



**Preparation of the Fourth National Communication for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Third Biennial Updated Report of the Republic of Tunisia.**

**Part I: Project Information**

**GEF ID**

10590

**Project Type**

EA

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT**

CBIT

**Project Title**

Preparation of the Fourth National Communication for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Third Biennial Updated Report of the Republic of Tunisia.

**Countries**

Tunisia

**Agency(ies)**

UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s):**

Ministry of Environment

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate information, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Sustainable Development Goals, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

<b>Type of Reports</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Expected Implementation Start</b>	<b>Expected Completion Date</b>	<b>Expected Report Submission to Convention</b>
UNFCCC National Communications (NC)	7/2/2020	10/15/2020	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)	7/2/2020	10/15/2020	12/31/2024	3/31/2022

**Duration**

50In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

80,940

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCM-EA	GET	852,000	385,000
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>852,000</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To support Tunisia in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National circumstances and Institutional arrangements., Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and education and public awareness	<p>1.1. Information on national circumstances, relevant to the preparation of the fourth National Communication reviewed and updated and a chapter on National Circumstances prepared.</p> <p>1.2 Technology needs assessed, and recommendations for addressing the needs provided.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Information related to Climate Change governance, population, geographic, climate and economic profiles are collected, analyzed and updated, including gender disaggregated data and gaps identified;</p> <p>1.1.2. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis described.</p> <p>1.1.3 Coordination Mechanism for gender responsive stakeholder's involvement and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and Biennial Update Reports is established.</p> <p>1.2.1 A study on technology needs assessment conducted including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two key sectors identified.</li> <li>- Information on technology transfer and technical support</li> </ul>	70,000	50,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. National inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removal by sinks, including a national inventory report.	2.1 National GHG inventory for 2013, 2014,2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 prepared according to the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, and supplemented as far as practicable by the 2000 good practice guidance.	<p data-bbox="913 331 1238 730">2.1.1 National GHG inventory for 2013-18 (BUR3) and up to 2020 (NC4)elaborated for the key sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture / forestry, other land uses, waste) using Tier3 approach in energy and ind. Processes, Tier2 for liquid waste and Tier1 at least for other sectors ;</p> <p data-bbox="913 762 1238 1010">2.1.2 Specific studies on the GHG inventory national approach (methodology, difficulties, risks and opportunies of improvement) in order to improve the results quality carried out;</p> <p data-bbox="913 1042 1238 1257">2.1.3. Formal agreements among relevant institutions to achieve periodical reporting, thus strengthening the preparation of GHG inventory are established</p> <p data-bbox="913 1289 1238 1538">2.1.4 Capacity building of GHG inventory working group (e.g 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, uncertainty measurement and assessment process, national GHG emissions MRVs etc.).</p>	200,000	50,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3.Mitigation and policy measures and Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification	<p>3.1 The national capacities in terms of gender informed mitigation policies and measures undertaken by the Government to reduce GHG emissions are strengthened.</p> <p>3.2 Establishment of domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification arrangements supported.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Analysis and assessment of mitigation policies/measures implemented and planned to support the NDC implementation are provided including recommendations to their improvement</p> <p>3.1.2 National capacities for GHG mitigation field strengthened</p> <p>3.1.3 A study analyzing the role of gender in mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge is prepared.</p> <p>3.2.1 Strengthening national human and institutional capacities to establishing a domestic MRV system of emissions and mitigation and means of implementation identified in coordination with similar initiatives;</p> <p>3.2.2 A road map for the implementation of a domestic MRV system for emissions developed.</p>	160,000	35,000



Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures	<p>4.1 The vulnerability of key priority economic sectors is assessed, and measures for adaptation to climate change in these areas developed while integrating gender;</p> <p>4.2 National capacities in climate change adaptation field are strengthened.</p>	<p>4.1.1 A study to identify key priority economic sectors, their vulnerability and corresponding adaptation measures developed in in synergy with other initiatives including alignment with the road map for the NDC implementation and NAP road map;</p> <p>4.1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming climate change considerations into key development strategies and budget and sector-based policy frameworks assessed and supported in coordination with other initiatives;</p> <p>4.1.3 Entry points for integrating gender into development planning at national and local level are strengthened and national capacities in gender mainstreaming into national strategies/policies strengthened in coordination with other initiatives.</p> <p>4.2.1 National capacities on climate change risk and vulnerability analysis are strengthened including</p>	244,550	45,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
5. Compilation, editing, publication and submission of the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) and the Fourth National Communication (NC4), Monitoring and Evaluation and Building capacity of national stakeholders on Paris Agreement implementation and coordination including negotiation and participation to international conferences and high-level meetings related to climate change	<p>5.1 BUR3 and NC4 elaborated and submitted to UNFCCC</p> <p>5.2 Capacity building of national stakeholders on coordinating Paris Agreement implementation strengthened</p>	<p>5.1.1 BUR3 elaborated in accordance to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP.17, approved, edited and submitted to UNFCCC by March 2022</p> <p>5.12 NC4 compiled, approved, edited and submitted by December 2023.</p> <p>5.2.1. Technical support for national stakeholders negotiating capacity on climate change is provided.</p> <p>5.2.2 Coordination of the NDC implementation is strengthened</p> <p>5.2.3 National stakeholders' participation in high-level meetings and conferences related to climate change is supported.</p>	100,000	110,000
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>			<b>774,550</b>	<b>290,000</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>				

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

	77,450	95,000
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>77,450</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>852,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>

**C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000
Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
Government	National Agency for Energy Conservation (Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	35,000
Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000
			<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>	<b>385,000</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

The national contribution is planned by the ministry of environment in the framework of co-financing climate change enabling activities projects. The grant will be used for the project implementation.

