



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10595

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Strengthening Tunisia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Countries

Tunisia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Sector

Enabling Activity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Mitigation, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Seminar, Professional Development, Workshop

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Principal Objective 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

Submission Date

1/26/2023

Expected Implementation Start

10/14/2023

Expected Completion Date

10/14/2027

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

141,075.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	GET	1,485,000.00	200,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,485,000.00	200,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

The goal of this project is to strengthen Tunisia's institutional and technical capacity for tracking progress made in implementing NDC as well as for measuring and reporting on emissions, mitigation and adaptation activities, and support needed and received to meet transparency related requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Project Component	Financi ng Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Tru st Fun d	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirme d Co- Financing (\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
1. Strengthening of Tunisia's enabling environment and capacities for NDC tracking	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Institutional and Organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress is designed and established</p> <p>1.2 Sustainable tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is fully developed and operational</p>	<p>1.1.1 An institutional framework for NDC tracking is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress</p> <p>1.1.2 Organizational capacities are strengthened to operationalize the NDC tracking system for enhanced transparency</p> <p>1.1.3 A framework of public communication, exchange, and transparency on progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement is established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress</p> <p>1.2.1. A tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E</p>	GE T	435,000.00	56,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
			systems for transparency-related actions and progress			
			1.2.2. The capacities of the actors involved in the operationalization of the NDC tracking system are reinforced			
			1.2.3. The system is tested and utilized for tracking progress made in implementation of the updated NDC as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
2. Establishment of essential components to operationalise the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress</p> <p>2.2 Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.3 Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of Support (financial, capacity building and technology development & transfer)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Organization and designation of teams responsible for GHG inventory made effective by official texts for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.1.2 Capacity of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 MPG, strengthened for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.1.3 Capacities of the inventory teams to feed the GHG information system strengthened for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.1.4 Capabilities of Inventory Teams on elaborating high standard NIRs strengthened for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.2.1 Vulnerability/adaptation tracking methodologies, tools and indicators for two sectors, are developed for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.2.2 M&E vulnerability / adaptation</p>	GE T	833,500.00	112,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
			<p>information system designed, operational, data-driven and integrated into the national MRV system for enhanced transparency</p>			
			<p>2.2.3 An application of Gender-specific impact indicators within the two selected vulnerability/adaptation sectors, is tested</p>			
			<p>2.2.4. Capacities of stakeholders for the use of the M&E vulnerability / adaptation information system enhanced</p>			
			<p>2.3.1 The Institutional framework of MRV of Support initiated and methodologies is elaborated</p>			
			<p>2.3.2 The MRV system of Support is designed, set-up, utilized for the BTR preparation and integrated into the national MRV system</p>			
			<p>2.3.3. Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
			targeting support is enhanced			
3. Monitoring and evaluation of the project	Technical Assistance	3.1 Achievement of the project objectives and activities monitored and evaluated	3.1.1 Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted according to M&E plan	GET	46,500.00	6,000.00
4. Knowledge Management	Technical Assistance	4.1 Knowledge from project implementation is documented and shared	4.1.1 Plans for strategic communications as well as knowledge sharing elaborated and implemented 4.1.2. Information, lessons learned, best practices and expertise generated during project implementation are captured and shared through the Global Coordination Platform	GET	35,250.00	4,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					1,350,250.00	178,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
			GET	134,750.00	22,000.00	
			Sub Total(\$)	134,750.00	22,000.00	
			Total Project Cost(\$)	1,485,000.00	200,000.00	

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				200,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Co-financing (Recurrent expenditures) represents parallel investments and allocations from the Ministry of Environment (staff salaries and operational expenses of the staff involved in the project coordination and management),

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,485,000	141,075	1,626,075.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,485,000.00	141,075.00	1,626,075.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	54,750.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	150	150		
Male	150	150		
Total	300	300	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefits of GEF investment are 300 Persons (of which 50% or 150 are women). This number includes: - Stakeholders who will be targeted by capacity building activities relating to (50 persons), of which 50% or 25 are women): ? Organizational capacities to operationalize the NDC tracking system for enhanced transparency ? The capacities of the actors involved in the operationalization of the NDC tracking system ? Capacity of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 MPG ? Capacities of the inventory teams to feed the GHG information system ? Capabilities of Inventory Teams on elaborating high standard NIRs ? Capacities of stakeholders for the use of the M&E vulnerability / adaptation information system ? Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system targeting support enhanced - The stakeholders who will participate in technical meeting and workshops as well as in consultation meeting during the project implementation (50 persons), of which 50% or 25 are women - The persons who will use the online knowledge sharing platform including users from ministries, governmental agencies, technical and financial partners, private entities, civil society, academia, citizens (200 persons) of which 50% or 100 are women).

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

1a. Project Description. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) alignment with GEF focal areas and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

Minor changes in the project design have been made compared to the approved Project Identification Form (PIF), without impacts on the logical framework, or co-finance commitments. The project is still aligned with the project design proposed in PIF, and total financing. Changes are summarized as follows:

? A minor change in wording has been applied to project components 1 and 2

Project Components as in the original PIF	changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif
1. Strengthening of Tunisia's MRV/transparency framework for NDC tracking	1.Strengthening of Tunisia's enabling environment and capacities for NDC tracking
2. Establishment of essential components of the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency related actions and progress	2. Establishment of essential components to operationalise the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress
3. Monitoring and evaluation of the project	NO CHANGE
4. Knowledge Management	NO CHANGE

? A minor change in wording has been applied to project outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Project Outcomes as in the original PIF	changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif
1.1. Enhanced institutional and organizational capacities to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	1.1 Institutional and Organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress is designed and established
1.2. Successful deployment and demonstration of the tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement	1.2 Sustainable tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is fully developed and operational
2.1. Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	2.1 Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress
2.2. Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters for enhanced transparency	2.2 Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters for enhanced transparency
2.3. Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of support (financial, capacity building and technology development & transfer) as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	2.3 Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of Support (financial, capacity building and technology development & transfer)
3.1. Achievement of project objectives and activities monitored and evaluated	NO CHANGE
4.1. Knowledge from project implementation is documented and shared	NO CHANGE

? A minor change in wording has been applied to project outputs 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.2, 3.1.1 and 4.1.2.

Project Outputs as in the original PIF	changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif
1.1.1. An institutional framework for NDC tracking is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	NO CHANGE
1.1.2. Organizational capacities are strengthened to operationalize the NDC tracking system for enhanced transparency	NO CHANGE

Project Outputs as in the original PIF	changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif
1.1.3. A framework of public communication, exchange and transparency on progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement is established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	NO CHANGE
1.2.1. A tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	NO CHANGE
1.2.2. The capacities of the actors involved in the operationalization of the NDC tracking system are reinforced	NO CHANGE
1.2.3. The system is tested and utilized for tracking progress made in implementation of the updated NDC as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	NO CHANGE
2.1.1. Organization and designation of teams responsible for GHG inventory made effective by official texts for enhanced transparency	NO CHANGE
2.1.2. Capacity of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 MPG, strengthened for enhanced transparency	NO CHANGE
2.1.3. Capacities of the inventory teams to feed the GHG information system strengthened for enhanced transparency	NO CHANGE
2.1.4. Capabilities of Inventory Teams on elaborating high standard NIRs strengthened for enhanced transparency	NO CHANGE
2.2.1. Vulnerability / adaptation tracking methodologies, tools and indicators for two sectors, are developed for enhanced transparency	NO CHANGE
2.2.2. M&E vulnerability / adaptation information system designed, operational, data-driven and integrated into the national MRV system for enhanced transparency	NO CHANGE
2.2.3. An application of gender-specific impact indicators within the two selected vulnerability/adaptation sectors, is tested	NO CHANGE
2.2.4. Capacities of stakeholders for the use of the M&E Vulnerability / adaptation information system enhanced	NO CHANGE
2.3.1. The Institutional framework of MRV of Support initiated and methodologies elaborated for enhanced transparency	2.3.1 The Institutional framework of MRV of Support initiated and methodologies is elaborated

Project Outputs as in the original PIF	changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif
2.3.2. The MRV system of Support designed, set-up, utilized for the Biennial Transparency Report preparation and integrated into the national MRV system for enhanced transparency	2.3.2. The MRV system of Support is designed, set-up, utilized for the BTR preparation and integrated into the national MRV system
2.3.3. Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system of support strengthened for enhanced transparency	2.3.3. Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system targeting support is enhanced
3.1.1. Final Evaluation of the project undertaken	3.1.1: Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted according to M&E plan
4.1.1. Plans for strategic communications as well as knowledge sharing elaborated and implemented	NO CHANGE
4.1.2. An innovative online knowledge sharing system established	4.1.2. Information, lessons learned, best practices and expertise generated during project implementation are captured and shared through the Global Coordination Platform

? **GEF funds allocation per component has been slightly reviewed:**

? The budget of component 1 has been slightly increased while that of component 2 has been slightly reduced because of the re-estimation of the efforts required to conduct technical assistance missions and based on the expected deliverables of the outputs and activities. The operated adjustments do not exceed for any of them 5% compared to the budgets indicated in the PIF.

? The budget for component 3 and component 4 has been slightly increased to include(i) project monitoring and evaluation requirements (including Terminal Evaluation requirements) for the component 3 and (ii) Travel costs to share lessons learned at the regional and global level and promote national effort to implement Nationally Determined Contribution transparency framework, for the component 4.

? Project Management Cost has been slightly decreased from 135,000 to 134,750. Total financing has not been changed.

Project Components	(In US\$)	
	GEF Project Financing as in the original PIF	changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif
Component 1	415,000	435,000
Component 2	875,000	833,500
Component 3	40,000	46,500
Component 4	20,000	35,250

Project Components	(In US\$)	
	GEF Project Financing as in the original PIF	changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif
Subtotal	1,350,000	1,350,250
Project Management Cost (PMC)	135,000	134,750
Total Project Cost	1,485,000	1,485,000 (NO CHANGE)

Furthermore, the activities within each output of the CBIT project have been further elaborated based on the feedback provided by stakeholders during the PPG phase.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Aiming to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, Parties adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015, and through its Article 13 established an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. Article 13 includes new reporting requirements which are further defined in the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) adopted at COP-24 and completed at COP-26. It outlines the information required to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) no less frequently than on a biennial basis in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs):

- ? a national inventory report (para. 7a);
- ? progress made in achieving the NDC (para. 7b);
- ? information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (para. 8); and
- ? information on technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received (para.10).

The Katowice conference (COP24, Dec. 2018) fleshed out a framework that is applicable to all countries by adopting a detailed set of MPGs which set the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement (decision 18/CMA.1). The MPGs are based on a set of guiding principles and define the reporting information to be provided, the technical expert review, transitional arrangements, and a facilitative multilateral consideration of progress.

Under the article 13 of the Paris Agreement (ETF), biennial transparency reports (BTR) will replace the current biennial update reports (BURs) from 2024. In the BTRs, in addition to the information currently reported in the BURs, Parties have to provide information on the progress it is making in implementing its NDC.

In the particular context of Tunisia, NDC tracking involves elements on adaptation, GHG emissions intensity, climate finance and GHG reductions. These elements are to be reported to the UNFCCC in the BTRs from December 2024 every two years using the agreed modalities, guidelines, procedures, formats, and outlines. A holistic and integral approach towards data

management is thus required to provide transparency information that also considers other global initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and integrates swiftly into the country's own national planning.

As much as the MPGs are extensive and very detailed, Tunisia along with many other countries lack capacity to follow and apply them in their entirety. Capacity-building and support will be crucial to facilitate improvement in reporting over time for these countries.

Tunisia's official submissions to the UNFCCC were generally prepared in a consultative and cooperative way, and substantial efforts were made for the preparation of GHG inventories and mitigation assessments and for building MRV systems. While Tunisia has continuously improved its transparency framework as to fill both Convention and Paris-Agreement's requirements, reporting efforts of Tunisia are still conducted on a project-by-project basis. Until now, there are neither established institutional setup/rules governing the major climate change related issues/engagements, nor duly formalized technical guidance to fit the international climate-related engagements. This resulted in institutions operating within an unclear and often heterogeneous environment.

In addition, communication on climate issues and Tunisia's commitments remain confined to relatively small circles of specialists, lacking sufficient power to influence decision-makers. The result is that Tunisia's submissions to the COP are understood by decision-makers as reporting obligations rather than commitments for action. Moreover, the instability of institutions in Tunisia since 2011; including those directly or indirectly supposed to be in charge of climate issues, and the high turnover of officials, has also made it difficult to assign responsibilities of climate engagements, where a structured and sustainable organizational and institutional setup is required to assume these responsibilities.

In the absence of a good understanding of national commitments vis-à-vis the Paris Agreement, particularly in terms of transparency and reporting, it will be difficult to adequately treat the climate issues and their related obligations.

As a direct result, the organizational and technical infrastructure for NDC implementation and tracking is still lacking. This leads to delays in implementing mitigation actions, in tracking progress/achievements and impacts of mitigation actions, and in planning immediate corrective actions while updating objectives.

In addition, while adaptation issues and access to international support have been seen as critical factors for action by decision makers and the climate change community in Tunisia, the tools to monitor and evaluate the vulnerability and impacts of adaptation actions, to identify the support received and to estimate the needs are still lacking.

While recognizing budget and recruiting restrictions due to the complex social and political circumstances in Tunisia, the absence of a solid and duly formalized institutional setup and of appropriate and sustainable support budgets does not give visibility to all the human

capacities and skills that have been built in the past (e.g., on GHG inventory and on mitigation assessments). This has led these human resources to disperse into other sectors, thus losing their climate related skills. The representation of women is also a key issue in ensuring that future institutions have equal representation, to mobilise greater human resources to contributing to creating and assuring the proper functioning of new institutions.

For all these reasons, and by way of illustration, the formalization of the institutional and technical set-up of the GHG inventory, one of the essential transparency requirements, is still missing. Moreover, the long-awaited nationally integrated MRV system is not yet in place. Furthermore, with exception of the energy and industrial processes where some MRV development initiatives are progressing, there are still no concrete MRV development initiatives targeting AFOLU and waste sectors to date. For the same reasons, appropriate framework, and tools to monitor the vulnerability and the progress in addressing adaptation, which are critical issues for Tunisia, are not in place.

Concretely, a transparency framework that fits Article 13 requirements would necessitate further efforts to sustain the currently engaged transparency actions in Tunisia. The country needs support to develop its long-term transparency capacities, on two main priorities: (i) Establishing a strong set-up of NDC tracking including an institutional framework that is fully able to appropriately coordinate actions, monitor NDC achievements and update its objectives, (ii) Strengthening of the integrated national MRV system by establishing a tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement, consolidating capacities of the GHG inventory team, and building a Vulnerability/Adaptation M&E system as well as a reliable MRV system for support (financial, capacity development and technology transfer).

Tunisia faces the following barriers in relation to meeting these transparency challenges:

? Lack of organizational and institutional capacities and framework in relation to GHG inventory preparation and tracking NDC implementation.

While Tunisia has continuously improved its transparency framework as to fill both Convention and Paris-Agreement's requirements, reporting efforts of Tunisia are still conducted on a project-by-project basis. Until now, there are no established institutional setup/rules governing the national GHG inventory system and tracking of NDC implementation.

The organizational, institutional, and technical set-up for the implementation and tracking of NDC is still lacking in Tunisia. This leads to delays in implementing mitigation actions, in tracking progress/achievements and impacts of mitigation actions, and in planning immediate corrective actions while updating objectives.

In parallel, the formulated recommendations from different studies regarding the institutional, organizational regulatory and technical aspects of the GHG inventory have not yet until now, been officially formalized. Tunisia's National GHG Inventory System is not yet operational even if works on the development of a national inventory for the time series 2010-2020 as

part of BUR3 has been finalized and BUR3 was submitted to the UNFCCC on 28 December 2022. The formalization of the institutional and technical set-up of the GHG inventory, one of the essential transparency requirements, is still missing.

This system must be formalized to constitute the backbone of the long-lasting Tunisian GHG inventory system. Indeed, only such a perennial organization will allow to maintain human resources in place, accumulate capacities and knowledge, create permanent flow of data exchange among the organizations involved in the preparation of the inventory, and continuously improve the quality.

? Lack of NDC tracking tool.

The NDC implementation will require the participation of many national bodies and of representatives of these organizations. In addition to the absence of an enhanced institutional and organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation, there is no appropriate tools to coordinate activities, track, analyse on real-time basis the results of NDC-related actions, and possibly adjust them.

? Lack of capacity and tools to measure vulnerability/adaptation.

All past work on vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, particularly undertaken during the preparation of national communications and of the adaptation strategy, has demonstrated the high sensitivity of Tunisia to these impacts, in particular agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, coastlines, tourism, health, to name only the sectors directly impacted. While adaptation issues and access to international support have been seen as critical factors for action by decision makers and the climate change community in Tunisia, the tools to monitor and evaluate the vulnerability and impacts of adaptation actions, are still lacking.

To date, however, Tunisia does not have reliable tools to assess the economic and social implications of these impacts and to plan appropriate adaptation measures to increase the resilience of the country against these impacts.

? Lack of capacity and tools to track support needed and received.

To be comprehensive, a national MRV system will need to include a dedicated component for tracking the climate change support needed and received (financial, capacity building, and technology transfer). Such system has not yet been developed in Tunisia as the information to track is very diffuse and difficult to collect without an information tool, and, on the other hand, there is no rules on how to account and track support needed and received.

The lack of an MRV system of support is one of the main obstacles to transparency and creates significant uncertainties in the information submitted to UNFCCC.

Moreover, there are no rules today in Tunisia that clarify the inevitable overlap between the three categories of support to classify consistently the support received by category.

? Lack of sustainable inventory system and capacity to prepare high quality inventories.

The Katowice conference (COP24, Dec. 2018) fleshed out a framework that is applicable to all countries by adopting the MPGs which set the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement (decision 18/CMA.1).

The preparation of NIRs according to the guidance outlined in the MPGs (decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3) is a rather complicated operation. It is therefore important to strengthen the capacities of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to these new MPG requirements (decision 18/CMA.1) and new reporting provisions (Decision 5/CMA.3) for the future development of Tunisia first BTR.

There are also gaps in data collection process, completeness of sectors coverage, activity data disaggregation, updating and use of national emission factors, quality assurance/quality control, IPCC methodologies including the use on a voluntary basis of IPCC 2019 Refinement.

In addition, it is also important to operationalize the internal review process within the inventory teams as part of quality assurance/quality control. Apart from improving inventory quality and reducing uncertainties, such a peer review process will quantitatively and qualitatively enhance the expertise involved in GHG inventory operations.

? Lack of fully functioning MRV tools.

Although described since the first BUR submission, the nationally integrated MRV system is still in the conceptual phase and has not yet been developed.

Furthermore, with exception of the energy and industrial processes where some MRV development initiatives are progressing, there are still no sectoral MRV mitigation system for AFOLU and waste sectors to date.

While on the sectoral level there are several initiatives to consolidate the existing MRV mitigation systems for the energy, electricity, building and cement sectors, to date, there is a real need to integrate all these systems into a robust and unique framework that will serve as a national MRV system.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Since the ratification of the UNFCCC in 1993, Tunisia has been fulfilling its commitments to the Convention, by pursuing a strong climate change policy both on GHG mitigation and adaptation, and by complying with its national reporting commitments (National Communications, Biennial Update Reports) in addition to the elaboration of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC).

Tunisia ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016. By ratifying the Paris Agreement, Tunisia has formally adopted its iNDC, submitted to UNFCCC on 16 September 2015. Tunisia's iNDC, which became NDC after Paris Agreement ratification, aims to lower the country's carbon intensity by 41% by 2030 compared to 2010's carbon intensity.

Tunisia published its revised NDC in October 2021, with the target of 45% decrease in its carbon intensity in 2030 compared to its level in 2010.

Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report

Tunisia launched the GEF Enabling Activity Project (EAs), aimed at the preparation of the Fourth National Communication (FNC) and the Third Biennial Update Report (TBUR). This project will cover the following main components:

- ? National circumstances and Institutional arrangements, constraints and gaps and related financial, technical, and capacity needs and education and public awareness.
- ? National inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removal by sinks, including a national inventory report.
- ? Mitigation and policy measures and Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification.
- ? Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures.

While the enabling activity will support elaborating the FNC and TBUR, it will contribute to supporting these main priorities in synergy and coordination with all ongoing projects and CBIT initiative.

This synergy will be materialized mainly in the following subjects:

- ? Climate change coordination mechanism (updated NDC implementation and tracking of progress made in NDC implementation and achievement).
- ? Enhancement of the GHG inventory as per gaps identified during the elaboration of previous GHG inventories (data collection process, completeness of sectors coverage, activity data disaggregation, updating emission factors, quality assurance/quality control, use on a voluntary basis of IPCC 2019 Refinement 8, difficulties, risks, and opportunities of improvement).
- ? Analysis and assessment of mitigation policies/measures as well as recommendations to their improvement.
- ? Elaboration of a road map for the implementation of a domestic MRV system.
- ? Assessment of progress towards mainstreaming climate change considerations into key development strategies and budget and sector-based policy frameworks.

Since the enabling activity related to Fourth NC & TBUR are implemented under the responsibility of the UGPO, exactly as the proposed CBIT project, this will ensure effective coordination and synchronization of the activities of the two projects. The Partnership section under the Chapter on Results and Partnerships further presents the coordination with the 4NC and 3BUR project.

NDC update

In accordance with the provisions of decision 1/CP.21, as well as other relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, Tunisia submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution in October 2021, which targets a 45% decrease in its carbon intensity in 2030 compared to that of 2010.

Tunisia's unconditional contribution corresponds to a 27% reduction in carbon intensity in 2030 compared to 2010 level, which is far above the first NDC where the unconditional effort should generate only 13% reduction in carbon intensity. The conditional contribution allows for an additional 18% reduction in carbon intensity in 2030 compared to 2010.

The updated NDC was elaborated based on broad consultations with the main stakeholders concerned by the issue of climate change in Tunisia, including public institutions, the private sector, civil society, and experts operating in the various fields and sectors of GHG mitigation. These consultations took place under the aegis of the climate change focal point (Ministry of Environment), via the Management by Objectives Unit which is responsible for carrying out the monitoring and coordination program of activities relating to the implementation of "The Paris Agreement".

Development of the NDC roadmap

Following a broad consultation process with the various key stakeholders (national and sectoral partners, technical and financial partners, civil society, ...), a roadmap for joint action to implement the NDC was adopted in 2019.

Based on the analysis of the implementation status of the NDC and the shortcomings identified that hinder the achievement of the NDC's objectives, the roadmap sets out all the measures to be undertaken at the regulatory, institutional, financial, and capacity building levels to facilitate the implementation of the mitigation and adaptation programs and projects included in the NDC. It will allow the various actors involved to become aware of the challenges to be met and to fully place themselves on the NDC trajectory. A summary document of the roadmap was developed and presented at a workshop with technical and financial partners in September 2019 in the presence of representatives of the NDC Partnership.

Institutional arrangements for climate change MRV/transparency

Until 2015 climate issues were coordinated at the level of institutional or scientific circles formed, quite often informally or circumstantially according to events such as the preparation of COPs, or the process of preparation of national submissions to the UNFCCC (national communications, INDC, Biennial Reports, Climate Strategies).

The Ministry of Environment has been designated as the Focal Point to the UNFCCC, as well as to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). As the focal point for climate change, the Ministry of Environment is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Since 2018, a dedicated climate change coordination Unit (UGPO-CC), was created in the Ministry of Environment, by the governmental decree n° 263, dated 12th March 2018. The main mandate of the coordination unit is to ensure effective implementation of Paris agreements requirements, in national level, including coordination between all sectors and

stakeholders for the preparation of national climate policies, and capacity building programmes.

The Ministry of Environment coordinates the collection of information and preparation of national reports on national policies and measures, and their transmission to the Conference of Parties.

It is also in charge of coordinating the measures to be taken for access to the various financing mechanisms provided for by the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

As GCF focal Point, the Ministry of Environment oversees the activities of the Tunisian GCF National designated authority (NDA). The main mission of this authority is to serve as a relay between the Climate change project proponents in Tunisia, on the one hand, and the GCF on the other, with a view to help these projects accessing to the GCF funds.

Apart from the Ministry of Environment, several organizations have been involved in the climate change process since the early 1990s.

The National Agency for Energy Conservation (Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Énergie- ANME) manages the national energy conservation and climate mitigation policy in the energy sector. According to the official texts, ANME also ensures the development and the coordination of the domestic GHG mitigation policies and measures in the fields of energy and industrial processes (GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, policy elaboration, capacity building, funding, MRV, preparation of sectoral contributions to the national reports submitted to UNFCCC, participation in COPs, etc.).

The Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture -MARHP) is in charge of the most vulnerable sectors to the climate change impacts (agriculture, water resources, range land and forestry ecosystems, etc.) and is therefore at the centre of all concerns and responsibilities for assessing climate change vulnerabilities, as well as adaptation and resilience policies. In its capacity, it therefore coordinates activities related to the sector's GHG inventories, GHG mitigation and adaptation policies, capacity building programmes, mobilization of finance, implementation of MRV systems, and preparation of sectoral contributions to the national reports to the UNFCCC. Since 2010, a task force, had been created to deal with internal coordination responsibilities for all these activities. In 2018 a sectoral climate change committee was created by ministerial decision in the MARHP.

Other sectoral agencies and institutions are also generally involved, even if their participation is not formalized by a regulatory text, in the development of climate change policies and measures, including

• Under the authority of the Ministry of Environment, the National Agency for Waste Management (Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets - ANGeD), participates in all climate change activities related to the solid waste sector (inventory, mitigation, etc.) and the national sanitation office (Office National de l'Assainissement ? ONAS) participates in all climate change activities related to the liquid waste sector.

? The National Environmental Protection Agency (Agence Nationale de protection de l'environnement-ANPE), participates under the supervision of Ministry of Environment, in all activities involving air pollution and more particularly industrial gases (CFCs, HFCs, etc.).

? The Agency for Coastal Protection and planning (Agence pour la Protection et l'Aménagement du Littoral-APAL), also under the authority of the Ministry of Environment, participates in all activities involving the management and protection of coastal areas.

Furthermore, the advent of the Paris Agreement induces real commitments of countries vis-à-vis the climate, in general, and in relation to the objectives of the NDC, in particular, and implies new requirements and modalities for monitoring and fulfilling climate related objectives. To shoulder such responsibilities, it is necessary to establish strong, structured, and sustainable organizational and institutional frameworks. To address the new requirements and modalities for monitoring and fulfilling climate related objectives under the Paris Agreement, Tunisia has initiated several actions to improve the institutional mechanism for coordinating public climate policies.

The Government Decree No. 2018-263 of 12 March 2018 created, within the Ministry of Environment, an objective - based management unit (UGPO) for the implementation of the monitoring and coordination program of activities related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Among the missions of this UGPO, we can mention four among the most significant ones:

? Coordination among the various stakeholders in the area of Climate Change, including: (i) developing a portfolio of priority projects in the areas of GHG mitigation, a national adaptation plan and an investment plan for the implementation of the NDC, (ii) support the establishment of a transparency, reporting and verification mechanism, (iii) involve key stakeholders in identifying priorities and tracking NDC implementation.

? Assistance in integrating climate change into development policies, including through: (i) collecting data in the area of GHG mitigation, climate change adaptation and existing support for achieving national obligations, (ii) the development of a national low-emission and climate resilient development strategy.

? Capacity building of national stakeholders, through: (i) the development and implementation of a capacity building support program for all stakeholders and participants in international climate change negotiations, (ii) the conclusion of cooperation and partnership agreements with public and private bodies at the national and international levels to achieve the objectives set out in the NDCs; (iii) the strengthening of education programs, awareness-raising, an information programs, and the organization of national and international scientific meetings to build the capacity of all stakeholders; (iv) the access to climate-friendly technologies and the adaptation of appropriate technologies to meet the climate change challenges.

? Monitoring the implementation of the NDC, through: (i) support to the establishment of national climate change MRV mechanisms; (ii) preparation of periodic reports to be submitted to the UNFCCC; (iii) update of the NDC objectives.

In addition, the MARHP formally released a ministerial circular in 2017 to set up a sustainable sectoral management and coordination committee on climate change, replacing

the previous task force. The purpose of this committee is to consolidate and coordinate efforts within the MARHP to better integrate and manage climate change issues, particularly to strengthen adaptation, to ensure the proactive participation of the various stakeholders at regional and local levels, to fully seize climate finance opportunities, and to provide for the implementation measures of the Tunisian NDC in sectors under its prerogatives. This committee is also responsible for coordinating activities related to GHG inventories, Biennial Update Reports, National Communications and Biennial Transparency Reports, in coordination with other national partners involved in the preparation of these documents. A similar formal committee has also been established within ANGED; in charge of all solid waste activities related to Climate Change.

Nevertheless, institutions still operate in unclear framework and often heterogeneous environment and the initiatives are still circumstantial and suffer from lack of links, and of inappropriate intersectoral coordination and thus are still insufficient.

Current MRV systems in Tunisia

At a more technical level, prior to the submission of the first Biennial Update Report in 2014, consultations aimed at preparing the establishment of a national MRV system had been conducted. The architecture of the national MRV system (Figure 2) was to be structured around three main components:

? MRV of national GHG emissions, which will integrate the activities covered as part of GHG inventory development, verification, and report submission, within the SNIEGES-TN framework.

? MRV of mitigation measures, which will track the impacts of mitigation measures (emission reductions, co-benefits, etc.) implemented as a part of the mitigation policies.

? MRV of support, which will monitor, notify, and verify the support received (finance, technological transfers and capacity building) to implement the GHG mitigation, adaptation as well as transversal activities. As regards to financial support, and as presented in BUR2 report, it is expected that the MRV of support will specify the origin (country, agency, private/public, etc.) of the financial support received from international sources, as well as dates, amounts, annual disbursements, and the type of project under which they were allocated. The system will also specify the financial instrument (grant, subsidized loan, etc.), as well as the recipients of the funding and the use made of it (e.g., investments, contributions to financial instruments, training, missions, seminars, etc.). This MRV of support system is expected hence to track financial support received from international sources and its disbursement. Tracking of national resources allocated for climate change and their disbursement (national expenditures) were not initially assumed. They will be covered by the proposed GEF project which will also track the support needed.

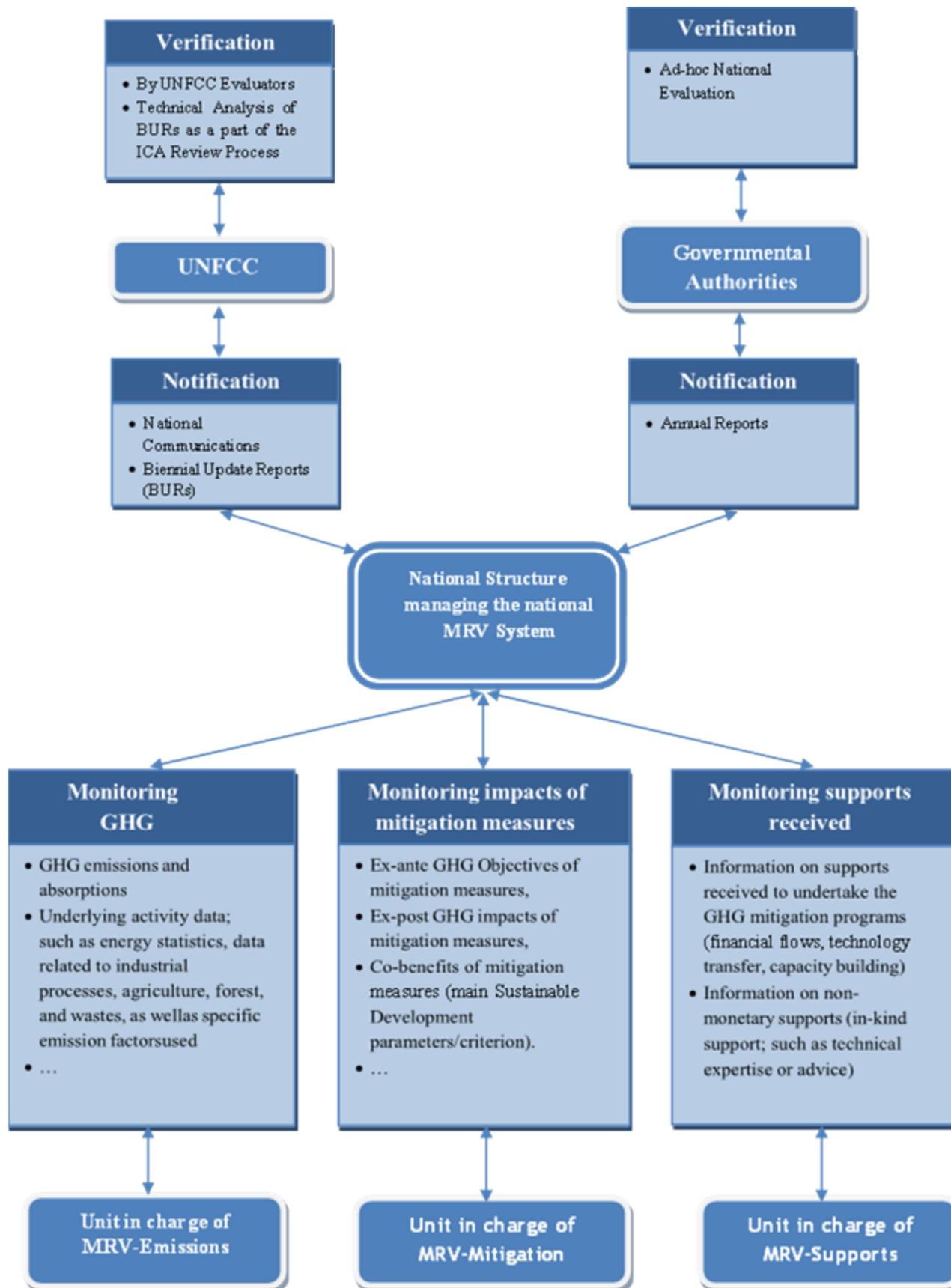


Figure 1. Architecture of the national MRV system of Tunisia as depicted in the second BUR of Tunisia.

