were adopted:

- To remind the concerned ministries and institutions to officially nominating their representatives in the PSC;
- To formalize the establishment of the PSC by a decision appointing the PSC's members and specifying PSC's roles, functions and responsibilities, decision-making modalities and organisational arrangements;
- To communicate the project document (both the original English version and its French translation) and the signed 2015's work plan to the PSC's members;
- To organise the second PSC meeting within the next two months (in November 2015) to validate the work plan and budget, to monitor progress towards the ongoing activities and to identify solutions to address their implementation difficulties.

1.2.2 Inception Workshop with stakeholders

The Inception Workshop (considered too as a kick-off workshop) was conducted on 8 September 2015 with stakeholders in Tunis. The workshop was opened by Mr. Hamdi Harrouche, director general of ANME and Mrs. Selomey Yamadjako, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) in Tunisia.

Mr. Lucas Black, Regional Team Leader and Technical Advisor, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, Mr. Imed Fadhel, Project Manager and Mr. Abdelkarim Ghezal, Director of Renewable Energies at ANME made presentations at the workshop. The main topics covered by the presentations are:

- The UNDP/GEF Renewable Energy Portfolio.
- Introduction to NAMAs.
- The TSP: legal and regulatory contexts, objectives, programming, expected impacts, required investments by technology, required measures to support TSP implementation.
- Context, objectives, expected outcomes, outputs and indicators as detailed in the *Project Results Framework*.
- Project management arrangements: project management structure (PSC, PMU, etc.), overview of the PSC terms of reference as described in the project document.
- Elements on the work plan for the first year of the project and progress towards the ongoing activities launched.

The conceptual note, agenda, list of participants and media coverage of the Inception Workshop are provided in annexes.

2. Annual Work Plan

Although the PSC took its first meeting on 4 September 2015, the annual work plan for the first year of the project (2015) was prepared following collaboration between the executing partner (ANME) and UNDP country office and signed on 23 December 2014, same date of signature ceremony of the project document.. In addition, this collaboration results in the preparation of the terms of reference for the launch of the important activity related to the hiring of international or national services Company for the design and development of the TSP NAMA.

The work plan and the activities launched under it were presented and discussed both during the first meeting of the PSC and the Inception Workshop. The adopted work plan and budget for the year one of the project differed from those mentioned in the project document.

In fact, the first year work plan as described in project document ambioned roughly 30% of progress towards the achievement of the component 3 of the project (investment component) since USD 503,000

were planned to be spent compared to a total budget of USD 1,776,634 reserved to the outcome 3 over the project's lifetime (5 years from 2015 to 2019).

The 2015's work plan and associated budget were adjusted to take into account the up-to-date situation regarding the two baseline projects (The Tozeur 10 MW PV plant and the Gabes 24 MW wind farm) to be supported under the investment component.

Indeed, the 10 MW PV plant is still not operational. This is mainly due to lengthy procurement processes 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 to date at the process of evaluation of the received offers.

Otherwise, the Gabes 24 MW wind farm project is still not operational. This situation is mainly because 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 invest in the project.

While it was not specifically identified in the project document, a recommendation to add an activity related to the communication on the TSP and the TSP NAMA was integrated in the revised work plan for the first year of project's implementation.

Therefore, the 2015's updated work plan (attached in the annexes to this report) and associated budget were elaborated to fully consider this situation. To do so, under outcome 3 was included only an activity related to the hiring of international or national expertise to support the identification of equipment for improving the performance of the baseline projects.

2.1 Rationale, scope, incremental reasoning and initial activities

During the project preparation phase, the Government of Tunisia and UNDP (as well as other stakeholders) reaffirmed the approach adopted and agreed that the project would be more effective by adopting a sectoral approach covering the entire TSP.

The project is designed in two broad elements: (1) technical assistance – to establish the enabling architecture for a TSP NAMA that will require cross-sectoral coordination. This element of the project will also implement targeted public policy de-risking instruments to remove barriers that exist in the baseline, as well as financial de-risking instruments to transfer risks to the public sector. The reduction of risks and the creation of an enabling environment will reduce the cost of financing for renewable energies (RE) technologies, hence making electricity generation from RES more competitive, and ultimately increasing investments in RES in the power sector; and (2) investment – the NAMA architecture will be tested by supporting two baseline projects (one public-sector PV project, and one private-sector wind project).

Regarding the incremental reasoning and as stated in the project document, the project's primary added-value is to transform Tunisia's voluntary energy sector mitigation targets set out in the TSP into a structured, feasible and implementable NAMA. This effort will build upon the country's existing NAMA design activities and programmes.

GEF funds will be used to support activities that will not take place in the baseline and yet which will substantially enhance the prospects of both the baseline projects and future projects that all fall under the TSP NAMA. From this perspective, the incremental contribution of the GEF will be significant for scaling-up mitigation actions through the TSP NAMA. By the end of the project, it is expected that:

- The Government will develop, adopt or enhance the legal and regulatory frameworks that will be conducive for private-sector investment in grid-connected renewable electricity.
- Institutional mechanisms will be established to provide high-level political support and coordination for the implementation of the TSP through NAMAs. The institutional structure to provide quality assurance for NAMAs will be established.
- National institutions will have developed in-house skills to carry out dynamic, long-term integrated energy planning to inform the low-carbon development of Tunisia; to compare the relative merits of financial instruments to promote renewable energies under the TSP; and to formulate NAMAs to channel international climate finance to support the implementation of the TSP.
- The optimum mix of public policy de-risking and financial de-risking instruments to achieve the objectives of the TSP in a NAMA will be identified, and a road map developed for guiding targeted and coordinated interventions by different stakeholders in the renewable electricity sector.
- The two baseline projects will demonstrate improved performance in terms of clean electricity output that is compatible with grid stability and the utilisation of technologies that can be adopted by future renewable energy generation projects.
- An MRV system will be designed to provide quality assurance on GHG emission reductions accruing from the TSP NAMA.
- The Energy Transition Fund (ETF) will be supported to be able to attract financing from a larger spectrum of sources (e.g. multilateral, bilateral, public, private, climate finance, carbon tax, etc.), and to operate different RE financing modalities (e.g. public equity financing, green credit lines, concessional loans, etc.).

The enabling conditions created by the project will have the long-term impact of catalysing private investment to implement the TSP that promises to reduce a cumulative amount of 53 MtCO₂ (32.5 MtCO₂ related to RES) between 2013 and 2030.

The main elements of the rationale, scope and incremental reasoning of the project were presented and discussed at the first meeting of the PSC and at the Inception workshop. These rationale, scope and incremental reasoning could be considered as validated by all involved stakeholders since no objection was raised on their relevance during the PSC meeting and the Inception Workshop.

While the project start recorded significant delay because of the late hiring of the project manager and assistant, many activities which can be assimilated to initial activities were conducted since late 2014 and early 2015, namely:

- The elaboration and signature of the 2015's work plan on 23 December 2014;
- The formal nomination of the National Project Director and the National Project Coordinator on 15 April 2015;
- The launch, for the first time in July 2015, of the tender for the hiring of an international or national service provider to carry out the activity related to the design and the development of the TSP NAMA;
- The launch (by the national executing partner), for the first time in May 2015, of the tender for the hiring of international and national expertise to conduct a process of capacity

building of PSC members and other representatives of involved institutions, which should result in the establishment of a high-level TSP NAMA committee.

2.2 Revised Work Plan

The activities planned to take place in the first year are outlined in the 2015's revised work plan (attached to this report). In addition, the estimated costs associated to these activities and the total budget are included in this revised work plan.

As stated previously in this report, the 2015's work plan and associated budget were adjusted to take into account the up-to-date situation regarding the two baseline projects (The Tozeur 10 MW PV plant and the Gabes 24 MW wind farm) to be supported under the investment component.

The main activities (per outcome) inscribed in the 2015's revised and validated work plan are the following:

Component 1: The enabling framework and methodologies are established to support the design and implementation of the TSP NAMA:

- Hiring of consultants to support the establishment of the high-level TSP NAMA Committee;
- Recruitment of a services company to put in place a model (*System dynamics model* or equivalent) to monitor and evaluate sustainable development (SD) dividends of the TSP and the SD indicators related to the energy sector;
- Recruitment of a services company to put in place a model (based on DREI methodology or equivalent) to evaluate risks related to investments in renewable energies to produce electricity.

Component 2: Architecture for NAMA development is established:

- Hiring of a services company to identify SD criteria for NAMAs, in particular the TSP NAMA;
- Hiring of a services company to design and develop the TSP NAMA;
- Organisation of an international workshop on energy sector's NAMAs;
- Hiring of a specialised company for design and publication of communication products on the project.

Component 3: Architecture for NAMA development is established:

- Hiring of international or national expertise to support the identification of equipment for improving the performance of the baseline projects

3. Approach for Project Implementation

On Sustainability:

The main barrier to sustainability of the TSP is the ability to attract sufficient private-sector and international funding. The methodological and evidence-based approach promoted by the UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project, complemented by the establishment of necessary institutional and enabling conditions, will be instrumental in leveraging private and international funding to support the implementation of the TSP.

Further, the project originates from the Government of Tunisia's willingness to establish long-term climate change mitigation targets, placing it in a stable policy context that strongly favours its sustainable development.

On Replicability:

The project is designed to establish a sustainable framework for energy sector NAMA design and implementation. This is intended to trigger the process of implementing NAMA activities in the country and to foster the replication of such activities. The project can expect replication at the following three levels:

Baseline project implementation: The project will facilitate the successful implementation of two baseline projects that form part of the TSP NAMA. These TSP NAMA projects will have a lifespan that extends beyond the duration of the UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project, and these projects will have catalytic effects as first-of-their-kind in Tunisia. A significant proportion (~53%) of the GEF funding will be allocated as incremental investment in the two baseline projects in order to enhance their performance in terms of clean electricity output that is compatible with grid stability.