**D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	852,000	80,940
<b>Total Gef Resources(\$)</b>					<b>852,000</b>	<b>80,940</b>

## Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

### A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Tunisia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in July 1993, and the Kyoto Protocol in June 2002.

The Ministry of Environment (ME) is the national entity that has the responsibility to implement the Convention through the Directorate General, Environment and Quality of Life. Through this Directorate, the Ministry completed the Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC in October 2001. Prepared with the financial support of UNDP/GEF, in accordance with articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC and decision 10/CP.2, the enabling activities allowed Tunisia to obtain an introductory individual- and institutional-level expertise and a knowledge base in various areas related to climate change. The INC document included the first national inventory of GHG emissions for the year 1994, and an overview of all climate change initiatives, undertaken by Tunisia to this period.

While complying with the directives of decision 17/CP.8, the enabling activities to develop the Second National Communication (SNC) were designed to consolidate the previous human and institutional capacities. The aim was to improve the quality of the inventory, and to encourage its institutional anchorage at the sectoral level. However, this did not occur, except for the energy sector that is the only one to have kept its working group active. This working group has regularly updated the data on GHG emissions for the energy sector and the industrial processes sector. Energy and the industrial processes sector emissions data are available for the periods 1980-2009 and 2000-2009, respectively. In contrast, the working groups for the other sectors (Agriculture; Waste; Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry) have not been institutionalized.

Since 2014, date of the submission of the second national communication, two additional projects developing enabling activities for the preparation of the first biennial update report and the Third National Communication (TNC) have been implemented. The process for preparing the TNC, already submitted in June 2019, aimed to strengthen the information base, analytical and institutional capacity of the key national institutions to integrate climate change priorities into country development strategies and relevant sector programs.

In the framework of these two projects several results were achieved including:

- **Elaboration and submission of the first and the Second Biennial Update Reports (BuR)** respectively in December 2014 and December 2016. Despite these achievements as Tunisia was the first country in the region to submit the BUR in 2014 and 2016, this process did not continue with the third BUR supposed to be submitted in 2018. This situation was due to the institutional capacities to ensure sustainability of the national inventory elaboration for all sectors and as the directives for BUR stipulates the use of a national inventory that was prepared no later than 4 years before BUR submission. In addition, TNC was finalized in December 2018 and submitted officially in June 2019. The gap in submitting 3rd BUR is mainly due to the delay in elaborating the national inventory as the last one was prepared for the year 2012, which constitutes a gap in the data collection

for 7 to 8 years. The current project in coordination with other initiatives of technical and financial partners will aim at strengthening governance of the national inventory to improve transparency in linkages with NDC implementation;

- **Elaboration and submission of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC)** in September 2015: The development of the iNDC was the subject of a highly participatory process with key stakeholders from the public institutions, the private sector and civil society. This consultation process has allowed Tunisia to set a national target intensity carbon reduction by 2030 of 41% compared to 2010. For the mitigation effort, the sectors that contribute to the iNDC objective are energy, industrial processes, solid and liquid waste and AFOLU. Regarding adaptation, Tunisia included a dedicated section on adaptation goals for six vulnerable sectors and ecosystems, namely, water resources, coastline, agriculture, ecosystems (pastoral, steppe and forests), health and tourism; 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.
- **Elaboration of the national inventory of GHG emissions for 2011 and 2012;**
- **Development of an awareness and building capacities plans for various stakeholders in the field of climate change;**
- **The Third National Communication was prepared and submitted in June 2019.**
- **A road map for the NDC implementation was prepared after a wide consultation with all stakeholders;**

The ME is the key governmental body responsible for developing climate change policies. The Ministry is also acting as GEF Focal point and the Focal Point for endorsement of GCF projects.

In addition, a climate change unit was set up in the ME to oversee coordinating activities "Paris Agreement" implementation with all sectors. Other Ministries and public institutions that have responsibilities related to climate change are: Ministry of industry and small and medium enterprises that is also in charge of Energy sector; Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Finance; National Agency for Energy Conservation; National Agency for Waste Management; International Centre for Environmental Technologies in Tunisia; National Agency for Environmental Protection; Agency for coastal protection and planning and National Wastewater Management Office. As is discussed in Section C below, all these ministries and institutions were part of the different technical working groups to carry out the national GHG inventory under the TNC and are represented among others in the inter-ministerial mitigation and adaptation committees under the climate change unit at ME.