However, the national MRV system is still in the conceptual phase and has not yet been developed.

In addition, several initiatives sponsored by international cooperation have supported Tunisia in designing and developing some components of the national MRV system:

? ANME had developed the EnerInfo information system. EnerInfo is a monitoring and evaluation system to measure the impacts of the energy transition and the NDC on sustainable development indicators. The Partnership for Market Readiness initiative, which supported Tunisia (ANME) through a carbon instrument for energy transition and NDC implementation project, of which UNDP was the delivery partner in Tunisia, has initiated works on improving the EnerInfo database to transform it into an effective MRV system compiling and monitoring GHG data for the energy and industrial process sectors, and in particular through (i) a module for monitoring the impacts of GHG mitigation, (ii) a module for tracking the support received by these sectors.

? The overall structure of the MRV Tunisian Solar Plan (TSP) system was designed as part of the GEF UNDP- supported NAMA-Tunisia Solar Plan project. The above-mentioned carbon instrument project supported also ANME in developing an MRV system dedicated to the electricity sector, covering the three essential components of the MRV system for this sector: Emissions, Impacts and Support. The PMR's work also covered the accounting of avoided emissions in the electricity sector through energy efficiency and renewable energies.

? The building sector received technical and financial support from GIZ for the design of a dedicated MRV system. The system has three components: GHG Emissions, GHG Mitigation and Support and relies on an information system powered and accessible via an online computer application.

? The Tunisian cement sector received technical and financial support from the European Commission and GIZ for the design of an MRV system dedicated to this sector. The system also includes three components: GHG Emissions, GHG Mitigation and Support and is also based on an information system powered and accessible through an online computer application. The PMR project will consolidate and operationalize this system.

Furthermore, at the national level, the GIZ, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, initiated in late 2020 a study on the development of national transparency system. The study elaborates the modalities and procedures for the three pillars of the national transparency system, namely:

? National GHG inventory system,

? National system for monitoring mitigation actions and progress towards the objectives of the NDC.

? System for monitoring the support needed and received.

It also proposes the steps to be implemented in order to initiate and operationalize the entire conceptualized transparency system including concrete recommendations for Tunisia's

National GHG Inventory System regarding institutional, organisational, regulatory, and technical aspects.

While on the sectoral level there are several initiatives to consolidate the existing MRV mitigation systems for the energy, electricity, building and cement sectors, to date, there is a real need to integrate all these systems into a robust and unique framework that will serve as a national MRV system. In addition, agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU) and waste sectors do not benefit from any sectoral MRV mitigation system. Recent access to funding, particularly from GIZ, is likely to launch some activities to add some stones to the building of this integrated national MRV system.

Tunisia's GHG inventory

The greenhouse gas inventories for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 were carried out over the period 2013-2016, as part of the preparation of the INDC (first NDC), of the first and the second Biennial Update Reports and of the third National Communication, by a working group coordinated by ANME and composed of the following sectoral subgroups:

- ? ANME as a leader for the energy and industrial processes sectors,
- ? MARHP as a leader for the agriculture, forestry, and other land use sector (AFOLU),
- ? ANGeD as a leader for the solid wastes, and
- ? the Wastewater treatment Office (Office National de l'Assainissement-ONAS) as a leader for the sanitation.

The inventory teams have thus been able to capitalize and consolidate skills on the use of methodologies for calculating GHG emissions according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines, as well as on the data collection and processing.

Recently, an inventory of GHG emissions of the energy sector covering the time series 2010-2020 was elaborated using both the 2006 IPCC guidelines and 2019 refinement to 2006 IPCC guidelines. The results of the 2006 IPCC guidelines inventory were used for updating Tunisia NDC in 2021. The inventory development was coordinated by the National Agency for Energy Conservation, which is responsible for inventory works in energy and industrial processes and product use sectors.

Furthermore, in November 2021, under the framework of the UNDP-GEF project for the 'Preparation of the Fourth National Communication for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Third Biennial Updated Report of the Republic of Tunisia', the Ministry of Environment initiated the development of a national inventory of GHG emissions for the period 2010-2020 for Third BUR, using both the 2006 IPCC guidelines and 2019 refinement to 2006 IPCC guidelines.

More formally, the organizational framework of the inventory operations was established in the form of SNIEGES (National GHG Inventory System), for the realization of the GHG inventories for the years 2010-2011-2012, relying on a Coordination Pole. Work initiated on

elaboration of a national inventory of GHG emissions for the times series 2010-2020 as part of Third BUR is relying on the same SNIEGES organizational framework.

With UNDP support, a study on the establishment of a sustainable national GHG inventory management system had made it possible in 2018 to develop a comprehensive procedures manual for the management of the national GHG inventory process. According to this manual, Tunisia's National GHG Inventory System (SNIEGES-TN) will focus, based on the inventory cycle steps as described in IPCC 2006 guidelines, on the following elements:

- ? Strong and sustainable institutional arrangements,
- ? A comprehensive and systematic documentation procedures for activity data, emission factors and methods used,
- ? Quality Assurance and quality Control (QA/QC) procedures; and a continuous improvement approach for the national GHG inventory system.
- ? Archiving data, procedures, and rules, to preserve the memory of the realized works and to ensure continuous improvements of acquired knowledge
- ? Appropriate and stable resources.

Regarding the institutional arrangements, the suggested scheme of the SNIEGES-TN is based on a Technical Inventory Pole (PTI), which is being integrated within the structure recommended by the Decree of the UGPO, as shown in the following figure:

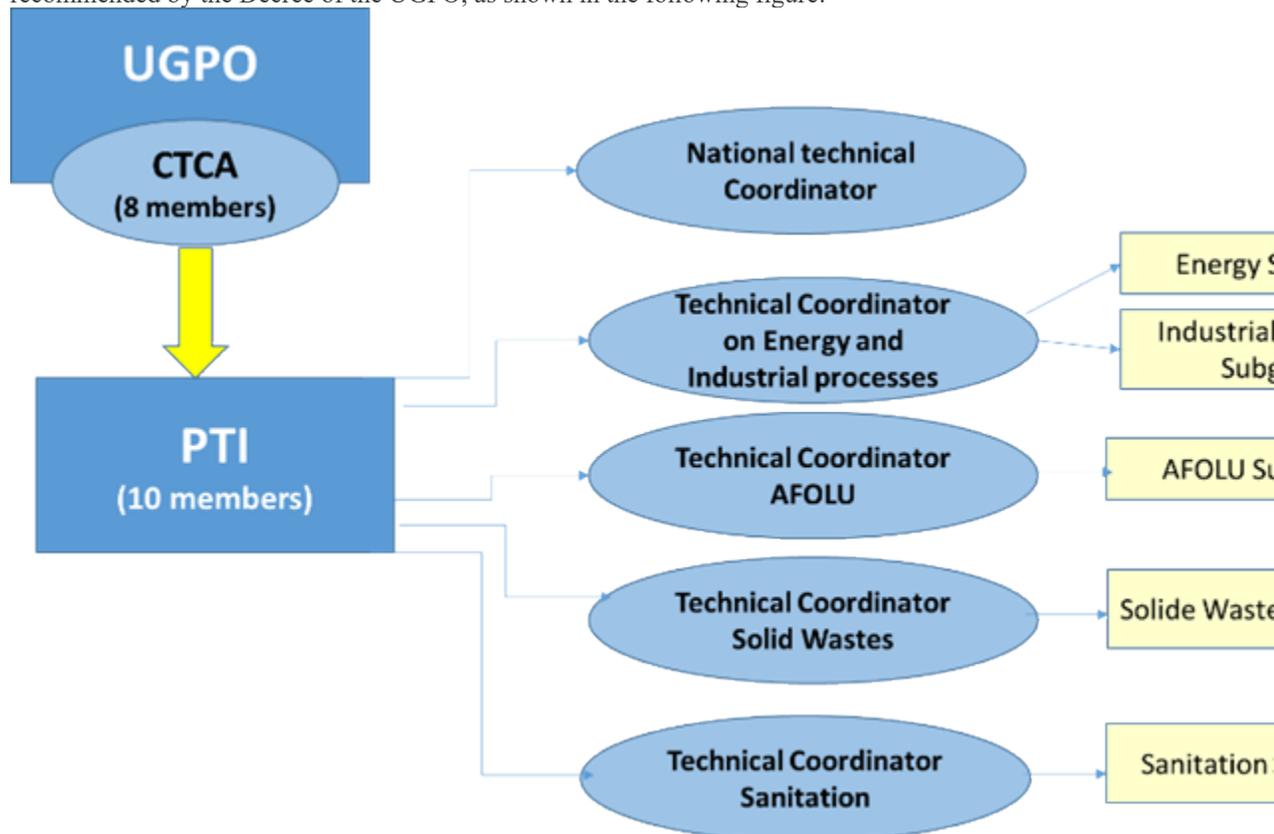


Figure 2. Organisational diagram of the national GHG inventory system and articulation with the UGPO.

Abbreviations:

UGPO: Objective-based Management Unit (Ministry of Environment)

CTCA: Consultative Technical Committee on Mitigation

PTI: Technical Inventory Pole

The PTI is the core framework for the coordination and implementation of all inventory activities. A national permanent inventory technical coordinator (NITC) will coordinate daily with a technical inventory group (GTI) made of 4 sub-groups emanating from the organizations involved in the inventory:

- ? The Energy and Industrial Processes & Product Use technical coordinator (ANME)
- ? The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Technical Coordinator (MARHP)
- ? The Solid Waste Technical Coordinator (ANGED)
- ? The Sanitation technical coordinator (ONAS).

The technical group will be responsible for preparing and planning the annual inventory programs, and for conducting and coordinating inventory work in each of their respective sectors, in collaboration with the NITC, until the submission of the final annual reports to the Consultative Technical Committee on Mitigation (CTCA).

To launch the process, it is important that the NITC be housed in a leading agency, adequately structured, and equipped, to carry out the inventory operations. In a first phase, considering ANME's experience in coordinating the energy sector inventory since the early 2000s and coordinating national inventories for 2010-2011-2012, the UNDP study on the establishment of a sustainable national GHG inventory management system as well as the GIZ study on the development of national transparency system (launched in October 2020) have proposed that ANME coordinate national GHG inventories and therefore host the Technical Inventory Group for at least the next 5 years starting from the next work on development of national inventory of GHG emissions.

The study mentioned above also described the terms of reference and responsibilities of the NITC, as well as for sectoral technical coordinators. It has also developed an online computer application for data entry, compilation of inventory data, and reporting by the inventory team.

In addition, the same study recommended the formal establishment of SNIEGES-TN on the basis of a legal text, in the form of a Decree or Order. A preliminary proposal for a text formulated during the previous inventory work was also taken up for its revision and adaptation to the new organizational context imposed by the UGPO Decree. In particular, the study recommended the inclusion of the following elements in future texts:

- ? Introduction on the creation of SNIEGES-TN, and on its objectives.
- ? Description of the final organizational framework for the inventory, as well as the responsibilities of team members and of all organizations to be involved in inventory process.
- ? Formal description of the GHG inventory work plan and schedule.

- ? Description of documentation procedures and technical approaches (methodologies, uncertainties, etc.), and validation of the six methodological volumes previously developed as part of UNDP support in 2017.
- ? Description of the procedures for managing and exchanging data.
- ? Formalization of quality assurance / quality control and continuous improvement requirements.

Furthermore, the study launched in October 2020 by GIZ, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, on the development of national transparency system initiated works on elaborating the modalities and procedures for a national transparency system that encompasses all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste) and that is based on three pillars:

- ? A National GHG Emissions Inventory System (SNIEGES)
- ? A system for monitoring GHG mitigation measures in the framework of the NDC, and designated as National Mitigation Monitoring and Evaluation System (SNSEMA)
- ? A system for tracking support needed and received in the context of NDC implementation, referred to as the National Support Tracking System (SNSS)

The study also includes the development of a plan for implementation of the national transparency system and proposes the steps to be implemented to initiate and operationalize the entire conceptualized transparency system including concrete recommendations regarding institutional, organisational, regulatory, and technical aspects for each of the three pillars of the national transparency system.

Until now, the formulated recommendations from these studies regarding the institutional, organizational regulatory and technical aspects of the GHG inventory under SNIEGES-TN have not yet been officially formalized. Tunisia's National GHG Inventory System is not yet operational even if works on the development of a national inventory for the time series time series 2010-2020 as part of BUR3 **has been finalized and BUR3 was submitted to the UNFCCC on 28 December 2022.** It is therefore essential to relaunch the process and make it operational based on the recommendations of the studies above, while strengthening the capabilities of the inventory teams.

Similarly, formulated recommendations from these studies on institutional, organizational regulatory and technical aspects of the National Mitigation Monitoring and Evaluation System and the National Support Tracking System have not yet been officially formalized.

Vulnerability and adaptation in Tunisia

All past work on vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, particularly undertaken during the preparation of national communications and of the adaptation strategy, has demonstrated the high sensitivity of Tunisia to these impacts, in particular agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, coastlines, tourism, health, to name only the sectors directly impacted. To date, however, Tunisia does not have reliable tools to assess the economic and social implications of these impacts and to plan appropriate adaptation measures to increase the resilience of the country against these impacts.

The coastal resilience project supported by GEF/Special climate change fund through UNDP and implemented by Agency for Protection and Coastal Development (Agence de Protection et de l'Aménagement du Littoral) (APAL) addressed Vulnerabilities and Risks related to Climate Change in Tunisia's Vulnerable Coastal Areas. The project aimed to achieve the following results:

? Institutional capacity for planning and responding to increased risks from climate change in coastal areas is improved. Important achievements in terms of planning and regulatory frameworks for adaptation spearheaded by the project. At least two pieces of highly important policy or legal frameworks are informed by coastal dynamic modelling and adopted helping the country address coastal risks linked to climate change. s. Among the frameworks governing coastal management, and the integration of climate risk into them, we can mention: (1) an updated regulation on the Public Maritime Domain (DPM); (2) steps towards Tunisia's ratification of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol (under the Barcelona Convention); and (3) the (re-)structuring of APAL to better fulfil its mandate.

? The resilience of priority coastal areas to climate change is improved through the implementation and dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures. Studies that assessed different adaptation techniques and their feasibility supported the rollout of implement on the ground (e.g., the "Evaluation [or Assessment] of coastal climate risk and development of the emergency response plan?). By project end, the project reported that 6.08 Kilometres wooden or palm palisades (locally known as ?Ganivelles? and ?Palmivelles? according to the materials they are made of) were installed on public beaches and wetlands, including in the Ramsar site Ras R'Mel on Djerba island.

? Innovative and sustainable economic and financial instruments to accelerate the adoption of coastal adaptation measures are established.

? A structured and justified legal proposal to integrate climate risk into strategic planning documents such as the Spatial and Urban Planning Code. Risk-based spatial management plans were developed for project sites, in particular, the Spatial Development Plan of Djerba island (SDAZs of Djerba) was an important achievement, tagged as a ?climate plan? for Djerba, as it was the first Tunisian spatial planning study that explicitly took climate change risk into account.

? Enhancement of the coastal observatory through provision of material resources and software that enable the operationalization of the climate change monitoring network and feed the submersion, erosion, and flood risk models.

? Sensitization of agents of local partners, professional bodies, and civil society within the project areas on climate change and resilience.

? Training of local, professional, and civil society actors in two targeted coastal cities in the area of Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

? Training of key decision makers and technical officers on adaptation tools in coastal planning,

? Provision of expertise for the socio-economic diagnosis at the project sites and for the integration of the gender approach into the project components.

The project has also supported the establishment of an Information and Decision Support System (Système d'Information et d'Aide à la Décision - SIAD) of the Littoral. This system will allow a permanent monitoring and adaptive management of the coastline. It builds a battery of indicators related to the risks of marine submersion, floods, erosion, and coastline retreat, which are generated by sea level rise, seawater temperature rise, and intensification of extreme weather events as well as severe weather conditions. The indicators are divided into four categories:

- ? Bioclimatic and oceanographic indicators,
- ? Indicators of impacts of climate change on the coastline,
- ? Indicators of coastal vulnerability to CC,
- ? Indicators of adaptation and coastal resilience to the CC.

More recently, Tunisia embarked on a national consultation process to prepare its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). To date, this process has taken stock of recent progress in adaptation planning and NDC implementation and produced a road map for the NAP. A project proposal was submitted to the GCF readiness by the Tunisian NDA (Ministry of Environment) with UNDP as Executing Agency/Implementing Partner. The project plans to achieve 3 main outcomes:

- ? A National Adaptation Framework is developed and adopted.
- ? National Economic and Social Development Plan and Master Land-Use Plan are informed with major climate-related risks.
- ? Climate change risks and adaptation needs are integrated in local development and land-use plans in two municipalities.

The GCF NAP readiness proposal was approved by GCF on 04 August 2021 and is currently being implemented.

Apart from these important initiatives, to date, however, Tunisia does not have reliable tools to assess the economic and social implications of other climate change impacts and to plan the appropriate adaptation measures to increase the resilience of the country against these impacts. Thus, there is a need to immediately adopt tools related to the most vulnerable sectors, for which a minimum knowledge has already been acquired.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The objective of the CBIT project is to assist the Government of Tunisia in providing support for building institutional and technical capacities to meet the ETF requirements through strengthening the country's MRV/transparency framework for NDC tracking, establishing the essential components of the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress, and ensuring capacity-building and knowledge sharing. All the project outputs planned under each of the four components will have a direct contribution in improving the transparency framework over time.

In accordance with the ETF MPGs, Tunisia, as all PA Parties, shall submit its first BTR and national inventory report (if submitted separately from the BTR), at the latest by 31 December 2024. Least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) have discretion to submit their first BTR later.

As part of the BTR report, Tunisia shall report its estimates of anthropogenic emissions by source and removals by sinks of GHGs in the form of a national inventory report, consisting of a national inventory document and common reporting tables, as well as information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC in a narrative and common tabular format. Furthermore, Tunisia should report information related to climate change impacts and adaptation in a narrative format as well as information on technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received in a narrative and common tabular format. A robust MRV and M&E systems are essential to meet those requirements of the ETF and an improvement of the national GHG inventory and its relating system, a NDC tracking system, a strong M&E system for adaptation and a successful MRV of support are critical areas for transparency enhancement.

The project provides an alternative approach that is structured around four components, which contain related outcomes and several outputs designed to achieve the objective of the project. The project outputs will contribute to establish and to build a sustainable transparency framework that fits Article 13 requirements and assist it in reporting the necessary information under the BTR submission. Concretely, the project outputs will allow the formalization and operationalization of the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress, by:

? Establishing an institutional framework that is fully able to appropriately coordinate and track NDC implementation and achievement.

? Design, development, and utilization of a tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress.

? Formalization and operationalization of a sustainable national GHG inventory system as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress.

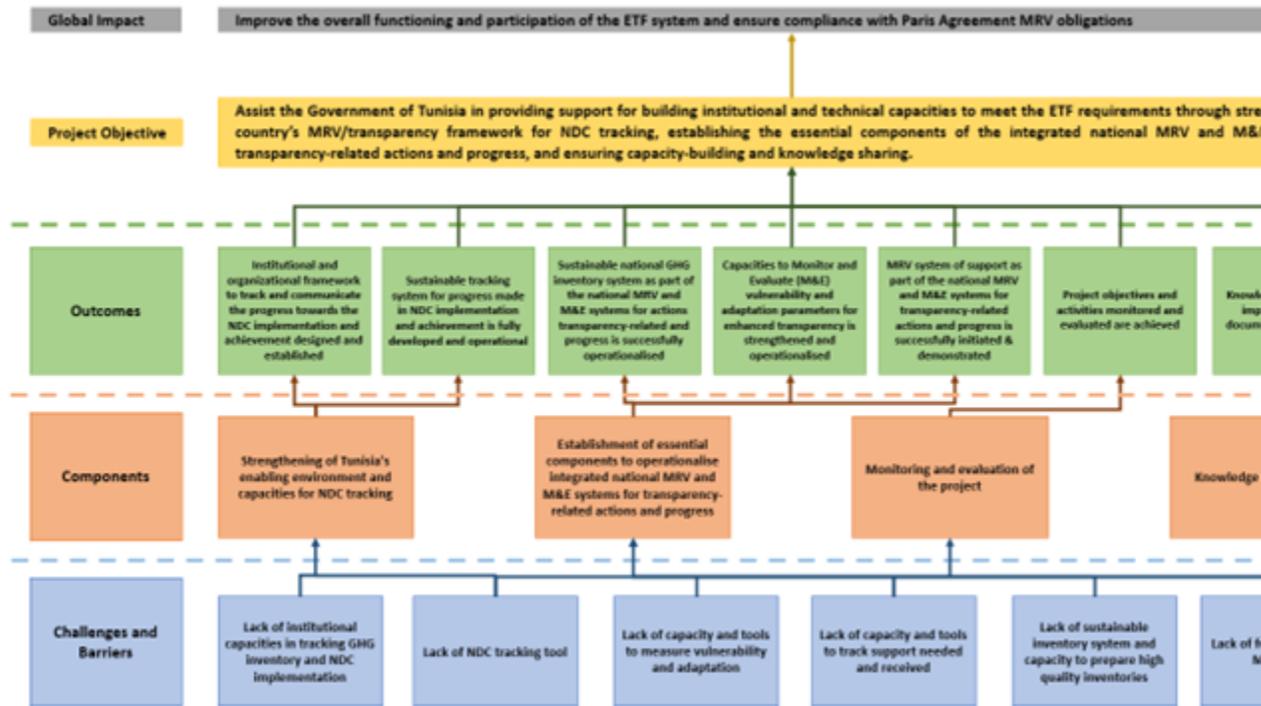
? Design, development, and utilization of a Vulnerability/Adaptation M&E as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress

? Establishing appropriate framework and developing of an MRV system targeting support (financial, capacity development and technology transfer) integrated into the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress.

Furthermore, by having a better tracking system, Tunisia will also be able to timely and better coordinate the preparation of submissions to the UNFCCC (BTRs, NCs, NDCs, etc.), all of which are key pillars for transparency and will lead to more efficient implementation of the NDC. Therefore, the global environmental impacts generated by this project are directly related to the implementation of the commitments made by Tunisia's NDC, and thus for the country's contribution to fulfil the Paris Agreement commitments and provides valuable

replicable solutions at the international level which will support enhancement of developing Parties' contribution to the achievement of Paris Agreement objectives. In this context, the implementation of this project will assist Tunisia in meeting the challenges resulting from the full implementation of the Paris Agreement and the enhanced transparency framework.

The following figure illustrates the theory of change and the of the project.



Theory of change of CBIT project in Tunisia

As illustrated in the theory of change figure, the main gaps, and constraints of Tunisia for the implementation of an MRV/transparency framework and the related essential components to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework will be addressed by the CBIT project outputs and outcomes.

The following table further analyses the gaps in Tunisia according to the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) and explains how the CBIT project will overcome these gaps. The MPGs are based on a set of guiding principles and define the reporting information to be provided in the upcoming Biennial Transparency Reports.

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
<p>National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases <i>(Chapter II of the MPGs)</i></p>	<p>Lack of sufficient national institutional arrangements.</p>	<p>Although Tunisia has initiated several actions to improve the national institutional mechanisms for a sustainable inventory system, institutions still operate in unclear framework and often heterogeneous environment and developed institutional initiatives are still circumstantial and suffer from lack of links, and of inappropriate intersectoral coordination and thus are still insufficient. Tunisia's National GHG Inventory System is therefore not yet operational. The MPGs suggest that each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal, and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation, and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs <i>(Chapter 2, section B, paragraph 18 of the MPGs).</i></p>	<p>Output 2.1.1. will provide a full and complete assessment of the current gaps in the institutional framework of emissions and NDC tracking, along with proposals for strengthening and clarifying responsibilities and tasks, as well as which institutions will be responsible for said roles.</p>	<p>National inventory arrangements will be fully developed using best international practices, adapted to the national circumstances in Tunisia and adopted by the key stakeholders and institutions.</p>

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
	<p>Not applying the most recent international metrics available for the national GHG inventory preparation.</p>	<p>Tunisia uses the global warming potential (GWP) values for 100-year time horizon from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) in its latest inventory. The MPGs state that each Party shall use the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, or 100-year time-horizon GWP values from a subsequent IPCC assessment report as agreed upon by the CMA, to report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO₂ eq (<i>Chapter 2, section D, paragraph 37 of the MPGs</i>).</p>	<p>Output 2.1.2 will provide detailed assistance on the procedures and guidelines to match the most recent IPCC methodologies and reporting provisions which will improve the quality of the data collected.</p>	<p>National government officials and other stakeholders active in the national GHG inventory preparation are trained to use the most recent international metrics available for the elaboration of the national GHG inventory according to the provisions outlined in the MPGs.</p>

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
	<p>Not applying the most recent guidelines for the selection of the last inventory year.</p>	<p>Tunisia submitted its third National Communication in 2019, where it presented the national GHG inventory for the year 2012 as well as for the years 1994, 2000, 2010, and 2011. As part of BUR3 which was submitted to the UNFCCC on 28 December 2022, work was finalized on the national inventory for the time series 2010-2020. The latest inventory year will be in this case N-2 compared to 3rd NC where it was 7 years prior to the reporting year. The MPGs state that for each Party, the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead have their latest reporting year as three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report (<i>Chapter 2, section E, paragraph 58 of the MPGs</i>).</p>	<p>Output 2.1.2 will provide the tools and metrics needed for Tunisia to use the correct reference year for their inventory</p>	<p>National organisational and institutional capacities and framework in relation to GHG inventory preparation and development will be fully developed to ensure Tunisia has the capacities to report the national GHG inventory as per the provisions outlined in the MPGs.</p>

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
	Lack of capacity to prepare and develop of National Inventory Reports (NIRs).	The preparation of NIRs according to the guidance outlined in the MPGs is a complicated operation, with Tunisia currently not holding sufficient capacities to develop them accordingly. The MPGs state that each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs (<i>Chapter 2, section E, paragraph 38 of the MPGs</i>) and should timely report the national inventory report in accordance with the provisions outlined in the MPGs (<i>Chapter 2, section B, paragraph 18 of the MPGs</i>).	Output 2.1.4 will allow for increased capacity among inventory teams to improve its capability of producing NIR that are to up to standard with the MPGs. This will be achieved through trainings, workshops and other hands-on practices.	The inventory system and capacities of stakeholders involved will be enhanced to ensure the sustainable preparation of high-quality national inventory reports according to the guidance outlined in the MPGs.

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
<p>Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (<i>Chapter III of the MPGs</i>)</p>	<p>Lack of institutional arrangements and capacities to tracking NDC implementation.</p>	<p>Tunisia created, through the Government Decree No. 2018-263 of 12 March 2018, within the Ministry of Environment, an objective - based management unit? (UGPO) for the implementation of the monitoring and coordination program of activities related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including tracking of NDC implementation. However, until now, there are no institutional setup/rules governing tracking of NDC implementation. The MPGs state that each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report (<i>Chapter 3, section A, paragraph 61 of the MPGs</i>).</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1 will provide a complete and detailed institutional plan for Tunisia to have clearly designated responsibilities for the tracking of NDC implementation activities</p>	<p>National institutional arrangements are established for NDC tracking according to international best practices on climate MRV and adapted to the national circumstances in Tunisia.</p>

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
	Lack of indicators and tool for tracking NDC implementation.	In addition to the absence of an enhanced institutional and organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation, Tunisia has no appropriate tools in place to coordinate activities, track, analyse on real-time basis the results of NDC-related actions, and possibly adjust them. The MPGs state that each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 (<i>Chapter 3, section C, paragraph 65 of the MPGs</i>). Furthermore, Parties shall: (i) provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s); (ii) provide the most recent information for each selected indicator for each reporting year during the implementation period of the NDC under Article 4; (iii) compare the most recent information for each selected indicator with to track progress made in implementing its NDC under Article 4; and (iv) provide an assessment of whether	Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 will define indicators for tracking, as well as the modalities for the collection, calculation, and monitoring of the data necessary to develop said indicators, as well as provide a structure for their application in practice.	National tools to coordinate activities, track, analyse on real-time basis the results of NDC-related actions have been developed and stakeholders trained in the use of the tools to ensure Tunisia can track NDC implementation on an on-going basis.

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
		it has achieved the target(s) for its NDC under Article 4 (<i>Chapter 3, section C, paragraphs 67-70 of the MPGs</i>).		

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
<p>Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement (<i>Chapter IV of the MPGs</i>)</p>	<p>Lack of sufficiently implemented national arrangements for assessing and addressing climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Although Tunisia has initiated several actions to improve the national institutional mechanisms for adaptation to climate change, institutions still operate in unclear framework and often heterogeneous environment and developed institutional initiatives are still circumstantial and suffer from lack of links, and of inappropriate intersectoral coordination and thus are still insufficient. The MPGs suggest that each Party should implement institutional arrangements and governance, including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. However, it is important to highlight that this information is not mandatory, but it allows developing countries to show their adaptation efforts (<i>Chapter 4, section A, paragraphs 104-106 of the MPGs</i>).</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1 will define and design a new framework to have clear responsibilities for distinct entities in Tunisia for the entire NDC tracking process to ensure that from the data collection phase to the implementation and monitoring phase that clearly designated roles are established for all aforementioned tasks.</p>	<p>National arrangements for assessing and addressing climate change adaptation are fully developed and formalised according to best international practice and adapted to the national circumstances in Tunisia.</p>

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
	Lack of a monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation.	Tunisia currently does not have a system in place for climate risk vulnerability monitoring and evaluation, track vulnerability issues, and identify adaptation responses. The MPGs suggest that each Party should report on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions. Parties should report on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development (<i>Chapter 4, section F, paragraph 112 of the MPGs</i>). It is important to highlight that this information is not mandatory, but it allows developing countries to show their adaptation efforts (<i>Chapter 4, section C, paragraph 105 of the MPGs</i>).	Output 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 will identify relevant vulnerability and adaptation monitoring indicators, as well as a vulnerability and adaptation system to be designed and integrated within the MRV system.	Vulnerability/ adaptation tracking methodologies, tools and indicators are developed and adopted by key stakeholders and institutions for two key sectors according to best international practices including an online information system to strengthen transparency related to adaptation.

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
<p>Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement (<i>Chapter VI of the MPGs</i>)</p>	<p>Lack of institutional arrangements and capacities to track support needed and received.</p>	<p>Although Tunisia has initiated several actions to improve the national institutional mechanisms related to climate change aspects, institutions still operate in unclear framework and often heterogeneous environment and developed institutional initiatives are still circumstantial and suffer from lack of links, and of inappropriate intersectoral coordination and thus are still insufficient. The MPGs suggest that each Party should provide information on institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received (<i>Chapter 6, section A, paragraphs 130 of the MPGs</i>).</p>	<p>The framework that will be defined in output 1.1.1 as well as in output 2.3.1 will allow for the designation of roles and creation of practices for the collection of information on financial technological, financial and capacity-building data.</p>	<p>National institutional arrangements will be fully developed and adopted by the key stakeholders and institutions using best international practices and adapted to the national circumstances in Tunisia.</p>

Information to be provided	Main current gaps and constraints	Implications for meeting the requirements of the ETF and the MPGs	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
	Lack of system and processes used to identify, track, and report support needed and received.	Tunisia currently does not have a system in place to track climate change support needed and received (financial, capacity building, and technology transfer) as the information to track is very diffuse and difficult to collect without an information tool, and, on the other hand, there is no rules on how to account and track support needed and received. The MPGs state that developing Parties should provide information on financial, capacity building, and technology transfer support needed and received (<i>Chapter 6, sections C-I, paragraphs 132-145 of the MPGs</i>).	Through the MRV system of support, Output 2.3.2 will make it possible to track climate change support needed and received (financial, capacity building, and technology transfer) create the institutional arrangements necessary to as well as to collect and monitor relevant information and use said information within the wider MRV tracking system.	System is in place to periodically collect and update information on public, private, national, and international support received and needed based on international best practice and adapted to the national circumstances in Tunisia.