Additional TSP NAMA projects: By developing three technology-specific action plans (TAPs), including investment plans, and by developing an optimal combination of cost-effective policy and financial de-risking instruments, it is expected that the private investments will be catalysed effectively to implement the TSP beyond the lifetime of the project. Further, the project will work to identify potential sources of financing to capitalise the restructured ETF to ensure sustainable financing for the TSP NAMA and for future mitigation initiatives.

Definition of new NAMAs in the energy sector: The project aims to develop a NAMA planning framework that allows for the development of new NAMA activities in the energy sector. The voluntary targets established by the Government of Tunisia for the energy sector are ambitious and require significant changes within the sector to be achieved.

On partnership with other energy sector NAMA-related initiatives:

Exploratory and preliminary design work for future NAMAs has been undertaken in various sectors in Tunisia, including the cement industry, buildings, and energy sectors. These initiatives have been funded by the German Federal Ministry in charge of the Environment (BMU), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (implemented by the German Agency GIZ) and UNDP.

The main initiative is related to the GIZ-led, ANME-implemented project entitled Development of the concept of a mechanism for mitigation in the cement industry.

Recognizing the important potential of synergies and common activities that can be developed with the GIZ-led project, the TSP NAMA project will engage a dialogue process based on regular meetings with GIZ staff in charge of this project to explore further opportunities of collaboration, namely the organisation of events on matters of common interest.

The main elements of the approach for project implementation as detailed in the project document were presented during the first PSC meeting and the Inception Workshop. This approach is to be considered as validated by the involved stakeholders since no-objection was raised on it during the PSC meeting and the Inception Workshop.

4. Budget

The budget amount associated to the first year's (2015's) revised work plan was presented and validated during the first meeting of the PSC. Elements on this budget were also introduced at the Inception Workshop.

The adjustments introduced to the original first year's budget (as detailed in the project document) are detailed in following table:

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Revised Amount Year 1 (USD)
OUTCOME 1: The enabling conditions, methodologies and tools are developed for de-risking the national policy environment for implementing the Tunisian Solar plan.	71200	International Consultants	15,000	15,000
	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	0
	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	16,500	16,500
	72100	Contractual Services - Company	0	35,000
	72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000	10,000
	71600	Travel	1,500	0
	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000	0
	75 700	Training, Workshops and Confer	2,000	3,500
		Total outcome 1	60,000	80,000
OUTCOME 2: A coherent climate finance framework is established for the development of NAMAs to catalyse the transformational capacity of the TSP to generate large emission reductions.	71200	International Consultants	20,000	0
	71300	Local Consultants	20,000	0
	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	0	0
	72100	Contractual Services - Company	0	60,000
	71600	Travel	10,000	10,000
	72200	Equipment and Furniture	12,000	5,000
	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	10,000
	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	15,000	35,000
		Total outcome 2	87,000	120,000
OUTCOME 3: The TSP NAMA is operationalised by demonstrating proof-of-concept RE projects with quantified GHG emission reductions.	71200	International Consultants	10,000	10,000
	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	10,000
	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	0	0
	71600	Travel	3,000	3,000
	72200	Equipment and Furniture	480,000	0
			Total outcome 3	503,000
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	24,338	24,338
	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	5,000
	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000	5,000
	74100	Professional Services	3,500	0
		Total project management	37,838	34,338
		PROJECT TOTAL (GEF)	687,838	257,338

The 2015's revised budget was presented and discussed during the first PSC meeting and elements of this budget were presented at the Inception Workshop. The budget is be considered as validated by the involved stakeholders since no-objection was raised on it during the PSC meeting and the Inception Workshop.

5. Project Results Framework

The following matrix of the objective, outcomes, indicators, baselines targets, sources of verification, and risks & assumptions was detailed as follows in the project document:

Objective / outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and assumptions
Objective: To transform Tunisia's energy sector for achieving large-scale emission reductions through the deployment of a TSP NAMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A NAMA developed for the TSP - Quantity of renewable electricity generated by on-grid baseline projects (MWh/year) - Quantity of direct GHG emissions resulting from the baseline projects and TSP NAMA (tCO₂/year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No NAMA for the energy sector - No MRV system for monitoring GHG emission reductions in the energy sector - 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A NAMA developed for the TSP and submitted for registration with the UNFCCC NAMA Registry - 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 - Emissions reductions: Total direct emission reductions of 218,900 tonnes CO₂e between 2016 and 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports (Quarterly, Annual, PIR, MTE, TE) - Minutes of PSC - UNFCCC NAMA Registry - Energy sector GHG inventory report (First BUR and National Inventory Reports) - MRV mechanism or technology-specific MRV mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GoT of Tunisia maintains its commitment to its voluntary GHG abatement initiatives through NAMAs, especially in the energy sector - Detailed sectoral inventory is established and operational in collaboration with GIZ - MRV mechanism(s) developed in collaboration with the PMR initiative - Implementation barriers (regulatory, financial, technical, technological) have been reduced or overcome
- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of committees established and operational - Energy sector system dynamics model developed and implemented - Number of policy and financial de-risking instruments designed using DREI analysis and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee - No cross-sectoral modelling tool exists to investigate the sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) dividends of the energy sector - No methodology is used to quantify risks that hinder investments in RE, and to develop policy and financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A high-level Inter-Ministerial TSP NAMA Committee is established - A system dynamics model is developed and implemented for the energy sector - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports (Quarterly, Annual, PIR, MTE, TE) - Reports on SDM for energy sector - DREI reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Tunisia maintains its commitment to its voluntary GHG abatement initiatives through NAMAs, especially in the energy sector - Continued commitment of the GoT to use an evidence-based approach to advocate for the sustainable development benefits of the TSP NAMA

		de-risking instruments to promote large-scale private investments.			
- 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.	- Number of national guidelines - Number of technical codes - Number of regulations - Number of financial instruments to capitalise the Energy Transition Fund	- Guidelines and SD criteria exist for CDM projects but not for NAMAs - Low institutional capacity of MELPSD to act as the coordinating body and quality assurer for NAMAs in Tunisia - PPPs for developing RE projects do not exist - No grid code for RES is available publicly to project developers - No energy regulator exists in Tunisia' - 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 - No social and environmental safeguards are required under current legislation for projects with installed capacity below 300 MW	- 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 grid code is approved by stakeholders and made publicly available by the end of Year 2 - Modalities for PPPs are established in regulations, and the establishment of an IER is supported - The ETF is supported with at least 3 new financial instruments	- Report on standardised baseline tool development and user manual - Project reports (Quarterly, Annual, PIR, MTE, TE) - Minutes of PSC - Legislation/decrees proclaimed - Grid code - IER charter or similar foundational document - 3 TSP NAMA technology action plans - Report detailing the design and establishment of the territorial performance-based mechanism - Report on the design and operationalisation of the environmental and social safeguard guidelines - Lessons-learned report	- GoT maintains its commitment to monitor, report and verify its voluntary NAMA initiatives - GoT supports the facilitation of private-sector investment in the energy sector - Institutional support of STEG is obtained - GoT support for the establishment and operationalisation of an IER - ANME maintains its commitment to restructure the ETF - GoT maintains its commitment to the sustainable development of Regions through the TSP NAMA
- Outcome 3: The TSP is operationalised	- Emission reductions from grid-connected	- Baseline projects implemented	- 8,954 tCO2e/year from 10 MW	- Project reports (Annual, PIR,	- Baseline projects do not suffer major

by demonstrating a proof-of-concept energy NAMA with quantified GHG emission reductions.	wind and PV power - - Number of households benefiting from electricity generated by wind and PV plants (households / year).	with identified deficiencies - No MRV protocol / system for TSP NAMA	PV plant at Tozeur (35,815 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019) - 45,775 tCO ₂ e/year from 24 MW PV plant at Gabes (183,100 tCO ₂ e between 2016 and 2019) - Number of households benefiting from renewable energy by end of project: - 11,544 from PV; - 50,016 from wind	MTE, TE) and minutes of PSC	alterations in scope or financing - Grid-connected, utility-scale private sector projects are supported through forthcoming RE Law - Standardised baseline for national grid has been developed - National MRV system is in place
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The *Project Results Framework* (PRF) was presented and discussed during the first PSC meeting and elements of this PRF were presented at the Inception Workshop. The PRF can be considered as validated by the involved stakeholders since no-objection was raised on it during the PSC meeting and the Inception Workshop.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Execution Modality

This Project Document is the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Tunisia and the UNDP, signed by the parties on 25 April 1987. The project will be nationally implemented (NIM) by ANME for the Government of Tunisia. UNDP will be accountable for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project goals, in accordance with the approved work plan. The implementing agency, ANME, has to assign a senior officer as a Project Director to: i) coordinate the project activities with the activities of other Government entities; and ii) certify that the expenditures are in line with the approved budgets and work-plans.

Mr. Hamdi Harrouch, director general of ANME has appointed himself as the National Project Director.

In addition, and according to provisions of the signed *Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the Government for the provision of support services under project "NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan"*, UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution (ANME), the following support services for the activities of the project:

- a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
- b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;
- c) Procurement of goods and services;
- d) Financial support services.

6.2 Project Oversight, Policy and Technical Guidance

6.2.1 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

As stated in the project document, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been established at the inception of the project to monitor project progress, to guide project implementation and to support the project in achieving its listed outputs and outcomes. The PSC will consist of ANME, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Development and International Cooperation, STEG, the Energy General Directorate (of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines), The Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA) and Civil Society Organisation (CSO) representatives. UNDP will participate as the GEF Implementing Agency. Other members can be invited at the decision of the PSC on an as-needed basis, but taking due regard that the PSC remains sufficiently lean to be operationally effective. The final list of the PSC members will be completed at the outset of project operations and presented in the Inception Report by taking into account the envisaged role of different parties in the PSC. The Project Manager will participate as a non-voting member in the PSC meetings and will also be responsible for compiling a summary report of the discussions and conclusions of each meeting.

