



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

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 Local Affairs and Environment of Tunisia

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results

areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Generation

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

24 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

141,075.00

Submission Date

6/3/2020

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,485,000.00	50,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,485,000.00	50,000.00

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

Enhance Governance and Transparency of NDC implementation in Tunisia

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
1. Strengthening of Tunisia's NDC Governance System	Technical Assistance	1.1. Enhanced institutional and organizational capacities to monitor and communicate the progress towards the NDC goals	1.1.1. An institutional governance / accountability framework for the NDC is designed and established	GET	105,000.00	
			1.1.2. Organizational capacities are strengthened to operationalize the NDC governance system			
1. Strengthening of Tunisia's NDC Governance System	Technical Assistance	1.1. Enhanced institutional and organizational capacities to monitor and communicate the progress towards the NDC goals	1.1.3. A framework of public communication, exchange protocol (knowledge sharing: seminars, workshops, monthly letters ...) and transparency on the results in the realization of the objectives of the NDC is established	GET	130,000.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
1. Strengthening of Tunisia's NDC Governance System	Technical Assistance	1.2. Successful deployment and demonstration of the Monitoring System of Progress in Achieving NDC's objectives	1.2.1. A tracking system for NDC results' reporting (tracking indicators, scheme and operation system, etc.) is designed.	GET	100,000.00	
1. Strengthening of Tunisia's NDC Governance System	Technical Assistance	1.2. Successful deployment and demonstration of the Monitoring System of Progress in Achieving NDC's objectives	1.2.2. The capacities of the actors involved in the operationalization of the tracking system are reinforced 1.2.3. An application of the system is carried out for the years 2016 to 2022	GET	80,000.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
2. Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system	Technical Assistance	2.1. Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system	2.1.1. Organization and designation of teams responsible for GHG inventory made effective by official texts 2.1.2. Capacities of inventory teams on uncertainties and key-source categories assessments as well as on internal/external review processes strengthened	GET	130,000.00	
2. Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system	Technical Assistance	2.1. Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system	2.1.3. Capacities of the inventory teams to feed the GHG information system strengthened 2.1.4. Capabilities of Inventory Teams on elaborating high standard NIRs strengthened	GET	110,000.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
2. Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system	Technical Assistance	2.2. Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters	2.2.1. Vulnerability / adaptation tracking methodologies, tools and indicators for two sectors, are developed	GET	190,000.00	
2. Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system	Technical Assistance	2.2. Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters	2.2.2. MRV vulnerability / adaptation information system designed, operational, data-driven and integrated with the national MRV system 2.2.3. An application of gender-specific impact indicators within the two selected vulnerability/adaptation sectors, is tested 2.2.4. Capacities of stakeholders for the use of the MRV Vulnerability / adaptation information system enhanced	GET	160,000.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
2. Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system	Technical Assistance	2.3. Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of supports (financing, capacity building and technology transfer) initiated	2.3.1. The Institutional framework of MRV of Supports initiated and Methodologies elaborated	GET	150,000.00	
2. Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system	Technical Assistance	2.3. Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of supports (financing, capacity building and technology transfer) initiated	2.3.2. The MRV system of Supports initiated and, demonstrated for the preparation of BUR4 (Codification of all expenditures related to CC (national budget + international contributions) and types of expenditure (Finance, capacity building /technology transfer) and integrated in national MRV system	GET	75,000.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
2. Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system	Technical Assistance	2.3. Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of supports (financing, capacity building and technology transfer) initiated	2.3.3. Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system with enhanced support 2.3.4. Capacity of actors (public, private, civil society) strengthened in the field of access to climate finance	GET	100,000.00	
3. Monitoring and evaluation of the project	Technical Assistance	3.1. Achievement of project objectives and activities monitored and evaluated	3.1.1. Final Evaluation of the project undertaken	GET	20,000.00	
Sub Total (\$)					1,350,000.00	0.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	135,000.00	50,000.00
				Sub Total(\$)	135,000.00	50,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)					1,485,000.00	50,000.00

Please provide justification

C. Indicative 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	Government of Tunisia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)				50,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

n/a

D. Indicative 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 GEF Resources(\$)					1,485,000.00	141,075.00	1,626,075.00

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

30,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

2,850

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	30,000	2,850	32,850.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					30,000.00	2,850.00	32,850.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Project Description.

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

Since the ratification of the UNFCCC in 1993, Tunisia has always fulfilled its commitments to the Convention, first by pursuing a strong climate change policy both on GHG mitigation and adaptation, and then by complying with its national reporting commitments (national communications, biennial reports) in addition to the elaboration of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC).

Tunisia ratified the Paris Agreement on October 17, 2016 by unanimous vote of the members of parliament and submitted its ratification to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in February 2017. 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.

In its Article 13, the Paris Agreement calls for *“an enhanced transparency framework for action and support”, as to “build mutual trust and confidence and promote effective implementation”. The purpose of such framework is to provide “a clear understanding of climate change action, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties’ individual nationally determined contributions, and Parties’ adaptation actions”.*

According to Article 13, each Party shall regularly provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, and the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution, as well as information related to climate change impacts and adaptation and to financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.

It further outlines that the transparency framework *“shall provide flexibility in the implementation” to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities”, and that “Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis”.*

Article 4 of Paris Agreement states that each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP.21.

Article 6 of Paris Agreement outlines that where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, the avoidance of double counting.

Article 7 further outlines that each Party shall engage in adaptation planning processes and in implementing actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include, among others: the assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, and Monitoring; evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions.

Article 7 also outlines the importance of support from international cooperation to adaptation efforts and of taking into account the needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Tunisia's official submissions 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. Furthermore, organizational and technical infrastructure for NDC implementation and monitoring are still lacking, leading to delays in implementing mitigation actions, in monitoring progress, and in planning immediate corrective actions while updating objectives.

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 governance of NDC related actions including an institutional framework that is fully able to appropriately coordinate actions, monitor NDC achievements and update its objectives, (ii) Strengthening MRV systems by consolidating capacities of the GHG inventory team, and building a Vulnerability/Adaptation MRV system as well as a reliable MRV system targeting supports (financial, capacity development and technology transfer).

2/ The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Climate Change and NDC Governance

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 in charge of Environment (Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment-MALEn) has been designed since the beginning of the 90s 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, MALEn is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the UNFCCC. It also coordinates the collection of information and preparation of national reports on national policies and measures, and their transmission to the Conference of Parties. As GEF and GCF focal point, MALEn 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 MALEn also 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 MALEn, several organizations have been involved in the climate change process since the early 1990s.