Stronger and better coordinated institutions will allow Tunisia to better track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its objectives under Paris Agreement and thus to improve transparency in the country. For that purpose, the project needs to put a special emphasis on improving the institutional structure for relevant components of the transparency framework. The CBIT project therefore aims to strengthen Tunisia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) transparency framework to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement on climate change. It is structured into the following four areas for CBIT intervention:

? **Component 1** ? Strengthening of Tunisia's enabling environment and capacities for NDC tracking: The first component focuses on the design and establishment of the institutional framework for NDC tracking, which will build on the current systems for transparency-related activities to establish a sustainable system that is functional, coordinated, efficient, and fully operationalised. It will ensure that all key stakeholders involved will be able to collect, manage, and report data on NDC implementation.

? **Component 2** ? Establishment of essential components to operationalize the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress: The second component will develop the necessary capacities, guidelines, templates, and tools to

operationalise the national transparency system and allow for NDC tracking. This will include building capacity of the national inventory teams for the development and dissemination of the national GHG inventory, designing and developing tracking methodologies, tools, and indicators for vulnerability/adaptation tracking, and designing and setting-up a system for tracking support received and needed.

? **Component 3** ? Monitoring and evaluation of the project: Attention will be paid that the outcomes of the CBIT project are conform the UNDP Guidance for Evaluation to ensure continuous learning and improvement and to demonstrate that Tunisia has learnt from the project implementation.

? **Component 4:** Knowledge Management: The final component will support knowledge management to capture, assess and document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during the project implementation.

These components will establish a solid and sustainable national MRV and M&E system to track the main aspects of the NDC. They will strongly reinforce the national transparency system focussing on the governance aspects and developing high-quality guidelines and tools. Capacity-building is a fundamental aspect throughout the realisation of the project activities to overcome the previously identified needs of key actors and institutions. The following table shows the linkages between areas in which capacity-building needs have been identified and reported by the summary report of the technical analysis [A], by BURs &NCs [B], and NDC Roadmap of Tunisia [C], on one side, and outcomes/outputs in this proposal, on the other side.

Capacity-Building needs and recommendations identified and reported by various sources [A] [B] [C] (*)	Component addressing the Capacity-Building needs	Outputs supporting the reported needs
[A] Establish a sustainable national GHG inventory system (NIS) that operates in a cost-efficient manner [B] Establish a harmonized national inventory system	Component 2	NIS are improved/established through outputs 2.1.1 ? 2.1.3 ? 2.1.4
[A] Improve the technical skills of GHG inventory team members [B] Providing continuity in the capacity for planning, and preparing GHG inventories and mitigation assessments	Component 2	Capacities of inventory teams are enhanced through outputs 2.1.2 ? 2.1.3 ? 2.1.4

Capacity-Building needs and recommendations identified and reported by various sources [A] [B] [C] (*)	Component addressing the Capacity-Building needs	Outputs supporting the reported needs
<p>[A] Establish MRV systems for mitigation actions in the waste (solid and liquid), forestry and agriculture sectors</p> <p>[B] Establish a complete and permanent formalized MRV system, to enable monitoring and evaluation of all mitigation and adaptation components conducted at national level</p> <p>[B] Establishment of technical and organizational capacities to monitor vulnerability</p> <p>[C] Implement a formal monitoring framework of NDC achievements</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Component 2</p>	<p>Transparency pillars such as NDC tracking system covering mitigation actions in all sectors including the waste (solid and liquid), forestry and agriculture sectors and M&E system for adaptation are established and operationalized through outputs 1.1.1 - 1.1.3 ? 1.2.1 ? 1.2.3 ? 2.2.1 ? 2.2.2 ? 2.2.3 ? 2.2.4 ? 2.3.1 ? 2.3.2 ? 2.3.3</p>
<p>[A] Assess and report on technology transfer, capacity- building and technical support received</p> <p>[A] Identify and best use climate-related technologies, particularly for the waste sector, including enhancing technical capacity and remaining informed of new available technologies</p> <p>[A] Assess and clearly distinguish between what can be considered a concrete technology transfer activity or just a capacity-building activity</p> <p>[B] Establishing MRV systems, including those related to monitoring the support needed and mobilized</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Component 2</p>	<p>Tracking system of NDC? implementation and achievements including MRV of support is implemented and operationalized through outputs 1.2.1 ? 1.2.2 ? 1.2.3 ? 2.3.1 ? 2.3.2 ? 2.3.3</p>
<p>[B] Strengthening institutional capacities</p> <p>[C] Capacity building of public and private actors (on topics related to foresight/modelling and socio-economic scenarios; construction of mitigation scenarios; financing; MRV; monitoring indicators; development of financing requests; international negotiations on CC)</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Component 2</p>	<p>Institutional capacities and capacities of stakeholders are strengthened through outputs 1.1.1 ? 1.1.2 ? 1.1.3 - 1.2.2 ? 1.2.3 ? 2.3.3</p>
<p>[B] Enhancement of the institutional framework dealing with climate change, in general, and with NDC in particular</p> <p>[C] Strengthen the institutional framework articulated around/supporting the UGPO</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Component 2</p>	<p>Institutional framework addressing NDC implementation is enhanced through outputs 1.1.1 ? 1.1.2 ? 2.3.1</p>

(*)

- ? [A] Summary report by the Team of Technical Experts
- ? [B] BURs and national communications
- ? [C] NDC Road map - Tunisia

Although Tunisia has been making steady progress on climate change and NDC governance, GHG inventory and MRV systems, and on improving vulnerability and adaptation knowledge, the baseline scenario in the country is characterised by several weaknesses and

barriers that hinder the quality of the contribution of Tunisia to the whole Paris Agreement process. They also limit the ability of the country to undertake concrete climate actions that will allow it to fulfil its objectives and engagements and the country therefore requires GEF assistance.

Component 1. Strengthening of Tunisia's enabling environment and capacities for NDC tracking

The NDC is not a simple statement, but rather a commitment to guide public policies on climate change informed development planning involving all stakeholders in the country. The institutional set-up of the NDC tracking will be a fundamental parameter in the implementation of these commitments.

The existence of an organizational framework and integrated set-up to achieve the objectives of the NDC, as well as a monitoring system of achievements, will be the essential foundation for such effective institutional set-up to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress that will serve as a national transparency system. For that purpose, this component will focus on the following two outcomes:

? Outcome 1.1: Institutional and organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress is designed and established

? Outcome 1.2: Sustainable tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is fully developed and operational

Tunisia's commitment to global climate goals has been translated on the ground by the gradual establishment of organizational, communication, and exchange frameworks, as well as capacity-building programs for actors. However, these initiatives have mainly focused on formal submissions to the UNFCCC (National Communications, INDC, Biennial Update Reports, NDC update) or the production of national or sectoral technical documents related to GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, low-carbon strategies, etc.

This work generally relied on ad hoc committees and/or working groups specifically dedicated to these initiatives, without any real integrated vision and perspectives of sustainability. Similarly, there was no real formal accountability framework, other than the one related to the finalization of the documents to be submitted. However, the NDC implies a responsibility vis-à-vis the Paris Agreement, of which Tunisia is a party, and the quantitative targets to which the country is committed. Without a true formalization of an integrated institutional framework, involving a real coordination between the actors, it is unlikely that it can achieve the objectives set. Moreover, without the attribution of precise responsibilities to these actors, the objectives would be difficult to concretize because these responsibilities would be totally diluted between the actors.

The official creation by Government decree of an objective-based management unit (UGPO) devoted to the Paris Agreement was supposed to formalize this framework of institutional and accountability of the actors. UGPO within the Ministry of Environment is

mainly assigned to coordinate the discussions and work with the other climate units established within other Institutions/Agencies to ensure an effective and consistent implementation of the UNFCCC and to prepare the future implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change. It does not have, however, the authority to orient the work and to design liabilities.

Hence, this initiative remains insufficient and is still not conducive to action because of the lack of financial and human resources and the usual slowness associated with any newly established horizontal structure. In this regard, the NDC roadmap adopted in June 2019 by Tunisia, after two years of extensive consultations among all stakeholders, devotes comprehensive chapter to the institutional structure, precisely confirming its decisive role in achieving the NDC objectives.

This component therefore will provide the institutional and organisational framework for NDC tracking and related capacity building (outcome 1.1) and the tools and system to track NDC implementation and achievement (outcome 1.2) as described in the following paragraphs.

Outcome 1.1: Institutional and organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress is designed and established According to paragraphs 61 and 62 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1), each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report. Each Party shall also provide information on legal, institutional, administrative, and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

Outcome 1.1 is intended to support Tunisia, and more specifically the UGPO in meeting these requirements by:

- i. Developing the design and establishment of the institutional set-up and accountability framework for NDC tracking.
- ii. Strengthening organizational capacities to operationalize the NDC tracking system.
- iii. Establishing a framework for public communication, exchange (knowledge sharing: seminars, workshops, monthly letters), and transparency on progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement.

Output 1.1.1: An institutional framework for NDC tracking is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress.

This output will define, design, and establish the sustainable institutional framework and procedures for all processes related to NDC tracking. The current system in Tunisia relies on ad hoc committees and/or working groups specifically dedicated to these initiatives, without any real integrated vision and perspectives of sustainability. It will therefore address this barrier and strengthen Tunisia's capacity to assess the implementation of its NDC by clarifying the responsibilities and the institutions involved, and who will be accountable and subject to annual reporting. The proposed institutional framework and procedures and corresponding legal instruments for implementation will be presented to the Ministry of Environment for adoption.

The design and establishment of the institutional and organizational framework to implement and track the progress made in NDC implementation will be based on five main elements defined in Tunisia's NDC Roadmap, namely:

- ? Designation, for each key IPCC sector and where relevant subsector, of the institution that will oversee steering and monitoring the implementation of projects listed in the NDC.
- ? Official designation of an NDC Focal Point and a sectorial/thematic working group within each of these institutions.
- ? Preparation of an annual work program for all specific working groups.
- ? Establishment of appropriate coordination mechanisms at the sector level to integrate NDC objectives into the national and local planning processes.
- ? Developing the methodology for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NDC (calculation methodology, indicators, etc.).

As a first step, an assessment will be conducted of the national institutions' capacities, existing procedures, and mandates to coordinate, perform, and implement transparency activities, which will identify gaps and barriers that hinder the sustainability of the national system. Recommendations to overcome the identified gaps and barriers will be proposed. Simultaneously, an analysis of best international practices and case studies will be conducted to highlight the lessons learnt and the best options that the institutional framework can build upon. This activity will be conducted by international MRV companies in collaboration with project staff through close consultations with key national stakeholders that will be involved in the institutional framework for NDC tracking to understand their capacities and needs.

The institutional framework and procedures for NDC tracking will be designed drawing on both the national circumstances, lessons learnt from international experiences, and proposals made by the NDC Roadmap. This will include clear descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of each actor and the relationships among them. Consultations will be undertaken to facilitate and substantiate the design and ensure that the proposed arrangements fit the mandates and roles of the relevant stakeholders in Tunisia.

A report on the NDC institutional set-up will then be prepared, addressing, and describing in detail:

- ? The leading institution for each sector and subsector concerned by the NDC, to handle the responsibility of steering and tracking the implementation of NDC-related actions,

- ? The responsibilities, terms of reference and operating modalities of the NDC Focal Point and of the working groups within each designated institution, as well as the links to be established within and between each working group,
- ? The three-year work program of each of the designated working groups. The CBIT project will give support to the working group which needs back up based on coordination with other initiatives,
- ? Adequate coordination mechanisms to integrate NDC objectives into the planning process at national, sectoral, and local levels,
- ? The way Gender considerations were included in the NDC institutional set-up.

The international MRV companies will develop the proposed design, after which local consultants will develop the necessary legal documents for its implementation such as the legal text (Ministerial Order or Decree) which will be published for sustaining the adopted NDC institutional set-up. This legal text will be linked to the decree on the climate unit UGPO created in 2018 to complete national efforts in climate action coordination at national and sectoral levels. The proposed institutional and legal framework will be validated by relevant stakeholders to ensure country-ownership and political backing. Finally, technical support to the adoption process of the institutional framework and procedures by the Ministry of the Environment will be provided by the project staff, the international MRV companies, and local consultants.

Activities:	Deliverables:
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<p>? Developing an institutional and organisational framework which will allow Tunisia to track and monitor its NDC implementation activities. This new framework shall ensure that the designation of roles and responsibilities among the different stakeholders involved in the NDC implementation process is clear and functional. Among other elements, annual work programmes, official designations for focal points, leading institutions for each key sector, and technical working group for each key sector, as well as coordination mechanisms to integrate NDC objectives into the national and local planning processes shall be established. To ensure the delivery of these changes, the following activities shall be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Assessment of current institutional capacities and procedures in Tunisia to identify current gaps and challenges. o Analysis of international best practices. o Recommendation of ways to overcome identified gaps and barriers. o Consult with national stakeholders on the proposals and make necessary amendments/adaptations to the proposals. o Design of an institutional framework for the implementation of an NDC implementation tracking system based on best practices and the current framework in Tunisia that will clearly designate roles and responsibilities of key actors of the NDC implementation system. 	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) report on existing transparency activities, institutional arrangements, gaps and barriers, recommendations and best international practices and case studies.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) report on the design of the NDC institutional arrangements and procedures, including the necessary legal documents for its implementation.</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. One (1) validation workshop, including workshop report, on the baseline assessment and the proposed design of the institutional framework and procedures.</p> <p>? Deliverable 4. One (1) report on the technical support provided to the Ministry of Environment for adopting the institutional framework.</p>
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Output 1.1.2: Organizational capacities are strengthened to operationalize the NDC tracking system for enhanced transparency

To operationalize the developed institutional framework and procedures developed under Output 1.1.1., Tunisia is dependent on capacity building and institutional memory activities on organisational aspects targeting the selected organisations as well as the designated persons within these institutions. This will ensure the sustainability of the framework, the institutions accumulate capacities and knowledge, and create a permanent flow of data exchange along organisations involved in NDC tracking, which will subsequently ensure that information is properly used to increase transparency in the country.

Capacity building will include technical and advocacy workshops, case studies of successful experiences in other countries which established such organizational framework, with a particular focus on the following thematic areas:

? The organizational arrangements of the NDC transparency and institutional set-up,

- ? The procedures for steering, coordinating, and tracking actions,
- ? The application modalities of the terms of reference, stakeholder accountability and reporting, as well as the implementation of three-year plans,
- ? Different alternatives and available methodologies for NDC tracking, and their implications on organisational arrangements,
- ? Reporting requirements on efforts made to improve the transparency framework and the conformity to international transparency requirements,
- ? Modalities for mainstreaming NDC objectives into national, regional, local and sectoral planning processes.

Activities:	Deliverables:
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Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>Activities for this output shall mainly comprise of consultations with stakeholders on existing capacity building challenges, case studies on best practices for the implementation of various MRV requirements, and modalities for mainstreaming NDC objectives into the legislative framework in Tunisia (at various levels). Specifically, the following activities will be undertaken:</p> <p>? Consultations (in the form of remote/in-person workshops and through an online questionnaire) with stakeholders to understand the capacity-building challenges within their organisation and across organisations (i.e., cross-sectoral, inter-ministerial). One of the workshops shall, through technical presentations and interactive sessions (question-answer, live polling) provide an opportunity for stakeholders to give feedback on the results of the questionnaire and analytical report highlighting case studies, including: important trends among answers, commonalities between suggestions and identified challenges, applicability of solutions to the Tunisian context; this will allow for the validation of the results, which shall subsequently be factored into a report (described, below). The other workshop shall provide an opportunity to stakeholders to provide feedback on reporting and international transparency requirements, as well as on the current modalities for mainstreaming NDC objectives into local, regional, sectoral and national law/planning processes.</p> <p>? Exploring case studies for best practices that are most applicable to the Tunisian context, focusing on stakeholder engagement/accountability and reporting, and implementation of three-year plans, institutional arrangements that allow for the optimal allocation of roles and responsibilities between the organisations, among other NDC tracking and transparency requirement responsibilities through an analytical report. The case studies shall specifically identify how gaps in the Tunisian context were overcome, and what institutional arrangements contributed to improved capacity-building processes. The report will be provided to stakeholders participating in the consultation workshops prior to the workshop to allow for more effective feedback. A subsequent analytical report shall be developed to incorporate the feedback provided by stakeholders on the case studies identified, focusing on the applicability of case studies to the Tunisian context, as well as a</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) questionnaire to be provided online to stakeholders in the MRV and NDC tracking processes that will ask for information on the current capacity of Tunisia's NDC tracking framework, as well as the successes and obstacles of existing frameworks at the sectoral level, if applicable.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) analytical report comprised of case studies in which the gaps and barriers identified in the questionnaire.</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. Two (2) consultation workshops and corresponding reports. One workshop focusing on feedback from the analytical report, and another workshop on implementing international transparency requirements and implementing NDC requirements in Tunisia's legal framework</p> <p>? Deliverable 4. One (1) analytical report that will synthesise the findings from the second consultation workshop and provide subsequent recommendations for capacity-building actions and structures in Tunisia.</p>

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>recommendations section that synthesises the desk research and consultation feedback on improving capacity building in Tunisia for operationalising the NDC tracking system. The report shall provide specific guidance to the institutional adjustments and financial resources needed to bolster capacity building for the long-term.</p>	

Output 1.1.3: A framework of public communication, exchange, and transparency on progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement is established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress

Stakeholder participation is a crucial element of an effective transparency framework in the context of a national MRV and M&E system, as well as a requirement of the Paris Agreement. The NDC assumes responsibility and commitments of Tunisia vis-?-vis the Paris Agreement of which Tunisia is a party. To comply with these commitments, it is essential that all actors: public, private, civil society, citizens, are fully associated. The new MRV and M&E system will require the full and complete participation of a variety of stakeholders, especially those that are historically underrepresented (mainly women and youth organisations), and therefore, rules and an institutional framework that fosters said participation shall be established. This output shall also be implemented in coordination with other initiatives targeting better communication on NDC objectives with all stakeholders.

Activities:	Deliverables:
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Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>This framework will be based on three main activities:</p> <p>? Preparation of a document precisely defining the transparency rules at national level, and vis-à-vis the international bodies in charge of the Paris Agreement. This document shall define these rules, which will be elaborated through an initial report that explores, through desk research, case studies and best practices for such a framework. In particular, existing frameworks that successfully implement the consultation and participation of women and youth organisations will be highlighted.</p> <p>? Development and implementation of a communication and exchange plan based on different relevant communication tools. A variety of mediums shall be used to gain as much insight as possible, such as through questionnaires, workshops, and trainings on implementing the new framework, and understanding what such a framework will need from the different actors to ensure and facilitate their active participation. The input from the questionnaire will be used to inform the institutional proposal for an enhanced transparency communication framework; the questionnaire will equally account for the participation of a diversity of actors, specifically targeting youth organisations and women. In-person and remote workshops will provide an opportunity for different stakeholders to interact following technical presentations on the framework proposal for an improved NDC communication framework; break-out rooms will be formed to improve the depth of the discussion and encourage wider participation of stakeholders.</p> <p>? Based on the subsequent activities involving desk research and stakeholder consultation, a document shall be prepared that clearly details the ways in which members of Tunisian society (public, private, civil society, citizens), and especially women and youth groups will be integrated into the NDC implementation and monitoring processes. The document will specifically designate roles and responsibilities for those participating in the framework, in a way that ensures equal representation among stakeholders in the implementation of the framework.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) questionnaire that will be shared online to identified stakeholders on the current communication modalities of NDC implementation and monitoring, and suggestions for improvement for the upcoming framework.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) analytical report highlighting case studies in which effective communication strategies with a variety of stakeholders has been successfully implemented, as well as how the current gaps identified in the questionnaire can be addressed through the identified case studies and best practices.</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. One (1) consultation workshop and subsequent report to refine the proposals in the analytical report for a new communication and transparency framework</p> <p>? Deliverable 4. One (1) institutional framework proposal document outlining the roles and responsibilities of the new communication and transparency framework for NDC tracking will be submitted to stakeholders</p> <p>? Deliverable 5. One (1) validation workshop and report to refine the institutional framework proposal document, which will subsequently be submitted to the Tunisian government for approval and adoption.</p>

Activities:	Deliverables:

Outcome 1.2: Sustainable tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is fully developed and operational

The NDC implementation will require the participation of many national bodies and of representatives of these organizations. In parallel with the establishment of an enhanced institutional and organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation, as described in outcome 1.1, appropriate tools to coordinate activities, track, analyse the results of NDC-related actions in real-time, and possibly adjust them, must be developed.

In parallel with activities conducted under outcome 1.1, a system for tracking progress and achievements made, including reporting, will have to be designed and put in place. The implementation of such a system will require: (i) The design of an NDC results tracking and reporting system, including gender-related indicators, (ii) The underpinning of the actors' capacities in the operationalization of the tracking system, and (iii) The application of the system, via data entry tracking the progress made in implementing the updated NDC, for the elapsed years in the NDC implementation period. Iterations will be made with activities of output 1.1 to ensure full consistency of the institutional arrangements with the designed and established NDC tracking system.

In the design, implementation and building capacities of the stakeholders to be involved in the tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement, the project activities to be undertaken under outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, and 1.2.3 will build on initiatives already undertaken by Tunisia for tracking mitigation policies and actions such as MRV cement, MRV building MRV cement, MRV building, MRV Tunisian solar plan, etc. as well as the information system "EnerInfo" developed by ANME which allows to generate energy, economic and GHG emission indicators related to the energy sector.

The project activities to be undertaken under outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, and 1.2.3 will also build on the methodology for monitoring and evaluation of the NDC in the energy sector in Tunisia developed under the project "Setting up institutional capacities for NDC implementation in Tunisia" funded by the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Protection and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and executed jointly by the German Development Cooperation (GIZ), the Ministry of Environment and the National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME).

This methodology aims to track the implementation of the NDC, the progress made in achieving the objective of mitigating GHG emissions from the energy sector, assess the gaps and propose areas for improvement. It includes two levels of tracking:

? At the level of the overall approach, track and evaluate the progress made in achieving the mitigation objective of the NDC in the energy sector based on the decomposition of the

mitigation effects (the effect of economic activity (GDP), the structural effect of the evolution of economic activity, the technical effect of energy efficiency, the substitution effect of renewable energies for fossil fuels, the sobriety effect linked to consumer behavior, ?)
? The sectoral approach, it consists in tracking and evaluating the progress made at the level of all energy mitigation sub-sectors: residential, tertiary residential, tertiary, manufacturing, transport, agriculture and energy industry. For each sub-sector, this involves breaking down NDC tracking by effect (Activity, technical effect, structure, substitution, sobriety, etc.) and by action according to the specificities of each sub-sector (thermal insulation of buildings (m²), number of program contracts, efficient lighting, cogeneration, installed MW, etc.)

On the other hand, as stipulated in chapter III of MPGs (paragraphs 65-79 of MPGs), Parties must report information on projections of GHG emissions and removals as part of reporting of necessary information to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC. Projections are meant to provide an indicative picture of the impact of mitigation policies and measures on the future trends of GHG emissions and removals and shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of a Party's NDC unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline for its NDCs. There are three scenarios for projections:

- ? ?with measures?: Encompasses currently implemented and adopted policies and measures
- ? ?with additional measures?: Encompasses implemented, adopted and planned policies and measures, and
- ? ?without measures?: If provided, it excludes all policies and measures implemented, adopted and planned after the year chosen as the starting points for the projections

While Parties must report a projection of GHG emissions and removals under a ?with measures? scenario, and may report projections under the other two scenarios, projections shall begin from the most recent year reported in the Party's national inventory report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five. Parties shall also provide projections of key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC.

Furthermore, Parties should describe the methodology used to develop the projections by including the following:

- ? Models and/or approaches used, and key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections (e.g., gross domestic product growth rate/level, population growth rate/level);
- ? Changes in the methodology since the Party's most recent BTR;
- ? Assumptions on policies and measures included in the ?with measures? projections and ?with additional measures? projections, if included;
- ? Sensitivity analysis of any of the projections, together with a brief explanation of the methodologies and parameters used.

In this respect, the project activities to be undertaken under outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, and 1.2.3 will also cover specific activities to projections of GHG emissions and removals in the design, implementation and building capacities of the stakeholders to be involved in the tracking

system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement, including the use of GHG modelling and forecasting tools as well as the use of macroeconomic modelling for the evaluation of long term impact of Environmental and Energy policies on the economy.

Output 1.2.1. A tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress

A functioning progress tracking system for NDC implementation and achievement is a critical aspect in gaining the trust of the international community that a Party is implementing measures to meet its objectives. Such a system will have to be based on internationally recognised guidelines, norms and standards to ensure compliance. To deliver such a system, a combination of guidelines, technical support for implementation, and guides for collecting and interpreting data using new indicators, such as gender related indicators shall be developed. To allow a better ownership and a quick and smooth assimilation of the NDC tracking system, the activities involved will be implemented in a concerted and inclusive way with all the stakeholders involved in the NDC implementation.

This output will design a technical guidebook, a software application, and a user manual.

The aims for this output are summarised, below:

- ? Defining the relevant indicators to be tracked (including gender-related indicators), and the modalities for: the compilation of intermediate data, calculation, monitoring and updating,
- ? Designing a simple database or application dedicated to tracking and reporting as well as describing its operating scheme,
- ? Defining system administration, compilation, and data entry responsibilities,
- ? Defining modalities of access to the system, as well as links to national MRV systems.

Activities:	Deliverables:
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Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? To deliver on the aims of this output, a variety of activities will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Base the guidelines on existing literature and toolkits and on a step-by-step approach, providing reference to existing approaches and practical examples at each step. Synergies will be identified and exploited between the proposed framework to track progress in Tunisia's national mitigation policies and measures, and the existing sectoral and sub-sectoral MRV systems (ENERINFO, NAMA TSP, electricity, building, cement sector) o Include indicators to analyse the progress in the implementation of mitigation commitments of the NDC. These indicators will be defined for four priority sectors: energy, industrial processes, AFOLU, and waste. These sectors are identified as priority sectors in the NDC. This will involve collaboration through bilateral meetings with the Ministries of Industry, Mines and Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment, and any other relevant stakeholders identified as participants of the NDC tracking system. o Include gender-specific indicators in the NDC tracking system. Gender considerations are increasingly important aspects of NDC implementation strategies and have been included in the Acceleration Programme in the Implementation of the Tunisian NDC (2021-2025). This will require collaboration through bilateral meetings with the Ministry of Family, Women, Childhood and the Elderly to 	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) report on international requirements and national circumstances, with examples of case studies implementing best practices for tracking NDC progress. The report will also detail templates of what the technical guidebook, software application, and a user manual will look like at the end of the consultations.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) capacity-sharing mechanism composed of bilateral trainings/information sharing between ministries to develop new indicators for the tracking system. One (1) workshop to exchange information on available data and scope possible new indicators. One (1) subsequent workshop with the same ministries to validate the development of new indicators and to discuss their implementation.</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. One (1) interactive consultation workshop to present the proposed national NDC tracking system and obtain stakeholder feedback and one (1) corresponding workshop report on the main conclusions and outcomes of the workshop.</p> <p>?</p> <p>? Deliverable 4. One (1) legal framework proposal in the form of a document that lays out the modalities, roles/responsibilities of the new tracking system, along with ready-to-implement database management tools and the modalities of using it.</p>

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>mainstream gender considerations and ensure that they are integrated, and that a gender indicator system is developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implementation of a robust national online progress tracking system for NDC implementation tool consisting in a database that could be linked to the future environmental information system (EIS). o Develop a robust national online information system on tracking progress towards NDC implementation and achievement, consisting of a series of linked databases and supporting interfaces and software to support archiving, analysis and reporting to allow system flexibility and evolution according to new international requirements and national circumstances. o Provide specific training on the modelling of mitigation actions and their macroeconomic effects, focusing on methodology of accounting for such effects. 	

Output 1.2.2. The capacities of the actors involved in the operationalization of the NDC tracking system are reinforced

To enable the successful implementation of the tracking system, actions to build capacities of the stakeholders to be involved, specifically on the use of that system, will be undertaken. These stakeholders will be consulted early in the process since the design of the tracking system and while the system is being developed to ensure the buy-in. A special consideration to the participation of skilled women in the capacity building activities will be made. The personalized capacity building program will include several group/individual training workshops focusing on specific-system topics.

Activities:	Deliverables:
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Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? A series of interactive consultations with stakeholders who will participate in the tracking system will be established; the workshops will focus on the initial design, development, and implementation of the system. Initial workshops will ask participants the needs of the future system to gain an adequate scope of the financial and human capital required to implement the tracking system. Break-out groups will be established to gain greater insights into the different steps of developing the user responsibilities of the tracking system, structure of the application and meaning of adopted indicators and their reading and analysis modes, as well as the methods for compiling and updating relevant, intermediate data. Separate break-out groups will be formed to gain insights on the software application and its practical use; The Ministry of Technology and Communication will also be consulted in the form of bi-lateral meetings to discuss potential collaboration with the Ministry of Environment on the set-up and maintenance of the application software to ensure its proper implementation and sustainable use.</p> <p>? Based on the results of the workshop, a document will be submitted to the Tunisian government outlining the human-capital and financial needs in each of the agencies that were identified as participants of the NDC tracking system. The document will also provide a guide as to how to use to software application, as well as a clearly designated roles and responsibilities section to establish which entities will be responsible for different tasks relevant to the NDC tracking system.</p> <p>? Training sessions and capacity-building activities with stakeholders who will participate in the tracking system, focusing on procedures, responsibilities, data collection and analysis methodologies, amongst other capacity-related topics. The training sessions will involve Q&A sessions on the modalities of the tracking system, and simulation exercises between different stakeholder groups to practice the procedures of the tracking system.</p> <p>? Finally, a software application will be released allowing for effective implementation of the tracking system.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) consultation workshop with identified stakeholders that will participate in implementing the tracking system.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. Two (2) bi-literal meetings with the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Technology and Communication to discuss potential collaboration on the implementation of the framework of the tracking system and the implementation of the software application. One meeting to take note of existing capacities and current gaps in implementing the tracking system, and one validation meeting to confirm the implementation of the newly proposed system in NDC tracking document.</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. One (1) NDC tracking document detailing the institutional arrangements, data collection and analysis methodologies, and indicators (highlighted in output 1.2.1) of the tracking system.</p> <p>? Deliverable 4. One (1) training session with the stakeholders that will be involved in the tracking system.</p>

Activities:	Deliverables:

Output 1.2.3. The system is tested and utilized for tracking progress made in implementation of the updated NDC as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress

At the end of the training sessions on the NDC Tracking System, the trained core teams will be responsible for providing the data to the system. The concrete application will integrate all the data relating to the elapsed years in the NDC implementation period. For that purpose, data will be collected and compiled for these years, according to the indicators that will be proposed by output 1.2.1.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? To ensure the proper functioning of the tracking system, training sessions will be held with the core implementation teams of the systems. Individual training sessions will focus on different aspects of the system's implementation: data collection, data interpretation, reporting requirements and formats, and troubleshooting issues with the application software. The sessions will be interactive, allowing for Q&A sessions between experts and the implementing agencies and core teams, as well as further simulations, building off those conducted in output 1.2.2. Exercises will also allow for adjustments to be made to the system to adapt to data-specific constraints in Tunisia, and how to integrate existing MRV systems.</p> <p>? Once the training sessions have finished, the core teams will collect and integrate data for all years relevant to the elapsed years of the NDC implementation period and will continue doing so every year.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1 Two (2) training sessions with implementing agencies and core teams of the tracking system. One training session focusing on simulations of data collection, analysis, and reporting processes. One training session on adaptations and changes needed to the system to fit the Tunisian context.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) updated NDC tracking document taking account the amendments and changes highlighted in the training session.</p>

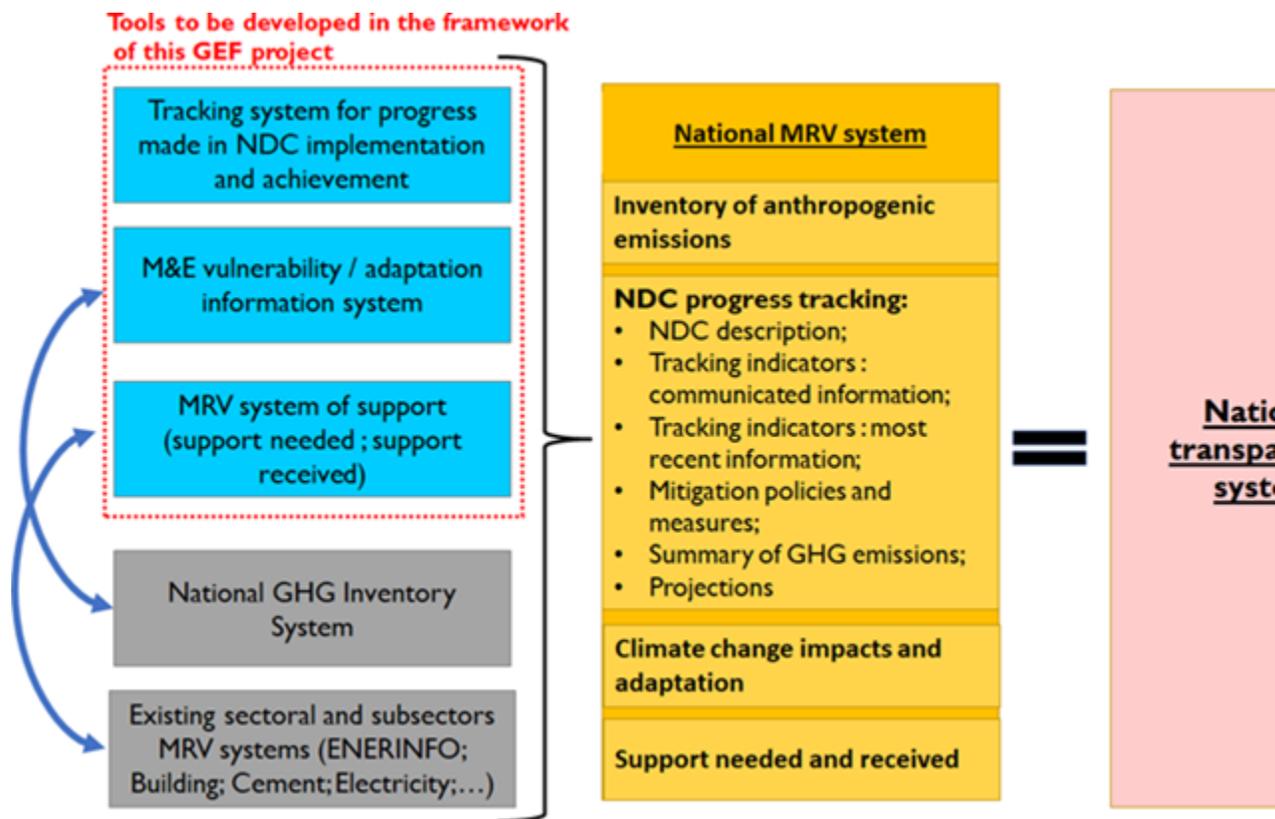
Component 2. Establishment of essential components to operationalise the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress

This component will undertake activities that will directly address existing gaps in the national MRV system. As such, this component will focus on the following three Outcomes:

? Outcome 2.1: Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress.