In conformity with project document provisions, following, the main functions of the PSC are:

- General monitoring of project progress in meeting its objectives and outcomes and ensuring that they continue to be in line with national development objectives;
- Facilitating co-operation between the different Government entities, whose inputs are required for successful implementation of the project, ensuring access to the required information and resolving eventual conflict situations arising during project implementation when trying to meet its outcomes and stated targets;
- Supporting the elaboration, processing and adoption of the required institutional, legal and regulatory changes to support the project objectives, and overcoming the related barriers;
- Facilitating and supporting other measures to minimise the identified risks to project success, remove bottlenecks and resolve eventual conflicts;
- Approval of the annual work plans and progress reports, the first plan being prepared at the outset of project implementation;
- Approval of the project management arrangements; and
- Approval of any amendment to be made in the project strategy that may arise from a change in circumstances, after careful analysis and discussion of the ways to solve problems.

The aforementioned PSC duties and responsibilities were presented and discussed during the first PSC meeting and at the Inception Workshop. These duties and responsibilities can be considered as validated by the involved stakeholders since no-objection was raised on them during the PSC meeting and the Inception Workshop.

6.2.2 UNDP – Financial Management, Procurement and Results-based Monitoring

Project assurance – UNDP Tunisia will support project implementation by assisting in monitoring project budgets and expenditures, recruiting and contracting project personnel and consultant services, subcontracting and procuring equipment (as per the request of the national executing partner and following to the letter of agreement signed with the ANME). UNDP Tunisia will also monitor the project implementation and achievement of the project outcomes/outputs and ensure the efficient use of donor

funds with the support of a Programme Officer and a dedicated operations team in the Country Office. UNDP Technical Advisers will provide technical backstopping to the project as and when required.

UNDP will maintain the oversight and management of the overall project budget. It will be responsible for monitoring project implementation, timely reporting of the progress to the UNDP Regional Support Centre in Istanbul, Turkey and the GEF, as well as organising mandatory and possible complementary reviews, financial audits and evaluations on an as-needed basis. It will also support the executing agency in the procurement of the required expert services and other project inputs and administer the required contracts. Furthermore, it will support the coordination and networking with other related initiatives and institutions in the country. A Letter of Agreement describes all additional services required of UNDP beyond its role in oversight between the Implementing Partner (IP) and UNDP. The direct project costs requested of UNDP are also detailed in the Total Budget Work Plan.

6.3 Project Implementation Structure

6.3.1 Project Management Unit

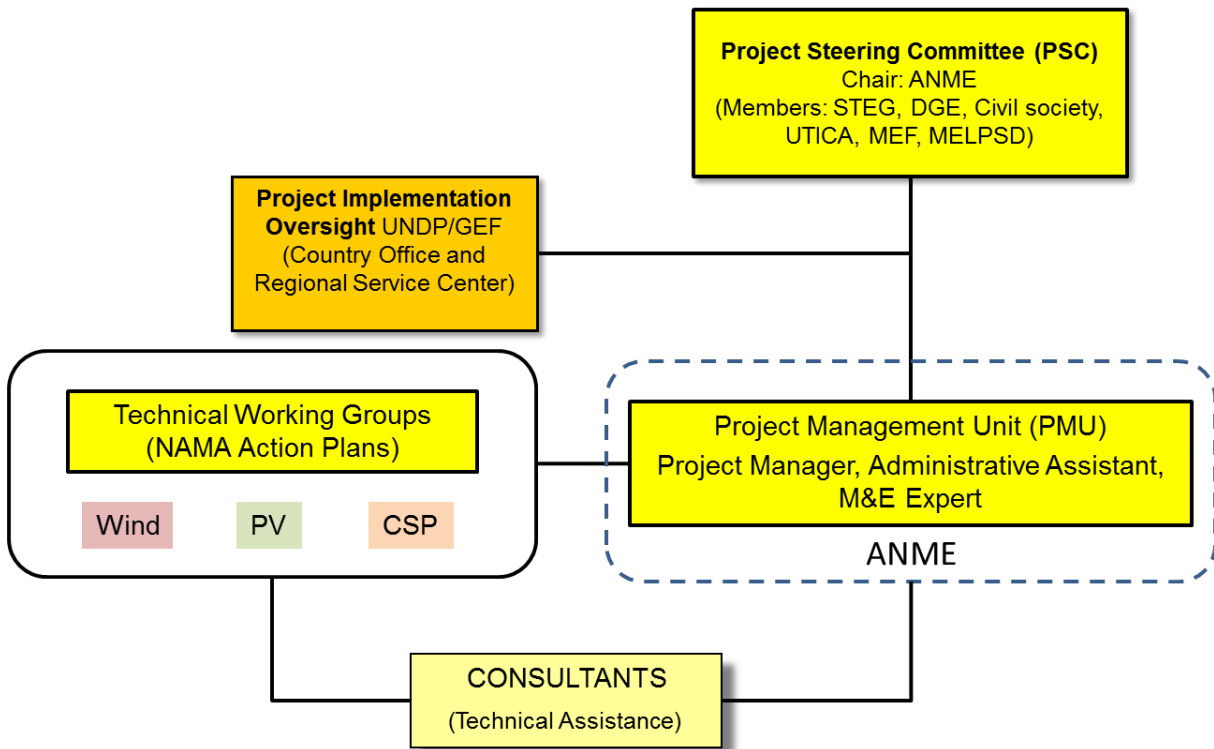
As stated in the project document, a Project Management Unit (PMU) under the overall guidance of the PSC will carry out the day-to-day management of the project. The PMU will be established within ANME and will coordinate its work with the PSC. The Project Manager will report to UNDP, the executing agency (ANME) and the PSC.

The project manager will be supported by international and national experts taking the lead in the implementation of specific technical assistance components of the project. Contacts with experts and institutions in other countries that have already gained experience in developing and implementing renewable energy policies and financial support mechanisms are also to be established.

By September 2015, the PMU has been partially established since only the project manager (Mr. Imed Fadhel) was hired. The PMU has to be completed with the recruitment of the Project Assistant, M&E and communication officer, and other experts as needed and mentioned in the project document.

6.3.2 The Project Management Structure

As stated in the project document, the project management structure is as the following:



This project management structure was presented at the first PSC meeting and at the Inception Workshop. Although no objection was recorded on it during these workshop and meeting, the project management structure will most likely be adjusted taking into account the relevance of the creation of three technical working groups on Wind, PV and CSP (one for each NAMA action plan). This issue will be addressed at the second PSC meeting planned on 27 November 2015.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be undertaken according to established UNDP procedures throughout the project lifetime. As implementing partners, ANME and the UNDP Country Office of Tunisia will ensure the timeliness and quality of project implementation.

The following table details the *Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan* activities, responsible parties, associated budgets and time frame.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget \$US Excluding project team staff time	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	Project Manager, PSC, UNDP Tunisia, UNDP-GEF	Indicative cost: \$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	UNDP Tunisia / Project Manager & M&E Expert	None	Start, mid- and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on output and implementation	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually, prior to ARR/PIR and the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	Project Manager and team UNDP Tunisia, UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	Project Manager and team (PMU)	None	Quarterly
Mid-Term Review	Project Manager and team (PMU) UNDP Tunisia, UNDP-GEF External Consultants (i.e. review team)	Indicative cost: \$10,400	At the mid-point of project implementation
Final Evaluation	Project Manager and team (PMU) UNDP Tunisia, UNDP-GEF External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: \$18,800	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	Project Manager and team (PMU) UNDP Tunisia External Consultants	None	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	UNDP Tunisia Project Manager and team (PMU)	Indicative cost per year: \$3,500 for a total of \$17,500 (for 5 years)	Yearly
Visits to field sites	UNDP Tunisia Government representatives (PSC)	For UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		\$US 51,700	

The main activities of the M&E Work Plan were presented and discussed during the first PSC meeting. This M&E Work Plan can be considered as validated by the involved stakeholders since no-objection was raised on it during the PSC meeting.

8. Risk Assessment

As identified in the project management, the main risks to the successful implementation of the project include:

Risk	Rating	Description / Mitigation measures
Climate Change Risks	Low	The risk that climate change will make it less likely that renewable energy projects will be implemented is low due to: (i) the low climate sensitivity of wind power in Tunisia: as the Second National Communication observes, the occurrence of extreme weather events in the form of wind storms is rare and the impact of higher air temperature on changes in air density (leading to power loss) is insignificant; (ii) the impact of increased cloudiness – impeding solar energy potential – arising from increasing Mediterranean evaporation rates is likely to be minimal, confined to specific coastal areas; and (iii) the impacts of future climate change are expected to increase political interest in addressing the drivers of such change through large-scale mitigation actions.
Environmental Risks	Low	Although Decree No. 2005-1991 and the Order of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development 2006 do not require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be carried out for power plants having an installed capacity less than 300 MW, the two baseline projects have carried out independent EIAs using World Bank standards. In the case of the Tozeur PV project, the Sustainable Development Directive of KfW was also used. Further, the baseline projects have been subject to a screening according to UNDP's Environmental and Social Safeguards. Based on the lessons-learned from the EIAs and screening, a set of guidelines will be developed for future utility-scale RE projects in the TSP. Also, the UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project will develop NAMA eligibility criteria and indicators to ensure the environmental sustainability of utility-scale RE projects.
Social Risks	Medium	The TSP has been developed and revised since 2009, and it has received significant public visibility. It is also aligned with concurrent large-scale renewable energy generation programmes such as Desertec, the Mediterranean Solar Plan and counterpart programmes in MENA countries that continue to receive world-wide attention. The social acceptability of the TSP is very high in Tunisia, particularly as it is specifically intended to boost job creation (a social and political priority in post-revolution Tunisia). One concern has been the resistance to the TSP shown by STEG employee unions. Discussions with key stakeholders have revealed that the voices of unions have been growing after the revolution in early 2011 but this may be a transient effect. The project will communicate the sustainable development benefits of the TSP and calm fears that promoting private investment in the power sector is equivalent to privatisation of the power sector.
Political Risks	Medium	Since the revolution in early 2011, Tunisia has witnessed several transitional governments. After adoption of the new constitution on 26 January 2014, a new apolitical, technocratic government was put in place to ensure the governance of the nation until the next elections, which are expected to take place in October 2014. This transitional phase is not expected to jeopardise the implementation of the TSP, which attracts cross-party support for its national energy security and job creation benefits. A recent analysis (January 2013) of the vulnerability of Tunisia (and the wider MENA region) to

Risk	Rating	Description / Mitigation measures
		energy and resource scarcities concludes that “Tunisia remains fragile both politically and economically, but there is also potential for the new government to successfully manage this transition”. This study also makes the case that addressing the climate-energy-resource security nexus will be vital to establishing socio-political stability in Tunisia.
Financial Risks	Medium	Implementation of the TSP will require approximately €5-6 billion. This substantial sum is well beyond the capacity of the Government of Tunisia to invest. This is the reason why the Government of Tunisia is seeking to attract private investment and international funding. The prevailing conditions pose significant barriers, and hence risks, to catalysing private investment and international funding. The UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project will actively address these risks by removing key barriers, thereby mitigating financial risks. The design of the project has been informed to a considerable extent by detailed quantitative analysis of financial risks – and their impacts on the cost of capital (debt and equity) – facing renewable energy investments in Tunisia. While the proposed RE Law is expected to promote private investments through IPPs, there is still the risk that it may not be promulgated or that there are delays in its promulgation in anticipation of the next parliamentary elections. There is also the risk that the proposed Independent Energy Regulator (IER) will be resisted. In both cases, DREI analysis will be used to demonstrate the significant leverage ratio of the proposed de-risking instruments to catalyse investments to implement the TSP NAMA.

