



Mid-term Evaluation (MTE)  
Final Report

Project: “NDC programme "ACCELERATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE TUNISIA NDC 2021-2025" ”

<b>Project Title:</b>	NDC Programme “Acceleration of the implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025”
<b>Country:</b>	Tunisia
<b>Region:</b>	Africa
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>Executing Agencies:</b>	-Ministry of Environment -National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME)
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<b>Evaluation Team</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	Kevin Enongene
<b>Role:</b>	International Consultant
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:kenongene@fokabs.com">kenongene@fokabs.com</a>

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## **DOCUMENT REVIEW**

This Mid-term Evaluation, version 2.0, dated 29 December 2023, for the NDC programme “Acceleration of the Implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025” has been reviewed by the following individuals.

Reviewed By:

Name:

Office:

Name:

Office:

### **Contact Information:**

If you wish to discuss this document, please contact:

**Name:** Kevin Enongene

**Role:** International Consultant, Evaluator

**Location:** Ottawa, Canada

**Email:** [kenongene@fokabs.com](mailto:kenongene@fokabs.com)

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## **DISCLAIMER**

The MTE views expressed in this document were reviewed by UNDP and Implementing Partners. The UNDP Tunisia Country Office, UNDP NCE Regional Technical Advisor and the Project Management Unit (PMU) provided comment on the draft report prior to its finalization. The views held within this report are those of the evaluator.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AGM	Accountability and Grievance Mechanism
ANGED	National Agency For Waste Management
ANME	National Agency For Energy Conservation
ANME	National Agency For Energy Management
BMWK	German Federal Ministry For Economic Affairs And Climate Action
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative For Transparency
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GAP – CC	Gender-Climate Change Action Plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	German Agency For International Cooperation
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MALEn	Ministry Of Local Affairs And Environment
MoE	Ministry Of Environment
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NCCS	National Climate Change Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OECD	Organization For Economic Cooperation And Development
ONAS	National Sanitation Board
ProDoc	Project Document
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	Social And Environmental Screening
ToC	Theory Of Change
UGPO-CC	National Coordination Unit On Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change
UNSDf	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework



## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project Summary Table

Title	Supporting the acceleration of the NDC ambition (Accélération de la mise en œuvre de la NDC de Tunisie 2021-2025)
Program number	PPFLIO-00080
Duration	From January 2021 to Decemeber 2025
Implementing Agency	UNDP Tunisia
Implementing partner	Ministry of Envirnmnt and National Agency for Energy Conservation (ministère de l'Environnement et l'Agence nationale pour la maitrise de l'énergie)
LPAC meeting date	17 May 2021
Total Budget	2 201 293,12 US\$
Resources mobilized :	
• <b>Tunisian Government</b>	200 876 US\$
• <b>BMZ</b>	902 817,36 US\$
• <b>BMUB</b>	1 080 000 US\$
• <b>PNUD</b>	17 600 US\$
Sustainable development Goals for this program	<b>SDG : 5-7-11-13-14-15</b>
Link to Strategic Plan	<b>Outcome 2</b> : Accelerating Structural Transformations For Sustainable Development <b>Outcome 3</b> : Building Resilience To Crisis And Shocks
Contributing Outcome to CPD 2020-2025 :	Outcome 3: In 2025, all committed actors will ensure an equitable, transparent, and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems, and territories by improving their resilience/adaptation as well as that of populations, notably the most vulnerable in the face of climate risks Output 3.1. Public, private, and civil society actors have the necessary tools and capacities for sustainable, equitable, and participative governance of natural resources, ecosystems, and environment services. Output 3.2. Concerned actors are equipped to develop and implement a territorial approach that favours integrated management of ecosystems and natural resources, taking into account the effects of climate change. Output 3.3 Concerned actors have elaborated integrated public policies that are both sensitive and resilient to climate change and to shocks, including COVID-19, and contribute to green growth.
Gender Marker	GEN 2

### Project Description

The "Acceleration of the Implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025" program is designed to enhance Tunisia's climate governance, transparency, and stakeholder capacities. It supports the

country's ambition for resilient, carbon-neutral socio-economic development by implementing its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) objectives. The program addresses key sectors like energy, water resources, waste, agriculture, and health, aiming for a 41% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The approach involves government leadership, coordination, and capacity building, with expected outcomes like updated NDCs considering social dimensions, strengthened technical capacities, improved transparency frameworks, mobilized investments, and integrated new technologies.