Several initiatives were conducted in addition to the enabling activities:

- **The Tunisian Solar Plan (TSP)** places great emphasis on domestic energy needs and the valuable role that renewable energy can play in promoting national and regional (sub-national) development. The Plan has set a 30% renewable energy target by 2030; An action plan to accelerate the achievement of this RE target was set up and adopted by the government in March 2018. Since then it is considered the road map for the RE in Tunisia and led to an increase of the RE capacity to be installed by 2025 to 1900 MW (including concession for 500 MW PV and 500 MW Wind power); Within the framework of this project, an information system ENERINFO© was elaborated and set up to be managed by ANME. GHG inventory for the energy sector is under elaboration for the year 2014-2018.

- **An MRV system in the energy sector:** Following to the establishment of the EnerInfo database at the national agency for energy conservation (ANME), opportunity to centralize all data relating to energy (buildings, Tunisian Solar Plan, cement, transport, industry) and strengthen data collection capacity in the energy sector is set up. Currently, 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 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.
- A project entitled **Establishing a Mechanism for Reducing GHG Emissions in the Cement Sector in Tunisia** was implemented by ANME-GIZ with support from the European Commission. The aim is to elaborate a concept of NAMA with the option to generate carbon credits. Four technical areas were considered: the changing of cement composition; energy efficiency; renewable energy production and use of alternative fuels. 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 ongoing carbon pricing project within the partnership for market readiness will consolidate and operationalize this system.
- 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. Specific ongoing support from French development Agency (AFD) is targeting the agriculture sector. More concretely, a project proposal was submitted to the GCF readiness with UNDP as Executing Agency. The Proposal is currently being reviewed by GCF and is likely to start in 2029. 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.
- UNDP is continuing its support to **strengthening coastal resilience and disaster risk reduction**, which is an important contribution to the climate adaptation initiatives; coastal resilience project supported by GEF/Special climate change fund through UNDP and implemented by APAL 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;

The project is also supporting the establishment of an Information and Decision Support System (SIAD) of the Littoral. This system will allow a permanent monitoring and adaptive management of the coastline. It builds a battery of indicators related to the risks of marine submersion, floods, erosion, and coastline retreat, which are generated by sea level rise, seawater temperature rises and intensification of extreme weather events as well as severe weather conditions.

- The **CBIT project** is designed and will be submitted to GEF 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). 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. 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 NC4 & BUR3 will be executed by UNDP and implemented under the responsibility of the climate unit in the ME, exactly as the present NC4 and BUR3 project, this will ensure perfect coordination and synchronization of the activities of the two projects, including through a consolidated log frame and under the same project management unit.

- Tunisia has also announced the **update of its NDC** with a higher ambition and will submit it in 2020 with the national low carbon emission strategy by 2050. UNDP is supporting this process. But before this initiative, Tunisia elaborated its NDC implementation roadmap adopted in June 2019 by all stakeholders. 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 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.

In order to fulfill the obligations arising from Cancun and Durban COP decisions, related to the submission of national communications and biennial update reports, and Katowice climate package and enhanced transparency framework, support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is needed to continue to develop and consolidate the existing technical and institutional capacity and to continue the efforts of integrating climate change into national policies, plans and programmes.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for BUR :

- **Information on greenhouse gases**

- Ensure time-series consistency back to the years 1994 and 2000 by recalculating emissions using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for those years and reporting them (There is time-series inconsistency as the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines were used for 1994 and 2000, while the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for 2010, 2011 and 2012);
- Report information on procedures and arrangements undertaken to archive data and on the role of the institutions involved in developing its GHG inventory;
- Provide information on country-specific methods and sources of AD (Activity Data) and EFs (Emission Factors) in the BUR;
- Indicate methodology used to estimate emissions in each sector, when using the sectoral approach;
- Use notation keys consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines where numerical data are not provided;
- Provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and describe the methodologies used for estimating uncertainty of underlying assumptions.

- **Information on mitigation actions:**

- Provide information, in a tabular format, on all actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
- Mention progress indicators for all the mitigation actions;
- Give details on the coverage of gases for the industrial processes sector;
- Give details on methodologies used for all mitigation actions;
- Add information on underlying assumptions for mitigation actions;
- Report on the objectives of actions for the AFOLU sector;
- Report on CDM (clean development mechanism) projects.

- **Information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received**

- Report on information related to technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received.

**B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES**

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

This project will build on the findings and the results of the previous enabling activities projects but also on synergy and complementarity with other ongoing initiatives. Its long-term objective is to assist the country in deepening the mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectorial development goals and to enable key entities and state level government to respond to international environmental obligations by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partially achieved and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports processes to date.

The immediate objective of the project is to assist the country in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under Dec. 1/CP. 16 par. 60 and Dec 2/CP. 17 par. 41 and its Annex III, while improving its quality in terms of consistency as well as in transparency.

The project is prepared in line with the GEF's climate mitigation strategic objective (Objective 3) under GEF-7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3 (Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies) and in particular its Program 5 which aims to mainstream the integration of climate change considerations into national planning process in support of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs.