The elements of these risks were discussed and confirmed during the first PSC meeting. During the Inception Workshop, the issue of new risks related to the ambiguities and lack of incentives in the law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from RE was raised. Also the issue of lack of an independent energy regulator was identified. These new risks and measures to be undertaken to mitigate them are described in the following table:

New identified risks	Rating	Description / Mitigation measures
Regulatory Risks	Medium	The regulatory risks are related to ambiguities and lack of incentives in the law n°2015-12 on electricity generation from RE and in the regulatory texts to be enacted and supposed to boost private investments in the TSP, lack of an independent energy regulator, etc. The following activities are to be considered as measures to mitigating these risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the regulatory component of the TSP NAMA; - Development of the public instrument package to mitigate political and financial risks based on the DREI methodology under the design of the TSP NAMA; - Advocacy and communication process on the TSP and the TSP NAMA targeting inter alia parliaments and policymakers in the fields of energy, finance, development, investments and international co-operation.

9. Environmental and Social Screening

During project formulation, an Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) of the project was conducted.

The main results of this Environment & Social Screening are:

- The two baseline investment projects – the PV plant at Tozeur and the wind farm at Gabes – have been subjected to rigorous, internationally-recognised Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures.
- The potential future investment projects have not been subjected to EIA procedures (since they have not yet been initiated), but the UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project will put in place environmental and social safeguard guidelines to ensure that such projects are fully assessed prior to construction/operation.

10. Linkages to and lessons from other partners and initiatives

Since GIZ is one of the most important international development actors involved in supporting the Government of Tunisia on priorities regarding renewable energies, energy efficiency and climate change mitigation, the project initiated collaboration with GIZ on these priorities. Indeed, the project collaborated with GIZ to prepare a concept note on the establishment, at the Tunisian ministry for the environment and sustainable development, of a national MRV system covering inter alia all NAMAs, including the TSP NAMA.

Aware of the important potential of synergies and common activities that can be developed with the GIZ-led project entitled *Development of the concept of a mechanism for mitigation in the cement industry*, the TSP NAMA project was represented, through its project manager, in some meetings conducted by this project, in particular on financing the mitigation actions in the cement sector. For instance, meetings were an opportunity to evaluate the will, preparedness and capacities of cement companies to invest in renewable energies to cover their needs in electricity. This issue is important for the TSP NAMA project since the cement company of Gabes (*Cimenterie de Gabes*) is supposed to be the main investor in the Gabes 24 MW wind farm baseline project.

To reinforce this collaboration, the TSP NAMA project will engage a dialogue process based on regular meetings with GIZ's staff in charge of the "mitigation in the cement industry" project to explore further opportunities of collaboration, namely the organisation of workshops on matters of common interest.

IV. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Conceptual note of the Inception Workshop

Annex 2: Agenda of the Inception Workshop

Annex 3: Inception Workshop Participants' List

Annex 4: Revised 2015's Work Plan

Annex 5: UNDP Environmental and Social Screening for the project

Annex 6: Press releases on the Inception Workshop

Annex 7: Minutes of the first PSC meeting

Annex 1



NOTE CONCEPTUELLE DE L'ATELIER DE DEMARRAGE DU PROJET :
« NAMA D'APPUI AU PLAN SOLAIRE TUNISIEN »
TUNIS, 8 SEPTEMBRE 2015

I. LE CONTEXTE GENERAL DU PROJET :

La Tunisie est devenue importateur net d'énergie depuis 2001, avec un déficit énergétique qui a atteint en 2012 les 1,6 Mtep et qui est appelé à s'aggraver davantage au cours des prochaines années pour atteindre 8 Mtep en 2030.

Le secteur énergétique reste fortement dominé par les ressources fossiles qui représentent 99% de sa consommation d'énergie primaire avec une forte dépendance de la production d'électricité du gaz naturel (98%). De ce fait, le secteur de l'énergie est de loin la plus importante source d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) en Tunisie représentant 64% des émissions totales de GES du pays en 2010 avec un taux de croissance annuel moyen de 3% entre 1994 et 2010.

La Tunisie se retrouve ainsi de plus en plus exposée à des chocs externes sur les marchés de l'énergie. Cependant, les études stratégiques nationales démontrent que la promotion des énergies renouvelables et de l'efficacité énergétique dans le cadre du Plan solaire tunisien permettra d'éviter 48% des émissions du scénario tendanciel, un potentiel important qui pourra être exploité à travers les NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions ou Mesures d'atténuation appropriées à l'échelle nationale).

Ainsi le présent projet œuvre à soutenir la mise en œuvre du Plan solaire tunisien (PST) en utilisant l'approche NAMA comme cadre pour promouvoir à grande échelle l'électricité renouvelable en Tunisie.

Le projet a été développé moyennant une approche novatrice, fondée sur la méthodologie du PNUD appelée DREI (Derisking Renewable Energy Investment). Cette approche participative vise à identifier, avec toutes les parties prenantes, les obstacles et les risques susceptibles de freiner l'investissement privé dans les énergies renouvelables, et les mesures en vue de leur

Le projet en bref:

- ✓ Domaine d'activité : changements climatiques et énergie
- ✓ Agence d'exécution : Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de l'Energie (ANME)
- ✓ Durée du Projet : 5 ans (2015-2019)
- ✓ Lieu d'exécution du projet : Tunis/national
- ✓ Budget : **3,5 M \$**
- ✓ Donateurs : Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial



atténuation.



II. OBJECTIFS DU PROJET :

Ce projet a démarré en 2015 pour une période de 5 ans. Il vise à appuyer la Tunisie à atteindre une production de 30% d'électricité d'origine renouvelable à l'horizon 2030 à partir des filières suivantes : l'éolien, le solaire PV centralisé et le solaire CSP (en créant un climat favorable pour promouvoir les investissements dans les énergies renouvelables).

Le projet contribuera ainsi, à travers la mise en œuvre de la « NAMA d'appui au Plan solaire tunisien », à la réalisation des objectifs d'atténuation établis volontairement par le gouvernement tunisien dans le cadre de sa politique de maîtrise de l'énergie et d'atténuation des émissions de GES.

III. BENEFICIAIRES DU PROJET

Les Ministères et organismes concernés ainsi que le secteur privé et les organisations de la société civile.

IV. PRINCIPAUX RESULTATS ATTENDUS DU PROJET :

- Les conditions favorables, méthodologies et outils sont développés pour atténuer les risques de l'environnement politique national pour appuyer la mise en œuvre du Plan solaire tunisien à travers une Mesure Appropriée d'Atténuation au niveau National (NAMA) ;
- Une architecture pour le développement des NAMAs est établie : Un cadre de financement climat est établi pour le développement des NAMAs afin de catalyser la capacité transformationnelle du Plan solaire tunisien à générer des réductions importantes d'émissions de GES;
- Une NAMA dans le secteur de l'énergie (énergies renouvelables) pour démontrer le rôle transformationnel du Plan solaire tunisien dans la réduction des émissions de GES est conçue et appliquée.

V. OBJECTIFS VISES DE L'ATELIER DE DEMARRAGE :

L'atelier servira en premier lieu à amorcer un large processus de communication, d'information et de concertation sur les objectifs, les résultats escomptés et les pré-requis nécessaires pour garantir la réussite de la mise en œuvre du projet dans les délais conventionnels.



Egalement, l'atelier de démarrage sera une occasion pour communiquer sur le Plan solaire Tunisien, les réalisations en termes d'atténuation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre dans le secteur de l'énergie, les approches innovantes, modèles et autres outils d'aide à la décision pour la réduction des risques liés aux investissements dans le domaine des énergies renouvelables.

VI. RESULTATS ESCOMPTES DE L'ATELIER DE DEMARRAGE :

- Les participants à l'atelier sont informés des objectifs, composantes résultats escomptés et modalités d'exécution du projet et convaincus de l'importance de sa mise en œuvre dans les délais ;
- Les partenaires publics et privés impliqués s'approprient le projet et manifestent leur volonté pour appuyer l'atteinte de ses objectifs et résultats attendus ;
- Les rôles, responsabilités et modalités de coopération entre les partenaires pour assurer la bonne exécution du projet sont discutés et validés ;
- Le concept NAMA et l'approche d'atténuation des risques liés aux investissements dans le domaine des énergies renouvelables sont assimilés par les participants à l'atelier ;
- La liaison et synergies entre le projet et le Plan Solaire Tunisien est précisée et assimilée par les participants à l'atelier, particulièrement les partenaires publics et privés.

VII. DATE ET LIEU DE TENUE DE L'ATELIER :

L'atelier de démarrage du projet aura lieu le 8 septembre 2015 à l'hôtel Concorde aux Berges du Lac de Tunis.