### **Purpose, objective and scope of the evaluation**

The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) had as purpose and objective to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the program “Accelerating the Implementation of Tunisia’s NDC 2021 – 2025”. The primary audience of the evaluation includes participating government institutions and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In terms of scope, the evaluation focused on the results that have been achieved by the programme from its inception to the time when the evaluation was being conducted. The evaluation was conducted based on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Criteria for evaluation: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability, as defined in UNDP’s evaluation guidelines.

### **Evaluation approach and methods**

The evaluation employed a participatory approach comprising of three phases: inception; implementation; and reporting. The evaluation entailed the use of both primary and secondary data. While secondary data was sourced through literature review of relevant project documents and deliverables, primary data was generated through semi-structured interviews conducted with project stakeholders. A list of the project stakeholders was provided by the UNDP team and the evaluator reached out to the stakeholders via email requesting availability for interviews. Only stakeholders who confirmed their availability were interviewed either virtually or in-person – for interviewees who were present at the 28<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) in the United Arab Emirates.

### **Summary of findings, conclusions and lessons learned**

#### **Project Relevance/design/formulation**

The "NDC Programme: Acceleration of the Implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025" is designed to support Tunisia's government in enhancing climate governance and mobilizing climate finance for sustainable development. It aligns with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), incorporating environmental, socio-economic, and institutional factors. The program addresses key environmental challenges like increased aridity and dependency on fossil fuels, aiming to reduce carbon intensity by 45% by 2030 compared to the 2010 level. Its innovative approach includes a portfolio of projects, ensuring coherence with various technical and financial partners, and creating comprehensive sectoral action plans for climate mitigation and adaptation. The program emphasizes participatory stakeholder involvement, including civil society organizations, for effective implementation.

## **Project Implementation**

### ***Adaptive Management***

In response to the unforeseen challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation strategy of the project in Tunisia had to be significantly adapted. The pandemic led to governmental restrictions on in-person gatherings, directly impacting several planned activities. As a result, a flexible approach was adopted for project management. Meetings and workshops that were initially scheduled to be held face-to-face were swiftly transitioned to virtual platforms. For example, the 2020 national forum on energy transition had to be postponed to 2021 due to these restrictions.

The project workplan underwent revisions to align with the new circumstances, ensuring that the objectives could still be met within the altered framework. Furthermore, the scope of certain activities was recalibrated to enhance the effectiveness of the program under these constrained conditions. This included merging and modifying some sub-activities, such as strengthening institutional coordination mechanisms and developing strategies for financing in specific sectors, to maintain the momentum of the project. There were also instances where certain activities had to be deferred, like the training program for parliamentarians and councillors on climate change, which was planned but had to be put on hold due to external factors like legislative elections. These changes were made with consensus among stakeholders, keeping in mind the need for flexibility and continued commitment to the project's goals.

### ***Monitoring and evaluation***

During the project's preparation phase, a detailed and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan was developed. This plan outlined the monitoring methods and associated costs, in line with the UNDP Evaluation Policy. The plan was executed through a series of coordination, monitoring, and planning meetings led by the MALEn. These meetings focused on evaluating progress, identifying challenges and risks, and ensuring the project's objectives were on track.

The M&E plan's objective was not just to monitor but also to facilitate learning and knowledge sharing. This approach aimed to support the scaling up and replication of the project's results, ensuring widespread dissemination of the knowledge acquired.

## **Project results**

### ***Relevance***

The NDC programme in Tunisia is recognized as highly pertinent to the nation's developmental goals, echoing the sentiments of all interviewees. Tunisia's commitment to its development plan for 2023-2025, including the ambitious goal of reducing carbon intensity by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, mirrors the objectives of the NDC programme. This programme aligns with multiple facets of Tunisia's development priorities: reducing emissions as a part of climate change mitigation, enhancing competitiveness and diversification for environmental sustainability, and bolstering national institutions in line with the strategic plan for 2022–2025.

The UNDP's expertise in NDC implementation significantly contributed to the programme's effectiveness in Tunisia. Leveraging its experience from similar projects globally, the UNDP facilitated the programme with its strong connections with the Tunisian Ministry of Environment, benefiting from a well-established working relationship. This collaboration enabled the engagement of skilled national and international consultants to support the programme, ensuring high-quality deliverables.