The expected outcomes of the project are:

- 1.1. Information on national circumstances, relevant to the preparation of the fourth National Communication reviewed and updated and a chapter on National Circumstances prepared;
- 1.2 Technology needs assessed, and recommendations for addressing the needs provided
- 2.1 National GHG inventory for 2013- 2018 (BUR3) and up to 2020 (NC4) prepared according to the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, and supplemented as far as practicable by the 2000 good practice guidance.
- 3.1 The national capacities in terms of gender informed mitigation policies and measures undertaken by the Government to reduce GHG emissions are strengthened
- 3.2 Establishment of domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification arrangements supported
- 4.1 The vulnerability of key priority economic sectors is assessed, and measures for adaptation to climate change in these areas developed while integrating gender
- 4.2 National capacities in climate change adaptation field are strengthened
- 5.1 BUR3 and NC4 elaborated and submitted to UNFCCC
- 5.2 Capacity building of national stakeholders on coordinating Paris Agreement implementation strengthened

The project outcomes will be achieved through the following outputs:

**Outcome 1.1:**

1.1.1. Information related to Climate Change governance, population, geographic, climate and economic profiles are collected, analyzed and updated, including gender disaggregated data and gaps identified;

1.1.2. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis described.

1.1.3 Coordination Mechanism for gender responsive stakeholder's involvement and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and Biennial Update Reports is established.

### **Outcome 1.2:**

1.2.1 A study on technology needs assessment conducted including:

- A list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two key sectors identified.
- Information on technology transfer and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors for activities related to climate change updated in line with the NDC implementation road map;
- A road map to strengthen integration of climate action into research and development.

1.2.2 Workshops and training sessions organized to strengthen:

- Capacity in public, scientific and technological institutions, educational and civil society institutions in integrating CC in R&D and linkages with public policies.
- Awareness and capacity building for women and youth (especially in rural areas) in order to improve their awareness on climate change impacts and move towards more environmentally friendly practices

### **Outcome 2.1**

2.1.1 National GHG inventory for 2013- 2018 (BUR3) and up to 2020 (NC4) elaborated for the key sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture / forestry, other land uses, waste) using Tier3 approach in energy and ind. Processes, Tier2 for liquid waste and Tier1 at least for other sectors ;

2.1.2 Specific studies on the GHG inventory national approach (methodology, difficulties, risks and opportunities of improvement) in order to improve the results quality carried out;

2.1.3. Formal agreements among relevant institutions to achieve periodical reporting, thus strengthening the preparation of GHG inventory are established.

2.1.4 Capacity building of GHG inventory working group (e.g 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, uncertainty measurement and assessment process, national GHG emissions MRVs etc.)

### **Outcome 3.1**

3.1.1 Analysis and assessment of mitigation policies/measures implemented and planned to support the NDC implementation are provided including recommendations to their improvement

3.1.2 National capacities for GHG mitigation field strengthened

3.1.3 A study analyzing the role of gender in mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge is prepared.

3.2.1 Strengthening national human and institutional capacities to establishing a domestic MRV system of emissions and mitigation and means of implementation identified in coordination with similar initiatives;

3.2.2 A road map for the implementation of a domestic MRV system for emissions developed.

#### **Outcome 4.1**

4.1.1 A study to identify key priority economic sectors, their vulnerability and corresponding adaptation measures developed in in synergy with other initiatives including alignment with the road map for the NDC implementation and NAP road map;

4.1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming climate change considerations into key development strategies and budget and sector-based policy frameworks assessed and supported in coordination with other initiatives;

4.1.3 Entry points for integrating gender into development planning at national and local level are strengthened and national capacities in gender mainstreaming into national strategies/policies strengthened in coordination with other initiatives.

#### **Outcome 4.2**

4.2.1 National capacities on climate change risk and vulnerability analysis are strengthened including capacity enhancement on adaptation analysis and modelling.

#### **Outcome 5.1**

5.1.1 BUR3 elaborated in accordance to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP.17, approved, edited and submitted to UNFCCC by March 2022

5.1.2 NC4 compiled in accordance to revised guidelines. (decision 17/CP.8), approved, edited and submitted to UNFCCC by Dec 2023.

#### **Outcome 5.2**

5.2.1. Technical support for national stakeholders negotiating capacity on climate change is provided.

5.2.2 Coordination of the NDC implementation is strengthened

5.2.3 National stakeholders' participation in high-level meetings and conferences related to climate change is supported

It is also expected that the project outcomes and activities will, as it was the case for the previous enabling activity projects, strengthen individual and organizational capacity in government, civil society and private sector to address climate change issues and to establish important linkages between climate change issues and country development priorities.

#### **Key stakeholders**

The project will rely on the climate change unit at the ME to coordinate the project implementation through its management unit and technical committees for adaptation and mitigation to ensure national ownership of the results. The Inventory work group will also continue to coordinate the national inventory elaboration and the project will rely on the ANME leadership for this group.

Workshops will be held for the consultation process of the BUR3 and NC4 elaboration. In addition, knowledge management documents will be elaborated to document the consultation process mainly related to the private sector and CSO engagement. Specific events will be held mainly in order to raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses
- Individual meetings with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

#### List of key stakeholders and their roles in the NC4/BUR3 project

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<b>Presidency of the Government</b>	Prime Ministry and coordinator of all government activities	Representatives from Prime Minister will be involved to strengthen awareness raising of decision making at the higher level of the Government on climate emergency and gender integration into national policies and development planning.
<b>Assembly of People's Representatives (ARP)</b>	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 to strengthen awareness raising on climate emergency and gender integration into national policies and development planning.