VIII. PARTICIPATION ATTENDUE A L'ATELIER:

Entre 50 et 70 participants représentant les ministères et organismes publics concernés (notamment les ministères en charge de l'énergie et de l'industrie, de l'environnement, des finances, du développement et de la coopération internationale, des affaires étrangères, l'ANME, la STEG), l'UTICA, le secteur bancaire, des organisations de la société civile ainsi que des opérateurs privés et des experts nationaux.

I. PROGRAMME DE L'ATELIER :

8h30 – 9h00	Accueil des participants et enregistrement
9h00 – 9h30	Ouverture officielle de l'atelier : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocution de la Représentante Résidente Adjointe du PNUD - Allocution du Directeur Général de l'ANME
9h30– 9h50	Le rôle du PNUD dans l'atténuation des changements climatiques <i>M. Lucas Black</i> <i>Team Leader régional – Europe, CIS et Région Arabe et conseiller technique en énergie, infrastructure, transport et technologie - PNUD</i>
9h50 – 10h10	Le plan solaire tunisien et les réalisations en termes d'atténuation aux changements climatiques en Tunisie <i>M. Abdelkarim Ghezal – directeur des énergies renouvelables - ANME</i>
10h10 – 10h30	Discussion
10h30 – 11h00	Pause-Café
11h00 – 11h30	La nouvelle loi de la production d'électricité à partir des énergies renouvelables <i>M. Abdelkarim Ghezal – directeur des énergies renouvelables - ANME</i>
11h30 – 11h45	Discussion
11h45 – 12h00	Approche d'atténuation des risques liés aux investissements dans les énergies renouvelables (DREI) – Cas du Plan solaire tunisien <i>M. Lucas Black</i> <i>Team Leader régional – Europe, CIS et Région Arabe et conseiller technique en énergie, infrastructure, transport et technologie - PNUD</i>
12h00 – 12h30	Présentation du Projet "NAMA d'appui au plan solaire tunisien" : cadre, partenariat et résultats attendus <i>M. Imed Fadhel – Project Manager - PNUD</i>
12h30 -13h00	Discussion et clôture de l'atelier
13h00	Déjeuner

POUR TOUTE INFORMATION SUR LE PROJET :

Mme Rym Sahli – Direction des études et planification - ANME rymsahli@anme.nat.tn

M. Imed Fadhel - Project Manager - PNUD imed.fadhel@undp.org

Annex 2

ATELIER DE DEMARRAGE DU PROJET

“NAMA D’APPUI AU PLAN SOLAIRE TUNISIEN”

8 Septembre 2015, Hôtel Concorde, Berges du Lac
















PROGRAMME PROVISoire	
8h30 – 9h00	Accueil des participants et enregistrement
9h00 – 9h30	Mots de bienvenue : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocution de la Représentante Résidente Adjointe du PNUD - Allocution du Directeur Général de l’ANME
9h30– 9h50	Le rôle du PNUD dans l’atténuation aux changements climatiques : Cas des NAMA. M. Lucas Black <i>Team Leader régional – Europe, CIS et Région Arabe et conseiller technique en énergie, infrastructure, transport et technologie - PNUD</i>
9h50 – 10h10	Le plan solaire tunisien et les réalisations en termes d’atténuation aux changements climatiques en Tunisie M. Abdelkarim Ghezal – <i>directeur des énergies renouvelables - ANME</i>
10h10 – 10h30	Discussion
10h30 – 11h00	Pause-Café
11h00 – 11h30	La nouvelle loi de la production d’électricité à partir des énergies renouvelables M. Abdelkarim Ghezal – <i>directeur des énergies renouvelables - ANME</i>
11h30 – 11h45	Discussion
11h45 – 12h00	Approche d’atténuation des risques liés aux investissements dans les énergies renouvelables (DREI) – Cas du Plan solaire tunisien M. Lucas Black <i>Team Leader régional – Europe, CIS et Région Arabe et conseiller technique en énergie, infrastructure, transport et technologie - PNUD</i>
12h00 – 12h30	Présentation du Projet “NAMA d’appui au plan solaire tunisien” : cadre, partenariat et résultats attendus M. Imed Fadhel – <i>Project Manager - PNUD</i>
12h30 -13h00	Discussion et clôture de l’atelier
13h00	Déjeuner

Annex 3

Fiche de présence
08-sept-15

Nom prénom	Organisme	Tél	Email	Signature
Samir CHERIF	STEG	71 965 488	sacherif@steg.com.tn	
Rym SAALI	ANDE	71 906 900	symstahli@anne.nat.tn	
Slim Tounsi	kfw	71 275 500	slim.tounsi@kfw.de	
HAMDI Nabih	Cristar de l'environnement	85195640	hemdienvironnement@yadoo.com	
Bokri Nouedine	TAP	9492866	/	
Youssef	TAP	95197625	/	
Mouna Bebes	ANDE	71 906 900	mouna.bebes@anne.nat.tn	
offe HAIZA	IPP/Ministry Industry	71.846.786	offe.haiza@industrie.gov.tn	
Bacouch Abellile	ANDE	71 906 900	ba.abellile@anne.nat.tn	
HANEN EL AGREJ	ANDE	71 906 900	coop-int@anne.nat.tn	
Imed Thabel	PNUD	986 96 665	imed.thabel@unsp.org	
Ons KHECHINE	ANME	22 630 2112	ons.khechine@anne.nat.tn	
Abdelkhalik GAFI	KANDE	71 906 900	AKGHEM@KANDE.NAT.TN	
Samir Amoud	AKK Conseil	71 947 092	amoud.samir@akk.com.tn	
tarbouini Akram	MDICI	71 240.133	tarbouini.akram@yahoofr	
Karim Mohamed	MDICI	25 741 020	Karim.mohamed@yahoofr	
BAKTES, MARTIN	GF		martin.baktes@gf.de	

Fiche de présence
08-sept-15

Nom prénom	Organisme	Tél	Email	Signature
Nifaa Baccari	ANME	9733957	baccari.Dunne.nat.tu	
Triki Gassen	CIR	96359611	bassem.triki@giz.de	
Yihène Touit	PNUD	58452230	Yihene-touit@undp.org	
Nesrine Akouch	Journeehit	07829683	nesrine.akouch.journeehit@univ.tu	
HAREOUCH Hamdi	ANME	98645630	hamdi.hareouch@anme.nat.tu	
Walid Ben Hamouda	STEG	21016225	wallaya@steg.com.tu	
Nri Ali SFAI	ANME	7190690	medali.safianme.nat.tu	
Abnans i Saad	ANME	71966900	med.abnans@anme.nat.tu	
Seif Derouiche	GIZ	98362887	seif.derouiche@giz.de	
Bchira Haaref	HDI CI	98997768	bchira.maaref@molci.gov.tu	
Trifa Amel	M ^{me} Destinus	70760020	amela@finans.tu	
Dalila Taieb	ANPE	71233811	taieb.dalila@anpe.tu	
HEI ST MATE	GIZ	71902603	mate.heist@giz.de	
Dalmeccini Mabil	Min. Finances	71571888	Kdelmeccini@finances.tu	
Imes fadhel	PNUD	58449086	imes.fadhel@undp.org	



Presse.

Fiche de présence
08-sept-15

	Nom prénom	Organisme	Tél	Email	Signature
1	Adam Pridi	IFM	52149917	ademididi@h-tmail.fr	
2	Yassin Ghazlan	RNUO	23475705	ghazlan.yassin@gmail.com	
3	Yona Ghaboul	experts FM	95.999.858	yona.ghaboul@gmail.com	
4	Yona				
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Annex 4

PLAN DE TRAVAIL ANNUEL 2015

PROJET : NAMA D'APPUI AU PLAN SOLAIRE TUNISIEN

Pays :	Tunisie
EFFETS UNDAF/CPD:	D'ici à 2019, les acteurs régionaux gèrent d'une manière efficiente et exploitent d'une manière optimale, durable et inclusive les ressources régionales
PRODUITS ATTENDUS CPD:	4.3 Des solutions durables sont proposées au niveau national et local pour assurer un développement à bas carbone sur la base d'une meilleure efficacité énergétique
PRODUITS ATTENDUS CPAP:	4.3.1 : Le potentiel de maîtrise de l'énergie est géré de manière efficace et efficiente au niveau régional et les collectivités locales contribuent pleinement au processus de transition énergétique pour un développement durable à bas carbone à travers un dialogue permanent
AGENCE D'EXÉCUTION	Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie, ANME
AGENCE DE MISE EN OEUVRE	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement - PNUD

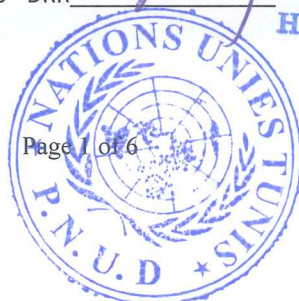
Description sommaire du projet

Le, projet financé par le FEM PNUD œuvre à appuyer le gouvernement de la Tunisie à développer une action d'atténuation appropriées à l'échelle nationale (NAMA) pour le plan solaire tunisien. Des plans d'action de NAMA pour des technologies spécifiques seront développés pour l'énergie éolienne, l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque (PV), et l'énergie solaire concentrée (CSP) pour obtenir une transformation dans le mix électrique de telle sorte que 30% de l'électricité de la Tunisie soit générée à partir de sources renouvelables d'ici 2030. Le projet s'appuiera sur des initiatives existantes de NAMA, sur les nouveaux mécanismes de marché, et sur les politiques nationales de développement. Le projet permettra d'élaborer l'architecture de NAMA et des conditions favorables grâce à une combinaison d'instruments politiques et financiers de réduction des risques, qui sera validée par la mise en œuvre de deux projets de base (10 MW de PV et 24 MW éoliens). Le projet contribuera à la réalisation de ses objectifs d'atténuation volontaires dans le secteur de l'énergie du pays, avec des réductions directs d'émission attendues de 218 900 tonnes de CO2e pendant la durée du projet et les réductions d'émissions indirectes supplémentaires de ~ 5.340.000 teqCO2. Le NAMA PST générera aussi des avantages nationaux liés à la croissance verte, la sécurité énergétique et la création d'emplois.