Tunisia, a participant in global climate change frameworks like the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030, embraced the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. This involves tracking and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions, progress in NDC implementation, and climate adaptation efforts. The NDC programme contributes to Tunisia's commitment to these international obligations, focusing on a carbon-neutral socio-economic trajectory. It aims at policy strengthening for a resilient and sustainable development model, in tune with energy, food, water, and human security. The programme's alignment with Agenda 2030 and SDGs, particularly in advancing carbon-neutral development, demonstrates its contribution to Tunisia's broader national and international goals.

Furthermore, the NDC programme has played a pivotal role in aligning with UNDP's strategic priorities and relevant SDGs, particularly in climate action, clean energy, and sustainable cities. Its focus on inclusive economic growth also supports poverty reduction and economic growth goals. The programme's comprehensive approach, involving diverse stakeholders such as government bodies, private sector, and civil society, highlights its commitment to participatory and inclusive development. This approach ensures alignment with national priorities and responsive program design, though evidence suggests a need for greater involvement of marginalized groups in the implementation process.

### *Effectiveness*

The programme recorded varying progress towards its results. As part of **result 1 (The Tunisian NDC is updated on the basis of an ambitious objective and its implementation takes into account the social dimension – gender and energy insecurity, etc.)**, the NDC programme supported the revision of Tunisia's NDC which was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2021. The revision process of the NDC was accompanied by an updating of the NDC mitigation targets and the elaboration of a gender and climate change action plan and guidelines for gender mainstreaming in adaptation projects. For **result 2 (The technical capacities of actors and sectors are strengthened to ensure the operationalization of the NDC roadmap, taking into account gender and vulnerabilities)**, the programme elaborated a training programme, materials and training kits for councillors and member of parliaments on the integration of climate change and gender into development planning. However, the progression of the training of the councillors and members of parliament faced challenges. The freezing of activities within the Assembly of the Representatives of the People (ARP) and the announcement of upcoming legislative elections at the end of 2022 led to a re-evaluation and eventual halting of the training program. Consultations with stakeholders on November 19, 2022, resulted in the decision to limit the mission to the deliverables that had already been received and validated. Despite this setback, there remains potential for the UNDP country office to relaunch the activities based on these validated deliverables. This adaptive approach demonstrates a commitment to continuing the capacity-building efforts amidst political and administrative challenges. Concerning **result 3 (The transparency framework for updating and implementing the CDN is strengthened)**, the programme respected several principles in the updating of the mitigation objectives of the NDC, ensuring transparency in the process. Pertaining to **result 4 (Public and private investments are mobilized in the relevant sectors, and access to climate finance is improved through the creation of an enabling environment)**, the NDC programme supported the elaboration of sectoral NDC investment plans, a crucial step towards the implementation of the NDC. The NDC programme equally supported the integration of climate risks into the portfolio of national financial institutions. Lastly, pertaining to **result 5 (New technologies are integrated**

**into climate action planning work for greater efficiency, know-how transfer and sustainability**), the modelling of the mitigation scenarios as part of the process of updating the NDC took into consideration the integration of technologies across the mitigation sectors – waste, energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and industrial processes.

### *Efficiency*

The program's time frame sparked diverse opinions among stakeholders regarding its adequacy for achieving desired outcomes and fostering long-term engagement. While a majority believed the five-year span was ample for realizing goals and ensuring stakeholder involvement, some expressed concerns over its insufficiency, particularly in light of ongoing and upcoming tasks like the elaboration of new documents and the need for periodic revisions. These tasks, like the preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), often extend beyond the program's lifespan, highlighting a potential mismatch between the program's duration and the evolving requirements of climate action.

Despite these concerns, the program's methodical approach and the participatory strategies employed were highly effective. The involvement of diverse stakeholders, including government ministries, the private sector, and civil society, in various program activities, notably in the development of the National Determined Contributions (NDC), was a testament to this effectiveness. This collaborative framework not only ensured the relevance of the actions proposed but also played a crucial role in embedding country ownership and stakeholder buy-in.

The program's resource mobilization efforts, however, were met with mixed reviews. While it successfully supported projects like Tunisia's "Strengthening NDC Transparency Framework," funded by the Global Environmental Facility, overall resource mobilization, particularly for the implementation of action plans, was found wanting. This shortfall raised questions about the adequacy of financial resources in scaling up the program for future phases, especially between 2023 and 2025.

Looking forward, the program identified several potential areas for partnerships in climate action. These include engaging the financial sector for climate-related investments, decarbonizing the energy sector, implementing NDC targets through collaborations with the private sector and international bodies, promoting innovative climate solutions, and enhancing community engagement and public awareness. These areas represent strategic opportunities for strengthening the program's impact and ensuring the achievement of its long-term objectives in the realm of climate action.