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<b>Ministry of Environment (ME)</b>	ME 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.	ME will serve as the implementing partner for the project and will be involved directly in all activities to be undertaken in all components of the project. ME will coordinate, with directly concerned stakeholders, gender integration into national climate change strategies/policies.
<b>Objective-based Management Unit or climate unit (UGPO-ME)</b>	Under the supervision of ME, 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 ME, the UGPO will have the direct responsibility in conducting and coordinating all project activities. The climate unit within the ME will serve as a platform of coordination at national level as per its prerogative (as per the decree promulgated in March 2018)

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<p><b>National Energy Conservation Agency (ANME),</b></p>	<p>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 ME. It is also at the base of the introduction of MRV systems in the energy, electricity and cement sector, and is involved in the preparation of national reports (national communications, BURs, NDCs) as well as the LEDS documents.</p>	<p>ANME will play a leading role in the development of the technical activities of the project. It will be involved in activities related to technical coordinator of the GHG inventory activities, mitigation policy and capacity building and the MRV system.</p>



Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries (MARHP)</b>	<p>MAHRP manages the agriculture and soil, water, fisheries, and forest sectors. In this capacity, it's responsible for all climate-related activities relevant for these sectors; including GHG mitigation and vulnerability/ adaptation. Since March 2017 it has established within the Minister's Cabinet, a sectoral management and coordination Committee on climate change. This committee is responsible for consolidating and coordinating efforts within the department to better integrate and manage climate change issues <b>and climate change gender sensitive issues</b>, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The MAHRP will play an important role in the development of the project activities, through its climate committee, technical teams and its associated research laboratories. It will be involved in the activities related to the national inventory and MRV regarding Agriculture and Forestry. It will be heavily involved in the adaptation and vulnerability component.</p>
<b>National designated authority to the Green Climate Fund</b>	<p>This body whose focal point is placed at the level of the ME, its responsibility is to serve as a relay between the GCF and the national project proponents related to the climate change in Tunisia.</p>	<p>This body will be involved in several activities of the project, and more particularly in relation to capacity building for climate action coordination strengthening</p>

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<b>National Institute of Meteorology (INM)</b>	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 (e.g. agriculture), contributing to the realization of the imperatives of sustainable development, and the management (data compilation, storage and archiving) and maintenance of meteorological, climate and geophysical databases. The technical teams of this Institute have been involved from the early stages in addressing climate change issues, and more particularly those related to Vulnerability and Adaptation	INM will be involved in several activities of the project related to component 1, 4 and 5.
<b>National Waste Management Agency (ANGeD) and National Sanitation Office (ONAS)</b>	Placed under the umbrella of ME, 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 related to component 1, 2, 3 and 5.
<b>Tunisian Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development (OTEDD)</b>	Under the tutelage of ME, 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 all the project components mainly 1, 4 and 5. 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.
<b>Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL)</b>	Placed under the umbrella of ME, APAL participates in activities related to the impacts of climate change on coastal areas.	APAL would participate in the activities induced by the component 1, 4 and 5.

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<b>Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (MDICI)</b>	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 all components.
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>	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 component 1.
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	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 components 1, 3, 4 and 5.
<b>Academic and Research Sectors</b>	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 MESR will participate, through its associated laboratories in the activities induced in particular by components 2 and 4.

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<b>Representatives of civil society</b>	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 be engaged in activities induced by components 1, 4 and 5.
<b>The Tunisian Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (APTBEF)</b>	<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 components 1, 3 and 4.
<b>Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations-CDC)</b>	The Deposit and Consignment Fund (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations-CDC) is a long-term investor whose mission is to serve the economic and social development	It will be involved in all the process of elaborating the NC4 and BUR, mainly in activities related to component 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Key Stakeholders	Responsibility	Role in the Project
<b>Private sector</b>	Private sector will be engaged through SMEs confederation, Union for employers and all institutions that can represent private sector, like UTICA (union tunisienne pour l'industrie, le commerce et l'artisanat) ou CONECT (confédération des entreprises citoyennes de la Tunisie) ou UTAP (union tunisienne pour les agriculteurs et les pêcheurs), chambers of commerce, etc...	The role of private sector is crucial mainly for the component 1, 3, 4 and 5.

In addition to the mentioned role in the previous table, all governmental institutions will be involved as per the sectoral and cross cutting ministries (public work, housing and land use plan, Transport, Tourism, health education, etc...). key stakeholders will be involved, at different levels, during activities implementation and concertation processes.

### Gender dimensions

Tunisia has made significant efforts in the MENA region to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in education, employment and political representation. The country performs well for several gender-related indicators. Indeed, World Human Development Report 2019 (UNDP) ranks Tunisia among the countries with a high human development index in 2018 with a ranking 63 according to the Gender Inequality Index. In 2014, the Tunisian Constitution approved equal rights and opportunities for men and women in all areas and prohibited discrimination based on sex. The Personal Status Code has been reformed several times to remove discriminatory provisions and the Labor Code establish equal rights in employment and non-discrimination in recruitment practices. However, inequalities between men and women are still omnipresent, in particular the women participation in the economy. Indeed, women still do not have the same rights as men in decision-making, access to credit, exercise of a profession, household management or inheritance.