? Outcome 2.2: Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters for enhanced transparency.

? Outcome 2.3: Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of support (financial, capacity building and technology development & transfer) as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress.



To efficiently implement this component activities, the project implementation team will strengthen the coordination mechanism under the climate unit (UGPO) in ministry of environment and the already existing coordination mechanism for the mitigation led by the national agency for energy conservation (ANME). These efforts will ensure appropriate coordination among the actors that will be involved in such MRV systems, paying a special attention to the full compatibility and consistency of the MRV systems to be initiated, and with any similar initiative.

Outcome 2.1: Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress To achieve this outcome and successfully operationalize a sustainable GHG inventory system, this will require i) to organize and nominate officially the team responsible for the GHG inventory, ii) to build the capacity of this team as per gaps identified during the elaboration of previous GHG inventories (data collection process, completeness of sectors coverage, use of higher Tier methods, reducing uncertainty, activity data disaggregation, updating and use of country-specific emission factors, quality assurance/quality control, IPCC methodologies including the use of IPCC 2019 Refinement on a voluntary basis), as well as on internal / external review processes and iii) build the capacity of the same team to allow for feeding the information system regularly with the necessary information.

Output 2.1.1. Organization and designation of teams responsible for GHG inventory made effective by official texts for enhanced transparency

With regards to the greenhouse gas inventory, which is an integral part of the national MRV system, several initiatives have already been launched to build the organizational framework and strengthen the capacities of the teams involved in the various GHG inventory activities. An online information system for the compilation of GHG inventories has been set up with support from UNDP-GEF project in the framework of the third National Communication elaboration. However, the institutional and organizational framework has not been formalized by official texts. Tunisia's National GHG Inventory System is not yet operational even if works on the development of a national inventory for the time series 2010-2020 as part of BUR3 have been already initiated under the GEF supported enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and the Third Biennial Update Report. It is important therefore to formalize the designation of the teams and the organization of inventory work, by official texts in accordance with paragraph 19 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) which clearly indicate that each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs.

The design of the texts will be done within the framework of this output, in a concerted way with all the stakeholders involved in the GHG inventory. A special consideration to gender parity will be given in those texts. To integrate the compilation of the GHG inventory in the new national framework, it is essential to train all actors including data providers, inventory compilers, national coordinator, experts from the different institutions and universities.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Develop a complete theoretical and practical institutional framework for GHG inventory data collection and implementation (specifically focusing on energy, sectoral consumption of energy, and use of biomass (wood and charcoal)) to assure capacity building and autonomy of national experts for elaborating the GHG inventory using the most recent IPCC Guidelines.</p> <p>? Host a workshop specifically focusing on gender parity to ensure the equal participation of women in the new GHG inventory system</p> <p>? Integrate the compilation of the GHG inventory in the new national framework and train all actors including data providers, inventory compilers, national coordinator, experts from the different institutions and universities.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. Two (2) workshop reports. One workshop report on the training of national experts on IPCC guidelines and methodologies. One workshop report on the results of the gender parity session.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) complete institutional framework proposal that clearly delineates responsibilities for the GHG inventory among different agencies and actors.</p>

Output 2.1.2. Capacity of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 MPG, strengthened for enhanced transparency

The teams involved in the previous GHG inventories have benefited from several capacity building programs, both through workshops held in Tunisia and through training organized at the international level.

While there is an Enabling activity project supporting the preparation of Fourth National Communication and the third Biennial Update Report, it is important to strengthen the capacities of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 MPGs (decision 18/CMA.1) and new reporting provisions (Decision 5/CMA.3) for the future development of Tunisia first BTR.

Capacity building will also reinforce inventory team capacities on data collection process, completeness of sectors coverage, activity data disaggregation, updating and use of country-specific emission factors, quality assurance/quality control, IPCC methodologies including the use on a voluntary basis of IPCC 2019 Refinement.

In addition, it is also important to operationalize the internal review process within the inventory teams as part of quality assurance/quality control. Apart from improving inventory quality and reducing uncertainties, such a peer review process will quantitatively and qualitatively enhance the expertise involved in GHG inventory operations.

The last part of this output will be to give a real boost to the inventory teams by allowing the most important elements of the four GHG source-categories (Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, AFOLU and Waste) to attend training cycles in order to access to UNFCCC-reviewer Status. This will not only ensure a greater presence of national experts in the UNFCCC review teams, but also give new motivations and open new perspectives to the inventory team members. Particular attention will be paid to the participation of women in these training cycles.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? A series of technical presentations accompanied by a guidebook on the latest GHG inventory processes as defined by the IPCC guidelines will be provided to internal teams by international experts, allowing the teams to understand what they will need, in turn, in terms of human and financial capital, to implement these guidelines. Subsequent presentations on the process of becoming UNFCCC-reviewers will also be provided, and these presentations will ensure the presence of both men and women.</p> <p>? Internal teams will also have the opportunity to submit comments and questions to international experts on how the implementation of the GHG inventory guidelines can be implemented in the Tunisian context, allowing for international experts to revise a subsequent recommendations report to the government for capacity-building.</p> <p>? Develop training workshops on cross-sectoral framework, data collection, QA/QC, and analysis for the national GHG inventory, with the contents of the training sessions based on the application of 2006 IPCC methodologies and new requirements adopted in Decision 18/CMA.1. Cross-sectoral aspects such as the QA/QC plan, the key category analysis or the uncertainty assessment are of major importance to assure the compilation of a good quality, transparent, robust, and sustainable GHG inventory. Trainings will be given by international experts with substantial experience in compiling GHG inventories. This will provide an equal playing field where the different actors possess the same compilation standards which in turn will allow exchange of data and improved quality.</p> <p>? Training exercises between international experts and internal teams will be conducted to assess the level of achievement of implementing the GHG inventory process. Lessons from the training exercises will be documented and subsequently submitted in the recommendations report to the government.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) interactive presentation and training report on the implementation of up-to-standard GHG inventory processes.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) questionnaire shared with the GHG inventory team(s) to understand capacity-building necessities, which will be summarised in the recommendations report (Deliverable 4).</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. One (1) training session on the modalities and procedures to become an UNFCCC-reviewer.</p> <p>? Deliverable 4. One (1) recommendation report to be submitted to the Tunisian government outlining human and financial capital needs to improve capacity-building for the GHG inventory process.</p>

Output 2.1.3. Capacities of the inventory teams to feed the GHG information system strengthened for enhanced transparency

With the support of UNDP-GEF, an inventory information system was put in place and training provided in 2018. This information system allows to integrate GHG emissions data exported from sectoral Excel-based calculation sheets, and to aggregate them while ensuring an internal verification of the GHG emissions calculation. However, it has not really been continuously practiced and operationalized as no national GHG inventory operations were launched since then apart the GHG inventory of the energy sector which covered the period 2010-2020 and works on the development of a national inventory for the time series 2010-2020 as part of BUR3 which have been officially initiated in January 2022 in the form of an inception workshop.

The inventory information system has not yet been utilized since the last national GHG inventory covering the year 2012 and undertaken as part of the BUR2 elaboration. Under BUR3, the information system has not been utilized. Indeed, using the inventory information system requires developing exports tabs in Excel calculation sheets for each category and for each reported year (2010 until 2021) which was not possible due to time constraints as most of the work was focused on estimating GHG emissions for sectors and categories over the 2010-2020 period and on developing a proxy inventory for the year 2021. Furthermore, the inventory information system and exports tabs in Excel calculation sheets must be upgraded to be aligned with quantitative data to be reported under the new Common Reporting Tables. To avoid duplication, this work will be done as part of the first Biennial Transparency Report preparation. GHG emissions data exported from sectoral Excel-based calculation sheets have been therefore integrated and aggregated manually in Excel reporting tables under BUR3.

To ensure an efficient compilation and data transmission to the inventory system, output 2.1.3 aims at updating the training program to align with the new reporting guidelines (CRT) and enlarging the teams with newly trained people to strengthen the capacity of the inventory groups, with respect to feeding the GHG information system

The activities implied by this output will lay the foundations for the establishment and sustainability of the national inventory system, at least in its part dedicated to the compilation and the transmission of the data.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Analysis of the activities described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines concerning the compilation of the national GHG emission inventory and how they can be implemented in Tunisia.</p> <p>? Based on this analysis, a robust national online information system will be developed consisting of a series of linked databases and supporting interfaces and software to support archiving, analysis and reporting to allow system flexibility and evolution according to new international requirements and national circumstances.</p> <p>? Training programs based on the new reporting guidelines of the CRT will be developed, and networking events with GHG emissions specialists in the country that are not yet involved in the GHG inventory processes will be established to enlarge the roster of available and qualified professionals to be included in the future GHG inventory teams.</p>	<p>? One (1) analytical report describing the 2006 IPCC guidelines analysis and their applicability in the current Tunisian GHG inventory framework</p> <p>? One (1) online platform shall be developed allowing for facilitated data compilation and transmission</p> <p>? One (1) in-person and interactive workshop and workshop report on the use and troubleshooting issues of the online platform with stakeholders engaged in the GHG inventory compilation process</p> <p>? One (1) communication campaign to increase and expand stakeholder participation in the new system, asking specifically for organisations/agencies that should be mobilised and included in such teams.</p> <p>? One (1) report recommending additional institutional changes to the GHG inventory framework, specifically in terms of the actors to be included in the future system, and their responsibilities.</p>

Output 2.1.4. Capabilities of Inventory Teams on elaborating high standard NIRs strengthened for enhanced transparency

The Katowice conference (COP24, Dec. 2018) fleshed out a framework that is applicable to all countries by adopting the MPGs which set the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement (decision 18/CMA.1). In accordance with Article 13. 7(a) of the Paris Agreement, all Parties (including developing countries parties) must submit a GHG inventory as part of the BTR. The GHG inventory must be developed consistent with chapter II of the MPGs, including the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), and following the common reporting tables in annex I to decision 5/CMA.3.

When preparing their GHG inventories under the Paris Agreement, Parties are to follow the guidance outlined in the MPGs (decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3), noting also the deadline for submission of the first BTR (at the latest in December 2024 per para. 42 of decision 1/CP.24). The common reporting tables adopted for use in reporting may be found in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3. The outline for reporting the GHG inventory information may be found in Annex V to decision 5/CMA.3. The outline may be used in cases where the GHG inventory is included as a chapter in the BTR, as well as where it is included as a standalone document. In both cases, its use is encouraged, but not required. Decision 18/CMA.1, section VII will

guide the review of information on the GHG inventory once the inventory is submitted in accordance with the MPGs.

It is therefore a good practice for Tunisia to anticipate these requirements, which will facilitate; in addition, the establishment of the national MRV system.

The preparation of NIRs according to the guidance outlined in the MPGs (decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3) is a rather complicated operation and will require the strengthening of capacities and then the involvement of all inventory teams. Specific areas for capacity strengthening, will involve activities such as data collection, data processing, appropriate use of reporting templates, estimate of implied emission factors, use of recalculation tables, completion of emission trends, etc.

In addition to the trainings that will have to take place in Tunisia, it would be important to ensure the participation of some members of the inventory team, supported by experts, to study tours to institutions in charge of developing NIRs in Annex 1 countries, allowing practical learning through real cases. Gender parity in the capacity building activities should be ensured.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Reinforce the capacity from the Ministry of Environment experts and other stakeholders participating in the GHG inventory compilation to elaborate and quality check the NIR. This will enhance capabilities to elaborate good quality GHG inventories and lead, plan, coordinate, implement, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programmes.</p> <p>? Desk research will be undertaken to find best practices and case studies of high-quality NIRs and evaluated for the extent to which said practices can be applied in Tunisia.</p> <p>? Develop a report and national guidelines, including international requirements and national circumstances to centralize relevant information for regular updates. This report will be based on work completed under outcomes 1.1 to 1.3 to comply with the highest standards as presented in Decision 18/CMA.1.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) workshop and report with stakeholder participating in the GHG inventory compilation to train participating agencies in the elaboration and quality assessment of the NIR.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) guidebook on best practices for elaborating and submitting a NIR</p>

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters for enhanced transparency

In addition to setting up a GHGs inventory system (inventory information system) as well as sectoral and sub-sectoral MRV mitigation systems based on electronic tools (ENERINFO, building, cement sector, MRV actions) and non-electronic tools (NAMA TSP, electricity, MRV tool Tunisia for transport) which will feed in the national MRV system, Tunisia is also

keen to start the process of building a climate risk vulnerability monitoring and evaluation system.

Establishing an M&E system on vulnerability/adaptation will be a rather pioneering topic, but it is one of the main challenges that Tunisia is willing to address to enhance its capacity to analyse and track Vulnerability issues and to identify adaptation responses.

This outcome will allow, through several activities, to launch the establishment of an M&E system for two sectors particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Output 2.2.1. Vulnerability/adaptation tracking methodologies, tools and indicators for two sectors, are developed for enhanced transparency

The most sensitive and vulnerable sectors (water resources, agriculture and ecosystems, coastline, marine environments, tourism, and health) to the impacts of climate change, and adaptation measures, have been well analysed in Tunisia since the mid-1990s. While there is now enough evidence to deepen the action plans, monitoring systems are however not yet established.

The idea, therefore, through this output, is to identify two relevant vulnerable areas/sectors and initiate the development of their M&E systems. The identification of the two most appropriate sectors will build on the past and ongoing work (i.e., Road Map for NDC implementation, inputs from the coastal resilience project, coordination with GCF Readiness Project for the development of the NAP) and will be conducted in a concerted manner with the various stakeholders, while outputs from international experiences will also be referred to.

Once the most two relevant areas/sectors selected, the project will mobilize national and international expertise to support stakeholders in the initiation of the related M&E system. The support will include the following activities:

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Identification of two vulnerable areas/sectors for the M&E system, and identification of relevant indicators to be used in the Tunisian context. The indicators will be selected based on data availability in Tunisia, and on the urgency of the vulnerable sectors.</p> <p>? Identification of stakeholders to involve and solicit for the development and the initiation of the M&E system. The stakeholders will also participate in workshops and consultations to validate the sectors and respective indicators identified to measure progress toward adaptation objectives.</p> <p>? Development of monitoring methodologies and tools, using similar approaches as those dedicated to the mitigation MRV systems. This will be based on a combination of international best practices in the form of a scoping report, as well as on the applicability of said practices in Tunisia.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. Scoping report analysing all vulnerable sectors in Tunisia and proposing two sectors based on relative vulnerability and data availability for the proposed indicators outlined in the report.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) methodological proposal report on the modalities and functioning of the tracking system for vulnerability and adaptation.</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. Validation workshop and report with the M&E teams on the selection of vulnerable sectors and identified indicators, as well as on the methodology and templates, protocols, and guides for collecting and managing data for tracking adaptation to climate change in the methodological proposal report.</p>

Output 2.2.2. M&E vulnerability / adaptation information system designed, operational, data-driven and integrated into the national MRV system for enhanced transparency

The project will also mobilize national and possibly international expertise for the development of an online information system. This system will compile and store all the information needed to feed the M&E system, and more specifically to enable monitoring of indicators and reporting.

This system will then be fed with data to make it operational both during the implementation of the CBIT project and beyond the project duration. The information system will be designed so that it can be integrated into the national MRV system.

The design of the M&E system of V&A will be based on a deep analysis of the previous and current experience with MRV systems to take into consideration and build on lessons learned.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Analysis of previous MRV systems and consultation with stakeholders to assess the strengths and weaknesses of such systems in the past, and how they can be improved. Specific attention will be given to the vulnerability and adaptation sectors.</p> <p>? Based on this analysis, a robust national online information system will be developed consisting of a series of linked databases and supporting interfaces and software to support archiving, analysis and reporting to allow system flexibility and evolution according to new international requirements and national circumstances.</p> <p>? Include indicators identified in the previous output in the framework of the information system. These indicators will be defined for two priority sectors identified in the previous output, as well.</p>	<p>? One (1) analytical report comparing previous MRV systems and their weakness, as well as a proposal of a new M&E system of V&A to be integrated in the new, national MRV</p> <p>? One (1) information system shall be developed allowing for facilitated data compilation and transmission for the identified indicators of the V&A sectors.</p> <p>? One (1) in-person and interactive workshop and workshop report on the use and troubleshooting issues of the online platform (information system) with stakeholders to be engaged in the M&E system.</p>

Output 2.2.3. An application of Gender-specific impact indicators within the two selected vulnerability/adaptation sectors, is tested

Activities under outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 will include gender-related indicators. Thus, this output is planned to be implemented in conjunction with these outputs to ensure a successful application of Gender-specific impact indicators. While the staff involved will start entering data for the period covering the CBIT project implementation, the output 2.2.3 is meant to put a specific emphasis on gender component of the M&E system/Application, by entering data for a larger period. Such data will require longer time for collection, compilation and eventually extrapolation/interpolation. The Output will also include other activities (reporting and analysis, lessons learned and eventual recommendations to adjust the parameters/indicators, and recommendations to expand gender-related parameters to other vulnerability topics). Therefore, Output 2.2.3 is considering additional activities targeting the gender issues, and recommending additional functionalities compared to the other parameters in the M&E information system.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Develop gender-based indicators which are objectively verifiable to measure and report involvement of each gender and/or impact of adaptation actions on each gender category.</p> <p>? Work closely with the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs to mainstream and ensure that gender considerations are integrated, and a gender indicator system is developed.</p> <p>? Base the gender-based indicators on the carried-out gender analysis and established gender gaps that still exist in the M&E system.</p> <p>? Test the developed indicators in the framework of the pilot M&E system for priority sectors, described in output 2.2.2., and produce performance indicators.</p> <p>? Make adjustments according to the pilot phase, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, to produce substantiated gender-based indicators for the M&E system based on recommendations for expanding the online application to include gender-related indicators.</p>	<p>? One (1) report outlining possible gender-based indicators and how they can be applied in Tunisia given current data available to the M&E teams.</p> <p>? One (1) consultation workshop with the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs and one workshop report to assess the applicability of identified indicators in the report.</p> <p>? One (1) training workshop in which a pilot test of the application of gender indicators and their transmission of data will be conducted with the M&E teams.</p>

Output 2.2.4. Capacities of stakeholders for the use of the M&E vulnerability / adaptation information system enhanced

Activities to be undertaken under this output will focus on strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in feeding and controlling of the designed information system. This capacity building will be done through dedicated technical and capacity building workshops, and if necessary, training at the level of specific organizations, and will involve local and region-based stakeholders. Capacity building activities will necessarily take gender considerations into account.

The design of capacity building program for the use of the M&E system of Adaptation/Vulnerability will be based on previous and current experience with MRV systems to take into consideration and build on lessons learned.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? A series of technical presentations accompanied by a guidebook how to collect data for and report the indicators identified in outcome 2.2 will be provided to internal teams by international experts, allowing the teams to understand what they will need, in turn, in terms of human and financial capital, to implement these guidelines.</p> <p>? Internal teams will also have the opportunity to submit comments and questions to international experts on how the implementation of the how M&E V&A indicators can be implemented in the Tunisian context, allowing for international experts to revise a subsequent recommendations report to the government for capacity-building.</p> <p>? Training exercises between international experts and internal teams will be conducted to assess the level of achievement of implementing the collection of data and use of the online application for identified V&A indicators. Lessons from the training exercises will be documented and subsequently submitted in the recommendations report to the government.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) interactive presentation and training report on the implementation of the indicators and procedures of the new M&E system, and how it will be integrated into the national MRV system.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. One (1) questionnaire shared with the M&E teams to understand capacity-building necessities, which will be summarised in the recommendations report (Deliverable 4).</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. One (1) recommendations report to be submitted to the Tunisian government outlining human and financial capital needs to improve capacity-building among the M&E teams</p>

Outcome 2.3: Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of Support (financial, capacity building and technology development & transfer)

To be comprehensive, an MRV system will need to include a dedicated component for tracking the support needed and received (financial, capacity building, and technology transfer) targeting climate action. However, it is the most complicated component because, on one hand, the information is very diffuse, and, on the other hand, it is difficult to precisely track all support targeting indirectly climate actions. The lack of an MRV system of support is one of the main obstacles to transparency and creates significant uncertainties in the information submitted by countries, especially in biennial reports.

Moreover, there are no rules today that clarify the inevitable overlap between the three categories of support to classify consistently the support received by category. For illustrative purposes, funding necessarily accompanies capacity building and technology transfer. Capacity building is also needed to support technology transfer.

Assessment rules and approaches to track support received must be based on precise definitions and consistent tagging approaches, to avoid double counting or possible omissions.

Thus, the goal of this Outcome is to deploy an MRV system on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement, as well as on the usage and disbursement of this support, and to operationalize it. The MRV system of support will also include the tracking of national resources allocated for climate change and their disbursement (national expenditures).

The MRV system of support intends to track:

- ? Financial, technology development & transfer, and capacity-building support needed
- ? Financial support received and its disbursement
- ? Technology development and transfer and capacity-building support received
- ? National resources allocated for climate change and their disbursement (national expenditures)
- ? A database of current and planned activities across all ministries, classifying said activities into adaptation and/or mitigation categories, as well as their status of implementation

Output 2.3.1 The Institutional framework of MRV of Support initiated and methodologies is elaborated

The establishment of an MRV system must necessarily be based on a dedicated institutional framework, and on a clearly defined methodology. The project will mobilize national and international experts for building such a system. Emphasis will be placed on the description of the most appropriate institutional organization, as well as links between the agencies, and their respective roles/responsibilities to enable the MRV system of Support to be operationalized. As such, this will build on existing coordination systems of international cooperation at the level of the Ministry of Economy and Planning

Another fundamental step will be to define the methodologies and approaches that will be the basis of the creation of the MRV system of Support, including incorporating new ways of codifying/tagging the support received from international cooperation and its disbursement, taking into account gender considerations. The MRV system of support will also include the tracking of national resources allocated for climate change and their disbursement (national expenditures). Establishing this system will require extensive consultation among stakeholders. These will make it possible for the first time to undertake a real homogenisation of climate cooperation data and to strengthen the coherence of climate policy.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Desk research will be undertaken to propose a theoretical and practical guide for the institutional framework of the MRV system of support. The guide will provide information on climate finance, technology transfer (focusing specifically on hydrogen and electrification of systems) and capacity-building methodologies. The guide also informs stakeholders how the MRV of support system will function among national and international actors, as well as the roles and responsibilities of each actor/agency.</p> <p>? Clear definitions are therefore vital to operationalising such a system, which the guide will provide through a clearly defined list of terms and an organised institutional structure between stakeholders. Clear definitions for what qualify as climate financing, support, capacity-building and technology will also be clearly defined, and any current systems will be assessed. Entities tracking domestic finance (national budget), entities tracking foreign and private financing will be identified.</p> <p>? Coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Planning to institutionalise the MRV of Support into the Tunisian legal framework, and on modalities for implementing the MRV of Support between Tunisian agencies/ministries and foreign entities that can provide financial, technical, and capacity-building support.</p>	<p>? One (2) stakeholder consultation workshops and subsequent stakeholder reports on the modalities of the MRV system of support, focusing on lessons learned from dispersal of climate funding, technology sharing and capacity building.</p> <p>? One (1) MRV System of Support guide that institutionalises the framework of the system, provides clear definitions of key terms, and designates roles and responsibilities of national institutions and agencies and sources of domestic and international MRV funding.</p> <p>? One (1) validation workshop on the developed guide</p>

Output 2.3.2. The MRV system of Support is designed, set-up, utilized for the BTR preparation and integrated into the national MRV system

To implement this output, a tool will need to be developed to track funding, technology transfer and capacity building. This tool will mainly delineate climate funding from non-climate funding in the national budgets of the Tunisian government, and sort between climate-related and non-climate related funding from international funding sources (international/multi-lateral institutions). Once designed, the MRV system of support tool can be attached to the monitoring systems and applications of international cooperation programs already available online. Demonstration of the system will be made as part of the BTR preparation. Links (e.g., data export) with the rest of the components of the national MRV system will also be specified and tested.

Activities:	Deliverables:
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? Types of national funding will be split between climate and non-climate related categories as defined by the framework in output 2.3.1.

? International funding sources will equally be split along a set of categories that separate climate a non-climate related funding based on definitions provided in output 2.3.1.

? An online tool will be developed to transfer these relevant data sources and track their spending. The tool may function for all types of funding, or there may be more than one tool developed that focuses on the tracking of specific funding sources either by geography (national vs. international), or by type (financial resources, technology transfer or capacity building).

? One (1) online tool will be developed to track the climate funding

? One (1) consultation workshop and report on the functionalities and applicability of the online tool to different sectors, funding sources/types of funding.

? One (1) pilot project to implement the changes made from the consultation workshop and troubleshoot functionality

? One (1) validation workshop to confirm the functionality and applicability of the online tool(s).

Output 2.3.3. Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system targeting support is enhanced
The quality and reliability of the new integrated MRV system of support will be largely conditioned by a deep understanding by all actors (public, private, civil society) of the system content, its modes of operation, the precise types of data to be integrated and methods of compiling them.

Several targeted training activities in relation with the MRV system of support initiated under 2.3.2 will therefore have to be launched with a view to ensuring coherence, quick and equal understanding of the system by all stakeholders. These training activities will put a special emphasis on operationalizing the envisioned MRV system of support and getting the stakeholders fully familiar with its use.

Given that this topic on support, particularly the financial support, would really have brought together all the actors along a new network, the opportunity becomes very favourable to motivate the network members in particularly to understand deeply the international climate finance system and the related transparency requirements. This is important as 18% of the Tunisian updated NDC target in 2030 is conditional to the international support.

Among recipients of this support there will be stakeholders from the Ministry of Finance, national development banks, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Ministry of Environment, and private sectors, among others. Beneficiaries will be taught on the importance of climate finance and on its tracking and reporting to facilitate the achievements of Tunisia's climate goals as set in its NDC.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? A series of interactive consultations with stakeholders who will participate in the tracking system of support will be established; the workshops will focus on the initial design, development, and implementation of the system of support. Break-out groups will be established to gain greater insights into the implementation capabilities of the various ministries and institutions transmitting data and tracking funding. Separate break-out groups will be formed to gain insights on the software application and its practical use.</p> <p>? The Ministry of Technology and Communication will also be consulted in the form of bi-lateral meetings to discuss potential collaboration with the Ministry of Environment on set-up and maintenance of the application software to ensure its proper implementation and sustainable use.</p> <p>? Based on the results of the workshop, a document will be submitted to the Tunisian government outlining the human-capital and financial needs in each of the agencies that were identified as participants of the system of support. The document will also provide a guide as to how to use to software application.</p> <p>? Training sessions and capacity-building activities with stakeholders who will participate in the tracking system, focusing on procedures, responsibilities, tracking modalities, amongst other capacity-related topics. The training sessions will involve Q&A sessions on the modalities of the tracking system of support.</p> <p>? Finally, a software application will be released allowing for effective implementation of the MRV system of support.</p>	<p>? Deliverable 1. One (1) consultation workshop and report with identified stakeholders that will participate in implementing the MRV system of support.</p> <p>? Deliverable 2. Organisation of two (2) capacity-sharing mechanisms and subsequent report between with the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Technology and Communication to discuss the implementation of the framework of the MRV system of support and the implementation of the software application. One meeting to take note of existing capacities and current gaps in implementing the MRV system of support, and one validation meeting to confirm the implementation of the newly proposed system in NDC tracking system of support document.</p> <p>? Deliverable 3. One (1) Support tracking guidebook detailing the functionalities of the online tool.</p> <p>? Deliverable 4. One (1) training session with the stakeholders that will be involved in the use of the MRV system of support</p>

Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation of the project

The main objective of the Monitoring and Evaluation component of the project is to assess its contribution to development results at the outcome level, in conformity of the UNDP-GEF Guidance for Evaluation. For that purpose, this component will focus on the following single Outcome 3.1 targeting achievement of project objectives and activities monitored and evaluated

Thus, this M&E component should ascertain whether and how the project has helped in:

? Enhancing institutional and organizational capacities to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement,

- ? Successfully deploying and demonstrating the tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement,
- ? Successfully operationalizing a sustainable National GHG inventory system,
- ? Strengthening and operationalizing capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters,
- ? Successfully initiating and demonstrating the MRV system of support.

In addition, the M&E component will also assess the effectiveness of integrating gender considerations in all activities of the project.

Activities under this outcome include:

- ? Terminal evaluation to be conducted by an international consultant
- ? 2 Terminal evaluation workshops: Terminal evaluation inception workshop and Terminal evaluation workshop with the project steering committee
- ? 1 Project inception workshop
- ? 1 Project closure workshop
- ? Organization of the project steering committee meetings and periodic technical meetings
- ? Technical support by Chief Technical Advisor on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization etc.

Outcome 3.1: Achievement of the project objectives and activities monitored and evaluated

Output 3.1.1: Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted according to M&E plan

This output will be based on undertaking activities ensuring compliance with M&E requirements including:

Activities:	Deliverables:
? One (1) Project inception workshop	? M&E framework
? Organization of the project steering committee meetings and periodic technical meetings	? M&E plan
? Technical support by Chief Technical Advisor on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization etc.	? Four (4) workshops (inception, evaluation and closure)
? One (1) Terminal evaluation to be conducted by an international consultant	? Project documents and annual work plans
? Two (2) Terminal evaluation workshops: Terminal evaluation inception workshop and Terminal evaluation workshop with the project steering committee	? Project monitoring reports
? One (1) Project closure workshop	? Terminal Evaluation report
	? Management responses to evaluations

Component 4. Knowledge Management

The knowledge management component aims at disseminating knowledge products produced by the project by establishing processes to capture, assess and document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during the project implementation. It also includes the elaboration of plans for strategic communications as well as knowledge outputs to be produced and shared with stakeholders.