### *Sustainability*

The sustainability prospects of the programme are substantial and varied. Notably, the capacity-building component of the programme has imparted enduring skills to participants. This is evident in the training provided to NGO partners under the SCCF and GEF small grants, focusing on integrating gender considerations into climate adaptation projects. Such training equips participants with valuable expertise applicable in various climate change endeavors beyond the programme's tenure.

Furthermore, the programme has established robust frameworks for continued climate action, such as the National Determined Contribution (NDC) action and investment plans. These strategic plans are designed to guide the ongoing implementation of the NDCs, thereby ensuring the sustainability of climate initiatives.

Additionally, the programme's strategic integration of climate risk into the financial sector's portfolio presents a lasting impact. This approach, aimed at risk management and resilience building, is expected to remain relevant and beneficial post-programme. Similarly, the Climate Change Gender Action Plan, specifically tailored for Tunisia and developed under the programme, holds continued relevance. This plan addresses the intersection of gender and climate change, a crucial aspect for sustainable development, ensuring its utility and applicability well into the future.

There exist financial risk to the sustainability of the programme related to the uncertainty in funding necessary for the implementation of action plans and roadmaps developed for NDC. The sustainability depends on securing adequate financial resources.

### ***Innovation of the programme***

The NDC program in Tunisia stands out for its innovative design and execution. It adopts a portfolio approach, encompassing three distinct projects that work both independently and synergistically towards the unified goal of accelerated NDC implementation. This method allows each sub-project to target specific outcomes while contributing to the overall objective.

A key element of innovation is the program's alignment with the efforts of various technical and financial partners. This coherence was achieved through the involvement of executing agencies like the MoE and ANME in the activity selection process, ensuring the program's relevance to Tunisia's needs and its integration with existing climate initiatives. Partnerships with organizations such as the World Bank and GIZ were leveraged for strategic alignment, exemplified by the integration of GIZ's Green Hydrogen strategy into the program's energy modeling.

Another innovative aspect is the development of comprehensive NDC action plans. The program went beyond formulating a national action plan to create detailed plans for each NDC-relevant sector. These sectoral plans, crafted through a participatory process involving a range of stakeholders, address both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, the program's support in integrating climate risks into the financial portfolios of Tunisian financial institutions marks a significant thematic innovation.

### ***Cross-cutting issues***

#### ***Gender:***

While the project initially lacked a specific gender action plan, gender considerations were effectively integrated into its implementation. The project was designed with awareness of gender issues and executed with a sensitivity to gender differences. Key initiatives included the development of a national gender-climate change action plan, emphasizing five areas: capacity building, balanced gender participation, coherence, gender equality promotion, and monitoring. This plan aimed to enhance gender equality in climate change efforts within Tunisia, identifying gaps such as the underrepresentation of women in coastal zone activities and disaster risk reduction.

Activities under the project focused on strengthening national capacity to integrate gender in climate change policies. A training program for sector planners was developed to include gender issues in development plans. The project's results framework featured gender-sensitive output indicators and targets, although progress reports often lacked gender-disaggregated data.

Efforts towards gender equality and women's empowerment were noted, with increased female participation in key meetings and negotiations. Women and young women benefited from training

in areas like beekeeping and moringa cultivation. Additionally, gender mainstreaming guides were developed for coastal and agricultural sectors, aiding civil society organizations in these regions.

### Human rights

The human rights-based approach (HRBA) is important in supporting the participation of relevant project stakeholders and transparency in decision-making. The HRBA requires that human rights standards guide the entire programming, planning and implementation phases of a project. Project respondents expressed views that the project lacked specific initiatives for enhancing human rights but did incorporate human rights. The respondents' views could be explained by the little or no risk posed by the project on the infringement of human rights since it was focused on capacity building and the preparation of strategic documents and action plans and not on the implementation of the implementation of field-based activities. However, an aspect of human rights consideration in the project relates to the development of the sectoral NDC action plan which employed a participatory approach, allowing various stakeholders to contribute their perspectives.

### Vulnerability

Regarding the principle of 'Leave No One Behind' (LNOB), the evaluation found limited evidence of including marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, in the program's design and implementation. Although diverse stakeholders, including civil society organizations, participated in creating sectoral action plans, marginalized and vulnerable groups were less involved. The program mainly focused on capacity building and developing plans and strategies to support the implementation of the NDC. It was less concentrated on direct actions to reduce emissions or improve community resilience, making it difficult to determine the extent of LNOB integration.