The National Energy Conservation Agency (Agence Nationale de 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, water resources and fishery (Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche-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 center of all concerns and responsibilities for assessing climate change vulnerabilities, as well as adaptation and resilience policies. In his 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. And in 2018 a sectoral climate change committee was created by ministerial decision in the MARHP.

Other sectoral agencies and institutions are also generally involved in the development of climate change policies and measures, although they have not received yet official designations for this, such as:

- Under the supervision of MALEn, 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 MALEn, 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 supervision of MALEn, participates in all activities involving the management and protection of coastal areas.
- The National Commission for Sustainable Development (Commission Nationale pour le Développement Durable-CNDD) has been formally responsible Since 1993, for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development enshrined in the Rio Declaration and its three Conventions are incorporated into national policies.
- The Tunisian Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development (Observatoire Tunisien pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable-OTEDD) is responsible for monitoring and reporting on sustainable development indicators.

All these institutions operate in unclear framework and often heterogeneous environment.

However, 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 meet the challenges posed by rising climate risks, in general, and by the Paris agreement in particular, Tunisia has initiated several actions to improve the institutional mechanism for coordinating public climate policies. Thus, the Government Decree No. 2018-263 of 12 March 2018 created, within MALEn, 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 monitoring NDC implementation.
- Assistance in integrating CC into development policies, including through: (i) data collection in the area of GHG mitigation, climate change adaptation and existing supports 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 reports and National Communications, 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.

On a more technical level, in response to the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment-MALEn with support from UNDP has engaged since mid-2017, large consultations with all stakeholders aimed at developing its NDC roadmap. The objective of this roadmap is to establish a concerted NDC implementation plan that aims, in addition to establishing appropriate climate governance and regulatory frameworks, four core activities to achieve NDC objectives: (i) the implementation of the projects identified in the NDC, (ii) The capacitation of public and private actors towards NDC implementation, (iii) The establishment of a harmonized national inventory and MRV systems, and (iv) the mobilization of funding.

This roadmap was adopted in June 2019.

All these initiatives, however, still circumstantial and suffer from lack of links, and of inappropriate intersectoral coordination and thus are still insufficient.

GHG Inventory

Regarding greenhouse gas inventory operations, work targeting the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 was carried out over the period 2013-2016, as part of the preparation of the iNDC, biennial reports and of the 3rd 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;
- The MARHP as a leader for the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use Change Sector (LULUCF);
- 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 were thus able to capitalize and consolidate undeniable skills on the methodologies for calculating GHG emissions according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines, as well as on the data collection and processing.

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

This system had to be formalized to constitute the backbone of the long-lasting Tunisian GHG inventory system. Indeed, only such a perennial organization will allow the maintenance of the human resources in place, the accumulation of capacities and knowledge, the creation of a permanent flow of data exchange among the organizations involved in the inventory, and the continuous improvement of the quality of the inventory.

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 on six main elements:

- Strong and sustainable institutional arrangements;
- A clear description of the GHG inventory cycle;
- A comprehensive and systematic documentation procedures for activity data, emission factors and methods used;
- Assurance and quality control procedures; and an iterative approach to improving the national GHG inventory system.
- Archiving 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:

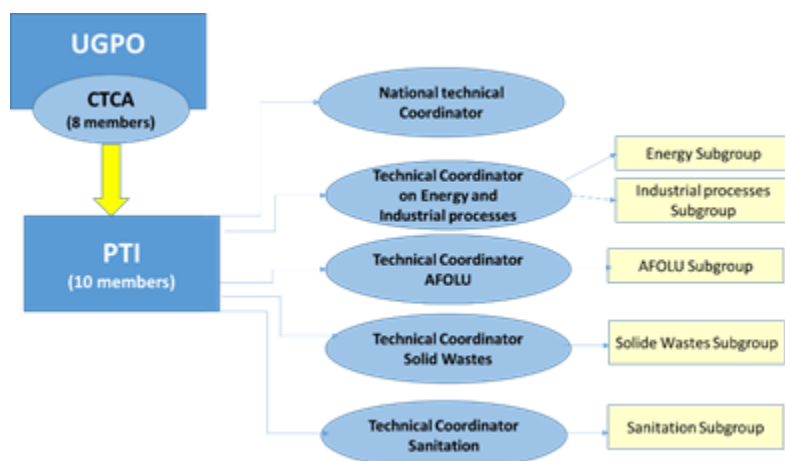


Figure 1: Organizational diagram of the national GHG inventory system and articulation with the UGPO

Abbreviations :

UGPO : Objective-based Management Unit (MALEn)

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 on a daily basis a technical inventory group (GTI) made of 4 sub-groups emanating from the organizations involved in the inventory:

- The technical coordinator integrating energy and industrial processes (ANME);
- The AFAT 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 CTCA.

To launch the process, it was important that the NITC be housed in a leading agency, adequately structured and equipped, to carry out the inventory operations. In a first phase and taking into account ANME's experience in the coordination of energy sector inventory operations since the early 2000s and in the coordination of national inventories for year 2010-2011-2012, ANME is expected to coordinate national GHG inventories and therefore host the Technical Inventory Group for at least the next 5 years.

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 operations.
- 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 improvement requirements

Until now, these recommendations aimed at the institutional, organizational and technical infrastructure of the GHG inventory under SNIEGES-TN has not yet resulted in a concrete operationalization. For that reason, no inventory operation has been carried out after those of 2010-2011 and 2012.

It is therefore essential to relaunch the process and make it operational based on the recommendations of the study above, while strengthening the capabilities of the inventory teams.

MRV Systems

At a more technical level, prior to the submission of the first biennial 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 1Figure 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 monitor the impacts of mitigation measures (emission reductions, co-benefits, etc.) implemented as a part of the mitigation policies.
- MRV of supports, which will monitor, notify and verify the supports received (finance, technological transfers and capacity building) to implement the GHG mitigation activities.