Période couverte par le Programme : _2015-2019_	Budget estimatif sur une base de 12 mois __
Composante du Programme : Environnement & énergie__	Ressources allouées :
Project ID : _00090941_	FEM :
Durée : 60 mois__	GMS off the top
Modalité : NEX	

Approuvé par l'Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Énergie : Le Directeur Général
Date : 23/12/2014 de l'Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Énergie

Approuvé par le PNUD : _Selomey Yamadjako - DRR_ Hamdi HARROUCH
Date : 23/12/2014



CADRE LOGIQUE

PRODUITS ATTENDUS	ACTIVITÉS PLANIFIÉES					CADRE CHRONOLOGIQUE				PARTIE RESPONSABLE		BUDGET PLANIFIÉ								
						UE				FONDS		DANS LE BUDGET		MONTANT USD						
	T	T	T	T	T	1	2	3	4	T	T	Description	USD							
COMPOSANTE 1: LE CADRE ET LES METHODOLOGIES NECESSAIRES SONT MISES EN PLACE POUR SOUTENIR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PLAN SOLAIRE TUNISIEN (PST)																				
PRODUIT 1.1: MISE EN PLACE D'UN COMITE INTERMINISTRIEL DE HAUT NIVEAU A L'INSTAR DE L'AND ET DU COMITE DE PILOTAGE DU PROJET NAMA PST																				
Baseline : ❖ Absence d'un cadre institutionnel pour la mise en œuvre des NAMAS en Tunisie ; ❖ Absence » d'une structure nationale pour les NAMAS à l'instar de l'AND ; ❖ Absence d'un système dynamique de modélisation « SDM » pour l'évaluation des réductions des émissions et des impacts environnementaux et socio-économiques du PST ❖ Absence de méthodologies d'évaluation des risques liées aux investissements dans les ER	ACTIVITY 1.Enabling Framework & Methodology Recrutement d'un consultant pour l'accompagnement de la mise en place d'un comité interministériel sur les NAMAS					x	x	x	x	x	x	ANME & Ministère chargé de l'environnement	62000 GEF	71200 Intern. Consultant 75700 Training & workshops 71400 SC 72200 Equip	15,000 2,000 16,500 10,000					
						PRODUIT 1.2 : MISE EN PLACE D'UN SYSTEME DYNAMIQUE DE MODELISATION (SDM) ET D'UN OUTIL D'ATTENUATION DES RISQUES LIES AUX INVESTISSEMENTS DANS LES ER (DREI)														
						ACTIVITY 1.Enabling Framework & Methodology Recrutement d'un bureau d'études pour la mise en place d'un système de suivi et d'évaluation des enjeux développement durable du PST et du secteur de l'énergie à l'instar du "SDM"					x	x	x	x	x	x	ANME	62000 GEF	72100 contractual service Company	20,000
											Indicateurs :									
❖ Un comité interministériel est créé ❖ Le comité de pilotage du projet est mis en place ; ❖ Un système de suivi et d'évaluation des enjeux																				

<p>développement durable du PST et du secteur de l'énergie est développé et adapté au contexte tunisien</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Des instruments, dédiés à réduire les risques liés aux investissements privés dans les ER, sont identifiés à partir d'une méthodologie/outil bien adapté/DREI «Derisking Renewable Energy investment » ❖ Au moins deux sessions de formation réalisées en faveur du comité interministériel et au COPIL 	<p>Recrutement d'un bureau d'études pour la mise en place d'un outil de calcul de la diminution des risques liés à l'investissement dans les énergies renouvelables à l'instar du "DREI"</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>ANME</p>	<p>62000 GEF</p>	<p>72100 CS Company 75700 Training & workshops</p>	<p>15,000 1,500</p>
<p>Cibles 2015 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Appui à la création d'un comité interministériel ❖ Développement d'un système de suivi et d'évaluation des enjeux de développement durable du PST et du secteur de l'énergie adapté au contexte tunisien ❖ Identification d'instruments dédiés à réduire les risques liés aux investissements privés dans les ER à partir d'une méthodologie/outil bien adapté/DREI «Derisking Renewable Energy investment » ; ❖ Réalisation de sessions de formation en faveur du comité interministériel et du COPIL 								

COMPOSANTE 2: CONCEPTION ET DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA NAMA PST

		PRODUIT 2.1 : IDENTIFICATION DES CRITERES NATIONAUX D'ELIGIBILITE AUX NAMAS					
Baseline : ❖ Des critères de développement durable existent pour le MDP et non pour les NAMAs ; ❖ Les critères de développement durable pour le secteur électrique sont déjà définis ❖ Existence d'un projet de loi pour la mise en place d'un régulateur indépendant.							
Indicateurs : ❖ Nombre de cadres formés sur les NAMAs ; ❖ Un ensemble de critères de développement durable pour l'ensemble des NAMAs ; ❖ Une conférence sur l'opérationnalisation de la loi sur les énergies renouvelables et la mise en place d'un régulateur indépendant organisée ; ❖ L'atelier de démarrage du projet est organisé et les résultats attendus du projet sont largement diffusés ❖ La ligne de base pour la NAMA PST est développée ;							
Cibles 2015 : ❖ Formation des cadres des partenaires impliqués dans le projet							
		PRODUIT 2.2: CONCEPTION ET DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA NAMA PST					
ACTIVITY 2 : Architecture for NAMA development Recrutement d'un bureau d'études pour la réalisation d'une étude sur l'identification des critères d'éligibilité des NAMAS au développement durable en Tunisie Plaidoyer pour la mise en place d'un régulateur indépendant pour le secteur électrique		x	x	ANME	62000 GEF	72100 CS Company	30,000
						75700 Training & Workshop	6,000
ACTIVITY 2 : Architecture for NAMA development Recrutement d'un bureau d'études pour la conception et le développement de la NAMA PST		x	x	ANME	62000 GEF	72100 CS Company	30,000
						75700 Training & Workshop	5,000
		PRODUIT 2.3: COMMUNICATION ET INFORMATION					
ACTIVITY 2 : Architecture for NAMA development Organisation d'un atelier de démarrage du projet NAMA PST		x		ANME	62000 GEF	75700 workshop 71600 TRAVEL	4,000 3,000

<p>sur les NAMAs ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Les critères de développement durable sont définis pour l'ensemble des NAMAs ; ❖ Organisation d'une conférence sur l'opérationnalisation de la loi sur les énergies renouvelables et la mise en place d'un régulateur indépendant ; ❖ Organisation de l'atelier de démarrage du projet ; ❖ Développer la ligne de base pour la NAMA PST. 	<p>Organisation d'un workshop international sur les NAMAs dans le secteur de l'énergie / Recrutement d'une agence événementielle pour l'organisation du workshop international</p> <p>Recrutement d'une société de conception pour la publication de produit de communication sur le projet NAMA PST</p> <p>Participation aux événements internationaux sur la thématique des changements climatiques</p>		x	x	ANME	62000 GEF	75700 workshop	20,000
		x	ANME	62000 GEF	74200	10,000	72200 Equip & Fournitures	5,000
		x	ANME	62000 GEF	71600 Travel	7,000		
Sous Total 2 (Composante 2) 120,000								

COMPOSANTE 3 : LE PST EST OPERATIONNALISE, DES NAMAS PILOTES SONT MISES EN ŒUVRE, LES METHODES SONT ADAPTEES ET LES REDUCTIONS D'EMISSIONS DE GES SONT QUANTIFIEES

<p>Baseline :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Absence de système MRV pour la NAMA PST <p>Indicateurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ L'équipement nécessaire à l'appui des projets de démonstration est identifié ; <p>Cible 2015 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Identification de l'équipement nécessaire à l'appui des projets de démonstration 	<p>PRODUIT 3.1 : MISE EN ŒUVRE D'UNE NAMA DU SECTEUR PRIVE SOUTENANT L'ÉNERGIE EOLIENNE (GABES 24 MW) CONNECTEE AU RESEAU EOLIEN) ET D'UNE NAMA DU SECTEUR PUBLIC APPUYANT LE PV (TOZEUR 10 MW PV)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3 : TSP NAMA Operationalisation</p> <p>Recrutement d'experts pour l'accompagnement dans le choix des équipements à acquérir (Projets de démonstration)</p>	x	x	ANME	62000 GEF	71200 IC	71300 local consultant	10,000
		x	ANME	62000 GEF	71600 Travel	3,000		10,000
SOUS TOTAL 3 (COMPOSANTE 3) 23,000								

COMPOSANTE 4 : GESTION DU PROJET

Baseline : N.A

Indicateurs:

- ❖ Un COPIL créé et opérationnel
 - ❖ L'unité de gestion du projet est mise en place
 - ❖ Le reporting sur les résultats du projet est préparé régulièrement
 - ❖ Nombre de réunions de suivi du projet
- Cibles 2015 :
- ❖ Mise en place de l'unité de gestion
 - ❖ Au moins une première réunion du COPIL organisée ;
 - ❖ Les documents de suivi et de reporting sur les résultats du projet sont communiqués dans les délais requis du PNUD et du donateur

ACTIVITY 4 : Project Mgmt & oversight

X

X

X

X

Recrutement d'un project manager
Suivi du projet

PNUD

62000
GEF

71400 SC

75700
Training &
workshop

74999 UNDP
cost. recovery
charges

24,338

5,000

5,000

34,338

Sous Total 4 (Composante 4)

TOTAL BUDGET 2015 257,338

Annex 5

UNDP Environmental and Social Screening for the project

QUESTION 1:

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Select answer below and follow instructions:

→NO: Continue to Question 2 (do not fill out Table 1.1)

→YES: No further environmental and social review is required if the existing documentation meets UNDP’s quality assurance standards, and environmental and social management recommendations are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. (It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the Project Developer and other relevant Focal Points in the office or Bureau).
2. Ensure that the Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review.
3. Summarize the relevant information contained in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review in Annex A.2 of this Screening Template, selecting Category 1.
4. Submit Annex A to the PAC, along with other relevant documentation.

Note: Further guidance on the use of national systems for environmental and social assessment can be found in the UNDP ESSP Annex B.

TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR APPRAISING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	Yes/No
1. Does the assessment/review meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	
2. Does the assessment/review provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	
3. Does the assessment/review contain the information required for decision-making?	
4. Does the assessment/review describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g. mitigation, monitoring, advocacy, and capacity development measures)?	
5. Does the assessment/review identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	
6. Was the assessment/review developed through a consultative process with strong stakeholder engagement, including the view of men and women?	
7. Does the assessment/review assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	
Table 1.1 (continued) For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will	

be resolved (e.g. amendments made or supplemental review conducted).

QUESTION 2:

Do all outputs and activities described in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

- Procurement (in which case UNDP's [Procurement Ethics](#) and [Environmental Procurement Guide](#) need to be complied with)
 - Report preparation
- Training
- Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to [Green Meeting Guide](#))
- Communication and dissemination of results

Select answer below and follow instructions:

- NO** → Continue to Question 3
- YES** → No further environmental and social review required. Complete Annex A.2, selecting Category 1, and submit the completed template (Annex A) to the PAC.

QUESTION 3:

Does the proposed project include activities and outputs that support *upstream* planning processes that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change (refer to Table 3.1 for examples)? (Note that *upstream* planning processes can occur at global, regional, national, local and sectoral levels)

Select the appropriate answer and follow instructions:

NO → Continue to Question 4.

YES → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Adjust the project design as needed to incorporate UNDP support to the country(ies), to ensure that environmental and social issues are appropriately considered during the upstream planning process. Refer to Section 7 of this Guidance for elaboration of environmental and social mainstreaming services, tools, guidance and approaches that may be used.
2. Summarize environmental and social mainstreaming support in Annex A.2, Section C of the Screening Template and select "Category 2".
3. If the proposed project **ONLY** includes upstream planning processes then screening is complete, and you should submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) to the PAC. If downstream implementation activities are also included in the project then continue to Question 4.

TABLE 3.1 EXAMPLES OF UPSTREAM PLANNING PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL DOWNSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	Check appropriate box(es) below
<p>1. Support for the elaboration or revision of global- level strategies, policies, plans, and programmes.</p> <p><i>For example, capacity development and support related to international negotiations and agreements. Other examples might include a global water governance project or a global MDG project.</i></p>	No
<p>2. Support for the elaboration or revision of regional-level strategies, policies and plans, and programmes.</p> <p><i>For example, capacity development and support related to transboundary programmes and planning (river basin management, migration, international waters, energy development and access, climate change adaptation etc.).</i></p>	No
<p>3. Support for the elaboration or revision of national-level strategies, policies, plans and programmes.</p> <p><i>For example, capacity development and support related to national development policies, plans, strategies and budgets, MDG-based plans and strategies (e.g. PRS/PRSPs, NAMAs), sector plans.</i></p>	Yes
<p>4. Support for the elaboration or revision of sub-national/local-level strategies, polices, plans and programmes.</p> <p><i>For example, capacity development and support for district and local level development plans and regulatory frameworks, urban plans, land use development plans, sector plans, provincial development plans, provision of services, investment funds, technical guidelines and methods, stakeholder engagement.</i></p>	Yes

QUESTION 4:

Does the proposed project include the implementation of *downstream* activities that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change?

To answer this question, you should first complete Table 4.1 by selecting appropriate answers. If you answer “No” or “Not Applicable” to all questions in Table 4.1 then the answer to Question 4 is “NO.” If you answer “Yes” to any questions in Table 4.1 (even one “Yes” can indicate a significant issue that needs to be addressed through further review and management) then the answer to Question 4 is “YES”:

NO → No further environmental and social review and management required for downstream activities. Complete Annex A.2 by selecting “Category 1”, and submit the Environmental and Social Screening Template to the PAC.

YES → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Consult Section 8 of this Guidance, to determine the extent of further environmental and social review and management that might be required for the project.
2. Revise the Project Document to incorporate environmental and social management measures. Where further environmental and social review and management activity cannot be undertaken prior to the PAC, a plan for undertaking such review and management activity within an acceptable period of time, post-PAC approval (e.g. as the first phase of the project) should be outlined in Annex A.2.
3. Select “Category 3” in Annex A.2, and submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) and relevant documentation to the PAC.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT

1. Biodiversity and Natural Resources	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
1.1 Would the proposed project result in the conversion or degradation of modified habitat , natural habitat or critical habitat ?	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
1.2 Are any development activities proposed within a legally protected area (e.g. natural reserve, national park) for the protection or conservation of biodiversity?	No
1.3 Would the proposed project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.4 Does the project involve natural forest harvesting or plantation development without an independent forest certification system for sustainable forest management (e.g. PEFC , the Forest Stewardship Council certification systems, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority)?	No
1.5 Does the project involve the production and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species without an accepted system of	No

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT

<p>independent certification to ensure sustainability (e.g. the Marine Stewardship Council certification system, or certifications, standards, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority)?</p>	
<p>1.6 Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction.</i></p>	No
<p>1.7 Does the project pose a risk of degrading soils?</p>	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
<p>2. Pollution</p>	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
<p>2.1 Would the proposed project result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and transboundary impacts?</p>	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
<p>2.2 Would the proposed project result in the generation of waste that cannot be recovered, reused, or disposed of in an environmentally and socially sound manner?</p>	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
<p>2.3 Will the propose project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or the Montreal Protocol.</i></p>	No
<p>2.4 Is there a potential for the release, in the environment, of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage and use for project activities?</p>	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
<p>2.5 Will the proposed project involve the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health?</p>	No
<p>3. Climate Change</p>	
<p>3.1 Will the proposed project result in significant¹ greenhouse gas emissions? <i>Annex E provides additional guidance for answering this question.</i></p>	No – the reverse: significant GHG emission reductions

¹ Significant corresponds to CO₂ emissions greater than 100,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). Annex E provides additional guidance on calculating potential amounts of CO₂ emissions.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT

<p>3.2 Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase environmental and social vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? You can refer to the additional guidance in Annex C to help you answer this question.</p> <p><i>For example, a project that would involve indirectly removing mangroves from coastal zones or encouraging land use plans that would suggest building houses on floodplains could increase the surrounding population’s vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.</i></p>	No
<p>4. Social Equity and Equality</p>	<p>Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)</p>
<p>4.1 Would the proposed project have environmental and social impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups?</p>	No
<p>4.2 Is the project likely to significantly impact gender equality and women’s empowerment²?</p>	Marginal positive impacts
<p>4.3 Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future?</p>	No
<p>4.4 Will the proposed project have variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes?</p>	No
<p>4.5 Have there been challenges in engaging women and other certain key groups of stakeholders in the project design process?</p>	No
<p>4.6 Will the project have specific human rights implications for vulnerable groups?</p>	No
<p>5. Demographics</p>	
<p>5.1 Is the project likely to result in a substantial influx of people into the affected community(ies)?</p>	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
<p>5.2 Would the proposed project result in substantial voluntary or involuntary resettlement of populations?</p> <p><i>For example, projects with environmental and social benefits (e.g. protected areas, climate change adaptation) that impact human settlements, and certain disadvantaged groups within these settlements in particular.</i></p>	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
<p>5.3 Would the proposed project lead to significant population density increase which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project?</p> <p><i>For example, a project aiming at financing tourism infrastructure in a specific area (e.g. coastal zone, mountain) could lead to significant population density increase which could have serious environmental and social impacts (e.g. destruction of the area’s ecology, noise pollution, waste management problems, greater work burden on women).</i></p>	Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly
<p>1. Culture</p>	

² Women are often more vulnerable than men to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. They typically have weaker and insecure rights to the resources they manage (especially land), and spend longer hours on collection of water, firewood, etc. (OECD, 2006). Women are also more often excluded from other social, economic, and political development processes.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT

<p>6.1 Is the project likely to significantly affect the cultural traditions of affected communities, including gender-based roles?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>6.2 Will the proposed project result in physical interventions (during construction or implementation) that would affect areas that have known physical or cultural significance to indigenous groups and other communities with settled recognized cultural claims?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>6.3 Would the proposed project produce a physical “splintering” of a community? <i>For example, through the construction of a road, powerline, or dam that divides a community.</i></p>	<p>No</p>
<p>2. Health and Safety</p>	
<p>7.1 Would the proposed project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? <i>For example, development projects located within a floodplain or landslide prone area.</i></p>	<p>Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly</p>
<p>7.2 Will the project result in increased health risks as a result of a change in living and working conditions? In particular, will it have the potential to lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS infection?</p>	<p>Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly</p>
<p>7.3 Will the proposed project require additional health services including testing?</p>	<p>Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly</p>
<p>3. Socio-Economics</p>	
<p>8.1 Is the proposed project likely to have impacts that could affect women’s and men’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their development, livelihoods, and well-being?</i></p>	<p>Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly</p>
<p>8.2 Is the proposed project likely to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>8.3 Is the proposed project likely to negatively affect the income levels or employment opportunities of vulnerable groups?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>9. Cumulative and/or Secondary Impacts</p>	
<p>Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)</p>	
<p>9.1 Is the proposed project location subject to currently approved land use plans (e.g. roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? <i>For example, future plans for urban growth, industrial development, transportation infrastructure, etc.</i></p>	<p>Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be assessed accordingly</p>
<p>9.2 Would the proposed project result in secondary or consequential development which could lead to environmental and social effects, or would it have potential to generate cumulative impacts with other known</p>	<p>Unlikely – but future TSP RE investment projects will be</p>

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT

<p>existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested land will generate direct environmental and social impacts through the cutting of forest and earthworks associated with construction and potential relocation of inhabitants. These are direct impacts. In addition, however, the new road would likely also bring new commercial and domestic development (houses, shops, businesses). In turn, these will generate indirect impacts. (Sometimes these are termed “secondary” or “consequential” impacts). Or if there are similar developments planned in the same forested area then cumulative impacts need to be considered.</i></p>	<p>assessed accordingly</p>
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Annex 6



Atelier de démarrage du projet : « NAMA d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien » Tunis, 8 septembre 2015

Atelier de démarrage du projet « NAMA d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien », le 8 septembre 2015 à l'hôtel Concorde aux Berges du Lac à Tunis : Le projet « NAMA d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien » démarre en 2015 pour une période de 5 ans. Il vise à appuyer la Tunisie à atteindre une production de 30% d'électricité d'origine renouvelable à l'horizon 2030 à partir des filières suivantes : l'éolien, le solaire PV centralisé et le solaire CSP (en créant un climat favorable pour promouvoir les investissements dans les énergies renouvelables). Le projet contribuera ainsi, à travers la mise en œuvre de la « NAMA d'appui au Plan solaire tunisien », à la réalisation des objectifs d'atténuation établis volontairement par le gouvernement tunisien dans le cadre de sa politique de maîtrise de l'énergie et d'atténuation des émissions de GES.