### ***Social and environmental safeguards***

The evaluation revealed that a UNDP Social and Environmental Screening (SESP) was not conducted for the program. Normally, an SESP assesses potential social and environmental risks and identifies safeguard standards likely to be triggered, along with management plans to mitigate the identified risks. However, during the program's execution, no reports on social and environmental safeguards were found. Additionally, the program lacked an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM), a crucial tool for addressing stakeholders' project-related grievances.

### **Lessons Learnt**

The following lessons can be drawn from the delivery of the NDC programme:

- 1. The inclusive and participatory approach employed by the programme was important for securing the participation of diverse stakeholders.** The elaboration of sectoral NDC action plans and roadmap for the implementation of the Tunisian NDC were done using a participatory approach which enabled diverse stakeholders in the country to participate and provide their inputs accordingly.
- 2. The involvement of the relevant government institutions in the identification of project or programme activities during the design phase is fundamental for ensuring coherence.** In the design of the NDC programme, the MoE and ANME were involved in the identification of the programme activities and both institutions are involved in the execution or implementation of other climate change related projects or initiatives supported by other technical and financial partners.

Hence, in identifying the activities of the NDC programme, the institutions ensured that this aligned with the needs of the country and other ongoing climate change support provided by other partners.

**3. The possession of the required competence for specific technical aspects of a project is a prerequisite for obtaining quality results within the framework of a project or programme.**

The NDC programme procured the services of specialized firms for modeling of GHG mitigation scenarios, GHG inventory and transparency issues, culminating in quality deliverables.

4. The mobilization of human and material resources on the part of the national partner during the design phase of a project or programme ensures that activities are carried out smoothly, on schedule and in harmony with projects dealing with complex issues such as climate change.

**5. The identification of clear needs facilitates the attainment of objectives.** Within the framework of the NDC programme, the consultant contracted by UNDP took charge for elaborating detailed terms of references for different tasks which clearly captured the needed outcomes. This facilitated the realization of the tasks and the associated expected results.

**Conclusions**

The program “Accelerating the Implementation of Tunisia’s NDC 2021 – 2025”. NDC programme has been implemented in Tunisia with positive results. The project was firmly anchored on national climate change priorities with innovations such as mobilising a broad range of stakeholders, elaboration of building capacity programmes for high-level government officials and elaboration of sectoral action plans and investment plans for NDC implementation. From the perspective of the project developers and beneficiaries, the multi-stakeholders play their respective roles and provide meaningful contributions to the NDC revision process and for the elaboration of strategies to support the implementation of the NDC. The project supported national stakeholders in the integration of climate change priorities into the development planning. The programme used several communication materials to publicize and communicate the NDC and climate change plans of Tunisia to the international community. However, Political challenges during programme implementation caused some activities to be halted. For instance, following the development of the training programme for councillors and parliamentarians on climate change, the training was halted due to the freezing of the APR activities and the plans to organize the legislative elections.

**Recommendations**

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>Priority focus areas and innovative climate actions for remaining duration of the programme</b>		
1	The programme interacted with the private sector and financial institutions through the elaboration of guidelines for the integration of climate risks into the portfolio of	The programme should further strengthen its engagement with the private sector and national financial institutions. Some potential areas for consideration by the programme include:



NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>financial institutions and trainings delivered to private sector actors on carbon auditing. However, more engagement is required with financial institutions and the private sector in order to enhance the sectors' involvement in climate actions and NDC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with financial institutions to develop innovative financial products and services (such as green line of credits, green bonds, green subventions, climate insurance, etc.) for climate change projects. Such products and services should be competitive to prevailing market conditions in order to augment the appetite of private sector actors to access financing for the implementation of climate actions or projects consistent with the objectives of the nation's NDC;</li> <li>• Capacitate financial institutions and private sector actors on existing climate finance mechanisms and eligibility requirements for accessing these. This could include among others, building the capacity of the sectors' stakeholders on the possibility and requirements for pursuing GCF and/or GEF accreditation through the direct access modality. UNDP and the MoE could then identify potential candidates for GCF accreditation and accompany them in the process through a GCF-readiness project; and</li> <li>• Engage with the private sector and financial institutions to identify the root causes or obstacles impeding their involvement in climate finance and climate actions, and the adoption of measures to address the identified challenges.</li> <li>• Engage with the private sector and financial institutions to identify the root causes or obstacles impeding their involvement in climate finance and climate actions, and the adoption of measures to address the identified challenges.</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects</p>
2	<p>The programme has elaborated roadmaps and action plans but these needs to be translated into actions for the objectives of the NDC to be achieved.</p>	<p>It is important for the programme to support the mobilization of financial resources including through the elaboration of bankable projects (project ideas, concept notes or funding proposals) for each sector, targeting specific donor funding. Such bankable projects could be taken up for financing by a donor, the Government of Tunisia or a private sector entity, there by translating the</p>