Outcome 4.1: Knowledge from project implementation is documented and shared

Output 4.1.1: Plans for strategic communications as well as knowledge sharing elaborated and implemented

The project will elaborate plans for strategic communication as well as knowledge sharing to efficiently disseminate information, lessons, best practices, and knowledge outputs produced during the project implementation. These plans will include the establishment of an innovative online knowledge sharing system, participation in CBIT global coordination platform, the development of communication material and other tools to be identified as part of this activity. These plans once elaborated will be implemented during the project implementation.

Activities:	Deliverables:
<p>? Develop online tools for sharing experiences using the online platform, functionalities of the institutional system through online forums that stakeholders can use to provide feedback.</p> <p>? Drafting plans for strategic communication and knowledge sharing</p>	<p>? Adding one (1) interactive, knowledge sharing portal/ forum to the online tools developed in this project</p> <p>? One (1) communication campaign in the form of workshops for members of the wider public.</p>

Output 4.1.2. Information, lessons learned, best practices and expertise generated during project implementation are captured and shared through the Global Coordination Platform This output will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learnt by being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform and by providing feedbacks on inter alia project implementation, barriers, lessons learnt, and other significant elements related to NDC tracking, GHG inventory, MRV of emissions, mitigation and support, and M&E aspects. By participating in this platform, Tunisia is also interested in learning from others and in engaging in technical discussions with countries implementing similar efforts.

Activities:	Deliverables:
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<p>? Capture lessons learned from the project throughout implementation.</p> <p>? Share templates, lessons learned, and best practices with all relevant stakeholders in Tunisia.</p> <p>? Share templates, lessons learned, and best practices with other Parties through the Global Coordination Platform and other regional and global cooperation networks.</p> <p>? Participate in selected CBIT regional and global workshops.</p>	<p>? One (1) report on the mainstreaming of gender in all of the outputs outlined in this project, with specific attention on experiences of inclusion within the processes at various levels through the MRV, M&E and NDC systems of support.</p> <p>? One (1) report using the online forums offered by the various tools, synthesizing key themes and recommendations for improvement and lessons learned.</p>
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4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

The project is fully aligned with Climate Change Objective 3, Component 8: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency. As outlined on page 41 of the GEF-7 Programming Directions, and in line with paragraph 85 of the Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the Paris Agreement, the CBIT project will contribute to:

a) strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.

The CBIT project is at the heart of the goals sought by the CBIT through the support it provides to countries and includes several capacity building activities for public and private stakeholders on the main climate change transparency areas. The capacity of the key national actors will be strengthened to allow them to meet the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement. The following list of capacity building activities are defined in the CBIT project:

? Output 1.1.2 includes capacity building actions, including technical and advocacy workshops and case studies, to strengthen the institutional readiness to implement the institutional arrangements.

? Output 1.2.2 incorporates capacity building activities to enhance the knowledge of stakeholders to be involved in the NDC tracking system on the use of the system.

? Output 2.1.2 involves capacity building to strengthen the capacities of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 of the MPGs and new reporting provisions.

? Output 2.1.3 incorporates the update of the training program on the GHG information system to align it with new reporting guidelines and to enhance the capacity of the inventory groups using the system.

? Output 2.1.4 includes strengthening of the capacities of stakeholders on the preparation of NIRs according to the guidance outlined in the MPGs.

? Output 2.2.4 involves capacity building through workshops and training on the use of the M&E vulnerability/adaptation information system.

? Output 2.3.3 includes capacity building of all actors on the support MRV system content, its modes of operation, the precise type of data, and methods of compiling them.

b) provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement.

The CBIT project incorporates the development and establishment of a system for NDC results tracking and reporting system and address existing gaps in the national MRV system, which are key components of the increased transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement.

More specifically, outcomes 1.2, 2.2 and 2.3 involve the design of tools as well as technical assistance to stakeholders, to meet the transparency requirements for the thematic areas relevant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and its MPGs as contained in decision 18/CMA.1 and the guidance for operationalizing the MPGs as contained in decision 5/CMA.3. By way of illustration:

? Outcome 1.2 includes activities that are relevant to Art. 13.7(b) of Paris-Agreement.

? Outcome 2.1 is of direct relevance to Art. 13.7(a) of Paris-Agreement

? Through M&E development activities, outcome 2.2 address transparency-related issues in accordance with Art. 13.8 of Paris-Agreement.

? Outcome 2.3 contributes to meeting the requirements mentioned in articles 13.6 and 13.10 of Paris-Agreement.

c) assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

The CBIT project is appropriately structured, and establishes a coherent and sustainable transparency framework, improving capacities of Tunisia to meet requirements of Article 13 under the Paris Agreement over time. All project outputs are connected, and their successful implementation will contribute to improved transparency and reporting of information on GHG emissions, climate actions and support.

Furthermore, successful deployment of the NDC tracking system (Outcome 1.2), an improvement of the National GHG inventory (Outcome 2.1), a strong M&E of Adaptation (Outcome 2.2) and a successful MRV of support (Outcome 2.3), will allow the country to improve the capacities for measuring and reporting, and along with other existing systems will lay the ground for the elaboration of Tunisia first BTR and all future submissions based on up-to-date and reliable scientific data, and informed decision-making. With a robust and inclusive MRV system (GHG inventory, NDC tracking system) and M&E system (adaptation) in place, Tunisia can coordinate for a more realistic and improved NDC implementation and will have the necessary information to strengthen ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each NDC cycle builds on the previous one. Reaching such result wouldn't be possible if the institutional structure for each of the GEF CBIT project components is not well and sustainably established. Stronger and better coordinated national institutions and tools will permit Tunisia to achieve the provisions of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and improve transparency in the country.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing

Tunisia has been making steady progress on CC and NDC Governance, on GHG Inventory and MRV systems, and on improving Vulnerability and Adaptation knowledge. It continues to improve its capabilities based on recommendations made through the UNFCCC ICA and FSV processes, and with the support initiated by international cooperation, including NDC partnership. Furthermore, the country has set ambitious GHG objectives in its NDC, with increased ambition level in its updated NDC and is making efforts to enhance its human, scientific, technical, and institutional reporting capacities to fulfil requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

However, the weaknesses and barriers described in the baseline section above hinder the quality of the contribution of Tunisia to the whole Paris Agreement process. They also limit the ability of the country to undertake concrete climate actions that will allow to fulfil its objectives and engagements. Without the support of the project, the country will not be able to build strong transparency infrastructure as called for by Article 13 of Paris Agreement.

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of Parties to the UNFCCC. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of the current project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Since Tunisia climate change reporting is being mainstreamed as a part of the country national planning work towards Paris Agreement implementation, and as mentioned in the NDC road map, there is a foundation of activities on which this project will build, as further detailed under coordination below.

This proposal aims to clarify the current landscape of the existing transparency framework and the gaps that should be addressed with this CBIT project, specifically in the areas of institutional arrangements for NDC tracking, as well as GHG inventory and MRV systems.

Without the support of the CBIT project, Tunisia will not be able to meet the reporting requirements of the ETF and build strong transparency infrastructure as called for by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Further, the country will not be able to increase broader institutional engagement in the country and improve stakeholders' capacities. Failure to strengthen the national transparency framework in Tunisia would result in the reliance to conduct the reporting requirements of the ETF on a project-by-project basis, and institutions operating within an unclear and often heterogeneous environment without established institutional arrangements and technical guidance.

The CBIT project builds on a solid foundation of other ongoing initiatives such as the fourth national communication and third BUR and support to NDC implementation and update supported by many technical and financial partners, such as GIZ (for further details, see Partnerships section). It will put an emphasis on strengthening the current institutional framework governing the NDC and the technical capacities related to inventory and MRV systems and will help Tunisia meeting transparency requirements and tracking progress

towards achievement of its NDC. The CBIT project will lead to important achievements for Tunisia:

- i. At the country level, institutional arrangements for NDC tracking will be improved, allowing to integrate and sustain the whole NDC process under a same structured and coordinated umbrella and to enhance national capacities to achieve NDC goals, to monitor the involved activities, and to fill commitments taken in relation to Paris Agreement
- ii. The National Inventory system will be established and sustained. Teams will also be substantially motivated in reaching highly professional skills.
- iii. MRV and M&E systems will extend coverage to highly priority topics such as Vulnerability and various kinds of support needed and received.

The project will enhance transparency, partnership, ownership, and responsibilities of all actors in the country. Having the expertise of different stakeholders fully involved in this CBIT project, many of whom are participating in various climate change initiatives in Tunisia, will allow for sharing knowledge and experiences. For instance, the CBIT project will allow Tunisia to take benefit from the exposure to other country experiences, while at the same time giving benefit to the CBIT process by presenting its own pioneer experiences on institutional framework as well as on the development of MRV and M&E systems covering vulnerability, GHG and various kinds of support. Examples of knowledge sharing is through/with the NDC Partnership (UNFCCC and GIZ) in which Tunisia is member, and in other initiatives (Plan Solaire Tunisian supported by UNDP, MRV system for buildings supported by GIZ, NDC support by GIZ, etc.), all of which are also involved in international knowledge sharing platforms. Moreover, the project entails the conduction of knowledge management specific activities such as the elaboration and implementation of plans for strategic communication as well as knowledge sharing to efficiently disseminate information, lessons, best practices, and knowledge outputs produced during the project implementation.

The GEF-CBIT requested funding will put an emphasis on strengthening the current institutional framework governing the NDC and the technical capacities related to inventory and MRV systems. It will help Tunisia meeting transparency requirements and tracking progress towards achievement of its NDC.

The absence of formalized institutional setup/rules structuring Tunisia's responses to Paris-Agreement related engagements, will be addressed through the outputs included under outcome 1.1.

Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 will give the visibility to stakeholders and to the public, and this will be a pillar to the transparency system. Once implemented, the activities under outputs 1.1.3 will lay the foundations to meet the needs of access of a wide public (citizens, civil society, private actors, academia and research sector, international community, COP, etc.) to information on responses provided by Tunisia to climate change, and more particularly to Paris Agreement commitments. This will be essential to the transparency, which will, in return, impose the duty of accountability of every Tunisian actor in relation to these commitments.

On the other side, despite the significant efforts made, there is no formalized and structured tracking system of NDC implementation and achievement.

The project will take stock of and exploit existing achievements, with a view to supplementing and structuring them so that they comply with the transparency requirements with respect to the NDC, enacted by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. A first decisive response to this gap will be provided by the project through the implementation of the GHG inventory system (outcome 2.1); a pillar of the MRV system, that is critical to monitor GHG emissions and therefore to cross the emissions with the NDC trajectory. A second response will be provided through outcome 1.2 which will design a monitoring and reporting system of the progress in NDC implementation and achievements, including a technical guidebook, a software application and a user manual (output 1.2.1). The guidebook will include precisely the relevant indicators to be tracked; e.g. Carbon intensities, GHG mitigation impacts at national and at sector levels (Energy, industrial processes, AFOLU, Wastes, etc. During the project implementation, the NDC tracking system will be used for the elapsed years in the NDC implementation period (output 1.2.3).

By strictly tracking the NDC progress, hence the eventual delays in achieving objectives, corrective actions could be taken to get back on the right path.

In addition, the absence of formalized institutional setup/rules structuring Tunisia's Inventory System, will be addressed through the outputs included under outcome 2.1.

Outputs 2.1.1 will address this gap, and output 2.1.2 will enhance the capacities of the inventory team on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 MPGs. Output 2.1.3 will broaden the bases of the expertise of the Tunisian inventory team, by doubling the skills, with a view to enabling internal verifications of inventory results, and therefore improving the quality and reliability of these inventories.

Moreover, information on Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) were poorly addressed in the past and needed substantial support. Monitoring V&A issues will be significantly enhanced and formalized through outcome 2.2, hence will address this specific gap. This outcome will go beyond the design of the M&E system; as it was the case in the past, by developing an online information system (output 2.2.2) and operationalizing it through effective data entry efforts covering the most recent years. Strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in feeding and controlling the information system (output 2.2.4) will create a new tradition of data collection and monitoring, and thus will allow for sustaining that system.

The GCF NAP readiness proposal was approved by GCF on 04 August 2021 and is currently being implemented. To date, this process has taken stock of recent progress in adaptation planning and NDC implementation and produced a road map for the NAP. Entry points for integrating adaptation and which this project will be addressing in parallel and in collaboration with the CBIT project include the National Economic and Social Development

Plan (which is renewed every five years, the current plan 2016- 2020 has a major component on the green economy which integrates some adaptation actions) and land use planning (a National Master Land Use Plan is developed every 20- 25 years and is due for renewal). As a complement, the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (MARHP) in partnership with FAO and UNDP coordinated their efforts while elaborating the proposals to ensure synergies and coherence between the consultations on deepening agricultural sector adaptation planning under the FAO proposal and the overall cross-sectoral activities feeding into the development of a National Adaptation Plan framework. However, Tunisia does not have reliable tools to assess the economic and social implications of other climate change impacts and to plan the appropriate adaptation measures to increase the resilience of the country against these impacts. Thus, there is a need to immediately adopt tools related to the most vulnerable sectors, for which a minimum knowledge has already been acquired. The CBIT project will be implemented in synergy with the GCF NAP readiness project.

The proposed project will lead to important achievements for Tunisia: (i) At the country level, institutional arrangements for NDC tracking will be tremendously improved, allowing to integrate and sustain the whole NDC process under a same structured and coordinated umbrella and to enhance national capacities to achieve NDC goals, to monitor the involved activities, and to fill commitments taken in relation to Paris Agreement, (ii) the National Inventory system will be established and sustained. Teams will also be substantially motivated in reaching highly professional skills, (iii) MRV and M&E systems will extend coverage to highly priority topics such as Vulnerability and various kinds of support needed and received.

The participation to CBIT initiative will also allow Tunisia to take benefit from the exposure to other country experiences, while at the same time giving benefit to the CBIT process by presenting its own pioneer experiences on institutional framework as well as on the development of MRV and M&E systems covering Vulnerability, GHG and various kinds of support.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The global environmental impacts generated by this project are directly related to the implementation of the commitments made by Tunisia's NDC. These have important benefits in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, capacity building and finance.

Global environmental benefits will be achieved by supporting the Government of Tunisia to coordinate actions and implement and report on its updated NDC: namely the 45% reduction in carbon intensity by 2030 as compared to the 2010 level.

Establishment of institutional arrangements for NDC tracking is thought not only to be coherent with the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement related to transparency but is also a

determining factor for implementing and achieving its NDC target, and thus for the Tunisia's contribution to fulfil Paris Agreements engagements.

The definite formalization of the Inventory System will allow Tunisia to track GHG mitigation progress, and better fulfil the transparency requirements, while providing international community with reliable information to be used to track Paris Agreement progress at international level.

The purpose of having M&E system for a couple of most vulnerable sectors is to facilitate the identification and implementation of Adaptation and resilience actions, and thus to address priority concerns at national levels, while providing valuable replicable solutions at international level.

While 18% of the Tunisia's updated NDC target are contingent on international support, the project allows through the design and implementation of an MRV system that tracks support needed and received (finance, capacity building, and Technology Transfer) to improve knowledge and modalities to monitor such complicated parameters and thus to provide for adjusting international support mechanisms towards enhancement of developing Parties contribution to the achievement of Paris Agreement objectives.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

The project is designed to sustain processes in multiple ways:

- i. It will establish institutional arrangements and NDC tracking. This will allow the implementation of a sustainable tracking system of the NDC implementation and achievement. As a first application, such system will be implemented for the elapsed years in the NDC implementation period.
- ii. It will operationalize the National Inventory System, one of the pillars of the MRV system, shifting from a project-based model of such an inventory system to a continuous process model. The formal establishment of the inventory team, through a dedicated regulatory text will fill a current acute gap and ensure sustainability. While upgrading skills of the team including on review processes, will represent a new source of motivation for them, this will also prepare and allow the country to align with the guidance outlined in the MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3).
- iii. It will feed the national MRV and M&E system, through the establishment of two major tracking components: M&E of adaptation and MRV of Support, and help sustaining it through the design implementation of online computer applications that will be used by Tunisian stakeholders to feed the major reporting requirements such as NC, BUR, BTR and NDCs.
- iv. It will contribute to sustaining the whole NDC framework, as it will systematically involve capacity development and enhancement in all the components of the project: enhancing the capacities of stakeholders that will be involved in the NDC institutional framework for NDC tracking, skilling inventory team and through supporting capacities to handle MRV systems.

v. It will provide resources (financial, expertise, etc.) to the UGPO and feed some of its activities, contributing to doing so to strengthening and thus sustaining institutional capacities towards implementation of Tunisian NDC under the Paris Agreement.

The outputs and the activities to be undertaken have a great potential to scale up. Outputs and activities under outcome 1.1 will scale-up NDC accountability to all relevant actors. Communication targeting broader public will also considerably broaden the bases of stakeholder involvement, including all components of society, including in the regions. The accountability framework for NDC will likely represent an excellent good practice in tracking NDC implementation and achievement, and in sharing responsibilities towards NDC objectives, while providing for ownership by all stakeholders.

Outcome 2.1 will also considerably broaden the basis of expertise on GHG inventories in Tunisia. This will create new initiatives (e.g., activities related to carbon footprint targeting enterprises or products) and eventually new markets niches for expertise in Tunisia and outside, all of which will strengthen the transparency framework in Tunisia.

There is significant potential to scale-up online software applications and toolkits created by the project (application to track NDC implementation and achievement, software tracking vulnerability indicators, Information system related to the inventory, application tracking the support received) in other countries in the region. There is also a real potential to scale up approaches used in developing MRV systems, as well as training materials that can be shared at a regional or even global level.

Outcome 2.2 will also broaden the basis of expertise on the two targeted vulnerability/adaptation themes, giving the opportunity to involve larger public (e.g., local and regional stakeholders, women, etc.). Once successfully established, the M&E system will open the door to its extension to other vulnerability/adaptation areas.

Further, the implemented activities under this project will allow the necessary scale-up so that the transparency framework can cover all the relevant sectors and geographies in the country by establishing institutional arrangements, building national capacity, and developing a system for NDC tracking that will allow the implementation of a sustainable monitoring of the NDC implementation. As a first application, such system will be implemented for the elapsed years in the updated NDC implementation period. The design of the NDC tracking system will cover all the relevant sectors and geographies included in the updated NDC. As a remainder, it is worth mentioning that Tunisia updated NDC covers the entire national territory. It reflects all the anthropogenic emissions and removals reported in the inventory chapter of the 2nd Biennial Report and of the third national communication of Tunisia. It includes therefore:

- ? All sectors, as defined by the 2006 IPCC guidelines: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, and Waste (solid and sanitation).
- ? Within each sector, all subcategories and emission sources, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC guidelines.

? All sources of carbon absorption covered by the sector (soils and biomass, by land use activity) as per the 2006 IPCC 2006 IPCC guidelines.

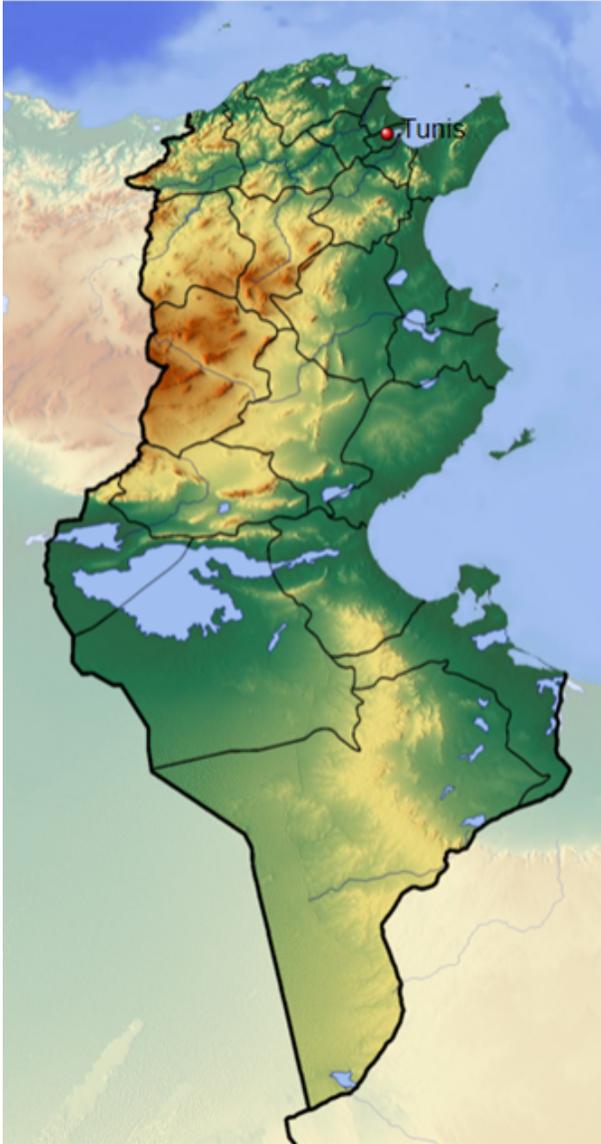
? All greenhouse gases covered by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, especially those with GWPs (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, SF₆).

The project is intrinsically innovative. It will adopt the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPG) of the ETF under the Paris Agreement for NDC transparency, with their adoption being innovative for Tunisia. Apart for its influence on the whole transparency framework at national level, the CBIT project can be showcased to other countries in the region and in sub-Saharan Africa, providing an innovative benchmark. Moreover, Tunisia is a member of the NDC Partnership, and this could serve as an excellent platform to share these best practices to be implemented in Tunisia.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project will take place in Tunisia. The impacts will be relevant nationwide, but most of the institutions and relevant stakeholders are based in the capital area of Tunis with the coordinates 36°48'23"N 10°10'54"E.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

N/A

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

A stakeholder Engagement Plan was prepared according to the GEF Policy reporting requirements, which demands an overview of the effective engagement of the various stakeholders over the project delivery. The CBIT project will maintain dialogue with the relevant national government ministries agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and other identified stakeholders according to Table 1 below.

Stakeholder involvement is key for the development of the CBIT project to ensure that activities and products are adapted to the national circumstances in Tunisia, gain national ownership of the outputs, and guarantee the expected results of the project. In this context, a large variety of stakeholders needs to be involved, ranging from public and private entities, research and development institutes, and civil society.

The main objective of this project is to support Tunisia in strengthening its institutional and technical capacity for tracking progress made in implementing NDC as well as measuring and reporting on emissions, mitigation and adaptation activities, and support needed and received to meet transparency related requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The project is structured around four main components, which have been elaborated in a number of outcomes and outputs to accomplish the objective of the project. By completing these four components, Tunisia will enhance its capacities to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement and improve the **current** transparency framework **or MRV in the country (institutional arrangements, procedures and protocols, data sharing agreements, data availability and quality?) for which stakeholders' engagement is the very first step.**

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is prepared according to the GEF Policy reporting requirements, which demands an overview of the effective engagement of the various stakeholders over the project delivery. The CBIT project will maintain dialogue with the relevant national government ministries agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and other identified stakeholders according to Table below.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan is established to ensure continued meaningful participation of all the relevant stakeholders during the project, ranging from national governmental ministries and agencies, private sector and academia, while additionally guaranteeing the input and engagement of women's organizations to improve gender equality. During the participatory events with stakeholders, views can be shared on all relevant subjects in the decision-making process. By conducting the process in a collaborative manner with frequent stakeholder engagement and ensuring the inclusion of gender equality during the process, all stakeholders will have the opportunity to participate and contribute to the implementation of the project. This ensures their views and inputs are received and taken into

consideration. Throughout the project the engagement with the stakeholders will take place via structured meetings, interviews, workshops and consultations. Due to the continuous evolution of the Covid-19 pandemic and potential consequences on stakeholder engagement processes during project implementation, Covid-19 related risks have been identified (confer chapter IV) and corresponding response measures have been considered to minimize these risks. The Ministry of Environment will hold consultation throughout the project in which form the engagement with the stakeholders will take place. The Chief Technical Advisor will be responsible for monitoring and supporting ongoing stakeholder involvement during project implementation. The exchange of information with stakeholders will be performed using a dedicated electronic platform (such as Dropbox or SharePoint) and through e-mail. The project will track participation in project events on an ongoing basis to monitor stakeholder participation. The implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan will be in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan to ensure gender equality integration in all respects of the project, including during the interactions with the various stakeholders. The following table describes each of the major stakeholders, their current responsibilities and duties and their role in the project based on information from the stakeholder consultation process during project document development.

TABLE 1. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Presidency of the Government	Prime Ministry and coordinator of all government activities	Regular decision-making process at the higher level of the Government including on climate change plans, programs and strategies	Representatives from Prime Minister will be involved to strengthen awareness raising of decision making at the higher level of the Government on climate emergency and gender integration into national policies and development planning. Representatives from Prime Minister will be involved in the activities to be undertaken under Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3, more specifically in outputs 1.1.1. by adopting the institutional framework; .

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Assembly	Assembly of People's Representatives (ARP)	ARP is the legislative body of Tunisia, in charge of monitoring the activities of the government and the supervision of the effective application of the Tunisian constitution, especially in relation with sustainable development and climate	Monitoring the activities of the government and the supervision of the effective application of the Tunisian constitution	A Representative from ARP will be involved to strengthen awareness on climate emergency and gender integration into national policies and development planning. Representative from ARP will be involved in the activities to be undertaken under Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2, more specifically in outputs 1.1.1. by formalising the institutional framework;

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Ministry of Environment	<p>Ministry of Environment is the UNFCCC Focal Point of Tunisia, as well as the Focal Point for GEF and the Green Climate Fund. In this capacity, it is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the UNFCCC as well as coordinating with all stakeholders in all activities related to climate change in Tunisia. It also coordinates the collection, reporting and transmission of information on national policies and measures to the COP (National Communications, Biennial Reports, NDC). It is also in charge of coordinating the measures to be taken for access to the various financing mechanisms provided for by the UNFCCC, as well as for the accreditation of entities with the Green Climate Fund.</p>	<p>GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report Program " Accelerating the implementation of the NDC of Tunisia 2021-2025 " Strengthening efforts to accelerate the implementation of the NDC in Tunisia - Project ID : 00123693 Support for the creation of an enabling environment for private investment to implement and update the NDC in the energy and industrial processes sectors - Project ID : 00116913 Global Carbon Market -Tunisia Support for the implementation of the NDC - Project ID: 00111605 Institutional Capacity Building Project for the Implementation of the NDC in Tunisia (NDC-IKI) National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia Capacity Building and Support to the Implementation of the National Policy</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment will serve as the executing entity for the project and will be involved directly in all activities to be undertaken in component 1 and 2 of the project. MoE will coordinate, with directly concerned stakeholders, gender integration into national climate change strategies/policies and will adopt the coordination role under output 1.1.1. on the institutional framework;</p>

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
			for Adaptation to Climate Change in Tunisia (Adapt-CC) Adapt'Action Facility for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement	

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Objective-based Management Unit (UGPO-Ministry of Environment)	Under the supervision of Ministry of Environment, the UGPO is responsible for coordinating and monitoring activities related to the implementation of the "Paris Agreement". In particular, it monitors the implementation of the NDC and coordinates the NDC update. The UGPO is also responsible for implementing stakeholder capacity building programs at the national level, and also initiates policy dialogue and communication for the integration of CC into development policies.	<p>GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report Program "Accelerating the implementation of the NDC of Tunisia 2021-2025 " Strengthening efforts to accelerate the implementation of the NDC in Tunisia - Project ID : 00123693</p> <p>Support for the creation of an enabling environment for private investment to implement and update the NDC in the energy and industrial processes sectors - Project ID : 00116913</p> <p>Global Carbon Market -Tunisia Support for the implementation of the NDC - Project ID: 00111605</p> <p>Institutional Capacity Building Project for the Implementation of the NDC in Tunisia (NDC-IKI)</p> <p>National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia</p> <p>Capacity Building and Support to the Implementation of the National Policy</p>	<p>Within Ministry of Environment, the UGPO will have the direct responsibility in conducting and coordinating all project activities. The climate unit within the MoE will serve as a platform of coordination at national level as per its prerogative (as per the decree promulgated in March 2018) and will adopt the coordination role under output 1.1.1. on the institutional framework;</p>

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
			for Adaptation to Climate Change in Tunisia (Adapt-CC) Adapt'Action Facility for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement	
Government	The Ministry of Women, Family and Seniors	The Ministry of Women, Family and Seniors is responsible for implementing Tunisia's international commitments (United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (31 Oct. 2000) and subsequent related resolutions 2000-2020) regarding gender equality and strengthening the participation of women and girls in Tunisia. It implements the National Action Plan (NAP) for gender mainstreaming and institutionalization (2016-2020) as well as plans and programs to empower women and girls and establish mechanisms for conflict resolution and peacebuilding.	National Action Plan for gender mainstreaming and institutionalization National Programme for the Promotion of Female Entrepreneurship ?RAIDETTE? (2021-2025) National Gender-Climate Change Action Plan	The Ministry of Women, Family and Seniors will play a leading role in the implementation of the Gender Action plan activities and in integrating gender into national climate change strategies/policies.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Public Agency	National Energy Conservation Agency (ANME),	Under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of Energy, ANME is responsible for the development and implementation of the energy conservation policy and ensures the development and coordination of GHG mitigation policies in the energy and industrial processes sectors. ANME is the national coordinator of the overall GHG national inventory activities, apart from being directly responsible for the GHG Inventory of Energy and Industrial Processes. ANME plays a central role in the measurement, monitoring and reporting of the GHG mitigation component in Tunisia in coordination with Ministry of Environment. It is also at the base of the introduction of MRV systems in the energy, electricity and cement sector, and is involved in the preparation of national reports (national communications, BURs, NDCs) as well as the LEDS documents.	<p>GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report</p> <p>Program " Accelerating the implementation of the NDC of Tunisia 2021-2025 "</p> <p>Strengthening efforts to accelerate the implementation of the NDC in Tunisia - Project ID : 00123693</p> <p>Support for the creation of an enabling environment for private investment to implement and update the NDC in the energy and industrial processes sectors - Project ID : 00116913</p> <p>Global Carbon Market -Tunisia Support for the implementation of the NDC - Project ID: 00111605</p> <p>Institutional Capacity Building Project for the Implementation of the NDC in Tunisia (NDC-IKI)</p> <p>Methodology for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the NDC in the energy sector, EnerInfo information system, MRV system of cement,</p>	ANME will play a leading role in the development of the technical activities of the project. It will be involved in activities related to the establishment of an institutional framework for NDC tracking (Outcome 1.1) and will play a central role in the formal tracking of the NDC progress, especially regarding energy and industrial processes (Outcome 1.2). ANME will be heavily involved as technical coordinator of the GHG inventory activities (Outcome 2.1) and in the initiation of the MRV system of Support (Outcome 2.3).

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
			MRV system of buildings, MRV system of the electricity sector, MRV system of the Tunisian solar plan, etc.	