Un atelier de démarrage aura lieu à Tunis, visant en premier lieu à amorcer un large processus de communication, d'information et de concertation sur les objectifs, les résultats escomptés et les prérequis nécessaires pour garantir la réussite de la mise en œuvre du projet dans les délais conventionnels. Il constituera également une occasion de communiquer sur le Plan solaire Tunisien, les réalisations en termes d'atténuation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre dans le secteur de l'énergie, les approches innovantes, modèles et autres outils d'aide à la décision pour la réduction des risques liés aux investissements dans le domaine des énergies renouvelables.

Entre 50 et 70 participants sont attendus à cet atelier, représentant les ministères et organismes publics concernés (notamment les ministères en charge de l'énergie et de l'industrie, de l'environnement, des finances, du développement et de la coopération internationale, des affaires étrangères, l'ANME, la STEG), l'UTICA, le secteur bancaire, des organisations de la société civile ainsi que des opérateurs privés et des experts nationaux.

***Le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)** est le réseau mondial de développement dont dispose le système des Nations Unies. Il prône le changement, et relie les pays aux connaissances, expériences et ressources dont leurs populations ont besoin pour améliorer leur vie. Nous sommes présents sur le terrain dans 166 pays, les aidant à identifier leurs propres solutions aux défis nationaux et mondiaux auxquels ils sont confrontés en matière de développement. Pour renforcer leurs capacités, ces pays peuvent s'appuyer à tout moment sur le personnel du PNUD et son large éventail de partenaires.*

Pour plus d'information sur le PNUD veuillez visiter les liens ci-dessous: www.undp.org - www.tn.undp.org

1)

The screenshot shows the homepage of webmanagercenter.com. At the top, there is a navigation bar with categories like 'ECO-FINANCE', 'SOCIÉTÉ', 'ENTREPRISES', 'INTERNATIONAL', 'IDÉES & DÉBATS', and a search bar. Below this, there is a 'DIRECTINFO' section with a sub-header 'Terrorisme: Le séisme interlope Ota Yousef...'. The main content area features an article titled 'Energie : Démarrage du projet «NAMA» d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien'. The article includes a sub-header, a main title, a short introductory paragraph, a photograph of solar panels, and a longer paragraph. To the right, there is a 'DERNIÈRES NEWS' sidebar with several news items, each with a small thumbnail and a title.

Link : <http://www.webmanagercenter.com/actualite/economie/2015/09/09/166177/energie-demarrage-du-projet-nama-d-appui-au-plan-solaire-tunisien>

2)

The screenshot shows the homepage of unictunis.org.tn. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links like 'ACCUEIL', 'À PROPOS', 'CAMPAGNES', 'COUVERTURE MÉDIATIQUE DE LA VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL EN TUNISIE (28-29 MARS 2016)', 'CARRIÈRE', 'L'ONU EN TUNISIE', 'CONTACTS', 'NOS ACTIVITÉS', and 'IMPLIQUÉZ-VOUS!'. Below this, there is a large logo for 'Centre d'information des Nations Unies Tunis' with the UN emblem. The main content area features an article titled 'Atelier de démarrage d'un nouveau projet du PNUD Tunisie : « NAMA d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien », 8 septembre 2015'. The article includes a sub-header, a main title, a short introductory paragraph, a photograph of solar panels, and a longer paragraph. To the right, there is a search bar and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.

Link : <http://unictunis.org.tn/2015/09/07/atelier-de-demarrage-dun-nouveau-projet-du-pnud-tunisie-nama-dappui-au-plan-solaire-tunisien/>

3)

The screenshot shows the homepage of spectra.com.tn. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links like 'ACCUEIL', 'PRÉSENTATION', 'PRESTATION', 'RÉFÉRENCES', 'DEVIS GRATUIT', 'PRESSE', 'RECRUTEMENT', 'ACTUALITÉS', and 'CONTACT'. Below this, there is a large image of solar panels. The main content area features an article titled 'Energie : Démarrage du projet «NAMA» d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien (20/09/2015)'. The article includes a sub-header, a main title, a short introductory paragraph, a photograph of solar panels, and a longer paragraph. To the right, there is a search bar and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.

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

4)

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Lancement officiel du projet « NAMA » d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien

TAP Publié dans TAP le 08 - 09 - 2015

Le projet des mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national, connu sous le nom « NAMA » pour le Plan Solaire Tunisien (PST) a été officiellement lancé mardi par l'Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de l'Energie (ANME), en collaboration avec le PNUD.

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Le 08
 Un financement de 6,4 MD au profit du plan solaire tunisien
 Tunis : 6 MDt du PNUD à l'ANME
 Financement du plan solaire tunisien Tunisie-PNUD
 4 mille milliards de dinars pour le Plan solaire 2014-2030
 Plan Solaire: 22% de réduction de la consommation énergétique

Link : <http://www.turess.com/fr/tapfr/249809>

5)

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Lancement du projet «NAMA» d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien

Le 09 septembre 2015

Le projet des mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national connu sous le nom de «NAMA» pour le Plan Solaire Tunisien (PST), a été officiellement lancé mardi 8 septembre par l'Agence nationale pour la maîtrise de l'énergie (ANME), en collaboration avec le PNUD. Le projet démarre en 2015 pour une période de 5 ans et est financé par le Fonds mondial de l'environnement à raison de 3,5 millions de dollars.

Il vise à appuyer la Tunisie à atteindre une production de 30% d'électricité d'origine renouvelable à l'horizon 2030 à partir des filières suivantes : l'éolien, le solaire PV centralisé et le solaire CSP (qui est un idéal favorable pour promouvoir les investissements dans les énergies renouvelables). Le projet contribue ainsi, à travers la mise en œuvre de la « NAMA d'appui au Plan Solaire Tunisien », à la réalisation des objectifs d'atténuation établis.

Link : <https://www.google.tn/search?q=nama+d%27appui+au+plan+solaire+tunisien&oq=nama+d%27appui+au+plan+solaire+tunisien&aqs=chrome..69i57j69i65.6486j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

6)

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الرئيسية < الأخبار < تونس تطلق برنامج إجراءات لتنفيذ المخطط الشمسي

تونس تطلق برنامج إجراءات لتنفيذ المخطط الشمسي

الثلاثاء، 8 سبتمبر 2015 16:42 - أخبار وطنية

أطلقت الوكالة الوطنية للتكلميم في الطاقة، الثلاثاء، رسميا وبالتعاون مع برنامج الدعم المتحد للتحلية، برنامج إجراءات للتكلميم من استراتيجيات الطاقة التي تعتمدها الدولة التونسية للتحلية في إطار المخطط الشمسي التونسي، وتتعلق هذه الإجراءات بكل الأنشطة التي تتخذها الدولة التونسية للتحلية في تحليص مستوى التكاليف الحديثة الناتجة من التغيرات المناخية، حسب ما أكده رئيس المشروع عماد فضل خلال ورشة عمل الأتمتة الثلاثاء بتونس.

ويهدف المخطط الشمسي التونسي الذي يموله برنامج الدعم المتحد بقيمة 3,5 مليون دولار إلى جعل 30 بالمائة من إنتاج

Link : <https://www.nessma.tv/article/%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%86%D8%B3-%D8%AA%D8%B7%D9%84%D9%82-%D8%A8%D8%B1%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%AC-%D8%A5%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%86%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%B0-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AE%D8%B7%D8%B7-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D9%85%D8%B3%D9%8A-5891>

7)



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

8)



Link: <http://www.francophonieinnovation.org/articles/h/vision-innovante---investissement-du-secteur-prive-dans-les-enr---vision-innovante-tunisie.html>

9)



Link: <http://africanmanager.com/tunis-6-mdt-du-pnud-a-l-1%C2%92anme/>

10)

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Constitution Tunisienne - Français

Accueil | Kapitalis | Le Pnud va aider au financement du Plan solaire tunisien

Le Pnud va aider au financement du Plan solaire tunisien

[Facebook] [Twitter]



Le Pnud va accorder une enveloppe de 2,6 millions de dollars, soit environ 6,4 millions de dinars (MD) pour financer le Plan solaire tunisien (PST).

Un document de projet relatif à ce financement a été signé, mardi 23 décembre 2014, à Tunis, entre l'Agence nationale pour la maîtrise de l'énergie (ANME) et le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (Pnud).

Le ministre de l'Industrie, de l'Énergie et des Mines, Kamel Bennekeur, a fait valoir, lors de la cérémonie de signature du document, que ce projet s'inscrit dans le cadre du dialogue national sur l'énergie, qui vise à encourager « les utilisations intelligentes de l'énergie et rationaliser la consommation de l'énergie en Tunisie ».

Ce document, a-t-il avancé, facilite la coopération entre les deux organismes concernés pour le développement d'une action d'atténuation appropriée à l'échelle nationale dans le cadre du Plan solaire tunisien (NAMA-PST).

L'objectif recherché est de produire 30% de l'électricité à partir des énergies renouvelables en Tunisie, d'ici 2030, en réalisant deux projets de base, déjà planifiés (10 MW de photovoltaïque par le secteur public et 24 MW de feuilles par le secteur privé).

Link: <http://www.kapitalis.com/kapital/26535-le-pnud-va-aider-au-financement-du-plan-solaire-tunisien.html>