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p>elaborated plans and roadmaps to actions. In the elaboration of bankable projects, cross-cutting (adaptation and mitigation) projects should be prioritized to the extent possible since the programme’s focus this far has been more on mitigation than on adaptation.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects</p>
<p><b>Approaches/activities to ensure the inclusion of everyone and have a positive gender impact</b></p>		
3	<p>The programme elaborated a roadmap for addressing energy poverty, an aspect which requires inclusivity.</p>	<p>In the continuation of the work on energy poverty as well as the energy transition in the country, it is important for the programme to ensure that social aspects are integrated in order to ensure that the views or characteristics of women and marginalized groups are well integrated. This will promote inclusivity, a just energy transition, and the leave no one behind principle.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects</p>
4	<p>The programme has had limited involvement of women’s groups, community members and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>To the extent possible, the programme should support community mobilization which could be achieved through partnering with CSOs. This will aid in sensitizing communities on the NDC, its objectives and measures to be implemented for the objectives to be attained. Equally, the programme should consider involving and engaging local/municipal stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects</p>
<p><b>Others - Environmental and social safeguards</b></p>		

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
5	<p>The evaluation did not identify the existence of an accountability and grievance redress mechanism for the programme. Equally, an environmental and social risk screening (SESP) conducted during the programme design phase was not identified</p>	<p>It is important for an accountability and grievance redress mechanism be designed for subsequent projects early enough, preferably at the inception phase of the project. The AGM should be widely publicized during the inception workshop and at each project event so that project stakeholders know exactly the procedures and channels to follow in submitting complaints that may arise during the delivery of the project or programme. Equally, it is important for an SESP to be conducted for a project or programme during its design phase so that risks and applicable environmental and social safeguards standards likely to be triggered are identified and associated management plans developed.</p> <p>The project could consider establishing an AGM building on UNDP guidelines for project-level AGM. Once established, the mechanism should be publicized at project events so that stakeholders become aware of its existence. In this way, stakeholders could use the mechanism for reporting any project-related concerns they may have.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> Within nine (09) months following completion of the MTE; Subsequent projects</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>		
6	<p>The project has commitments which could span beyond its life. For instance, the operationalization of the action plans and road maps may go beyond the life of the project.</p>	<p>It is beneficial for the project to elaborate an exit strategy. This would support the translation of the road maps and action plans prepared by the project into reality even after the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> six months prior to the end of the project</p>

## II. INTRODUCTION

### A. Purpose and objective of the Mid-term Evaluation

The objective of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) is to enable the UNDP and the participating government counterparts to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the program “Accelerating the Implementation of Tunisia’s NDC 2021 – 2025”. The MTE gathered evidence on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability of the current programming and assess achievements of the programme against its objectives. It also took into account other cross-cutting criteria including gender, vulnerability and human rights for assessing the programme’s implementation and results this far. The TE report assessed the achievement of project results against what was expected to be achieved at this stage and drew lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming. The MTE process followed a collaborative and participatory approach ensuring close engagement with national stakeholders emanating from diverse institutions.

The expected results of the mid-term evaluation are as follows:

- Evaluate the program's intervention strategy to address climate change priorities, including the program's relevance and added value;
- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the program in addressing climate change priorities in Tunisia. This includes operational procedures, implementation modalities and intervention structure, monitoring and evaluation procedures, resource mobilization and utilization;
- Determine the extent to which the program has mainstreamed gender and strengthened the application of human rights-based approaches in its interventions.
- Identify the extent to which actions have been based on analysis of potential negative impacts on vulnerabilities.
- Provide strategic and operational recommendations to strengthen the program's offer in support of climate action, while considering UNDP's comparative advantage in this field, its agility in adapting to the evolving context of the Paris Agreement and the country's internal context.
- Evaluate the contribution of the completion of current program results to the objectives of the UNDP country program (2021-2025) and Tunisia's Development Plan.

### B. Scope and Methodology

#### 1. Scope of the MTR

The mid-term evaluation covered the results that have been achieved by the programme from its inception to date. It used the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability, as defined in UNDP’s evaluation guidelines. The final MTE report is written in compliance with UNEG’s quality checklist for evaluation reports. An evaluation matrix with indicative evaluation questions has been elaborated, taking into account the proposed evaluation criteria.