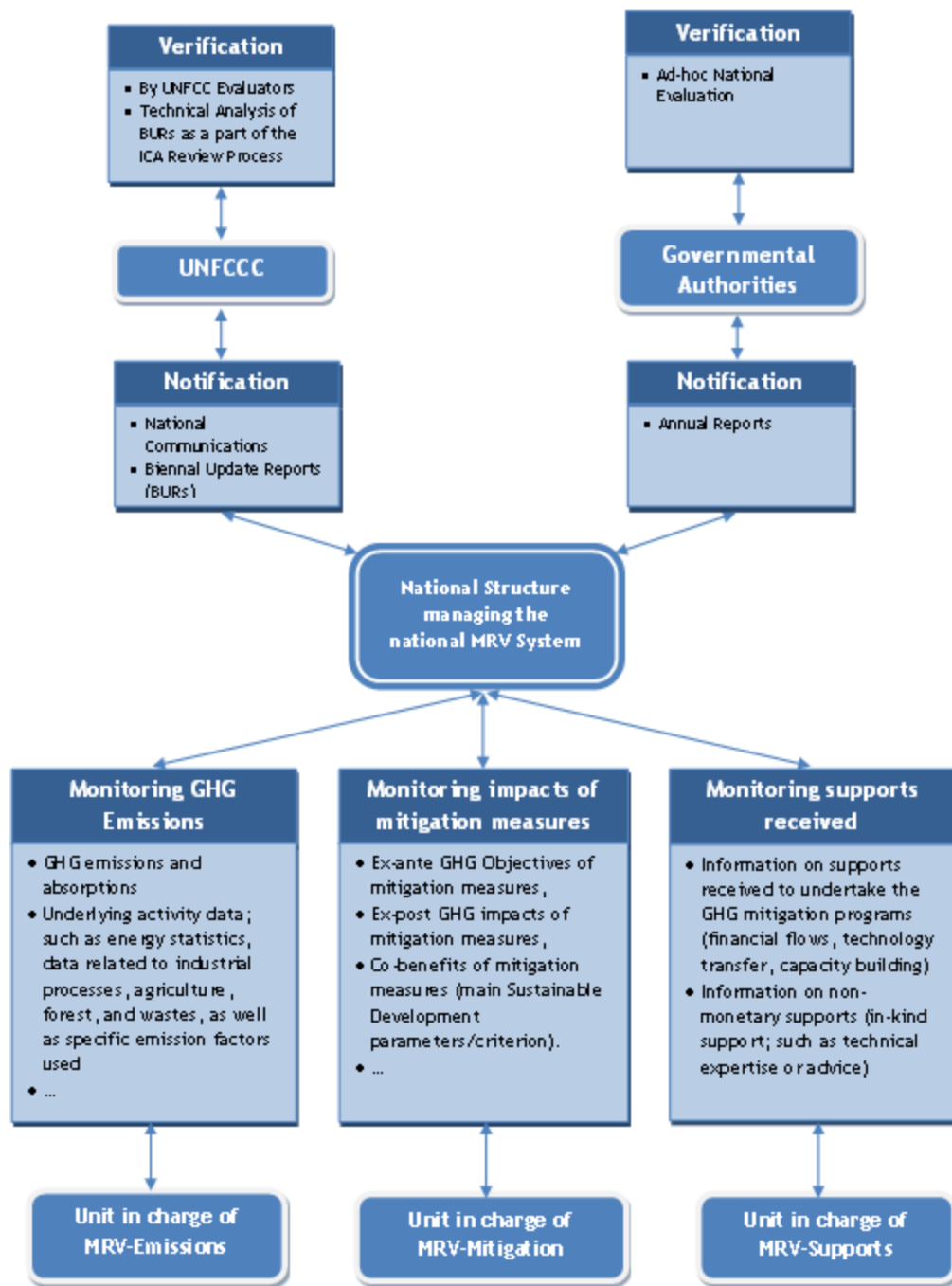


Figure 2 : Architecture of the National MRV System of Tunisia as depicted in the Second BUR of Tunisia

However, the national MRV system itself has not yet emerged. Several initiatives sponsored by international cooperation have supported Tunisia in designing some components of the national MRV system:

- ANME had developed the EnerInfo database, which should centralize all data relating to energy (buildings, Tunisian Solar Plan, cement, transport, industry). The Partnership for Market Readiness initiative is supporting Tunisia (ANME) through a carbon instrument for energy transition and NDC implementation project, of which UNDP is the delivery partner in Tunisia, will support 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 (i) a module for monitoring the impacts of GHG mitigation, (ii) a module that monitors the supports received by these sectors.

- The overall structure of the MRV TSP (Tunisian Solar Plan.) system was designed as part of the GEF UNDP-supported NAMA-Tunisia Solar Plan project. The above mentioned carbon instrument project will again, over the period 2019-2020, complete the MRV system dedicated to the electricity sector, covering the three essential components of the MRV system for this sector: Emissions, Impacts and Supports. The PMR's work will also cover the accounting of avoided emissions in the electricity sector through energy efficiency and renewable energies.

- The building sector has 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 Supports, and relies on an information system powered and accessible via an online computer application.

- The Tunisian cement sector has 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 Supports, 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.

While on the sectoral level there are many initiatives and tend to consolidate the MRV systems for the energy, electricity, building and cement sectors, to date, however, there is still no initiative integrating all these systems in a unique framework that can be designed by national MRV system.

In addition, AFOLU and waste sectors do not benefit from any sectoral MRV 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

Vulnerability and adaptation issues

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

- ? Institutional capacity for planning and responding to increased risks from climate change in coastal areas is improved,
- ? The resilience of priority coastal areas to climate change is improved through the implementation and dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures,
- ? Innovative and sustainable economic and financial instruments to accelerate the adoption of coastal adaptation measures are established.

To date, project's flagship achievements include:

- ? A structured and justified legal proposal to integrate climate risk into strategic planning documents such as the Spatial and Urban Planning Code,

- ? 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 is also supporting the establishment of an Information and Decision Support System (SIAD) (Système d'Information et d'Aide à la Décision.) 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.

More concretely, a project proposal was submitted to the GCF readiness with UNDP as Executing Agency. 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 Proposal is currently being reviewed between GCF, UNDP and the Tunisian NDA for GCF (MALEn), and the project is likely to start during the first half of 2020.

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.

Ongoing UNFCCC Submissions: Fourth National Communication & Third BUR

Tunisia launched the GEF Enabling Activity Project (EAP), aimed at the preparation of the Fourth National Communication (FNC) and the Third Biennial report (TBUR). This project will undertake 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 other GEF EA like CBIT initiative.

This synergy will be materialized mainly in the following subjects:

- Climate change coordination mechanism (NDC implementation and update) ,
- Specific gaps related to GHG Inventory (methodologies, 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 FNC & TBUR will be executed by UNDP and implemented under the responsibility of the UGPO, exactly as the present CBIT project, this will ensure perfect coordination and synchronization of the activities of the two projects.

Gender considerations

While Tunisia has made significant progress in recent decades in mainstreaming gender issues in its social and economic policies, gender consideration is not mentioned in the NDC or the BUR. Neither was it considered during the concertation process on the MRV system.

The climate change studies conducted to date in Tunisia have addressed for example vulnerability issues from a sectoral perspective (eg agriculture, water resources, etc.), or by addressing the human dimension on overall level, without considering gender specificities.