Despite the clear link between gender and climate, equality between women and men is not mainstreamed across all sustainable development policies and by extension into adaptation programs, mitigation and access and transfer of technologies.

The Third National Communication covered gender dimension by identifying existing studies dealing with this issue which dealt with 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. However, few works analyzing gender questions in relation with climate change were mentioned in the TNC. These indicate that women are more vulnerable to change because of

their greater exposure to socio-politico-economic inequalities. The TNC identified also several barriers to integration of the gender dimension in the field of climate change, and more specifically in the national adaptation policies;

In line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs, project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase. Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied.

In order to effectively combat climate change, it is important to understand how women are marginalized, how their risk factors differ from those of men and how women and men can work together to change social, political and structural norms that contribute to vulnerability.

In this sense, this project plans to conduct awareness raising and capacity building for women (including in rural areas) in order to improve their awareness on climate change impacts and move towards more environmentally friendly practices. Moreover, this project will carry out a study to analyze the role of gender in adaptation and mitigation activities as well as in policy formulation and knowledge. In addition, the management of this project will follow a gender approach by advising women participation in working groups, trainings and workshops.

#### **C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

##### **Institutional framework**

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with the Ministry of Environment (ME) as the Implementing Partner and the coordinating body for the Project. The institutional framework for the implementation of the project will rely on the newly established climate unit in the ME by decree in March 2018. This will further reinforce this institutional structure in charge of coordinating the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the project will be implemented under the NIM modality with the Directorate General for Environment and Quality of Life at the Ministry of Environment as the executing entity.

The project management unit (PMU) will be integrated in the climate unit at the ministry and will support the project implementation. The PMU will be composed of a National Project Director (NPD), a Project Manager (PM) and a Project associate (PA) in addition to a part time communication and M&E support.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established leaning on the representatives from both technical committees under the climate unit at the (It will include the key stakeholders from ministries, national institutions, academia, private sector and civil society). It will be the political platform, providing a high-level support for project's results achievement and promotion. It will provide overall Quality Control and Quality Assurance to NCs and BURs. The PSC will be Chaired by the Ministry of Environment. In addition to the national climate unit and its technical committees (mitigation, adaptation and means of support like MRV), establishing thematic working groups will be discussed with the national climate change focal point, to enhance and accelerate the project implementation and assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BUR: (i) National Greenhouse Inventory and Mitigation Analysis (ii) Vulnerability and Adaptation; (iii) Research and systematic observation; and (iv) Education, training, public awareness and information and networking and Capacity-building. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

Further, the Ministry of Environment will provide support to the project through providing in-kind contribution including space for the PMU in the climate unit.

#### **Narrative description of the planned activities.**

- **National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis, constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and education and public awareness**

National circumstances and institutional arrangements:

Under this project an update of the country characterization in terms of demography, natural resources, climate and education, social and cultural aspects, as well as macroeconomic parameters, employment, income and services is planned. This update will also include information related to climate change governance, geographic and economic profiles and it will be analyzed how the national circumstances described may affect country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation as well as adaptation. Also, the information on the institutional arrangements and the mechanisms for stakeholder's involvement relevant to the preparation of the national communications and the biennial update reports will be provided.

In addition, a coordination mechanism will be established in order to ensure on a continuous basis stakeholder's involvement and participation in the national communications and Biennial Update Reports preparation process.

Constraints and gaps:

With regards to other relevant activities related to the achievement of the objectives of the UNFCCC, the activities to be carried out in this project cover the technology transfer, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness.

The project will conduct a study to assess technological needs and compile a list of the most effective/new technology solutions (mitigation & adaptation) at least for two key sectors technology. This Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) will be done according to the UNEP methodology developed as part of the GEF Strategic and Long-Term Programmes on Technology Transfer. During the TNA development, experiences and lessons learnt from UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network will be utilized. The project will also coordinate with research institutes and other institutions concerned with climate change issues to develop a research program that will, among other things, refine the vulnerability analysis and improve knowledge on climate risk and its impact on selected key sectors.

In terms of capacity building, education and public awareness, the project will strengthen national capacity of public, educational and scientific institutions as well as of civil society representatives operating in Climate Change field. Also, various educational materials will be prepared and disseminated to general public, teachers, elementary and secondary students.

- **GHG National Inventories**

The Initial National Communication carried out an inventory of GHGs for the 1994 baseline year. The Second National Communication (SNC) was submitted in February 2014 with inventories for the year 2000. These inventories have been carried out using the methodology described in the Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and applying the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

The first BUR used the results of the GHG inventory for 2010, which has used the 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories of the IPCC and applying the 2000 IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories and which was prepared with support from GIZ.

The First BuR and TNC projects carried out a national inventory of GHG emissions and sinks respectively for 2011 and 2012. The net emissions results show an increase from 29864 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2011 to 32604 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2012. The 2012 distribution of these emissions confirms the large part of the CO<sub>2</sub> with about 69.1%, followed by CH<sub>4</sub> with 21.9% and N<sub>2</sub>O with 7.9%.

Moreover, and to sustain institutional arrangements made in this field, TNC project carried out a study to develop guidelines defining procedures and a clear mandate of each institution in preparing national GHG inventories.