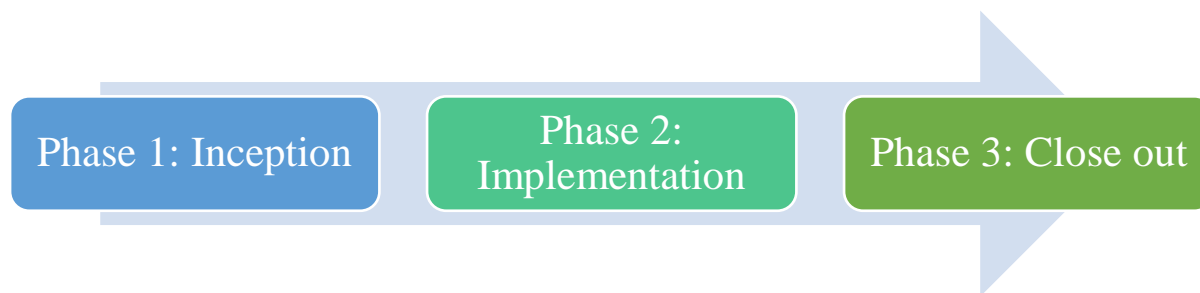
The primary users of the evaluation are UNDP and government institutions involved in the implementation of the project. The implementing entities will use the findings of the evaluation to

devise measures and strategies for enhancing the implementation of the second half of the project. Since this was a national project, the evaluation involved consultations with national stakeholders based in Tunis. The evaluation covered the period and all the activities implemented from the start of the project (2021) to the time when the mid-term evaluation was commissioned and conducted (October to December 2023).

## Methodology

The method used by the evaluator to deliver on the goals of this evaluation is the evaluation parameters (criteria) and questions. The evaluator employed the standard Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria (impact, sustainability, relevance, coherence, efficiency, and effectiveness, cross-cutting issues of gender, vulnerability and human rights; draw out complementarities / synergies of the programme with other relevant project/programmes, as well as lessons learned and best practices to inform the continuation of the programme.

Three broad phases were followed for the realization of the evaluation: Inception phase, Implementation phase and Close-out phase as presented in Figure 1. The final evaluation report was submitted at the end of the close out phase. The overall exercise was highly inclusive and participatory ensuring the participation of key stakeholders.



**Figure 1: Phases for the implementation of the assignment**

## C. Data Collection & Analysis

Data collection for this assignment has been carried out using a mixed methods approach which constitutes a review of secondary literature to generate both qualitative and quantitative data, and primary data collection through interviews, consultations, focus group discussions and field visits. Reporting will also be done in an interactive manner involving collaboration between the team lead and national consultant. The data collection was done in a three-phased manner: i) inception phase, ii) data collection and analysis phase and iii) close out or reporting phase.

### 1. Inception phase

The objective of this phase is to gain common understanding between the project stakeholders and the evaluation team on the objectives and scope of the assignment. A virtual meeting was organised on October 31, 2023 between the evaluator and the evaluation commissioning team from UNDP to exchange ideas, and reach an agreement on initial timelines. Following the meeting, the inception report was finalized. A preliminary review of the project document (ProDoc) was conducted in this phase to permit the conception of data collection tools. An exchange of relevant project-related documentation, ideas and agreement on initially proposed timelines followed suit during the inception meeting. An inception report was written and submitted to the UNDP,

outlining the proposed approach to the assignment, a detailed work plan of activities and the methodology, and this marked the end of the inception phase of the assignment.

## **2. Data Collection and Analysis**

Data collection for the mid-term evaluation of this program involved a combination of a desk review, research and data analysis. This phase was the core part of the MTE assignment. A review of relevant project documents provided by the UNDP team to the consultant during the inception phase, marked the beginning of data collection. These included among others NDC annual documents, quarterly reports, annual progress reports (APR) of the programme, and technical deliverables produced within the framework of the programme. This review helped the consultant to gauge the contributions of the programme this far, towards the achievements of Tunisia's NDC objectives, national priorities and environmental objectives of the country.

### ***Desk Study and Deeper Dive of Documentation***

Upon completion of the inception phase of this assignment, the evaluator engaged in a thorough review of the relevant documentation provided. The data analysis for this MTE assignment comprised of content analysis in the review of secondary data, while data from interviews and discussions were recorded and transcribed and / or translated where necessary. Thanks to the mixed methods approach used, the evaluator was able to triangulate the findings on the ground to ensure that the results are reliable and robust.