The 3rd National Communication of Tunisia (3NCT) was the first document to cover the gender dimension in a broad and comprehensive way, by identifying all existing studies dealing with this issue. It integrates two diagnostic studies conducted in 2012 and 2015 on gender and climate change in Tunisia. In both cases, it was a question of probing the knowledge of interviewed persons about climate change, assessing specifically the vulnerability of men and women to climate change and understanding their respective roles in mitigation and adaptation.

Few works analyzing gender questions in relation with climate change were however mentioned in the 3NCT. These indicate that women are more vulnerable to change because of their greater exposure to socio-politico-economic inequalities.

The 3NCT identified several barriers to integration of the gender dimension in the field of climate change, and more specifically in the national adaptation policies:

- ? lack of understanding of the concept of gender, often understood and reduced to interventions dedicated to women to increase their incomes and productivity ;
- ? The capacities of actors, especially decision-makers, to understand the links between climate change and gender concerns, are not sufficient so translate such issues into concrete actions;
- ? Lack of gender disaggregated data in linkages with environment and climate change issues;

3) The proposed alternative scenario

Based on the previous description of the baseline situation, the proposal has identified the three following areas for CBIT intervention:

- ? Component 1 : Strengthening of Tunisia's NDC Governance System
- ? Component 2 : Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system
- ? Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation of the project

Component 1: Strengthening the NDC governance system

The NDC is not a simple statement, but rather a commitment to guide public policies on climate risk informed development planning involving all stakeholders in the country. The governance of the NDC process will be a fundamental parameter in the implementation of these commitments.

The existence of an organizational framework and integrated governance to achieve the objectives of the NDC, as well as a monitoring system of achievements, will be the essential foundation for such effective NDC governance.

For that purpose, this component will focus on the following two Outcomes:

- ? Outcome 1.1 : Enhanced institutional and organizational capacities to monitor and communicate the progress towards the NDC goals;
- ? Outcome 1.2 : Successful deployment and demonstration of the Monitoring System of Progress in Achieving NDC's objectives.

Tunisia's commitment to global climate goals has been converted in the field by the gradual establishment of organizational, communication and exchange frameworks, as well as capacity-building programs for actors. Until 2017, however, these initiatives have mainly focused on formal submissions to the UNFCCC (National Communications, INDC, biennial reports) or the production of national or sectoral technical documents related to GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, low-carbon strategies, etc.

The work cited above 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 governance 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) (Government Decree No. 2018-263 of March 12, 2018, creating within the Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment, an objective-based management unit for the implementation of the program of monitoring and coordination of activities related to the implementation of the "Paris Agreement".) devoted to the Paris Agreement was supposed to formalize this framework of governance and accountability of the actors. UGPO at MALEn is mainly assigned to coordinate the discussions and work with the other climate units established within other Institutions/Agencie 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.

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, confirming precisely its decisive role in achieving the NDC objectives.

This road map was elaborated after an extensive consultation process with all stakeholders involved with NDC implementation (all sectors, CSO, ...). this process led by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment with UNDP Tunisia support started officially in July 2017 and aimed at identifying the gaps and needs in terms of governance, capacity building, investment and finance and awareness raising to can accelerate NDC implementation.

The road map is a key document for capacity building of all stakeholders involved with NDC implementation and was presented also officially to the technical and financial partners, including with NDC Partnership to can have the buy-in of these partners, who also were involved in the consultation on this document, to consider it in all the upcoming technical assistance discussions around NDC support.

The current CBIT PIF activities answers part of those national priorities and needs.

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional and organizational capacities to monitor and communicate the progress towards the NDC goals;

In the context of the implementation of the NDC, **the outcome 1.1** is intended to support Tunisia, and more specifically the UGPO in: i) the design and establishment of the NDC governance and accountability framework, ii) building and strengthening organizational capacity to operationalize the NDC governance system iii) the establishment of a framework for public communication, exchange and transparency on the progress made in achieving NDC objectives;

Output 1.1.1: An institutional governance / accountability framework for the NDC is designed and established

The setting up of the institutional and organizational framework to implement and monitor the NDC would, according to the NDC roadmap, focus on four main elements:

- Designation, for each key sector, 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.

National and, if necessary, international expertise will be mobilized to support the UGPO (which will coordinate the implementation of the road map) in the precise design of the NDC governance framework.

As a first step, analyzes of international experiences will be conducted to highlight the lessons learned and the best options that such a framework could build upon. Then, consultations will be undertaken for the design and formalization of the NDC governance framework, drawing on both lessons learned from international experiences and proposals made by the NDC Roadmap.

A report on the governance framework will then be prepared, addressing and describing in detail:

- The leading institution for each sector concerned by the NDC, to handle the responsibility of steering and monitoring 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 Governance framework.

Legal text (Ministerial Order or Decree) will then be published for sustaining the adopted NDC governance framework. 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 level.

Specific activities, budget and timeline under this output will be developed during the project preparation phase.

Output 1.1.2: Organizational capacities are strengthened to operationalize the NDC governance system

The implementation of the institutional organization proposed by Output 1.1.1, will require prior capacity building actions. Targeting the selected organizations as well as the designated persons within these institutions, taking gender considerations into account. Capacity building will include technical and advocacy workshops, study missions and/or visits to similar organizations, and may include the following thematic areas:

- The organizational arrangements of the NDC governance framework;
- The procedures for steering, coordinating and monitoring actions;
- The application modalities of the terms of reference (output 1.1.1), stakeholder accountability and reporting, as well as the implementation of three-year plans;
- Modalities for mainstreaming NDC objectives into national, regional, local and sectoral planning processes.

Specific activities, budget and timeline under this output will be developed during the project preparation phase.

Output 1.1.3: A framework of public communication, exchange protocol and transparency on the results in the realization of the objectives of the NDC is established

The NDC assumes responsibility and commitments of Tunisia vis-à-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, be fully associated.

To ensure the participation and accountability of all stakeholders including women and youth, a communication, exchange and transparency framework will need to be established. This framework will be based on three main activities:

- Preparation of a document defining precisely the transparency rules at national level, and vis-à-vis the international bodies in charge of the Paris Agreement;

- Development and implementation of a communication and exchange plan based on different relevant communication tools: Networking, Seminars and consultation Workshops, Newsletters, etc;
- Publication of reports on the progress of activities related to the Tunisian NDC, and on the status of achievements versus the NDC targets.

The CBIT project will implement this output in coordination with other initiatives targeting better communication on NDC objectives with all stakeholders.

Specific activities, budget and timeline under this output will be developed during the project preparation phase.

Outcome 1.2 : Successful deployment and demonstration of the Monitoring System of Progress in Achieving NDC's objectives

The realization of the NDC will require the participation of many national bodies and of representatives of these organizations. The governance framework described above will need appropriate tools to coordinate activities, monitor, analyze on real-time basis the results of NDC-related actions, and possibly adjust.