This project intends to continue previous support efforts and consolidate results achieved in this area. More specifically, it aims to support the country in preparing the national GHG inventories for the years 2013-2018 (BUR3) and up to 2020 (NC4) according to the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, and supplemented as far as practicable by the 2000 good practice guidance covering all GHG mentioned in these references including NF3 and PFCs. The elaboration of this inventory will include the key sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture / forestry, other land uses, waste) using Tier3 approach in energy and industrial processes, Tier2 for liquid waste and Tier1 at least for other



sectors, and thus contribute to the construction of a dataset informing on the annual evolution of GHG emissions. The completion of these inventories will consider the following recommendations made by Technical Team of Experts (TTE) as a part of the review of the First and Second BuRs.

#### **Information on greenhouse gases**

- Ensure time-series consistency back to the years 1994 and 2000 by recalculating emissions using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for those years and reporting them (There is time-series inconsistency as the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines were used for 1994 and 2000, while the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for 2010, 2011 and 2012)
- Report information on procedures and arrangements undertaken to archive data and on the role of the institutions involved in developing its GHG inventory
- Provide information on country-specific methods and sources of AD (Activity Data) and EFs (Emission Factors) in the BUR.
- Indicate methodology used to estimate emissions in each sector, when using the sectoral approach
- Use notation keys consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines where numerical data are not provided
- Provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and describe the methodologies used for estimating uncertainty of underlying assumptions.

In addition, this project aims to reinforce capacity building of GHG inventory working group on specific items and improve the quality of national GHG inventories through studies that will lead to determine national emission factors for certain categories and to move from tier 1 to higher level.

Also, this project plans to strengthen the institutional arrangements by establishing formal agreements among relevant institutions to achieve periodical reporting in relation with GHG inventory preparation process. This arrangement will help to overcome the challenge which hinders the annual GHG inventory and which is related to the absence of sustainable structure in charge of inventory operation with defined working process and working plan. Indeed, the previous inventory was carried out by a task force coordinated by ANME and supported by sectoral working groups. however, this ad hoc structure has not yet been officially formalized by a legislative text.

The main activities to be undertaken for this component are:

1. National GHG inventory for 2013-2018 (BUR3) and up to 2020 (NC4) prepared according to the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible;
2. Specific studies on the GHG inventory national approach (methodology, difficulties, risks and opportunities of improvement) carried out in order to improve the quality of GHG inventory;
3. Institutional arrangement among relevant institutions to achieve periodical reporting, thus strengthening the preparation of GHG inventory are established;
4. Capacity building of GHG inventory working group on specific items ensured (2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines, uncertainty measurement and assessment process, national GHG emissions, MRVs etc.);

#### **• Mitigation actions, and Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification**

Mitigation actions:

For this component, it is expected under this project to provide an analysis of the mitigation policies and measures implemented and planned which support the implementation and achievement of the NDC and an assessment of their environmental and socio-economic impacts. It is also expected to update the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted in September 2015. The activities will include: Analytical work in order to identify/revise the mitigation potential of the country over the 2030-time horizon, considering all relevant aspects – technical, environmental and economic using participatory approach to ensure connection with governmental priorities and to ensure implementation of recommended measures.

In addition, national capacities will be strengthened on specific items in GHG mitigation field such as:

- NDC actions Integration into national and local planning
- Mitigation scenarios and action plans
- Access procedures to the Green Climate Fund and preparation of funding requests to international bodies supporting the low-carbon transition
- Preparation of the project portfolio
- Construction of mitigation scenarios, monitoring indicators
- Modeling and socio-economic scenarios
- International Negotiations on CC;
- Objectives of the NDC and Implementation Challenges

Furthermore, and in order to mobilize additional funds to implement projects supporting national GHG mitigation efforts, national capacity strengthening will concern “Access procedures to the Green Climate Fund and preparation of funding requests to international bodies supporting the low-carbon transition”

It is also expected to prepare a study in order to analyze the role of gender in mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge.

Moreover, and in response to recommendations of the technical team of experts, this project will contribute to improve the transparency of the BUR3 and the NC4 by providing a detailed description of all methodologies and assumptions used in the construction of BAU and mitigation scenarios, the estimation of mitigation potential as well as the assessment of all mitigation policies and actions implemented and planned. This will initiate discussions between all stakeholders, which will strengthen and harmonize all methodologies and assumptions used.

Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification:

The purpose of the transparency framework established in article 13 of the Paris Agreement is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties’ individual nationally determined contributions, and Parties’ adaptation actions.

Tunisia is planning to develop a national MRV system that will rigorously report on GHG emissions, the evolution and impact of mitigation and adaptation measures as well as the support received for the mitigation and adaptation actions. The Work undertaken so far in this area has been largely based on the NAMAs developed in some key sectors (e.g.

Energy, cement, forest, power sector etc.) and there is a need to broaden the consultation to build a comprehensive MRV system that will be based on sectoral MRV systems and cover both all GHG mitigation actions as well as climate change adaptation measures.

Under the project, an assessment will be conducted regarding the different options and possibilities for the domestic MRV according to the guidelines to be developed, considering national circumstances and capabilities, as well as taking into account the different nature of mitigation and adaptation actions. In addition to that, the project will also provide, **through consultation with stakeholders**, a detailed road map to develop the domestic MRV system.