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Ministry of Agriculture, (MARHP)	<p>MAHRP manages the agriculture and soil, water, fisheries, and forest sectors. In this capacity, it's responsible for all climate-related activities relevant for these sectors; including GHG mitigation and vulnerability/adaptation. Since March 2017 it has established within the Minister's Cabinet, a sectoral management and coordination Committee on climate change. This committee is responsible for consolidating and coordinating efforts within the department to better integrate and manage climate change issues, especially to strengthen adaptation, ensure the proactive participation of different actors at the regional and local levels, take full advantage of climate finance opportunities, and plan the implementation measures for the Tunisian NDC in sectors that fall under its purview prerogatives. The MAHRP, through the aforementioned committee, as well</p>	<p>GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report (GHG inventories, and the sectoral chapters of the biannual reports, the National Communications), Preparation and tracking the implementation of the updated NDC in AFOLU sector , Adapt'Action Facility for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement</p>	<p>The MAHRP will play an important role in the development of the project activities, through its climate committee, technical teams and its associated research laboratories. It will be involved in the activities related to the establishment of an institutional framework for NDC tracking (Outcome 1.1) and will play a central role in the formal tracking of the NDC progress, especially with regard to Agriculture and Forestry (Outcome 1.2). It will be heavily involved as technical coordinator of the GHG inventory activities (Outcome 2.1) and in the initiation of the MRV system of Support (Outcome 2.3). The ministry will also cross-sectoral coordination between the different departments of the Ministry and the different specific strategies of these departments.</p>

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
		<p>as through the operational technical teams, is also in charge, for all the sectors under its supervision, of the GHG inventories, and the sectoral chapters of the biannual reports, the National Communications, and NDCs, in coordination with other national partners involved in the preparation of these documents. The Ministry also has responsibilities on energy through energy consumption for water transfer and delivery, projects are underway to use PV for pumping.</p>		
Government through the National designated authority	National designated authority to the Green Climate Fund	This body whose focal point is placed at the level of the Ministry of Environment, serves as a relay between the GCF and the national project proponents related to climate change in Tunisia.	National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia	This body will be involved in several activities of the project, and more particularly in relation to outcomes 1.1 and 2.3, in the activities related to the financial support needed and received.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Public Agency	National Institute of Meteorology (INM)	Placed under the umbrella of Ministry of Transport, the INM plays a central role in meeting needs related to meteorology and climate for various sectors of the economy (e.g., agriculture), contributing to the realization of the imperatives of sustainable development, and the management (data compilation, storage and archiving) and maintenance of meteorological, climate and geophysical databases. The technical teams of this Institute have been involved from the early stages in addressing climate change issues, and more particularly those related to Vulnerability and Adaptation	Adapt'Action Facility for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement	INM will be involved in several activities of the project, and more specifically in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.2 and 2.3., in particular providing information to undertake impacts and vulnerabilities assessments and playing a key role in the adaptation M&E system.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Public Agency	National Waste Management Agency (ANGeD) and National Sanitation Office (ONAS)	Placed under the umbrella of Ministry of Environment, ANGeD and ONAS participate in climate-related activities for the solid waste and sanitation sectors respectively. The technical teams of these organizations are in particular involved in GHG inventories and national reports (National Communications, BURs, NDCs, etc.). They are also in charge of the GHG mitigation assessments, and therefore assume the responsibilities in relation to the respective contributions of these sectors in the NDC objectives	GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report (GHG inventories, and the sectoral chapters of the biannual reports, the National Communications), Preparation and tracking the implementation of the updated NDC in waste sector	ANGeD and ONAS will be involved in several activities of the project, and more specifically in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.3. playing a key role in the MRV of GHG inventory for the waste sector and in the MRV for monitoring mitigation policies and measures in the waste (solid and liquid) sector.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Public Agency	Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL)	Placed under the umbrella of Ministry of Environment, APAL participates in activities related to the impacts of climate change on coastal areas.	<p>GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report (GHG inventories, and the sectoral chapters of the biannual reports, the National Communications), Preparation and tracking the implementation of the updated NDC in relation to coastal areas</p> <p>Adapt'Action Facility for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement</p> <p>Addressing Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks in Vulnerable Coastal Areas of Tunisia</p>	APAL will participate in the activities induced by the outcome 2.2.; and in particular in the M&E framework for the coastal areas sector.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP)	MEP is responsible for the country's development and investment policy. In particular, it is in charge of coordinating global, sectoral and regional development strategies and policies and drawing up development plans and economic budgets. MEP prepares negotiations in the field of international cooperation and foreign investment and concludes related agreements and treaties. It is also in charge of monitoring the implementation of agreements and treaties in the areas of international cooperation and foreign and domestic investment.	5-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 2021-2025	MEP would participate in activities related to outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 and will play a key role in Outcome 2.3-related activities, and more specifically in the development of institutional framework for the MRV of Support (Output 2.3.1), but also in the activities induced by the outputs 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 and in particular in the MRV framework for the financial support needed and received.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepares and implements the Tunisian Government's foreign policy. It ensures the representation of the Republic of Tunisia to foreign states as well as Institutions and International Organizations. It prepares and conducts the negotiation and conclusion of Treaties, Conventions and International Agreements, and proposes their ratification and publication, while ensuring their proper execution. As such, the ministry is a stakeholder in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and will play a key role in monitoring the smooth implementation of the Tunisian NDC.	The ministry is a stakeholder in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement with a key role in monitoring the smooth implementation of the Tunisian NDC.	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will play a key role in activities related to outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 and will participate in activities arising from Outcome 2.3. and in particular in the MRV framework for the NDC tracking.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Ministry of Finance	The main mission of the Ministry of Finance is to develop and implement the State's financial, monetary and fiscal policy, as well as to participate in the design of the economic policy objectives and the definition of the means to achieve them. The Ministry of Finance participates in all climate related activities and relevant international negotiations, mainly those involving funding.	Design of the economic policy objectives and the definition of the means to achieve them Participation in all climate related activities and relevant international negotiations, mainly those involving funding.	The Ministry of Finance will participate in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 and will play a key role in the activities related to the outcome 2.3. and in particular in the MRV framework on support.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government and Research Sectors	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Academic and Research Sectors)	The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS) conducts Tunisian policy on higher education and scientific research. Many of its laboratories cover research activities with a direct or indirect link to climate.	Research activities in laboratories with a direct or indirect link to climate.	The MESRS will participate through its associated laboratories and engineering schools including the Graduate School of Statistics and Information Analysis. in the activities included in particular by the outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. and in particular in the development of academic curricula, Doctoral studies and specific assessments related to the compilation of the national GHG inventory, prospective studies and mitigation and vulnerability assessments.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Civil Society Organisations	Representatives of civil society	Several associations and NGOs are involved in various national and international activities and initiatives related to climate change: participation in national climate consultations, participation in climate negotiations at COPs, implementation of capacity building programs, communication on climate change themes. As such, several members of civil society have been involved in the development of the NDC roadmap.	Various activities and initiatives related to climate change: participation in national climate consultations, participation in climate negotiations at COPs, implementation of capacity building programs, communication on climate change themes The NDC roadmap.	Civil society will mainly participate in activities induced by outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.2 and 2.3. The CSO which have participated in the consultations during the project identification phase included more than 12 NGOs from different thematic areas and regions (Youth Alternative Network, Regional NGOs, NGOs specialized on small loans, NGOs specialized on water, NGOs specialized on agricultural development, etc.). These NGOs will also participate to activities and consultation process during the project implementation phase. They will be invited to the capacity building and consultation and validation events and in the development of the MRV for NDC tracking.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Financial institutions	The Tunisian Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (APTBEF)	<p>The APTBEF is an association whose role is to represent the financial entities to the Tunisian public authorities and to defend the interests of its members. With 37 members (Banks and financial institutions), it also plays the role of consultation and intermediary between the banks and the public authorities for all matters relating to the exercise of the profession. It also works to promote the banking and financial sector and raise it to international quality standards, and to make the banking and financial business more competitive and profitable.</p> <p>The APTBEF and the financial sector are triply interested in climate issues: (i) firstly in relation to climate risks and the risks associated with the low-carbon transition that will inevitably be experienced by various categories of customers of the financial sector, (ii) then in relation to the financing needs of Tunisia's mitigation</p>	consultation and intermediary between the banks and the public authorities for all matters relating to the exercise of banking profession	The APTBEF and its members will participate mainly in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, and 2.3. and in particular in the MRV framework on support.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
		and adaptation commitments, and finally (iii) the new financial mechanisms put in place under the UNFCCC; a major part of it must pass through the Tunisian financial sector.		

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Financial institutions	Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations-CDC)	<p>CDC is a public institution created in 2011 by the decree-law n°2011-85 of September 13, 2011, to support the State's policies in terms of long-term investment. CDC's mission is to preserve the resources at its disposal through long-term investments in the general interest and the economic and social development of the country. It is distinguished by its unique economic model to secure and grow National Savings, and is characterized by its mode of governance, its investment doctrine and its risk management culture. Its strategic areas of intervention, in line with the guidelines set by the public authorities, include support for regional development, support for SMEs, support for start-ups and innovative projects, support for the country's energy and digital transitions, and support for infrastructure projects, with a focus on new financing mechanisms such as the Public-Private Partnership.</p>	<p>Ongoing activities relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Financing major structuring projects of a strategic nature, mainly in the regions, and this, within the framework of public-private partnership. ? Supporting innovative SMEs that create added value and jobs, and startups by contributing to the financing of investment funds, managing the lines mobilized for this purpose and setting up programs to boost the Tunisian entrepreneurial ecosystem. ? Dynamizing the financial market by providing depth and stability through participation in institutional mutual funds, investments guaranteed investments, as well as the different categories of treasury bills. CDC has defined the support of energy transition projects as one of its strategic axes. 	<p>CDC will participate mainly in the activities induced by the outcome 2.3. and in particular in the MRV framework on support.</p>

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
			CDC is currently in the process of being accredited by the GCF, it will have an important role to play in supporting projects.	

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Private sector	UTICA (Tunisian Union for Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts) or CONECT (Confederation of Tunisian Citizen Enterprises) or UTAP (Tunisian Union for Farmers and Fishermen)	<p>SMEs confederation, Union for employers and all institutions representing private sector, promote the private sector, while being the spokesperson for companies with public authorities. Concretely, this consists in:</p> <p>Federating Tunisian companies of the private sector and developing an extended professional network, acting for the promotion of the various economic sectors.</p> <p>Encouraging investment, innovation and value creation through the implementation of a strategy and a program of actions to establish an economic and social climate conducive to regional development, national and international.</p> <p>Supporting, advising and informing companies.</p> <p>Representing companies with public authorities and defending their interests during social negotiations.</p> <p>Boosting the Tunisian economy by actively participating, with the public authorities, in the</p>	<p>Ongoing activities relating to participating, with the public authorities, in the elaboration and the implementation of an economic and social development programs</p>	<p>The role of private sector is crucial mainly for the component 1, and 2. Private sector will be engaged through SMEs confederation, Union for employers and all institutions that can represent private sector, like UTICA (Tunisian Union for Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts) or CONECT (Confederation of Tunisian Citizen Enterprises) or UTAP (Tunisian Union for Farmers and Fishermen), chambers of commerce, etc?</p> <p>They will be involved in particular in the MRV framework on GHG inventory and the MRV framework on mitigation policies and measures.</p>

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
		<p>elaboration and the implementation of an economic and social policy favorable to the growth and the development of the various economic agents.</p> <p>Promoting the image of the country beyond the borders and developing international partnership.</p>		

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Financial institutions	Central Bank of Tunisia	<p>Article 7 of Law No. 2016-35 of April 25, 2016 on the status of the Central Bank of Tunisia assigns to it the main objective of ensuring price stability, and contributing to financial stability so as to support the economic policy of the State in terms of growth and employment.</p> <p>The law n° 2016-35 of 25 April 2016 entrusted the Central Bank of Tunisia (BCT) with the mission of supervising banks and financial institutions be them authorized as residents or non-residents and monitoring their activities.</p> <p>Hence, as per law n° 2016-48 of 11 July 2016 related to banks and financial institutions, the BCT sees to the fact that these institutions carry out their activities in conformity with the legal and regulatory provisions into force so as to preserve their financial soundness, protect their depositors and the users of their services.</p> <p>The BCT is owner, supervisor and manager of the Real Time Gross Settlement system.</p>	<p>Supervising banks and financial institutions and monitoring their activities.</p> <p>The BCT is owner, supervisor and manager of the Real Time Gross Settlement system.</p> <p>It is an ordinary participant that issues and receives orders on behalf of account holders at the BCT (Treasury, ONP, BFPME, CDF...).</p>	<p>Tracking and sorting between climate-related and non-climate related funding from national and international funding sources (international/multi-lateral institutions) as part of outcome 2.3 and in particular in the MRV framework on support.</p>

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
		<p>It is an ordinary participant that issues and receives orders on behalf of account holders at the BCT (Treasury, ONP, BFPME, CDF...).</p> <p>Pursuant to Articles 33 new and 33 bis of Organic Law No. 58-90 of September 19, 1958 on the creation and organization of the Central Bank of Tunisia, the latter is responsible for ensuring the stability, soundness and efficiency of payment systems.</p>		

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Public Agency	Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency (APIA)	<p>The main mission of APIA is the promotion of private investment in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and associated services as well as in the activities of the first transformation integrated into the Agricultural and Fishing projects. The services of APIA are intended for farmers, fishermen, young promoters and Tunisian and foreign investors</p>	<p>The granting of financial and tax benefits instituted by the law on investment No. 2016-71, to promoters of agricultural projects, fishing, services related to these sectors and first processing of agricultural products and fisheries; The identification of investment opportunities and project ideas to be promoted by private Tunisian and foreign operators, thus contributing to the achievement of the national objectives assigned to the agricultural sector; The assistance of the promoters in the constitution of their investment files and their supervision during the realization phase of their projects; The training of young agricultural promoters and their supervision during the phases of identification, study and realization of their projects within the framework of business incubators and specific training programs; The connection of Tunisian operators</p>	<p>APIA will participate mainly in the activities induced by the outcome 2.3. and in particular in the MRV framework on support.</p>

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
			<p>with their foreign counterparts in order to promote partnership projects and commercial exchanges;</p> <p>The organization of economic events, seminars, information days and partnership meetings;</p> <p>The participation in fairs and specialized exhibitions in Tunisia and abroad;</p> <p>The animation of the quality network set up at the level of the various agricultural sectors in collaboration with the interprofessional groups and the National Office of Oil.</p> <p>APIA is currently in the process of being accredited by the GCF, it will have an important role to play in supporting projects.</p>	

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Government	Ministry of transport	According to Decree No. 2014-209 of January 16, 2014, the Ministry of Transportation's mission is to establish, maintain, and develop a comprehensive, integrated, and coordinated transportation system that helps promote sustainable economic and social development and ensures that people's transportation needs are met in the best possible conditions, including safety, security, cost, quality, and environmental protection. The transportation system includes land, sea, and air transportation and traffic activities, logistics, vehicle leasing, and meteorology. To accomplish its mission, the Ministry is responsible for defining the general policy, plans and programs in the field of transport and monitoring their implementation	GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report (GHG inventories, and the sectoral chapters of the biannual reports, the National Communications), Preparation and tracking the implementation of the updated NDC in transport sector	Ministry of transport will be involved in several activities of the project, and more specifically in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.3. and in particular in the MRV framework on the national GHG inventory and MRV of mitigation policies and measures.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
Public Agency	The National Observatory of Energy and Mining (ONEM)	Created under Law No. 90-62 of July 24, 1990 on energy management, the activities of the National Observatory of Energy and Mining (ONEM) are governed by Decree No. 2016-858 of June 15, 2016 and more particularly its Article 33. This decree assigns a central role to ONEM in the collection, centralization and processing of data and information relating to the energy sector in Tunisia. It charges ONEM with the production and publication of energy balances and statistical information on the energy sector necessary for monitoring and analysis of the energy situation in the country.	With extensive experience in collecting data related to the energy sector and benefiting from the close ties forged with data providers in this process, ONEM regularly produces and publishes documents and datasets, some of which have an official character such as the national energy balances (Decree 2016-858). These data come from several actors with whom ONEM regularly exchanges such as the technical directorates of the Ministry of Energy, ETAP, STEG, SOTUGAT, STIR, SNDP, DGF, Ministry of Agriculture, Cement Works, ANME, INS, BCT, Ministry of Finance, etc. The data, statistics and information are derived from the activities of these actors or are compiled from other sources (surveys, studies, etc.) The reports and figures published by the ONEM constitute a collection of key data from the energy sector and	The National Observatory of Energy and Mining (ONEM) will be involved in several activities of the project, and more specifically in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.3. and in particular in the MRV framework on national GHG inventory.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Role in the Project
			<p>present dashboards aimed at providing a concise overview of the evolution of the main energy indicators for a given year or month.</p> <p>ONEM participates in GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report (GHG inventories, and the sectoral chapters of the biennial reports, the National Communications), Preparation and tracking the implementation of the updated NDC in energy sector</p>	

Furthermore, Tunisia aims to be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, exchanging lessons learnt with other countries. The project team of Tunisia will participate in regional and global CBIT activities relevant to the project and will make regular presentations of lessons learnt and transparency snapshots, to the GEF-funded CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of Tunisia's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder consultation process during project development

The stakeholder consultation was undertaken from August to September 2022 through bilateral meetings and an online survey:

? Bilateral meetings with key actors involved in the field of climate change in Tunisia were held with UNFCCC focal point/Ministry of Environment, the National Energy Conservation Agency (ANME), GIZ Tunisia Office and UNDP Adaptation Officer.

? An online questionnaire was developed and sent to relevant climate change stakeholders in Tunisia involved as data providers, compilers or decision makers on GHG inventory, updated NDC, mitigation, adaptation and support.

The bilateral meetings were held with the most important institutions of the current national MRV framework which are the UNFCCC focal point: Ministry of Environment, the ANME, GIZ Tunisia Office and UNDP Adaptation Officer. The purpose was to present the content of the CBIT proposal, discuss it in detail and incorporate their feedback.

The consultation questionnaire was developed online using Monkey software. The invitation and the link were sent by the Tunisian UNFCCC focal point to the stakeholders who were invited to the validation workshop in September (see list below). The survey took place from July to September 2022.

Briefly summarised, the questionnaire provided an introduction on the CBIT project and how important the engagement of each stakeholder was for a successful outcome. The first part compiled information on the respondent (name of institution, type - i.e. Governmental Institution, Private Sector, Civil society organisation, NGO/Local community group, Academia/Research or Development structure or other (specify); the sector(s) in which they perform climate change related activities - i.e. Industry, Product Use, Energy & Power generation, Transportation, Waste Management (Solid and/or wastewater treatment), Agriculture, Forestry, Land-Use, Water resources, Human health, Coastline, Marine environment, Tourism, Ecosystems/Biodiversity, Finance, Early warning systems, Disasters Risk reduction, Meteorological monitoring, Statistics, SDGs, Gender, Development and Cooperation, Law/Regulation, Other transversal activities and Other (specify); roles/responsibilities - i.e. Policy formulation/ Decision-making, Data provider, Technical assistance, Monitoring & Evaluation, MRV, Budgeting and finance, Public awareness & sensibilization, User of mitigation or adaptation indicators, Coordination of UNFCCC reporting obligations, Other (specify); involvement in the development of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the current MRV on GHG inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation, NDC Tracking and Financing, specifying roles, responsibilities, implications and/or engagements.

In the second part of the questionnaire the respondents provided information on the climate related data they have; the main obstacles and constraints to carrying out their responsibilities specific to climate change activities in Tunisia; the main gaps/constraints in the current framework of tracking and implementing Tunisia's NDC; the main gaps and/or constraints of tracking and monitoring of GHG emissions, adaptation, mitigation, and financial support needed/received for climate action in Tunisia and the required priorities for addressing all identified gaps as well as the improvements needed - i.e. greater inter-ministerial cooperation, harmonized data-sharing platform between entities of the MRV system, greater training of stakeholders that (will) participate in the MRV system, other (specify).

The participants were asked who should coordinate the future MRV transparency system, and which institutions/agencies/sectoral actors should be involved and how, as well as the required procedures and guidelines for measuring and reporting GHG emissions, adaptation, mitigation, and financial support needed/received for climate action in Tunisia. Finally, they were requested to share good

practices/lessons learned on any MRV systems already implemented in Tunisia that the CBIT project should account for.

Both, the surveys and bi-lateral interviews have served to 1) identify major current gaps in Tunisia concerning transparency activities and compile potential solutions, 2) to improve the design of the CBIT project and 3) to elaborate the stakeholder engagement plan.

Key conclusions from the consultations:

- Ensure synergy and complementarity between the current GIZ project "Institutional Capacity Building for the Implementation of the NDC in Tunisia" (NDC-IKI) and CBIT Tunisia project at the level of activities to be conducted.
- Building on and integrate existing MRV sectoral systems into the NDC tracking system of progress (e.g. the methodology for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the NDC in the energy sector, existing work related to the "EnerInfo" information system, the MRV system of cement sector, the MRV system of buildings, the MRV system of the electricity sector, the MRV system of the Tunisian solar plan, etc.)
- Proposal of activities to be carried out in the framework of the CBIT project:
 - ? Improving and refining the methods of estimating GHG emissions;
 - ? Extend the effects decomposition method currently used by ANME for the energy sector to other sectors (IPPU, AFOLU and waste);
 - ? Implement a capacity building program for Tunisian actors on transparency requirements (COP24 and COP26 decisions);
 - ? Establish robust methodologies for tracking progress in the implementation of the NDC, and for tracking support aligned with the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework as defined by the COP24 and COP26 decisions;
 - ? Upgrade Enerinfo to track the implementation of the NDC in the energy sector;
 - ? Support integrating the effects decomposition methodology and its Excel tool into Enerinfo ;
 - ? Conduct detailed sectoral surveys for recent years to update the disaggregated sectoral accounts of final energy consumption in the industry, tertiary, and agriculture and fisheries sectors;
 - ? Conduct a survey on the consumption of biomass and establish a robust method of quantification of this consumption;
 - ? Carry out specific work to support the transport sector in activities related to transparency (inventory and monitoring of the implementation of the NDC), with an emphasis on capacity building in data collection, and more specifically disaggregated data;
 - ? Prioritize, during the first two years of implementation of the CBIT Tunisia project, activities that should support Tunisia in preparing its first biennial transparency report;
 - ? Designation and formalization of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders for the implementation and tracking of the NDC including a central entity to monitor and evaluate the activities and actions implemented;
 - ? Development of data sharing protocols and standard procedures;
 - ? Improvement of data availability and quality included the development of centralized information systems;
 - ? Capacity building of all stakeholders;
 - ? Development of a methodology for tracking climate finance flows;
 - ? Improvement of the legal framework.

? The CBIT project should make it possible to provide a methodology and a tool for monitoring the funding needed and received. As part of the funding received, the ProDoc must mention that the planned activities will make it possible to inventory all the projects on climate action implemented, finalized and in progress over time.

Stakeholder validation workshop

A virtual validation workshop was held on 7 October 2022. All invited stakeholders from government, private sector, international technical partners, academia and civil society (68) participated at the workshop as presented in the list below.

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Mohamed Zmerli	Ministry of Environment -(National Focal Point -UNFCCC)	zmerli_mohamed@yahoo.com
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Faouzi BATTI	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries ? DGAFTA	batti.fauzi@yahoo.es
Hamda Aloui	Ministry of Environment	hamda.aloui@gmail.com
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Nejib Osman	Climate change expert - Mitigation	nejib.osman@undp.org

A proposal of a stakeholder engagement plan was presented. Main comments received from the validation workshop concerned the addition of responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Meteorological Institute, the addition of Ministry of Transport as key stakeholder, the addition of the Caisse des Dépôts, the central bank and the Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency and the addition of the potential accredited entities to the GCF. It was also proposed to involve the National School of Statistics in the stakeholders engagement plan as a research center learning to compile GHG inventory and in order to train future engineers with the capacity and knowledge required to develop the inventory.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

N/A

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

In Tunisia, as in many developing countries, climate change has specific and differentiated effects on women and men due to their different needs and access to social, economic and natural resources.

Women's and men's capacities to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change remain strongly constrained by several factors-access to finance, support and capacity-building services, access to information, markets and technology, access to property, social and cultural practices and norms, and participation in policy dialogues and decision-making processes-that represent both vulnerabilities that hinder women's and men's resilience and opportunities and means to respond to the global changes induced in particular by the effects of climate change.

There is no doubt today that climate change represents an additional vulnerability factor for women who are more vulnerable to climate shocks because of their weak capacity to access and benefit from development levers. It is also undeniable that a sustainable response to the effects of climate change

cannot be provided without considering the differentiated effects of climate change on women and men.

This confirms that climate change and gender are inextricably linked: on the one hand, climate change can hinder progress towards gender equality, which remains a universal human right, and therefore impede efforts to reduce poverty, and on the other hand, gender inequality can aggravate, if not reinforce, the effects of climate change and its consequences on the most vulnerable populations. Integrating the gender dimension into responses to the effects of climate change and, more globally, the gender and climate change dimension into planning processes and socio-economic development policies at the national, sectoral, and territorial levels is tantamount to recognizing the interrelatedness of these two dimensions and thus becomes a sine qua non for achieving the country's sustainable development objectives, including its resilience to shocks and crises.

The international community has marked an important turning point by highlighting the need to integrate gender into climate policies and negotiations. This effort by the international community has made gender mainstreaming a systematic principle and a real procedural right in the UNFCCC bodies. Today, although gender equality is not systematically integrated into national development policies, particularly those related to adaptation and/or mitigation of the effects of climate change, Tunisia has made a substantial effort in recent years to mainstream gender in its work on climate change, including in the context of its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party to the UNFCCC.

Tunisia has taken a new impulse for the institutionalization and integration of gender and climate change in its development policies and has actively engaged in a political process of mainstreaming gender in national and sectoral climate policies, which is reflected in its updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC in October 2021, in the preparation of the national action plan for gender mainstreaming in climate policy, which should be submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat as soon as it is finalized, as well as the integration of this dimension in its national communications, such as the fourth national communication on climate on climate change, which is currently being prepared.

The Gender Action Plan developed for this project aims to promote gender balance during the project implementation including activities related to consultations, workshops and trainings, and to integrate aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment under each of the project components, where applicable.

The CBIT project will consider the contributions made by women to the development of a climate change transparency framework in line with the Paris Agreement in Tunisia. Also, the participation of women in project activities will create opportunities so that women may contribute with their knowledge and experience to strengthen the national transparency framework and create an enabling environment for a better climate change policy planning. These opportunities will include the following:

- ? Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of climate change transparency and policy planning creating conditions to promote gender equality;
- ? Valuing the participation of women in climate change policy design and decision-making;
- ? Recognition of women's role in developing key foundations of the climate change transparency framework (data collection, data assessment, etc.);
- ? Promoting women's interest in climate change activities, plans and programmes;
- ? Coordinating and building synergy with multiple institutions, NGOs, and international groups working in the country to promote gender equality.

A complete Gender Analysis and Action plan for Tunisia is provided in Annex 10 of the accompanying project document and uploaded into the GEF portal.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Climate change closely links environmental objectives with economic and social development goals. Monitoring climate change has become one of the most important issues on the international and national policy agendas, given the acknowledged capacity of climate to affect, often negatively, economic growth and the achievement of the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The choice of measures recently taken to update the NDC in Tunisia combine the demands of short-term profitability with the imperatives of sustainable growth, closely associating the economic, environmental and social dimensions. A reorientation of public policies and investments in Tunisia is necessary to take into account the objectives of mitigating GHG emissions and the imperatives of adapting to the growing impacts of climate change. Integrating climate action into the development process offers a means to streamline and improve the efficiency and impact of the use of financial resources. These challenges are closely linked and require simultaneous responses through integrated policies, appropriate financing choices, social dialog, and effective cooperation. In this context, the important contribution of the private sector is fundamental to support environmentally friendly growth. To best adapt to the emerging demands, Tunisia is changing its approach to development in order to consider new integrated and rational strategies and make the necessary socioeconomic adjustments by focusing on developing its technical capacities, increasing the level of public investment, and supporting the transformation of its industry to engage them in climate action and stimulate private investment. In Tunisia, the state is committed to the global process of combating climate change and to respecting sustainability in its economic development model. Indeed, within the framework of the Paris Agreement, Tunisia has raised its climate ambition and seeks to reduce the carbon intensity of its GHG emissions by 45% in 2030 compared to 2010 with a 27% target with own national resources. This commitment comes in the context where Tunisia has put in place a low carbon strategy resilient to climate change by 2050. This strategy even aims to be carbon neutral as soon as possible (by 2050 if resources are mobilized). In a shorter term in Tunisia, the updated National Determined Contribution

(NDC) submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021 will require the mobilization of significant financial resources, estimated at around 19.4 billion USD over the period 2021-2030. The role of the private sector in the fight against climate change and in the ecological transition is becoming increasingly important. Indeed, about 70% of the resources needed to achieve the Tunisian NDC should come from a real and effective engagement of the private sector in the promotion of green, sustainable, and climate-aligned investment. Reporting on climate action by the private sector will be key in order to monitor the implementation and progress in the achievement of the NDC.

Private sector will be involved in various activities of the project as many of the Tunisian commitments towards Paris Agreement are being reflected into the private sector activities. Cement sector is already engaged in a sectoral MRV and chemical industry in implementing technologies to decrease GHG process emissions.

All GHG emitting industries are aware of the ETF reporting requirements and engaged in the provision of relevant data to compile the national GHG emissions inventory.

Private sector will be represented in the institutional framework for NDC tracking (Output 1.1.1) through their official representatives (trade Unions). The institutions responsible for the IPCC inventory sectors will have to collect data by site (e.g. consumption by fuel, calorific values, emission factors or content of C, oxidation factors, raw materials consumption, production, waste generation and use, treatment of solid and liquid waste on site, mitigation measures implemented, etc) and develop data sharing agreements, memorandums of understanding, regulatory text imposing the annual declaration of certain parameters by the industries concerned or other instruments needed to formalize the arrangements in order to obtain responses from the private sector on a continuous basis. Private sector representatives will also be targeted by output 1.1.2. as they will be invited to the capacity building actions, including obtaining feedback and consolidating understanding and engagement to strengthen the institutional readiness to implement the required arrangements. In addition, Private actors will be targeted by the various networking activities, seminars and consultation workshops (involved under Output 1.1.3) in order to establish and adopt the communication modalities of NDC implementation and monitoring according to the specific roles of each stakeholder.

Several important sectors (e.g. Cement sector, brick industry, chemical industry, etc.) will also be involved in all activities under Outcome 1.1 through their union chambers playing the key role of data providers of mitigation related information required for the proper design and operationalisation of the system for tracking progress and achievements made in the implementation of the Tunisian NDC.

Cement sector is already utilizing a sector-specific MRV system based on an online application. These will be part of the transparency system.

Given its significant contribution both to the national emissions, and mitigation efforts, private sector industries, in particular cement and chemical sectors, will also be involved in the national inventory system (outcome 2.1), as they will be directly requested to feed data to the system, more particularly on the industrial processes component of the inventory.

They will also be involved in activities envisioned under Output 2.3.3 that aims at strengthening, among other target groups, capacities of private actors in acceding with climate finance.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The main identified risks to the successful implementation of the project are identified in the table below.

Due to the continuous evolution of the Covid-19 pandemic and potential consequences on project design and implementation, the risks, response measures, and opportunities related to Covid-19 are addressed separately, as described hereby.

The Covid-19 pandemic poses a risk to several aspects of the project design and implementation. The key risks are related to the capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, and enabling environment. The main identified risks, and the response measure considered in the project are presented in the following table.

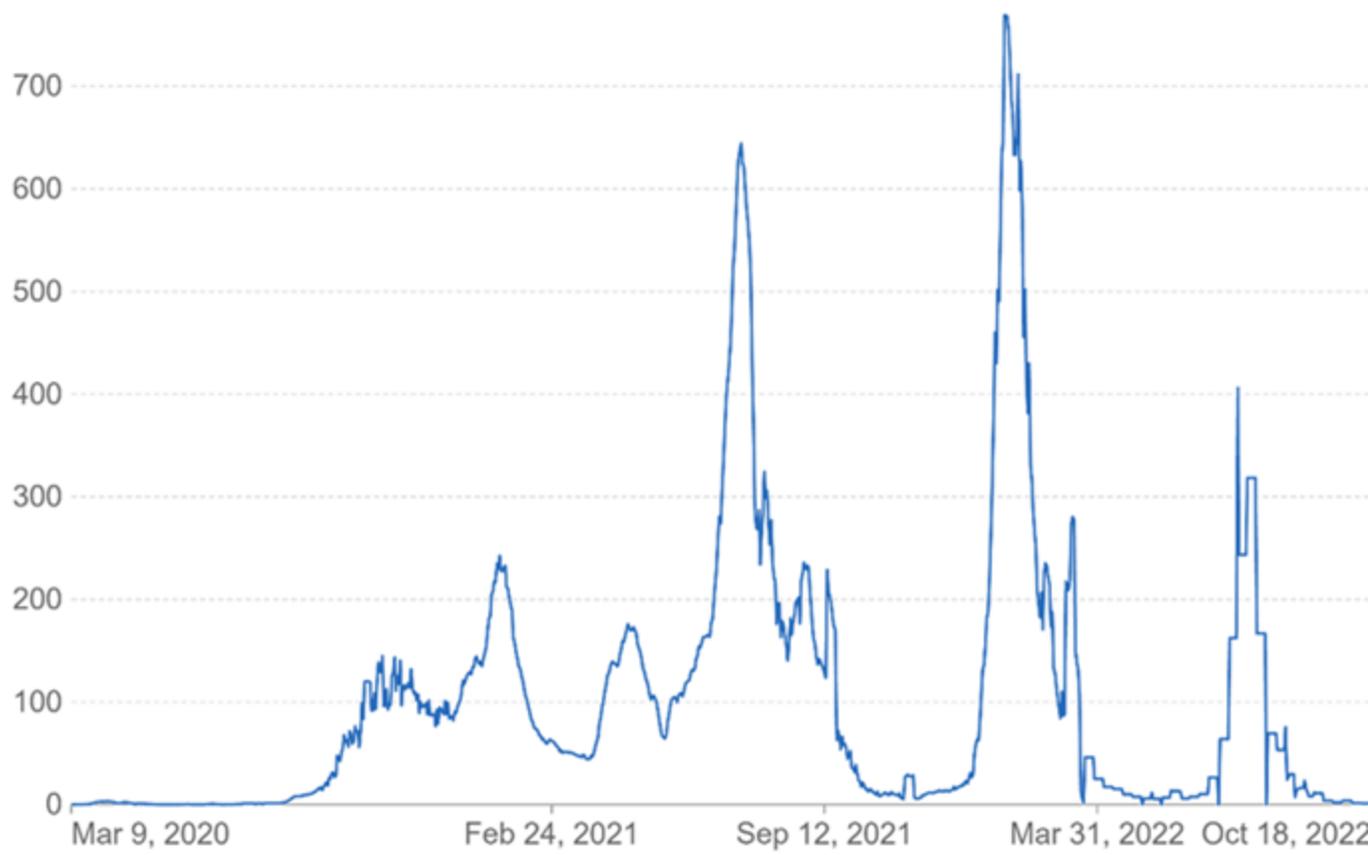
Table 3. Covid-19 related risks and corresponding response measures.