A system for monitoring achievements and results, as well as reporting, will therefore 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 for the period 2016-2022. (This period is for reference only and needs to be discussed and confirmed with all the stakeholders as per the available data and capacity.)

Output 1.2.1. A tracking system for NDC results? reporting (tracking indicators, scheme and operation system, etc.) is designed

This output will aim at designing a monitoring and reporting system of the NDC achievements, including a technical guidebook, a software application and a user manual. This system will focus on:

- Defining the relevant indicators to be monitored (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 monitoring and reporting and 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.

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

Once the monitoring system designed, it will be necessary to build capacities of the stakeholders to be involved, specifically on the use of that system. 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:

- Description of the responsibilities of each system user;
- Description of the structure of the application and the signification of the adopted indicators and their reading and analysis modes, and methods for compiling and updating intermediate data ;

- Practical use of the application;
- Functional links and articulation with MRV systems established in Tunisia.

Output 1.2.3. An application of the system is carried out for the years 2016 to 2022 (Idem)

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 after 2015, thus considering the years 2016 to 2019. This first exercise will allow for possible adjustments of the system to better adapt it to the data-specific operational constraints in Tunisia and will facilitate the integration of the system to other existing or developing MRV systems.

The teams will then proceed with online data entry and compilation for the years of the project (2020 to 2022), as well as the reporting operations.

Component 2: Establishment of three essential components of the integrated national MRV system

The MRV system is the essential transparency tool for monitoring all activities related to climate protection, and it contributes to monitoring NDC achievements.

This component will undertake activities that will fill some 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;
- ? Outcome 2.2: Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters;
- ? Outcome 2.3: Successful deployment and demonstration of the MRV system of supports (financing, capacity building and technology transfer).

To undertake the activities anticipated under this component, the project implementation team will strengthen the coordination mechanism under the climate unit (UGPO) in MALEn and the coordination mechanism that exists already for the mitigation and 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 ensure coordination with any similar initiative.

Outcome 2.1: Successful operationalization of a sustainable National GHG inventory system

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 such a team mainly on uncertainties and key-source categories assessments as well as on internal / external review processes and iii) build the capacity of the same team to can feed 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

With regards to the greenhouse gas inventory, which is an integral part of the national MRV system, several initiatives had 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 even been set up with support from UNDP in the framework of the third national communication elaboration.

However, the institutional and organizational framework has not been formalized by official texts. As a result, the inventory work did not continue after the last GHG inventory carried out in 2015-2016 for the year 2012. The work on subsequent years is planned in the FNC & TBUR PIF. The relaunching of the inventory work and its implementation will require the formalization of the designation of the teams and of the organization of inventory work, by official texts. A special consideration on gender parity will be stressed on those texts.

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.

Output 2.1.2. Capacity of inventory teams on uncertainties and key-source categories assessments as well as on internal / external review processes strengthened

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 international level.

While the ongoing Enabling activity project that is supporting the preparation of Fourth National Communication, the third BUR and the NDC update of Tunisia is planning the capacitation of inventory teams in incorporating the IPCC2019 new features; especially for the Energy sector, there are some basic capacity building needs, especially for the new members of the inventory teams, that have not been covered comprehensively and consistently in the past and hence need to be met, in particular:

- Enhancing capacities to estimate uncertainties and prioritize inventory quality improvement actions;
- Enhancing capacities in the analysis of key-source categories.

In addition, it is also important to operationalize the internal review process within the inventory teams. 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 motivated elements of the four GHG source-categories (Energy, Industrial processes, AFOLU and Wastes) to attend training cycles in order to access to UNFCCC-reviewer Status. Not only will this ensure a greater presence of national experts in the UNFCCC review teams, such action will also give new motivations and open new perspectives to the inventory teams. A special consideration to the participation of women in these training cycles will be made.

Output 2.1.3. Capacity of the inventory teams to feed the GHG information system strengthened

With the support of UNDP, an inventory information system was put in place. Training was also given on this information system in 2018. However, it has not really been continuously practiced and operationalized as no GHG inventory operations were launched since then.

Therefore, there will be a need for upgrading the existing teams and involving new skilled people, who can join the inventory groups, in order to get them familiar with the established information system.

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

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

Annex 1 countries are requested to submit annually a formal National Inventory Report, while those of non-Annex 1 are not yet obliged to do it.

However, such a requirement is likely to be generalized to non-Annex 1 countries as part of the transparency process related to the Paris Agreement. 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 COP rules 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 Tunis, 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.

Outcome 2.2 : Strengthened and operationalized capacities to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters

In addition to setting up MRV systems targeting GHG (GHGs inventory and mitigation), Tunisia is also keen to start the process of building a climate risk vulnerability monitoring system.

Establishing a Vulnerability MRV system will be a rather pioneering topic, but it is one of the main challenges that Tunisia is willing to address in order to enhance its capacity to analyze and track Vulnerability issues and to identify adaptation responses.

This outcome will allow, through several activities, to launch the establishment of an MRV 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

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 yet.

The idea, therefore, through this output, is to identify two relevant vulnerable areas/sectors and initiate the development of their MRV 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 MRV system. The support will include the following activities:

- Identification of relevant vulnerability and adaptation monitoring indicators (including gender considerations) for the two selected areas/sectors, and description of modalities for data collection, compilation and update;
- Identification of stakeholders to involve and solicit for the development and the initiation of the MRV system,

- Development of monitoring methodologies and tools, using similar approaches as those dedicated to the mitigation MRV systems.

Output 2.2.2. MRV vulnerability / adaptation information system designed, operational, data-driven and integrated with the national MRV system

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

This system will then be fed with data to make it operational, possibly for the most recent years, and of course for the period of implementation of the CBIT project (2020-2022).

The information system will be designed so that it can be integrated into the ongoing national MRV system.

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

Once outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 completed, effective monitoring of gender-related impact indicators within the two selected vulnerability/adaptation sectors, will be undertaken. The monitoring will include the following activities:

- Data entry of the gender-related impact indicators for the years 2018 to 2022;
- Reporting and analysis of the evolution of the impact parameters, and recommendations on the actions to mitigate them;
- Lessons learned and eventual adjustment of the parameters included in the online application;
- Recommendations for expanding the online application to include gender-related impact indicators covering other vulnerability sectors as to enhance transparency on gender considerations in relation to climate change impacts.

Output 2.2.4. Capacities of stakeholders for the use of the MRV 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. Capacity building activities will necessarily take gender considerations into account.