This component will be coordinated closely with the CBIT initiative for which Tunisia is also preparing a PIF considering activities of this proposal.

- **Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures**

Under this component, the project aims to assess vulnerability of some priority economic sectors to be identified together with the national stakeholders and develop measures for adaptation to climate change in these areas. In the TNC, national stakeholders chose to focus on analyzing vulnerability for priority areas like coastal, water, fishery, agriculture. In addition, a specific emphasis has been done on the new climate projection that were elaborated by the national meteorological institute.

When it comes to the vulnerability analysis for the priority areas above mentioned, the TNC did not include any results from economic modeling for example. It was a quite descriptive assessment. This is a gap that can be tackled in the NC4 relying on many ongoing initiatives like Water 2050, long term vision for energy sector by 2050, national strategy for integrated coastal management zones, etc.

In addition, it plans to promote mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies as well as mainstreaming of gender in adaptation and mitigation policies by (i) identifying entry points for integrating climate change measures into development planning, (ii) developing a climate change integration mechanism in the budget and (iii) carrying out a study to analyze the role of gender in adaptation and mitigation activities and policy formulation.

In terms of capacity building, the project plans to strengthen national capacities in various priority items such as integrating gender into development planning, modelling and climate change risk and vulnerability analysis.

- **Compilation, Publication and Submission of the Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report**

When the expected outcomes 1 to 4 and their outputs are completed the Fourth National Communication and the Third Biennial Update Report documents will be compiled according to the guidelines contained in revised guidelines. (decision 17/CP.8) and annex III of decision 2/CP.17 and it will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The Third BUR is expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC by March 2022 and Fourth National Communication by December 2023.

**As mentioned in these guidelines, BUR will provide an update mainly in the following areas: (a) Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis; (b) The national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse**

gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report; (c) Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; (d) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received; (e) Information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of biennial update reports; (f) Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification;

However and in addition to the covered topics by the BUR, NC will include adaptation side and will provide mainly an update concerning the of vulnerability evaluation, climate change impacts and adaptation measures.

For this component, it is expected also under this project to provide technical support for national stakeholders negotiating capacity on climate change (capacity building, supporting national stakeholders during negotiations, ...) and support the national participation in high-level meetings and conferences (fully covered from government budget) related to climate change. This activity will concern most of the stakeholders involved in this project (e.g Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries, Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance, National Energy Conservation Agency, ...). This will allow to follow up negotiations in order to improve the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Tunisia, including transparency via existing MRV framework (NC, BUR, ICA) and to form part of the experience to drawn upon for continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the Enhanced Transparency Framework

#### **D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT**

This project was designed after reviewing the other on-going and prepared projects dealing with climate change to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels, mainly UNDP NDC support programme and CBIT initiative. The review concerned also the recommendations and the lessons learned from the past processes of NC in particular TNC. In addition, planning and continuous coordination between UNDP and ME, the national partner for these projects, will guarantee high synergy and will avoid duplication of initiatives and maximize cost-effectiveness.

#### **E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN**

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

**Inception Workshop and Report:** A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;

- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

**Annual progress:**

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

**End of Project:**

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The Project Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

by the project manager/ by the project coordinator (depending on the established project structure) by the project coordinator (depending on the established project structure)  
UNDP and GEF policies on communication and visibility will be fully applied and respected.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:**

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	10,000	Within 60 days of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</b>	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	4,000	Annually prior to Annual reporting
<b>Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)</b>	UNDP Country Office PM/Coordinator/ CTA	4,000	On-going.
<b>Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan</b>	<i>Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer</i>	8,000	On-going.
<b>Monitoring of gender action plan</b>	Project Gender Officer	8,000	On-going.
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
<b>Oversight/troubleshooting missions</b>	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>Project Terminal Report (End of project report)</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	None	3 months before operational closure
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		34,000	

**F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)**

N/A

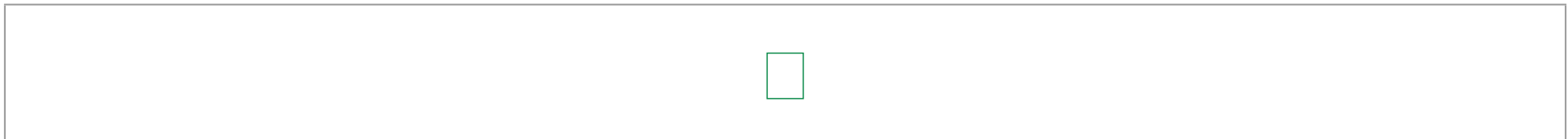
**Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)**

**A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):**

<b>Focal Point Name</b>	<b>Focal Point Title</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Signed Date</b>
Sabria Bnoui	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	10/1/2019

**B. Convention Participation**

<b>Convention</b>	<b>Date of Ratification/Accession</b>	<b>National Focal Point</b>
UNCBD	12/29/1993	MR. MOHAMED ALI BEN T'MESSEK
UNFCCC	7/15/1993	MR. MOHAMED ZMERLI
UNCCD	9/11/1995	MR. HAMDA ALAOUI
Stockholm Convention	5/23/2001	MR. YOUSSEF ZIDI
Minimata Convention	10/10/2013	N/A





# Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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