Description	Type of risk	Risk category	Prevention and/or mitigation approach
Insufficient high level political commitment	Political	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Build on UNDP partnership with the Parliamentarian Academy on climate and environment issues; ? Strong advocacy and awareness raising with the government presidency office; ? Involve as appropriate, a member from government presidency office and/or a member from the Parliament in the institutional framework for NDC tracking building on the NDC road map adopted and presented to technical and financial partners to enhance political support to the NDC.

Description	Type of risk	Risk category	Prevention and/or mitigation approach
Insufficient institutional engagement and deficient institutional coordination	Institutional	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? High-level involvement of the Prime Minister's office and of Parliament representatives. Build on UNDP partnership with the Parliamentarian Academy on climate and environment issues; ? Strong advocacy and awareness raising with the government presidency office; ? Continuous advocacy for the NDC road map adopted and presented to technical and financial partners and build on the national mobilization made during the preparation of the NDC Roadmap ? Build on existing working groups established under past and ongoing climate activities (GHG Inventory, NDC Roadmap, NDC update, BUR3, etc.) ? Participating institutions will be involved from the beginning in decision-making as regards to the project activities ? Create a favourable environment for project implementation, based on official designation and clear definition of responsibilities. The way outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 are designed will provide for formalizing the process, and creating inter-ministerial emulation ? Proactive communication (outcome 1.1), online computer application use and sharing regular updates on progress and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution ? Officialise the institutional set-up for the tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement ? Put a strong emphasis on the institutionalization of the institutional set-up for NDC tracking, ? Mobilize human resources/expertise to support the operationalization of the UGPO activities.
Insufficient participation of women throughout the project's consultation and implementation	Institutional Social	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Each component will account for the participation of women before an activity is undertaken ? Activities will be paused until sufficient representation of women is ensured ? Indicators will be used (identified in the document) to account for the full participation of women in all activities ? Training activities will be provided to generate awareness of the importance of women's participation in the various aspects of the project ? An assessment of female representation in all roles of the project's hierarchy will be conducted and equal representation will be ensured based on that analysis

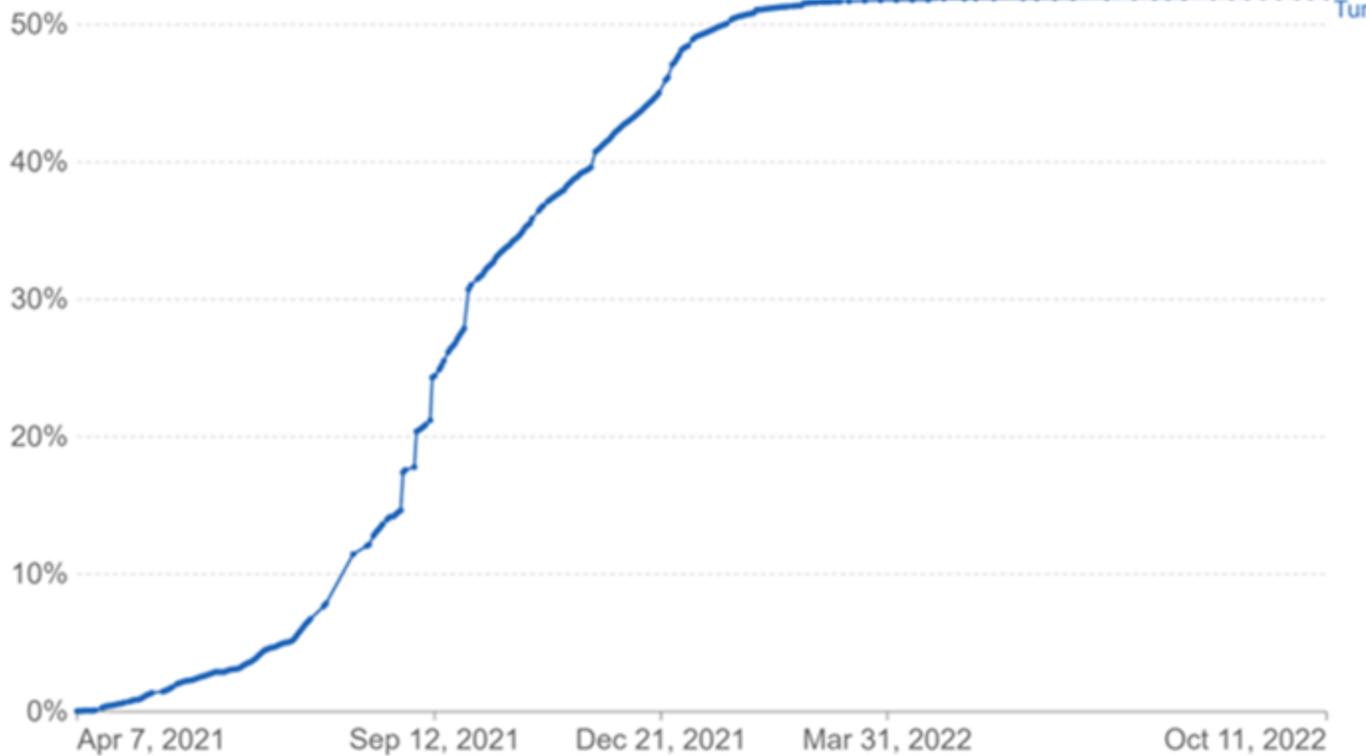
Description	Type of risk	Risk category	Prevention and/or mitigation approach
Weak ownership and motivation	Institutional	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Put an emphasis on participatory model and on ownership when designing and implementing the project activities ? Design mandates with clear roles and responsibilities in an inclusive manner for all stakeholders ? Create motivation by providing high-quality and targeted training programmes
Insufficient skills to undertake project activities and Staff turn-over	Technical	Low to moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Periodic training and capacity building activities targeting the existing groups will be undertaken ? Necessary trainings will be designed and delivered to expand skills on all topics to be addressed by the project (MRV, GHG Inventory, NDC tracking system, etc.)
Data availability and accessibility constraints	Technical and Institutional	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Establish at early stage of the project a planning for data collection and compilation to feed Outcomes 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3; ? Establish clear arrangements regarding data management ? Involve major data providers and data managers in project activities and provide them with relevant support and trainings.
Insufficient quality of Vulnerability/ adaptation data	Technical and Institutional	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Take stock of existing experiences and data at international and national levels ? Implement participatory approaches involving high-level experts and scientists ? Put a special attention to the identification of the most relevant Vulnerability indicators ? Put a special attention to the technical content of the capacity building workshops, and to the scientific and technical levels of the group of experts to be targeted
Climate risks to the project	Operational	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Use UNDP online communication tools to conduct consultations remotely during short-term, or acute climate-related hazard ? Very limited climate risks are considered for this project. Natural hazards/extreme temperatures could impact the timeframe but with limited risks as some of the activities can also be carried out remotely if necessary. ? This project will not increase significantly GHG emissions since most of the activities are engagement of experts to undertake studies, analysis, research and consultation, organization of events.

Covid-19 Related Risk		Response Measure
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Meetings, workshops, training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	A combination of remote and digital-based guidance and utilization of national experts will ensure the implementation of the activities. Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNDP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the Covid-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when activities are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions	The development of documentation for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access the detailed information, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	The project design has considered steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from areas where Covid-19 is prevalent. Furthermore, meetings will be held with small numbers of people to reduce the risk for highly vulnerable actors and marginalised groups.
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG and the current status of submission of national reports to the UNFCCC (3 NCs , 2 BURs and NDC update) reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven.
Financing	Price increase in procurement	The possibility for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

Figure 5. COVID-19 Impact in Tunisia, as captured by the daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases (7-day rolling average). Source: Our World in Data



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data

Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are to maximize comparability between countries.

Figure 6. Percentage of the population fully vaccinated. Source: Our World in Data

Regarding the conditions to enter the country, it is not mandatory to present a COVID-19 negative test for those passengers who have a vaccination certificate. Individuals without a certificate will have to undergo a COVID-19 test within 72 hours of entering the country. The pandemic led to the worst economic contraction in the history of Tunisia in 2020, with a decrease of 4.4%. Although it is unlikely that Tunisia will encounter and manage a new COVID crisis in the same way as that of 2019-2021, ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic can potentially affect the project and its response measures are presented below:

Risks related to the pandemic?

Movement restrictions: mobility restrictions and the need for social distancing due to the pandemic could lead to reduced possibility for activities that have traditionally required in-person participation, such as workshops, meetings, trainings, and consultations.?

Slowdown of procurement processes, i.e., procurement processes can be paralyzed or slowed down depending on the evolution of the pandemic and the offices it affects. ?

Staff turn-over due to the illness: long leave periods to recover from the symptoms can cause delays in the execution of project activities.?

A change in stakeholder priorities can also take place as a result of the pandemic, shifting institutional efforts and resources towards the fight against COVID-19.

Response measures and opportunities

A dynamic approach will be pursued to accommodate to various contingent scenarios: ?

In the event of mobility restrictions and the need for social distancing, alternative and innovate forms of meeting organization and communication will be implemented (i.e.,

using online platforms). Almost three years of the beginning of the pandemic, such technologies are already commonplace and acceptable for usage by a broad range of stakeholders. Moreover, sometimes virtual meetings are considered as more efficient. This approach is foreseen for the stakeholder consultation rounds that are to take place during the different phases of the project if restrictions are in place and social distancing is required. As for the procurement risk, the lack of an on-site visit due to reduced traveling will require the contracting of additional local support for the collection of data. After CEO approval, and before the beginning of project execution, the project timeline and dates of execution of all project activities will be re-evaluated taking into consideration any on-going risks due to COVID-19. ?

Ministry of Environment will cross-train staff so that if a staff member contracts COVID-19 and is on leave during their recovery, the project can continue. ? Regarding the shift in public sector priorities during the outbreak, it is expected that any negative impacts attributable to the pandemic in the short-run are reversed by increased interest in climate change risk in the medium to long-term, as it becomes clear that the consequences of climate change can be far worse than those of the pandemic. Communication campaigns and capacity building will serve as mitigation measures for this aspect of the climate risk. As numerous other countries, Tunisia is planning how to launch the economic recovery needed after the adverse effect the pandemic and restrictions have caused. Although the plan does not include environmental and natural resources issues, it is clear the increasingly complex interactions between economic, political and human systems on one hand and environmental systems on the other contribute to the systemic nature of risk and its cascading effects. The COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the importance of transparency in building trust which represent a great opportunity for this CBIT project. The timing of the project could enable Tunisia to further guide activities which will be vital for maintaining momentum for action on climate change. In this context, an improved climate transparency system which can better track the progress of implementation, and thus evaluate the effectiveness of different measures, becomes a potentially powerful tool to "build back better". The CBIT project will provide a knowledge management system and tools and capacity to collect and analyse data for the implementation and tracking of mitigation and in adaptation sectors. The increased transparency and available information will allow national policy planners and decision-makers to formulate climate-informed policies and include better-informed climate considerations in national planning and in post-covid-19 recovery plans and strategies. Additionally, COVID-19 introduces the opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling service provisions in both rural and urban areas. In fact, given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, COVID-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the travel-intensive modalities of conducting Convention businesses, thus contributing to its long-term desired outcome.

Climate Risks Being a short-term (i.e., four years) project based in a low vulnerability region of the country and focused almost entirely on the creation, compiling, storage and processing of climate information, this project can be deemed low risk in terms of climate change. Moreover, the objective of the project beyond its own duration is precisely to provide a transparency system that can both keep track of mitigation actions and enhance the adaptation efforts of Tunisia. **Resilience practices are included in the project's activities as well as the outputs that will endure after its technical completion: ?** In terms of **data collection and data storage systems and infrastructure, the project will design resilient systems able to**

withstand the threats posed by the type of extreme events that may affect the collection of the raw data as well as its processing and ulterior storage. This will be reflected mostly through the preparation of guidelines, procedures and protocols, under components 1 and 2 of the project. Technical measures considered will include cloud-based solutions and systematic backups of relevant information. In terms of difficulties to undertake capacity building activities. In the unlikely event that activities need to be postponed due to warnings, the safety and integrity of the people will always be a priority, and the project will only return in its course when safety can be assured. Online options will be preferred, when possible, to save resources for travel as a default position in the project. Awareness of climate change impacts is expected to be explicitly taken into account in the component 4 of the project. Creating technical and institutional capacity, as well as systems that generate the required information to address climate risks, are among the most important specific objectives of this CBIT project.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented following the support to the national implementation modality (support to NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between the Government of Tunisia and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on April 25, 1987.

A thorough analysis of the country situation and its development challenges has confirmed that the institutional volatility of the country, its fragile political situation since the dissolution of its parliament and the slow and complex administrative, procurement and financial procedures would present major risks to the project implementation. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) which is the government body executing the project "Strengthening Tunisia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework" as Executing Agency [1] was subject to capacity assessments [2] exercises in June 2022. The assessments have identified several weaknesses related to human resources, procurement, and financial management [3] which has driven the Ministry of Environment to request UNDP's support to provide execution support services [4] as indicated in the table below:

[1] *Implementing Partner in UNDP terminology*

[2] *a HACT micro-assessment and Partner Capacity Assessment (PACT)*

[3] *The HACT micro evaluation assessment has concluded to the following results:*

- *Low risk level for the components: Implementing Partner / Accounting Policies and Procedures / Fixed Assets and Inventories.*

- *Moderate risk level for the components: Programme Management / Financial Reporting and Monitoring / Procurement.*

- *Significant risk level for the components: Organisational structure and staffing.*

In addition, the Partner Capacity Assessment has concluded to a substantial risk on the Programme-Project Management component and high risk on GEF & GCF Procurement Assessment.

[4] Reference is made to the letter of the ministry of Environment signed on 11, November 2022

Support services	Schedule for the provision of the support services	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate) - as per Universal Price List	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
<p>1. Services related to procurement of goods and services (including but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conferences and workshops organization - Consultant and/or consultancy firms? recruitment - Vendor creation - Travel management 	<p>Throughout project duration and when applicable</p>	<p>22,262.58 detailed as follows:</p> $(16.92 + 178.29) \times 8 + 410.09 \times 10 + 166 \times 100 = \mathbf{22,262.58}$	<p>Direct charge to project budget at the time</p>
<p>2. Services related to financial transaction (including but not limited to): Payments process; creation of vendor forms; issuing cheques; adjustment of financial transaction; monitoring and reviewing financial transaction; managing vendor profiles; reimbursement of travel expenses</p>	<p>Throughout project duration and when applicable</p>	<p>6,448 detailed as follows:</p> $32.24 \times 200 = \mathbf{6,448}$	<p>Direct charge to project budget at the time</p>
<p>3. Project management unit recruitment and personnel management (including but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff selection and recruitment process - Staff human resources and benefits administration and Management 	<p>Throughout project duration and when applicable</p>	<p>7,843.36 detailed as follows:</p> $(453.48 + 162.56 + 364.38) \times 8 = \mathbf{7,843.36}$	<p>Direct charge to project budget at the time</p>

Support services	Schedule for the provision of the support services	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate) - as per Universal Price List	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
Total		US\$ 36,550^[1]	

[1] The amount has been rounded up to US\$36,550

Considering the above-mentioned, a mapping of potential third parties to provide supporting services to the MoE was conducted during PPG stage. This analysis involved the public sector, civil society organizations, UN agencies and the private sector. The past experience in other project cooperation by UNDP in Tunisia has been analyzed as well. The assessment (summarized in the detailed annex note uploaded to the GEF portal) has concluded that UNDP Tunisia country office would be the most appropriate entity to provide the execution support services for the following reasons:

? **Governmental institutions:** the governmental entities working on climate change, its related issues and in particular on strengthening the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement are the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME). Government entities are subject to national regulatory and institutional frameworks that are characterised by complex and slow administrative and financial management systems that most often impact the project implementation timelines and fund disbursements. Based on the results of the HACT and PACT exercises, retaining a government entity as a third party to provide execution support would present the same risks identified for the Ministry of Environment.

? **Civil society organisations (CSOs):** Tunisia has about 600 organisations working on environmental topics. Their field of action are mainly focused on advocacy, raising public awareness, and implementing small grant projects mainly in the field of terrestrial and marine biodiversity/ecosystems conservation and/or climate change adaptation small initiatives. As far as the strengthening of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement is concerned, there is no CSOs providing technical assistance on climate change related issues specially when it comes to technical assistance to the government. CSO's interventions remain periodic, limited and heavily dependent on multi- or bilateral donors. This strongly contributes to the weakening of the planning and management capacities of these entities.

? **Other UN Agencies:** On climate change related issues in Tunisia, two United Nations Agencies may be concerned: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The UNEP is a non -resident agency and has no representation in Tunisia. This fact in itself presents a risk of slowing down the implementation of the project. The expertise provided by FAO Tunisia country office is very specific and focuses on sustainable management of natural resources, including water resources, promotion of good agricultural practices, protection of biodiversity, adaptation to climate change and improved resilience through support to professional agricultural organizations and vulnerable populations. Due to its specific mandate in the agriculture sector, FAO Tunisia CO does not have the technical expertise in strengthening the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

? Private sector/Consultancy firm: The private sector, through specialised consultancy firms, can be considered as a potential provider of support services if they succeed in mobilising the necessary expertise. However, this option is not considered as optimal and efficient given the costs of such supports. Indeed, the private sector/consulting firm applies daily rates estimated between \$800-1200 per man-day (as an example, the rate applied by PwC in the framework of the LTA with UNDP is \$1190), which represents a substantial budget that will have to be allocated to support services and will require a reduction in the budget allocated to project activities.

General roles and responsibilities in the projects? governance mechanism

The Implementing Partner (Executing Partner in GEF terminology) for this project is the Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE). Within the Ministry of Environment, the climate change unit, which was created by decree in March 2018, will be the vis ? vis for the project implementation. The climate change unit is the recipient or channel of all climate change-related projects. This will ensure proper coordination of the project with other climate change initiatives and will allow for constant check of the activities and maximization of the synergies among initiatives.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- ? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- ? Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- ? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- ? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- ? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- ? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- ? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

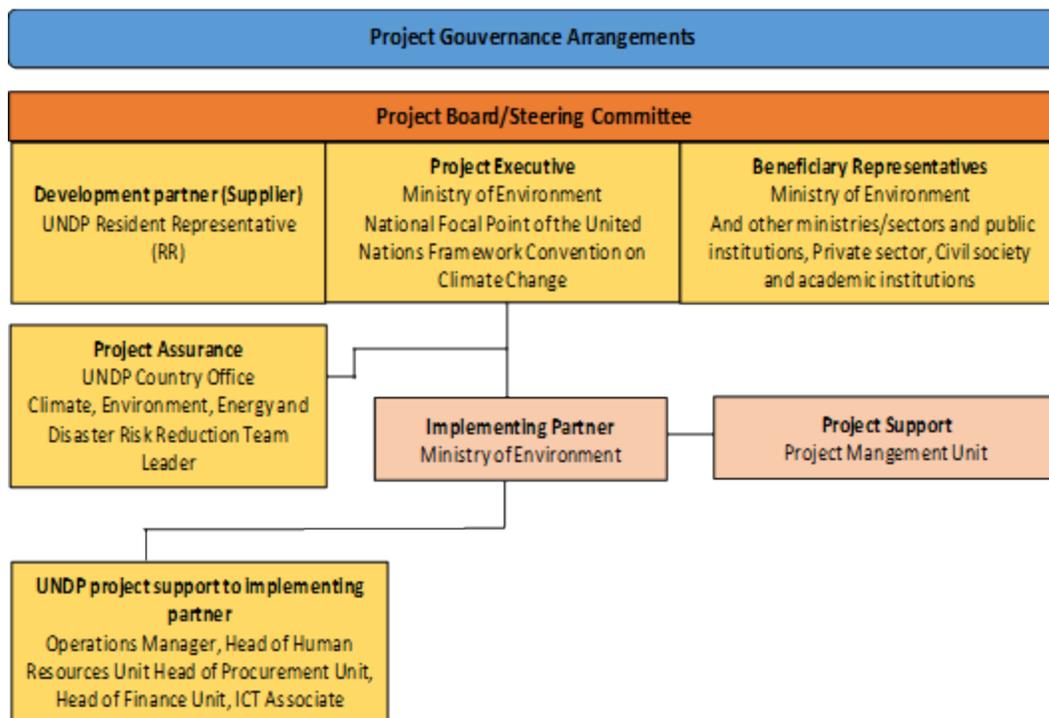
Project stakeholders and target groups:

Other stakeholders are also involved in the project activities and the consultation processes put in place. These are the National Energy Conservation Agency (ANME), the Ministry of Agriculture (MARHP), the National Institute of Meteorology (INM), the National Agency for Waste Management (ANGeD), the National Office for Sanitation (ONAS), the Designated National Authority (DNA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL), , the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), the Ministry of Finance, academic and research sectors, representatives of civil society organisations, Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des D?p?ts et Consignations-CDC) , Tunisian Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (APTBEF), and the Private sector (Tunisian Union for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts -UTICA; Confederation of Citizen Enterprises of Tunisia - CONECT; Tunisian Union for Farmers and Fishermen - UTAP;...).

The engagement of project target groups and stakeholders in the decision-making process is of great importance to the transparency and overall success of the project. The project will engage these actors by hosting a series of workshops following the publication of reports and analysis to account for their opinion on proposed recommendations and solutions. Surveys will also be administered to ask project stakeholders whether they feel sufficiently engaged in the decision-making process, and what can be done to bolster their engagement.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee, and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP is described in more details in the accompanying project document.



- First line of defense**
- UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be staff providing project or providing program oversight support to the
- Second line of defense**
- Regional Bureau oversees and Country Office coordinate at portfolio level.
 - BPPS NCE RTA oversees quality assurance and compliance. BBPS NCE oversees RTA functions
 - UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

The Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure are further explained in the UNDP Project Document, chapter VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

The recent finalization of the NDC Roadmap as well as the updated NDC submission in October 2021 created the good momentum for an appropriate coordination of all climate change initiatives in Tunisia, particularly those implemented through GEF support. The current Tunisian CBIT project is designed to fit Tunisia's transparency priorities, which is complementary to other ongoing initiatives as the fourth national communication and third BUR and support to NDC implementation and update supported by many technical and financial partners, such as GIZ. Together, these projects seek to address a number of the barriers described in the baseline scenario. They present an opportunity for the GEF project to target its efforts in order to, at a minimum, avoid duplication and overlap but, more strategically, to build on and link with other initiatives so as to maximise GEF impacts.

The coordination between projects will be ensured by the Implementing Entity for the CBIT project, the Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE), with the PMU working under the Implementing Entity to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies between projects. Further information on the proposed governance for the project is described in section VII Governance and Management Arrangements.

Table 1 summarises the initiatives with which the CBIT project presents synergies and complementarities as well as a set of projects on which the CBIT project will build on due to their contribution to the development change addressed by this project.

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
<p>GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Report</p>	<p>UNDP, Ministry of the Environment</p>	<p>Support Tunisia in the preparation, production and dissemination of its third Biennial Update Report and fourth National Communication.</p> <p>Project components:</p> <p>Component 1: National circumstances and Institutional arrangements., Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and education and public awareness</p> <p>Component 2: National inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removal by sinks, including a national inventory report.</p> <p>Component 3: Mitigation and policy measures and Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification</p> <p>Component 4: Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures</p> <p>Component 5: Compilation, editing, publication and submission of the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) and the Fourth National Communication (NC4), Monitoring and Evaluation and Building capacity of national stakeholders on Paris Agreement implementation and coordination including negotiation and participation to international conferences and high-level meetings related to climate change</p>	<p>2021-2025</p>	<p>The CBIT project will develop the institutional framework for NDC tracking and the necessary capacities, guidelines, templates, and tools to operationalise the national transparency system and allow for NDC tracking. The tools and information obtained in the CBIT project will be used in the creation of the 4NC and 3BUR. Coordination between these two projects will therefore relate to the entirety of outcomes 1 and 2.</p>

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
<p>Program " Accelerating the implementation of the NDC of Tunisia 2021-2025 "</p>	<p>UNDP/ Ministry of the Environment through the UGPO-CC /National Agency for Energy Conservation</p>	<p>The program aims to support the Tunisian government to increase its ambition on the basis of transparency and strengthen its climate governance, mobilize climate finance and domestic and international private investment for resilient and sustainable development, and build the capacity of public and private actors on the various aspects of mitigation and adaptation while ensuring technology transfer for the effectiveness and sustainability of climate action.</p> <p>Programme components: Updating the Tunisian NDC is based on an ambitious objective and its implementation takes into consideration the social dimension (gender and fuel poverty, etc) Strengthening the technical capacities of actors and sectors to ensure the operationalization of the NDC roadmap The enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for the updating and implementation of the NDC Mobilization of public and private investments in the relevant sectors and improvement of access to climate finance through the establishment of an enabling environment New technologies are integrated into climate action planning work for improved efficiency, know-how transfer and sustainability</p>	<p>2021-2025</p>	<p>The CBIT project will strengthen Tunisia's enabling environment for NDC tracking through designing the institutional framework and developing a tracking system. This can feed into the development of the NDC update through more precise targets and will feed tracking the implementation of the NDC. Coordination between these two projects will take place in relation to Outcome 1.</p>

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
Strengthening efforts to accelerate the implementation of the NDC in Tunisia - Project ID : 00123693	UNDP, Ministry of the Environment , National Agency for Energy Conservation	The project aims to accelerate the implementation of the NDC and increase ambition through the use of sound and evidence-based data to inform decision making for NDC implementation	2021-2025	The CBIT project will strengthen Tunisia's enabling environment for NDC tracking through designing the institutional framework and developing a tracking system. This can feed into the development of the NDC update through more precise targets and will feed tracking the implementation of the NDC. Coordination between these two projects will take place in relation to Outcome 1.
Support for the creation of an enabling environment for private investment to implement and update the NDC in the energy and industrial processes sectors - Project ID : 00116913	UNDP, National Agency for Energy Conservation	Support the Tunisian government in scaling up public and private investments for emission mitigation in the energy and industrial processes sectors in order to accelerate the achievement of the NDC objective in the energy sector while reconciling economic efficiency, environmental integrity and social equity and within the framework of an inclusive and sustainable low carbon development policy	2019-2022	The CBIT project will build on this project results to strengthen Tunisia's enabling environment for NDC tracking through designing the institutional framework and developing a tracking system. This can feed into the development of the NDC update through more precise targets and will feed tracking the implementation of the NDC. Coordination between these two projects will take place in relation to Outcome 1.
Global Carbon Market -Tunisia	GIZ /National Agency for Energy Conservation	Support the Tunisian government to work towards stronger mitigation in the cement sector while at the same time preparing for the new generation of market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Project components: Component 1: Capacity Building and Removal of Regulatory Barriers in the Cement sector Component 2: Enhancing Article 6 Readiness and International Positioning	2018-2022	The CBIT project will build on this project results to strengthen Tunisia's enabling environment for NDC tracking through designing the institutional framework and developing a tracking system as well as to set-up the framework and strengthen the capacities to operationalise the GHG inventory system. This can integrate the work completed for the use of carbon pricing instruments as drivers for strengthening mitigation policies. Coordination will mainly take place in relation to Outcome 2.1.

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
Support for the implementation of the NDC - Project ID: 00111605	UNDP, Ministry of the Environment	Accelerate the implementation of the NDC through the development of a NDC roadmap, the development of a partnership plan that responds to the needs and priorities of the government for the implementation of the NDC and the integration of NDC objectives, such as environmental and climate imperatives, into development planning processes.	2018-2021	The CBIT project will build on this project results to strengthen Tunisia's enabling environment for NDC tracking through designing the institutional framework and developing a tracking system. This can feed into the development of the NDC update through more precise targets and will feed tracking the implementation of the NDC. Coordination between these two projects will take place in relation to Outcome 1.
Addressing Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks in Vulnerable Coastal Areas of Tunisia	GEF / UNDP / APAL	Support the Government of Tunisia in the design and implementation of baseline coastal adaptation measures on the ground in the northwest coast of the Gulf of Tunis and the Island of Djerba by strengthening (APAL's) capacity to consider a whole approach system for coastal management for medium and long -term impacts of climate change as well as vulnerabilities across key sectors (tourism, agriculture, fisheries, water) and to facilitate the implementation of appropriate soft solutions in other interventions by giving APAL the expertise to exploit existing coastal monitoring data, consider climate change scenarios, generate risk-based assessments and recommend appropriate soft protection measures and monitoring schemes).	2014-2021	The CBIT project will design and establish a system for tracking adaptation and information sharing integrating gender considerations. This can use the information obtained on the legal framework and the assessment of data sharing of the GEF project. Furthermore, the CBIT project can build on the gender approach of the GEF project. Therefore, coordination will take place in relation to Outcome 2.2.