Outcome 2.3 : Successful initiation and demonstration of the MRV system of Supports (financing, capacity building and technology transfer)

To be comprehensive, an MRV system will need to include a dedicated component for tracking the supports received (financial, capacity building, and technology transfer) targeting climate protection. However, it is the most complicated component because, on one hand, the information is very diffuse, and, on the other hand, difficult to personalize to allow a precise tracking of supports targeting indirectly climate issues.

The lack of an MRV system of supports 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 supports in order to classify consistently the supports 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 supports 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 of supportd, and to operationalize it.

Output 2.3.1 The Institutional framework of MRV of Supports initiated and Methodologies 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 Supports to be operationalized. As such, this will build on existing coordination systems of international cooperation at the level of the Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation.

Another fundamental step will be to define the methodologies and approaches that will be the basis of the creation of the MRV system of Supports, including incorporating new ways of codifying/tagging the supports received from international cooperation, taking into account gender considerations.

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.

Output 2.3.2. The MRV system of Supports initiated and, demonstrated for the preparation of BUR4 (Codification of all expenditures related to CC (national budget + international contributions) and types of expenditure (Finance, capacity building /technology transfer) and integrated in national MRV system

Once designed, the MRV system of supports can be set up, by attaching it to the monitoring systems and applications of international cooperation programs already available online.

Demonstration of the system will be made as part of the preparation of BUR4. Links (e.g. data export) with the rest of the components of the national MRV system will also be specified and tested.

Output 2.3.3. Stakeholders' capacity to feed the MRV system targeting supports enhanced

The quality and reliability of the new integrated MRV system of supports will be largely conditioned by the unique understanding by all actors of the content of the system, its modes of operation, and the precise types of data to be integrated and methods of compiling them.

Several training activities will therefore have to be launched with a view to ensuring coherence, speed and equal understanding of the system by all stakeholders.

Output 2.3.4. Capacity of actors (public, private, civil society) strengthened in the field of access to climate finance

Given that this topic on the supports, particularly the financial supports would really have brought together all the actors along a new network, the opportunity becomes very favorable to motivate the network members to try to access to additional financings dedicated to climate protection in Tunisia. This is important as more than 2/3 of the Tunisian NDC's objectives are conditioned by access to additional funding.

However, if the implementation of the NDC has not yet reached the right pace, it is also due to the insufficient knowledge of Tunisian actors on the practical arrangements for access to climate financing.

The capacity building of the actors intervening in the sector of the cooperation on the modes of access to climate finance is thus really in the course of the project, which combines transparency and concretization of the NDC objectives.

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 Guidance for Evaluation. (Refer to ? Outcome-level Evaluation - A companion guide to the handbook on planning monitoring and evaluating for development results for programme units and evaluators&.) 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 monitor and communicate the progress towards the NDC goals;
- ? Successfully deploying and demonstrating the Monitoring System that assesses the Achievement of CDN's objectives;
- ? Successfully operationalizing a sustainable National GHG inventory system,
- ? Strengthening and operationalizing capacities to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Vulnerability and Adaptation parameters,
- ? Successfully initiating and demonstrating the MRV system of supports.

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

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

Output 3.1.1: Final Evaluation of the project undertaken

The M&E component will consist of a final evaluation of the project, to be undertaken at the end of the project, prior to project closure.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

Yes: Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, and Transparency

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT 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 supports initiated by international cooperation, including NDC partnership. Furthermore, the country has set ambitious GHG objectives in its NDC and is willing to enhance its reporting capacities as to fill the international transparency requirements, and to upgrade its ambitions.

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 fulfill 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 and as such is financed on full agreed cost basis. 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. Cofinancing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however 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 NDC governance, inventory systems and MRV systems.

The GEF-CBIT requested funding will focus 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 requirement and tracking progress towards achievement of its NDC.

The proposed project will lead to important achievements for Tunisia: (i) At the country level, NDC governance 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 definitely established and sustained. Teams will also be substantially motivated in reaching highly professional skills, (iii) MRV systems will extend coverage to highly priority topics such as Vulnerability and various kinds of supports 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 systems covering Vulnerability, GHG and various kinds of supports.

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 NDC's mitigation: namely the 41% reduction in carbon intensity by 2030 as compared to the 2010 intensity.

Establishment of a structured governance for the NDC are thought not only to be coherent with the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement related to transparency but is also a determining factors for the achievement of national NDC objectives, and thus for the Tunisia's contribution to fulfill Paris Agreements engagements.

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

The purpose of having MRV systems 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 28% of the Tunisia's NDC targets are contingent on international support, the project allows through the design and implementation of an MRV system that monitors supports 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) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The proposed project is innovative in several ways. At the country level, the strengthening of the NDC governance will allow, for the first time in Tunisia to establish an accountability framework for NDC, and to define a system based on relevant indicators for tracking NDC achievements. As a first application, such system will be implemented for the years 2016 to 2022.

Capacities of the Inventory team relating to NIRs will also be built, for the first time in a Non-Annex 1 Party. While upgrading skills of the team including on review processes, will represent a new source of motivation for them, this will also allow the country to anticipate the expected higher demanding inventory reporting obligations for Non-annex 1 Parties.

It will also be the first time that Tunisia will have the opportunity to establish an MRV system on Supports received, which will improve its reporting capacities on a topic where Tunisia have been experiencing some difficulties when preparing its first and second BUR.

Through the current PIF proposal, Tunisia will also have the opportunity for the first time to design a national MRV system covering vulnerability assessment for a couple of typically vulnerable sectors and based on new tracking tools and indicators. This will also likely serve as a highly relevant application to other countries.

The project is designed to sustain processes in multiple ways: (i) It will strengthen the NDC governance system, through structuring the institutional framework. This will allow the implementation of a sustainable monitoring system of the NDC achievements. (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.

(iii) It will feed the national MRV system, through the establishment of two major tracking components: MRV of vulnerability and MRV of Supports, 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 BURs 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

governance system, 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 in doing so to strengthening and thus sustaining institutional capacities towards implementation of Tunisian NDC under the Paris Agreement.

The expected outputs listed in this proposal and the activities to be undertaken have a great potential to scale up since they should be carried out by every country in the coming years. While Tunisia committed to update its NDC in 2020 with UNDP support, the CBIT initiative will prepare for better monitoring NDC implementation for the upcoming 5 years comparing to the past 5 years.

The accountability framework for NDC will likely represent an excellent good practice in tracking NDC achievements, and in sharing responsibilities towards NDC objectives, while providing for ownership by all stakeholders.

There is significant potential to scale-up online software applications and toolkits created by the project (application to track NDC achievements, software tracking vulnerability indicators, Information system related to the inventory, application tracking the supports 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.

Therefore, 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.

Not Applicable

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

The proposed project approach and activities were built and took fully advantage of the dialogue with stakeholders during the preparation of the NDC Roadmap. All stakeholders involved in Climate Change related activities, including the implementing partner for the project (UGPO-MALEn), have been discussing institutional and technical needs with regards to transparency activities. The current proposal incorporates the recommendations made in the NDC roadmap, while taking into account and completing the other nationally implemented initiatives or those supported by international

cooperation present in Tunisia. Other sectoral ministries, civil society organizations and research and academia have been consulted in the context of their participation in the preparation of NDC Roadmap.

This CBIT project will build on existing groups, involving them in the various strengthening activities. The key stakeholders and a brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation is provided in the Table below.

An overview of relevant stakeholders with their current responsibilities and proposed project roles is provided in the table below.

Table 1: List of key stakeholders and their roles in the CBIT project

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
Presidency of the Government	Prime Ministry and coordinator of all government activities	Representatives from Prime Minister will be involved in the activities to be undertaken under Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3
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	A Representative from ARP will be involved in the activities to be undertaken under Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2
Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALEn)	MALEn is the UNFCCC Focal Point of Tunisia, as well as the Focal Point for GEF and the Green Climate Fund. In this capacity, he 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.	MALEn will serve as the implementing partner for the project and will be involved directly in all activities to be undertaken in component 1 and 2 of the project
Objective-based Management Unit (UGPO-MALEn)	Under the supervision of MALEn, 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.	Within MALEn, the UGPO will have the direct responsibility in conducting and coordinating all project activities

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
National Energy Conservation Agency (ANME),	Under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry and SMEs, 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 under the coordination of MALEn. 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 LEADS documents.	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 NDC governance system (Outcome 1.1), and will play a central role in the formal monitoring of the NDC progress, and in the tracking system especially with regard to 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 Supports (Outcome 2.3).
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries (MAHRP)	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 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 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 NDC governance system (Outcome 1.1), and will play a central role in the formal monitoring of the NDC progress, and in the tracking system 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 Supports (Outcome 2.3).
National designated authority to the Green Climate Fund	This body whose focal point is placed at the level of the MALEn, its responsibility is to serve as a relay between the GCF and the national project proponents related to climate change 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.

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
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 relevant to various sectors of the economy (eg 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	INM will be involved in several activities of the project, and more specifically the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.2 and 2.3.
National Waste Management Agency (ANGeD) and National Sanitation Office (ONAS)	Placed under the umbrella of MALEn, 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	ANGeD and ONAS will be involved in several activities of the project, and more specifically the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.3.
Tunisian Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development (OTEDD)	Under the tutelage of MALEn, the OTEDD is responsible for monitoring sustainable development activities in the country, and for setting up permanent systems for the collection, production, analysis, management and dissemination of information on the state of the environment and sustainable development.	In line with its mission, the OTEDD will be involved in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. The participation to the project activities will help OTEDD to better monitor SDGs and enhance climate related reporting by getting access to complementary data from the different MRV systems to be initiated.
Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL)	Placed under the umbrella of MALEn, APAL participates in activities related to the impacts of climate change on coastal areas.	APAL would participate in the activities induced by the outcome 2.2.

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD)	Created by Decree No. 2061 of 11 October 1993, the CNDD is responsible for drawing up the country's strategic guidelines for sustainable development, and for anchoring the principles of sustainable development stemming from the Rio Declaration and its three Conventions in national policies	The CNDD would participate in activities related to outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3, which have direct links to its prerogatives. The CNDD members, who usually come from stakeholders that are involved at various levels in climate issues, would directly benefit from various capacity development activities
Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (MDICI)	MDICI is responsible for the country's development and investment policy. In particular, he is in charge of coordinating global, sectoral and regional development strategies and policies and drawing up development plans and economic budgets. MDICI 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.	MDICI 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 Supports (Output 2.3.1), but also in the activities induced by the outputs 2.3.2, 2.3.3, and 2.3.4.
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 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.
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.	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.
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.	The MESRS will participate, through its associated laboratories in the activities induced in particular by the outcomes 2.2 and 2.3.

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
Representatives of civil society	Several associations and NGOs are involved in various national and international activities and initiatives related to climate: participation in national climate consultations, participation in climate negotiations at COPs, implementation of capacity building programs, communication on climate themes. As such, several members of civil society have been involved in the development of the NDC roadmap.	Civil society will mainly participate in activities induced by outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.2 and 2.3.
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 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.</p>	The APTBEF and its members will participate mainly in the activities induced by the outcomes 1.1, 1.2, and 2.3.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

In the last years, Tunisia has introduced several improvements aimed at consolidating the principles of gender equality and equity in its legal and regulatory system and its development programs.

It repealed in April 2011 by decree-law the reservations it had expressed in relation with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which it had ratified in 1985, and notified UN Secretary General such lifting of these reservations in April 2014.

The new Constitution adopted in January 2014 offers more guarantees for the rights of women in particular in the fight against discrimination, equal opportunities and work, and parity in local elections. Furthermore,

The Assembly of People's Representatives adopted on June 15, 2016 the proposal to revise article 49-9 of the law governing elections and referendums, which affirms the principle of parity and alternation between men and women on electoral rolls and respect for parity.

The gender question is relevant for all climate change issues in Tunisia. Gender issues are addressed in many parts of the 3rd National Communication of Tunisia. In the previous inventory work, women's participation in teams was generally greater than 60%.

During the preparation process of the NDC roadmap, women's participation in workshops and discussions has always been significant; oscillating from 40 to 55%.

Gender equality is also relevant for this project. It will make considerable efforts to maintain significant gender representation in project leading structures (committees, institutional frameworks). It will also ensure balanced gender representation in the project activities, the organizational (e.g., outcomes 1.1, 2.3), technical (e.g., outcomes 1.2, 2.1), or capacity-building activities planned in all components of the project.

Furthermore, the project will make use of the recommendations and guidelines of the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP-https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res_0.pdf) and the UNDP/UNEP GSP document Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit12 (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-responsive-national-communications.html>) to ensure an effective gender mainstreaming into its transparency framework.

A special attention will be put in the consideration of gender specific indicators in the NDC monitoring/tracking achievements (outcome 1.2) as well as in the Vulnerability MRV system (outcome 2.2) and in the MRV system of supports (outcome 2.3).

In order to ensure that gender considerations are fully taken into account and taking into consideration results of the study related to the gender mainstreaming into CC policies, planned in the framework of an ongoing project with MALEn on NDC implementation, the project will organize a workshop dedicated to gender issues in the first quarter of the project launch. This workshop will discuss concrete steps to be taken regarding women's participation in the project, as well as in the overall Tunisian transparency framework.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

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.