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
<p>Institutional Capacity Building Project for the Implementation of the NDC in Tunisia (NDC-IKI)</p>	<p>GIZ/ Ministry of the Environment through the UGPO-CC/ National Agency for Energy Conservation</p>	<p>The project aims to strengthen institutional capacities, structures and processes for the implementation and monitoring of the Tunisian NDC. It will support the Tunisian partners (Ministry of Environment and ANME) in the implementation of efficient processes and in the strengthening of sectoral structures. In addition, the project aims to support the establishment of a transparent management of national greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation actions that will be presented to the international community. The project will be a favorable ground for capacity building in climate finance that will allow access to national and international funding resources while involving the private sector. This reinforcement should allow support to the official Tunisian Delegation in the active participation in international negotiations on climate change..</p> <p>Project components: Axis 1: Improving the institutional and strategic framework by strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the Ministry of the Environment and sectoral agencies in relation to the steering and monitoring of the implementation of NDCs Axis 2: Strengthening national capacities in relation to the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation measures through the implementation</p>	<p>2019-2023</p>	<p>The CBIT project will set-up the institutional framework for NDC tracking, which will build on the current systems for transparency-related activities. This work can be coordinated with the support provided by GIZ for setting-up the necessary capacities and structures for an efficient management of GHG emissions and emission reductions and consolidating MRV systems to ensure a common approach with aligned recommendations. Coordination will therefore take place in relation to Outcome 1.1.</p>

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
		<p>of a transparency-mitigation system</p> <p>Axis 3: Improving and strengthening the financing architecture for mitigation programs and contributing to the development of a portfolio of projects and support for the mobilization of funds</p> <p>Axis 4: Sharing and exchange of experience through the support of the Tunisian delegation in climate events</p>		
<p>National Adaptation Plan: Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia</p>	<p>GCF / UNDP</p>	<p>Integrate climate change adaptation into two dimensions of development planning in Tunisia: socio-economic planning and land-use planning, both at the national and local levels.</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>The CBIT project will strengthen and operationalise capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) vulnerability and adaptation parameters for enhanced transparency. The tools and information obtained from this work can be integrated into the national adaptation framework of the GCF project, and lessons learnt from the risks and needs identified in the GCF project can feed the adaptation parameters of the CBIT project. It will be coordinated in relation to Outcome 2.2.</p>
<p>Support to carbon pricing for the implementation of the NDC and the low carbon transition in Tunisia - Project ID: 00112468</p>	<p>World Bank (Partnership for Market Readiness) / UNDP / National Agency for Energy Conservation</p>	<p>Supporting the Tunisian government in the process of capacity building of stakeholders to promote the emergence of carbon pricing instruments and support the strengthening of the mitigation and decarbonization policy of the Tunisian economy</p>	<p>2018-2021</p>	<p>The CBIT project will set-up the framework and strengthen the capacities to operationalise the GHG inventory system. This can integrate the work completed for the use of carbon pricing instruments as drivers for strengthening mitigation policies. The focus will be on the development of carbon pricing mechanisms and MRV systems in Energy, Electricity and Cement sectors. Coordination will mainly take place in relation to Outcome 2.1.</p>

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
Capacity Building and Support to the Implementation of the National Policy for Adaptation to Climate Change in Tunisia (Adapt-CC)	BMZ / GIZ, Ministry of the Environment through the UGPO-CC	<p>Improve the implementation of the national climate change adaptation policy.</p> <p>Project components:</p> <p>Axis 1: Strengthening the institutional capacities of the Ministry of the Environment in relation to the governance of adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Axis 2: Improvement of knowledge and information management on adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Axis 3: Creation and operationalization of a national exchange forum on adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Axis 4: Capacity building of key actors in the implementation of climate change adaptation measures</p>	2019-2022	<p>The CBIT project will strengthen the capacities of relevant stakeholders on the use of vulnerability and adaptation information. This can accompany or supplement the ongoing capacity building efforts under the BMZ project which aims to establish and strengthen capacities of the key environmental ministry, enhance intersectoral cooperation between ministries, and support the development of an interactive forum representing all interest groups. Coordination will therefore take place in relation to Outcome 2.2.</p>
Adapt'Action Facility for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement	French Development Agency, Expertise France, Ministry of Environment	<p>Technical assistance and capacity-building for vulnerability and feasibility studies, guidance in drafting national policy and action plans for adaptation through the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Project components:</p> <p>Axis 1: Support for the "climate" governance of countries, through capacity building activities, for the implementation and monitoring of NDCs</p> <p>Axis 2: Support for the implementation of NDCs in one or two sectoral public policies, mainly in the field of adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Axis 3: Support for the preparation of structuring and transformational "climate" projects and programs (via the financing of pre-feasibility or feasibility studies), mainly in the field of adaptation to climate change</p>	2017-2021	<p>The CBIT project will enhance capacity to analyse and track vulnerability issues and to identify adaptation responses through tracking methodologies, tools, indicators, and capacity building. This work can build on, and coordinate with, the activities of the AFD, which is also aimed at strengthening national capacities concerning the use of climate projections, integration of adaptation in higher education and agricultural research systems, and knowledge sharing with public entities. Coordination will therefore take place in relation to Outcome 2.2.</p>

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
Partnership plan for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation in Tunisia	NDC Partnership / Ministry of the Environment through the UGPO-CC	<p>Prepare roadmap to accelerate NDC implementation</p> <p>Develop a Partnership Plan based on the NDC Partnership Template to support NDC implementation in Tunisia.</p> <p>The PP presents the actions and activities deemed to be priorities. It integrates technical support, capacity building and investment projects. Activities are organized by category: mitigation and adaptation. Each category provides evaluation indicators intended to be SMART; the steps to follow for implementation; the necessary budget expressed in USD; the actor responsible for the implementation and its privileged partners; the current state of progress; the budgets available as well as those to be mobilized; and an implementation schedule over a two year period. The document functions as a dashboard for the Ministry in charge of the Environment as climate change focal point as well as it national and international partners, in particular the technical and financial ones. It provides visibility on the actions undertaken, those to be undertaken, and the state of their progress. It gives an overview on the coherence of all activities and their contributions to the achievement of NDC objectives</p>	2017 - ongoing	<p>The developed Partnership Plan presents the actions and activities deemed to be priorities to support NDC implementation in Tunisia. It integrates technical support, capacity building and investment projects. Activities are organized by category: mitigation and adaptation. Each category provides evaluation indicators intended to be SMART; the steps to follow for implementation; the necessary budget expressed in USD; the actor responsible for the implementation and its privileged partners; the current state of progress; the budgets available as well as those to be mobilized; and an implementation schedule over a two year period. Coordination will therefore take place in relation to outcome 1.1 Institutional and Organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress is designed and established and outcome 1.2 Sustainable tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is fully developed and operational</p>

Project or initiative	Implementing agency	Description	Time frame	Expected coordination with the CBIT project
Climate Promise support to Francophone countries on Transparency	UNDP	With the financial contribution from the Belgium Government, UN Development Programme (UNDP) helps countries transition to an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). UNDP implements the project through its flagship Climate Promise initiative with the objective to provide targeted technical assistance on transparency requirements to Francophone and Lusophone developing countries specifically.	2022-2025	Through the Climate Promise support to Francophone network on Transparency, UNDP will provide Tunisia with opportunities to engage with other Francophone countries on MRV and Transparency related matters in South-South workshops and exchanges and receive targeted technical support if needed.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The Government of Tunisia and key national stakeholders are fully committed to addressing climate change issues in the country and increase the self-sufficiency and sustainability of the national arrangements, systems, and procedures.

The CBIT project is therefore consistent with national priorities, with this commitment being outlined in all recent climate change reporting by Tunisia to the UNFCCC and in several national development processes. Furthermore, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), which was finalised in 2014, has identified 9 sustainability challenges to be met by Tunisia, including: sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, development of energy efficiency and renewable energy, capacity building for adaptation to climate change, adaptation of governance for better promotion of sustainable development.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Tunisia are subject of wide consultations between the various stakeholders to ensure their better integration into national planning, as well as their monitoring and reporting. A national voluntary report on SDGs was submitted in July 2019. Tunisia is thus committed to putting in place the necessary actions to achieve the 17 sustainable development goals by 2030; most of which ? in addition to the SDG 13: combat climate change - is supposed to be involved and covered directly or indirectly by the NDC and the Paris Agreement.

The NDC Roadmap, adopted in June 2019, has placed great emphasis on enhancing transparency, which should be based on a plan to: (i) implement the actions induced by the NDC's objectives and a formal monitoring framework of NDC achievements, (ii) improve the regulatory framework and strengthen the

institutional framework articulated around/supporting the UGPO, (iii) capacity building of public and private actors, (iv) the establishment of a harmonized national inventory system and a complete and permanent formalized MRV system, to enable monitoring and evaluation of all mitigation and adaptation components conducted at national level, and (v) the preparation of an investment plan for the achievement of NDC objectives, and the monitoring of the resources to be mobilized to achieve these objectives.

Finally, the BUR1 and BUR2, as well as TNC specifically recommend:

- i. the enhancement of the institutional framework dealing with climate change, in general, and with NDC in particular;
- ii. providing continuity in the capacity for planning, assessments and preparation of the GHG inventory, and mitigation assessments;
- iii. the establishment of technical and organizational capacities to monitor vulnerability and prepare adaptation plans; and
- iv. establishing MRV systems, including those related to monitoring the support needed and mobilized.

National Communication (NC) under UNFCCC: Tunisia submitted its third national communication on 17 June 2019. UNDP launched in May 2022 a request for proposals on recruitment of a national and/or international consulting firm (or group of consulting firms) for the elaboration of the Fourth National Communication of Tunisia. The project responds to, and is supportive, of the National Communication process. The project design directly responds to inventory deficiencies identified in the Third National Communication. For example, the NC report states (p. 33): "Thanks to the support of several capacity-building projects and several donors (UNDP Tunisia, GIZ Tunisia), efforts have been made to enhance the collaboration between sectors. However, this was done only for a number of specific projects, such as the development of the NDC. Indeed, there is still no assigned representative to coordinate the discussions and work of different sectors to ensure an effective and consistent implementation of the UNFCCC and to prepare the future implementation of the Paris Agreement. Moreover, a complete, permanent and formalized MRV system needs to be set up, to allow the monitoring and evaluation of all components of mitigation and adaptation actions carried out at a national level and in all sectors".

Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC: The project responds to, and is supportive, of Tunisia reporting process on BUR. **The country submitted to UNFCCC its third biennial update report on 28 December 2022.** The project design directly responds to deficiencies identified in the technical analysis of the second Biennial Update Report of Tunisia related to:

- ? GHG emission inventory : country-specific methods used for the industrial processes (tier 3) and waste (tiers 2 and 3) sectors including country-specific emission factors (EFs) , notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided, tier methodology used for estimating CO₂ fuel combustion emissions, methane recovery and flaring from the waste sector, time-series inconsistency, procedures and arrangements undertaken to archive data and the role of the institutions, underlying assumptions of the uncertainty values associated with AD and EFs, ?
- ? Mitigation actions and their effects : some of its mitigation actions in tabular format and some in textual format, additional detail on methodologies and assumptions and on progress indicators, a "business as usual" scenario to identify the potential emission reductions is still to be prepared for the nitric acid industry, methodologies and assumptions for the development of scenarios used for the estimation of

emission reduction potential in the AFOLU sector, build capacity to establish MRV systems for mitigation actions in the waste, forestry and agriculture sectors, ?

? Domestic MRV system: Domestic MRV system not yet in place

? Technology, financial, technical and capacity building needs, including support needed and received: capacity needs for the estimation of the financial needs for technology transfer, technical challenge to gather complete information on support received as the information is not centralized, information related to technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received, ?

Furthermore, the project responds to some of the capacity-building needs, identified by the team of technical experts (TTE) in consultation with Tunisia, related to the facilitation of the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

? Establish a sustainable national GHG inventory system that operates in a cost-efficient manner, including capacity to:

(i) Choose the best national GHG inventory system that would adapt to Tunisia's national context;

(ii) Set up an archiving system, including an information technology application for data collection and storage;

(iii) Improve the technical skills of GHG inventory team members;

? Establish MRV systems for mitigation actions in the waste (solid and liquid), forestry and agriculture sectors;

? Identify and best use climate-related technologies, particularly for the waste sector, including enhancing technical capacity and remaining informed of new available technologies;

? Estimate the financial needs for technology transfer;

? Assess and report on technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received;

? Assess and clearly distinguish between what can be considered a technology transfer activity, a concrete technology transfer or just a capacity-building activity.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement: Tunisia submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution in October 2021. Tunisia's updated NDC targets a 45% decrease in its carbon intensity in 2030 compared to that of 2010. The improvements to GHG accounting, the enhancement of institutional and organizational capacities to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation as well as the establishment of a tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement brought about by the GEF project will enable more accurate tracking of national and sectoral GHG emissions and targets and will, therefore, facilitate comparisons between actual emissions and emission targets, thereby enabling corrective policy actions to be adopted as and when necessary.

Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC:

The TNA Mitigation (2016) identifies four priority technologies:

? For the industry: Co-processing, High efficiency electric motors

? For transportation: Vehicle geolocation by GPS, Hybrid cars

The GEF project indirectly supports these priority mitigation technologies by setting an institutional and organizational framework as well as an NDC tracking system to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation. These framework and system include monitoring and reporting mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving Tunisia's NDC.

Any NDC mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans which include these priority mitigation technologies will be then covered.

The TNA Adaptation (2015) identifies the following priority technologies:

- ? For the agriculture sector: the conservation agriculture, and the payment of ecosystem services to the forestry sector.
- ? For the water resources sector: the Early Warning System (EWS) for Flood Management, and the smart drinking water network.
- ? For the coastal and marine areas sector: the coastal management, and the reinforcement of the information and decision support system (SIAD).

The GEF project indirectly supports these priority adaptation technologies by establishing an M&E system for two sectors particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Any adaptation policies and measures, actions and plans which include these priority adaptation technologies pertain to these two targeted adaptation sectors will be then covered.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learnt and good practices also in relation to mainstreaming gender equality considerations in climate action to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g., by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries including women).

In particular, the knowledge management component (component 4 of the project) aims at disseminating knowledge products produced by the project by establishing processes to capture, assess and document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during the project implementation. It also includes the elaboration of plans for strategic communications as well as knowledge outputs to be produced and shared with stakeholders.

The budget of this component is presented below.

Component	Implementing Partner	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2023} (USD)	Amount Year {2024} (USD)	Amount Year {2025} (USD)	Amount Year {2026} (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 4: Knowledge Management	Ministry of Environment	GEF Trustee	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,650	\$7,650	[14]
			72100	Travel	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$12,000	[15]

Component	Implementing Partner	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2023} (USD)	Amount Year {2024} (USD)	Amount Year {2025} (USD)	Amount Year {2026} (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
			71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$4,000	[16]
			71300	Local Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$800	\$800	\$1,600	[17]
			71400	Contractual Services - Individual	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$10,000	[18]
				Total Component 4	\$2,500	\$6,500	\$9,300	\$16,950	\$35,250	

Budget notes

Budget note number	Comments
[14]	1 knowledge and experience-sharing workshop and presentation on the national MRV system. (1 workshop; USD 7,650/workshop)
[15]	Travel costs to assist to international conferences, workshops and trainings to share lessons learned at the regional and global level (USD 12,000, lump sum)
[16]	1 international consultant to support knowledge sharing reports under outcome 4 for each of the reports (5 days; 800/day)
[17]	1 local consultant to support knowledge sharing reports under outcome 4 for each of the reports (8 days; 200/day)
[18]	Chief Technical Adviser: 25,000 USD/Year - approx. 10% in component 4 to participate in regional and global workshops on knowledge and lessons learnt sharing.

The project will elaborate plans for strategic communication as well as knowledge sharing to efficiently disseminate information, lessons, best practices, and knowledge outputs produced during the project implementation. These plans will include the establishment of an innovative online knowledge sharing system, participation in CBIT global coordination platform to share lessons, learn from others and engage in technical discussions with countries implementing similar efforts as well as the development of communication material and other tools. These plans once elaborated will be implemented during the project implementation through the following activities and deliverables.

Activities: Develop online tools for sharing experiences using the online platform, functionalities of the institutional system through online forums that stakeholders can use to provide feedback. Capture lessons learned from the project throughout implementation. Drafting plans for strategic communication and knowledge sharing. Participate in selected CBIT regional and global workshops. Share templates, lessons learned, and best practices with all relevant stakeholders in Tunisia, with other Parties through the Global Coordination Platform and with other regional and global cooperation networks.

Deliverables: One (1) interactive, knowledge sharing portal/ forum at national level.? One (1) communication campaign in the form of workshops for members of the wider public.? One (1) report on the mainstreaming of gender, with specific attention on experiences of inclusion within the processes at various levels through the MRV, M&E, NDC tracking systems and MRV of support.? One (1) report using synthesizing recommendations for improvement and lessons learned.

The implementation timeline and budget of the knowledge management products is presented below.

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Deliverables	Indicative budget	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
4. Knowledge Management	4.1. Knowledge from project implementation is documented and shared.	4.1.1. Plans for strategic communications as well as knowledge sharing elaborated and implemented.	One (1) interactive, knowledge sharing portal/ forum at national level.	\$15,000			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
			One (1) communication campaign in the form of workshops for members of the wider public.	\$8,250			x				x				x					

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed ? including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule PSC meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the PSC.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the PSC. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

Knowledge management

The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learnt and good practices also in relation to mainstreaming gender equality considerations in climate action to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g., by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries including women).

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicator(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE, as applicable. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): NA

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be independent, impartial and rigorous. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 14 July 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the PSC during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception and validation Workshop and Report	USD 2,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	USD 6,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	NA	NA
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	USD 6,000	On-going
Monitoring of gender action plan	USD 4,000	On-going
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Learning missions	None	As needed
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	NA	NA
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	USD 24,000	14 July 2027
Terminal evaluation workshops	USD 2,500	May- and June 2027
Closure Workshop	USD 2,000	After compilation of project activities
TOTAL indicative COST	USD 46,500	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCAF/SCCF)?

The global environmental impacts generated by this project are directly related to the implementation of the commitments made by Tunisia's NDC. These have important benefits in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, capacity building and finance.

Global environmental benefits will be achieved by supporting the Government of Tunisia to coordinate actions and implement and report on its updated NDC: namely the 45% reduction in carbon intensity by 2030 as compared to the 2010 level.

Establishment of institutional arrangements for NDC tracking is thought not only to be coherent with the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement related to transparency but is also a determining factor for implementing and achieving its NDC target, and thus for the Tunisia's contribution to fulfil Paris Agreements engagements.

The definite formalization of the Inventory System will allow Tunisia to track GHG mitigation progress, and better fulfil the transparency requirements, while providing international community with reliable information to be used to track Paris Agreement progress at international level.

The purpose of having M&E system for a couple of most vulnerable sectors is to facilitate the identification and implementation of Adaptation and resilience actions, and thus to address priority concerns at national levels, while providing valuable replicable solutions at international level.

While 18% of the Tunisia's updated NDC target are contingent on international support, the project allows through the design and implementation of an MRV system that tracks support needed and received (finance, capacity building, and Technology Transfer) to improve knowledge and modalities to monitor such complicated parameters and thus to provide for adjusting international support mechanisms towards enhancement of developing Parties contribution to the achievement of Paris Agreement objectives.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approva I	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Please, refer to the attached Social and Environmental Screening document and the risk management section in the CEO approval document and accompanying UNDP project document.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
10595 CBIT Tunisia SESP signed_UNDP ID 6537	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): UNDAF Outcome: Enhanced capacity of national, sub-regional and regional institutions and stakeholders to effectively manage natural resources, build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and natural and anthropogenic hazards; as well as improve energy efficiency, use of renewable energy and improve policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for environmental and energy governance.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective	To support the Republic of Tunisia in strengthening its institutional and technical capacity for tracking progress made in implementing NDC as well as measuring and reporting on emissions, mitigation and adaptation activities, and support needed and received to meet transparency related requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement			
	<u>Mandatory indicator 1:</u> (GEF core indicator #11): Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0	150 beneficiaries (50% are women)	300 beneficiaries (50% are women)
	<u>Mandatory indicator 2</u> (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool): Quality of MRV Systems*	2	4	7
	<u>Mandatory indicator 3</u> (Indicator 4 of CBIT tracking tool): Meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions	Updated NDC, Third National Communication, Third Biennial Update Report submitted to UNFCCC Fourth National Communication, in preparation	Fourth National Communication, and first Biennial Transparency Report submitted to UNFCCC	Second Biennial Transparency Report and updated NDC with 2035 targets submitted to UNFCCC

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Mandatory indicator 4 (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool): Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities**	2	3	4
Project component 1	Strengthening of Tunisia's enabling environment and capacities NDC tracking			
Project Outcome 1.1 Institutional and organizational framework to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress is designed and established	Indicator 5: Presence of institutional framework for NDC tracking.	Institutional framework for NDC tracking does not have the capacity to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. The roles and responsibilities of the entities involved/to be involved in the NDC tracking system are not formalised.	First draft of Decree or similar legislative instrument has been prepared outlining clear roles and responsibilities with the institutional framework having the capacity to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement	Decree or similar legislative instrument has been implemented outlining clear roles and responsibilities with the institutional framework having the capacity to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement.
	Indicator 6: # capacity building, educational trainings and public awareness activities on the institutional framework for NDC tracking.	0	At least 15	At least 30
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1: An institutional framework for NDC tracking is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress. 1.1.2: Organizational capacities are strengthened to operationalize the NDC tracking system for enhanced transparency 1.1.3: A framework of public communication, exchange, and transparency on progress towards the NDC implementation and achievement is established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 1.2 Sustainable tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is fully developed and operational	<u>Indicator 7:</u> Functional and operational NDC tracking system.	No NDC tracking system in place.	NDC tracking system is piloted.	NDC tracking system is established and fully operational.
	<u>Indicator 8:</u> # of stakeholders trained on the use of the NDC tracking system declaring that to be fully able to track NDC implementation and achievement.	0	At least 20 (of which 50% or 10 are women)	At least 40 (of which 50% or 20 are women)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	<p>1.2.1. A tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement is designed and established as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress</p> <p>1.2.2. The capacities of the actors involved in the operationalization of the NDC tracking system are reinforced</p> <p>1.2.3. The system is tested and utilized for tracking progress made in implementation of the updated NDC as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress</p>			
Project component 2	Establishment of essential components to operationalise the integrated national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress			
Outcome 2.1 Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system as part of the national MRV and M&E systems for transparency-related actions and progress	<u>Indicator 9:</u> # of stakeholders trained on developing national GHG inventory according to the provisions of the ETF.	0	At least 20 (of which 50% or 10 are women)	At least 40 (of which 50% or 20 are women)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	<p>2.1.1. Organization and designation of teams responsible for GHG inventory made effective by official texts for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.1.2. Capacity of inventory teams on developing national GHG inventory according to Article 13 MPG, strengthened for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.1.3. Capacities of the inventory teams to feed the GHG information system strengthened for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.1.4. Capabilities of Inventory Teams on elaborating high standard NIRs strengthened for enhanced transparency</p>			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 2.2 Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (M&E) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters for enhanced transparency	<u>Indicator 10</u> : # of sectors fully functional and operational to be tracked within the established M&E system.	0	At least 1	At least 2
	<u>Indicator 11</u> : # of stakeholders trained on the use of the established M&E information system.	0	At least 20 (of which 50% or 10 are women)	At least 40 (of which 50% or 20 are women)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	<p>2.2.1. Vulnerability/adaptation tracking methodologies, tools and indicators for two sectors, are developed for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.2.2. M&E vulnerability / adaptation information system designed, operational, data-driven and integrated into the national MRV system for enhanced transparency</p> <p>2.2.3. An application of Gender-specific impact indicators within the two selected vulnerability/adaptation sectors, is tested</p> <p>2.2.4. Capacities of stakeholders for the use of the M&E vulnerability / adaptation information system enhanced</p>			
Outcome 2.3 Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of Support (financial, capacity building and technology development & transfer)	<u>Indicator 12</u> : Functional and operational MRV system for support, including the associated institutional framework.	No MRV system for support in place.	MRV system for support is piloted.	MRV system for support is established and fully operational.
	<u>Indicator 13</u> : # of stakeholders within the established institutional framework trained on the use of the MRV system for support.	0	At least 20 (of which 50% or 10 are women)	At least 40 (of which 50% or 20 are women)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3	<p>2.3.1 The Institutional framework of MRV of Support initiated and methodologies is elaborated</p> <p>2.3.2. The MRV system of Support is designed, set-up, utilized for the BTR preparation and integrated into the national MRV system</p> <p>2.3.3. Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system targeting support is enhanced</p>			
Project component 3	Monitoring & Evaluation			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 3.1 Achievement of the project objectives and activities monitored and evaluated	<u>Indicator 14</u> : % of stakeholders involved in the project implementation declaring to be in a better position to track and report information according to the provisions of the ETF under the Paris Agreement	0	90% of trained stakeholders	90% of trained stakeholders
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1: Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted according to M&E plan			
Project component 4	Knowledge Management			
Outcome 4.1 Knowledge from project implementation is documented and shared	<u>Indicator 15</u> : # of gender-sensitive knowledge products shared on good practices and lessons learnt with the CBIT Global Communication Platform	0	2	4
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1: Plans for strategic communications as well as knowledge sharing elaborated and implemented 4.1.2: Information, lessons learned, best practices and expertise generated during project implementation are captured and shared through the Global Coordination Platform			

*** Guidance for ratings for indicator 2 (indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool - Quality of MRV Systems) (scale 1-10):**

1. Very little measurement is done; reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized

4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities; however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e., mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e., not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

**** Guidance for ratings for indicator 4 (indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool - Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities) (scale 1-4):**

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.

4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

N/A

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

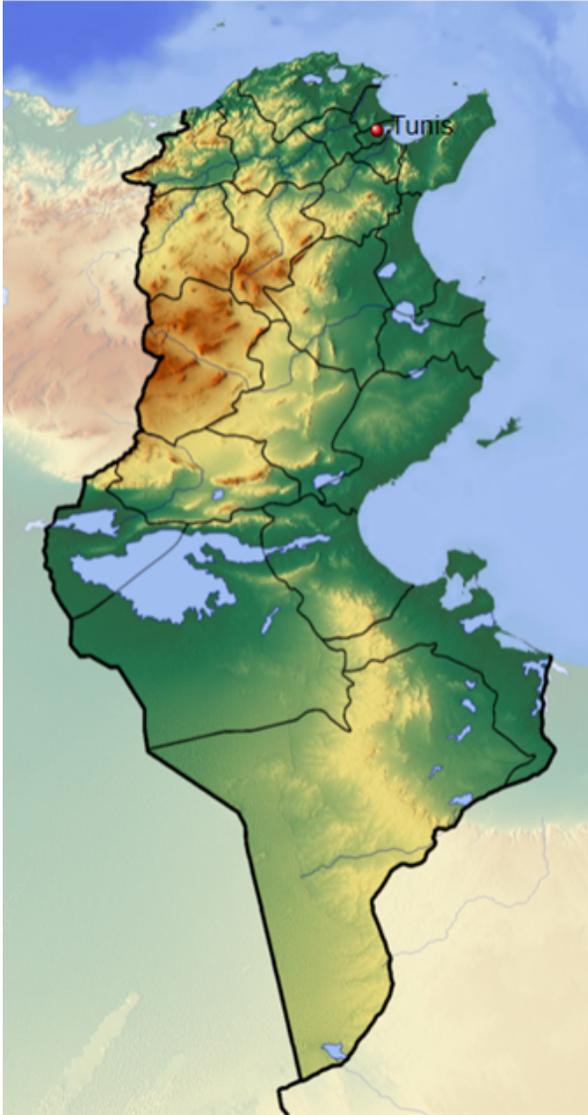
PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Technical studies, etc. Component B: Formulation of ProDoc, etc.	39,000	11,428.08	26,564.72
Component C: Validation Workshop	5,000	-	6,747.2
IP capacity assessments	6,000	-	5,260
Total	50,000	11,428.08	38,571.92

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The project will take place in Tunisia. The impacts will be relevant nationwide, but most of the institutions and relevant stakeholders are based in the capital area of Tunis with the coordinates 36°48'23"N 10°10'54"E.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
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		<i>Component 1</i>		<i>Component 2</i>			<i>Component 4 KM</i>	<i>Sub - Total</i>	<i>Component 3 M&E</i>	<i>P M C</i>		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		<i>Sub-component 1.1</i>	<i>Sub-component 1.2</i>	<i>Sub-component 2.1</i>	<i>Sub-component 2.2</i>	<i>Sub-component 2.3</i>	<i>Sub-component 4.1</i>		<i>Sub-component 3.1</i>			
Equipment	Cost of purchasing, developing and maintaining the Server/ IT equipment for the MRV system		16,500					16,500			16,500	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Equipment	IT equipment for the project team								6,200		6,200	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Contractual Services ? Individual	Chief Technical Advisor: 25,000 USD/Year - approx. 30% in component 1 to provide technical support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization etc.		30,000					30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Contractual Services ? Individual	Chief Technical Advisor: 25,000 USD/Year - approx. 30% in component 2 to provide technical support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization etc..					30,000		30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Contractual Services ? Individual	Chief Technical Adviser: 25,000 USD/Year - approx. 10% in component 4 to provide technical support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization, amongst other tasks.						10,000	10,000		10,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Contractual Services ? Individual	Chief Technical Advisor: 25,000 USD/Year - approx. 10% in component 3 to provide technical support on drafting TORs, concept notes for workshops, deliverable review, partner mobilization etc..							10,000		10,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Contractual Services ? Individual	Chief Technical Adviser: 25,000 USD/Year - 20% support PMU Project Associate: USD 16800/Year								87,200	87,200	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Contractual Services ? Company	One consultancy company that will provide support for the development of the institutional and organizational framework: Experts in climate policy and NDC adaptation and mitigation topics, MRV expert, Gender expert, Legal expert - (107days; USD 900/day)	96,300					96,300			96,300	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
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Contractual Services ? Company	1/ One consultancy company that will provide support for the implementation of a monitoring methodology for the implementation of the NDC (mitigation): Experts in MRV and mitigation for the monitoring of progress on actions in the AFOLU, IPPU, Waste and Energy sectors) - (73 days; USD 900/day) 2/ One consultancy company that will support the development of the national MRV System: One expert in climate policy and NDCs (adaptation and mitigation), MRV expert, Gender expert, IT expert - (200 days; USD 900/day)		245,700					245,700			245,700	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
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Contractual Services ? Company	One Consultancy Company that will provide support for the National Inventory System: Mitigation/Inventory Expert; IT Expert; Gender Expert - (168 days; USD 900/day)			151,200				151,200			151,200	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Contractual Services ? Company	One Consultancy Company that will provide support for adaptation: Adaptation Expert; IT Expert; Gender Expert - (168 days; USD 900/day)			151,200				151,200			151,200	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Contractual Services ? Company	1/ One Consultancy Company that will provide support for climate finance: Climate change experts; Climate finance and climate accounting experts.- (152 days; USD 900/day) 2/ One Consultancy Company that will provide support for technology transfer and capacity-building: Mitigation/Transparency Expert; Adaptation/Transparency Expert; Gender expert - (297 days; USD 900/day)					404,100	404,100			404,100	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
International Consultants	1 international consultant to support knowledge sharing reports under outcome 4 for each of the reports (5 days; 800/day)					4,000	4,000			4,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

International Consultants	International independent consultant for terminal evaluation (20 days; USD1200/day) will be required to assure that the project has met the overall, planned objectives, and that stakeholders have been sufficiently consulted and implicated in the project.										24,000	24,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Local Consultants	One local expert to help guide and ensure the technical monitoring of the technical assistance missions under the outcome 1.1 who is an expert in climate policy and NDCs, (30 days; USD 200/day)	6,000									6,000	6,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Local Consultants	One local expert to help guide and ensure the technical monitoring of the technical assistance missions under the outcome 1.2 who is an expert in climate policy and NDCs, (45 days; USD 200/day)		9,000				9,000			9,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Local Consultants	One local expert to help guide and ensure the technical monitoring of the technical assistance missions under the outcome 2.1 who is an expert in climate policy and NDCs - (14 days; USD 200/day)			2,800			2,800			2,800	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Local Consultants	One local expert to help guide and ensure the technical monitoring of the technical assistance missions under the outcome 2.2 who is an expert in climate policy and NDCs - (19 days; USD 200/day)				3,800		3,800			3,800	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Local Consultants	One local expert to help guide and ensure the technical monitoring of the technical assistance missions under the outcome 2.3 who is an expert in climate policy and NDCs - (57 days; USD 200/day)				11,400		11,400			11,400	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Local Consultants	1 local consultant to support knowledge sharing reports under outcome 4 for each of the reports (8 days; 200/day)					1,600	1,600			1,600	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	8 workshops (kick-off, consultation, capacity building and presentation of results) related the development of the institutional and organizational framework - USD 1,500/workshop	12,000					12,000			12,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	3 workshops (kick-off, consultation, and presentation of results) related to the implementation of a monitoring methodology for the implementation of the NDC (mitigation) - USD 1,500/workshop 10 workshops (kick-off, consultation, and capacity building) related to the development of the national MRV System - USD 1,500/workshop	19,500					19,500			19,500	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	5 workshops (kick-off, consultation, and presentation of results) related to the National Inventory System - USD 1,500/workshop			7,500				7,500		7,500	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	7 workshops (kick-off, consultation, and presentation of results) related to adaptation - USD 1,500/workshop			10,500				10,500		10,500	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>4 workshops (4 workshops (kick-off, consultation, and presentation of results) related to climate finance - USD 1,500/workshop 20 workshops (USD 1,500/workshop) for the capacity building programmes of key actors (public, private, and financial) on the following non exhaustive topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodological aspects of national inventories - Improvement of data collection processes - Methodologies for the monitoring of the NDC (adaptation and mitigation - Modelling, Scoping - Article 6 of the Paris Accord - Impact evaluation - Financial monitoring 					36,000		36,000			36,000	<p>Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)</p>
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Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	1 knowledge and experience-sharing workshop and presentation on the national MRV system. (1 workshop; USD 7,650/workshop)						7,650	7,650			7,650	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Project Inception workshop and Project closure workshop - USD 1,750/workshop Terminal evaluation workshops USD 1,500/workshop Organization of project steering committee meetings and periodic technical meetings USD 1,000/workshop								12,500		12,500	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Travel	Travel costs to assist to international conferences, workshops and trainings to share lessons learned at the regional and global level (USD 12,000, lump sum)						12,000	12,000			12,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)

Supplies	Office Supplies; (4 years; USD 700/year)									2,800	2,800	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Other Operating Costs	Development of communication support systems for the transparency system					25,000		25,000			25,000	Ministry of Environment of Tunisia (MoE)
Other Operating Costs	Audit cost as UNDP regulation									2,000	2,000	UNDP

<p>Other Operating Costs</p>	<p>General project management from the GEO for CO (USD 36,550; USD 9,137.50/year over 4 years) based on Universal Price list rates Direct Project Costs: for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Prodoc, Annex 12) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The</p>									<p>36,550</p>	<p>36,550</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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	amounts indicated here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee.											
Grand Total		114,300	320,700	161,500	165,500	506,500	35,250	1,303,750	46,500	134,750	1,485,000	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit a finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required

clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).