Private actors will first be targeted by the various networking activities, seminars and consultation workshops (involved under Output 1.1.3). They will also be involved in activities envisioned under Output 2.3.4 that aims at strengthening, among other target groups, capacities of private actors in accessing to climate finance.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Description	Type	Level of risks	Mitigation Measures
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 new government to be set up following to the October 2019 Elections;? Involve a member of the Parliament in the NDC Governance system? Rely on the NDC road map adopted and presented to technical and financial partners to enhance political support to the NDC

<p>Insufficient institutional engagement and deficient institutional coordination</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<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 new government to be set up following to the October 2019 Elections; ? 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 ongoing climate activities (GHG Inventory, NDC Roadmap, 3rd National Communication, etc.) ? Participating institutions will be involved from the beginning in decision-making as regards to activities of the project ? 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 ? Officialize the institutional set-up for NDC governance and MRV systems ? Put a strong emphasis on the institutionalization of the NDC governance framework, ? Mobilize human resources/expertise to support the operationalization of the UGPO activities
<p>Weak ownership and motivation</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>Low</p>	<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 Oucomes 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.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The preparation of this PIF was based on proper consultations with actors involved in other climate change related initiatives, and more particularly in ongoing and foreseen CC EA projects. This allowed to strictly include in this CBIT Proposal only activities that complement the ongoing ones in a way that gives structured responses to country needs.

Furthermore, this project will be implemented under the same CC EA Project Steering Committee (PSC) as to advice on policy decisions and coordinating inter-ministerial support. A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) will run the CBIT project on a day-to-day basis, oversees the implementation, administration, performance assessment, and the reporting. This PMU will be integrated into the existing CC EA Unit that are in charge of implementing climate related UNDP supports. This will enhance synergy and coordination between other UNDP enabling activities? initiatives but also impact of the different coordinated projects implementation. It will also allow for avoiding any duplication of activities. Depending on the timing of approval for the EA for FNC&TBUR, UNDP will set the same management unit whenever is possible to maximize the capacities and enhance implementation coordination between the two EA (CBIT and FNC&TBUR) while ensure resource efficiency.

The climate change UGPO, who is the recipient or channel of all GEF projects and CC-related projects, will act as the executing partner of the CBIT project. This will ensure proper coordination of the project with other GEF initiatives as well as those supported by other donors and will allow for constant check of the activities and maximization of the synergies among initiatives.

Furthermore, the recent finalization of the NDC Roadmap 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, the UNDP executed Tunisia's carbon pricing project (Project supported by Partnership for Market Readiness Programme (The World Bank).) and support to NDC implementation and update supported by many technical and financial partners; such as GIZ.

Thus, CBIT project will coordinate and build appropriately on other ongoing transparency initiatives, such as:

- The GEF supported enabling activities for the preparation of Tunisia's Fourth National Communication and the Third Biennial Report will be conducted under UGPO responsibility,
- NDC support project implemented by UNDP, in the framework of the global NDC support Program, and targeting NDC updated and implementation through energy sector climate objective acceleration.
- The GEF SCCF/UNDP/APAL project aimed at fighting Vulnerabilities and Risks related to Climate Change in Tunisia's Vulnerable Coastal Areas,
- The UGPO/MALEn is also playing a leading role in the NDC Partnership (UNFCC Secretariat-GIZ) and will ensure appropriate coordination with the CBIT project.
- The BMUB International Climate Initiative will support NDC implementation through setting-up the necessary capacities and structures for an efficient management of GHG emissions and emission reductions and consolidating MRV systems. This project is also being managed under UGPO,
- The GCF readiness project "Advancing risk-informed development and land-use planning in Tunisia" aiming at developing the National Adaptation Plan is under finalization and will be executed by UNDP under the responsibility of MALEn. It will properly be coordinated in relation with Outcome 2.2.
- The Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) funded by the World Bank and executed in Tunisia by UNDP focuses on the development of carbon pricing mechanisms and MRV systems in Energy, Electricity and Cement sectors. ANME which has a leading role in this PMR project, will play an important role in the CBIT project, and will ensure adequate coordination among the two projects
- The BMZ is supporting "capacity building and support for the implementation of the national climate change adaptation policy in Tunisia" project, which is implemented by GIZ;
- AFD's "Adapt?Action initiative" is supporting Tunisia in its endeavor for climate adaptation through the agriculture sector.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

The proposed project is consistent with national priorities, which were confirmed in all recent climate change reporting to the UNFCCC:

- Tunisia has integrated the fight against climate change in the new constitution of 2014 which establishes that the State must guarantee the right to a healthy and balanced environment and must provide the necessary means to fight against any form of environmental pollution (article 45). The Tunisian constitution also stated the need for an Authority for sustainable development and the rights of future generations, the creation of which was adopted in July 2019, and which should be consulted when drafting the laws in relation with economic, social and environmental issues as well as with development plans.

- The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) finalized 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) (Ref. "Sustainable Development Goals, 17 goals to transform our world. Tunisia on road to 2030 ". United Nations Tunisia, October 2017.) 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 relying on 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.

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 organisational capacities to monitor vulnerability and prepare adaptation plans, (iv) establishing MRV systems, including those related to monitoring the supports needed and mobilized.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

As stated in the baseline, Tunisia is already applying wide consultation approach with stakeholders (Public, private, civil society, academia, etc.) to elaborate different policy elements related to climate change (TCN, BURS, NDC and NDC Roadmap, Adaptation plans, etc). The project will build on this experience and to enhance transparency, partnership, ownership and responsabilization of all actors. Moreover, outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 related NDC governance aim to improve the communication, knowledge sharing and effective involvement of stakeholders in NDC implementation and monitoring.

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.

Apart from creation of technical working groups to establish the NDC governance system (outcome 1.1 which includes the implementation of a framework of public communication; exchange and transparency, and outcome 1.2), to operationalize the National Inventory System, and to launch MRV systems, this CBIT project will learn a lot from other projects, such as PMR, (Partnership for Market Readiness. The World Bank.) which is building the framework and tools (including MRV systems) to implement carbon pricing mechanisms and which will also benefit from being member of the international PMR platform.

It will also benefit from the knowledge shared through/with NDC Partnership (UNFCCC and GIZ) in which Tunisia is member, and in other initiatives (Plan Solaire Tunisien 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.

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 learned and transparency snapshots, to the GEF-funded CBIT Global Platform (www.cbitplatform.org). The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the 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.

9. 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			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title

Submitted

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Sabria Bnoui	GEF Operational Focal Point, Tunisia	Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment - Tunisia	1/31/2020

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place