### ***Stakeholder Consultations***

Primary data was collected through semi-structured interviews. Virtual and in-person interviews were conducted with identified key partners and stakeholders, using the list of stakeholders and interview guide agreed upon with the client during the inception phase. Since the evaluation coincided with the period during which stakeholders were engaged in the preparation and consequent participation at the UNFCCC COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates, respondents in Tunisia were interviewed remotely prior to the COP while in-person interviews were conducted those respondents who participated at the COP. The interview guide employed in the data collection process is presented in Annex F. Primary data emerging from the recorded interviews were transcribed and translated as required, before being reviewed and analysed using content analysis. The evaluation ensured a strong engagement of stakeholders, especially those who were involved or participated in the implementation of the programme. The evaluator interviewed stakeholders from the following institutions:

- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Energy
- National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME)
- National Energy Observatory
- Ministry of Economic Development
- National Sanitation Board (ONAS)
- National Agency for Waste Management (ANGED)
- Tunisian Institute of Competitiveness and Quantitative Studies
- UNDP Tunisia Country Office

The assessment of gender was conducted using the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale which consist of a five-scale classification: gender negative; gender blind; gender targeted; gender

responsive; and gender transformative. The evaluation assessed the results of the project against the classification scale. In the collection of primary data through interviews with stakeholders, a dedicated section of the interview guide comprised of questions geared at assessing the extent to which gender was integrated into the project. In the consultation of stakeholders as part of the evaluation, no deliberate action was taken to involve women as all the individuals on the stakeholder list provided by UNDP were emailed by the consultant requesting their availability for interviews. Assessing Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) was achieved through examining the extent to which the project employed the LNOB levers: examine (collecting and analysing information of who is left behind and why); empower (capacitating individuals left behind to be equal agents in development and ensuring their meaningful and full participation in decision-making); and enact (elaboration of policies, interventions and budgets to support duty-bearers and rights holders to address underlying deprivations and disadvantages that leave people behind).

The list of stakeholders interviewed is presented in Annex D.

### **Data analysis**

The data collected from interviews was transcribed and recorded in a pre-prepared matrix. The information was then analysed using content and context analysis. This entailed reviewing the responses provided by stakeholders for each question and depicting a trend from the responses. The evaluator combined literature review and interview data thereby benefitting from the advantages of mixed methods.

## **D. Ethics**

### **Ethics and norms**

The evaluator adhered strictly to the ethical and professional requirements of the United Nations Evaluation Group, accepting and scrupulously respecting its Code of Conduct. More specifically, to ensure the highest standard of the mission, the following attitudes were observed:

- Ensuring sources all necessary confidentiality and anonymity
- Giving equal respect to interviewed stakeholders
- Respect the freedom of speech of interviewees
- Respect the diversity of stakeholders and reflect it in an inclusive sampling, with special attention towards women and vulnerable parties
- Use appropriate protocols to adequately reach women and the most disadvantaged groups
- Make it clear, at the outset, to all interlocutors that the Evaluator is neither a UNDP staff member nor a member of any other stakeholder, but an external and independent professional seeking feedback on the Programme and its implementation, and that information shared is done so anonymously
- Dealing with all in a transparent, respectful and calm manner
- To refrain from any practices prohibited by law and morality

## **E. Roles and responsibilities of actors engaged in the mid-term evaluation**

The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the MTE process is presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the MTE process**

Stakeholder	Role and responsibility in the IE process
UNDP	UNDP commissioned the evaluation including the contracting of the external independent evaluator for the MTR. UNDP provided all the relevant project documentation to the external evaluators which included the source of secondary data. Quality checks were provided by UNDP through the review and provision of feedback on the inception report (evaluation design) and the MTR report. Finally, UNDP took charge for the drafting of a management response and action plan to address recommendations from the MTR.
National stakeholder (government counterparts and other actors)	These actors engaged with the external evaluator and provided their views relating to project implementation in line with the evaluation criteria used. The information provided by these actors constituted primary data for the evaluation.
Independent external evaluator	The evaluator was responsible for conducting the evaluation assignment. This entailed exploring the primary and secondary data to provide an informed and impartial judgement of the state of implementation of the project in line with the adopted evaluation criteria. To avoid bias, the evaluator used diverse sources of information and employed data triangulation. The evaluator had no prior engagement in the programme thereby guaranteeing independence and objectivity of the evaluation.

## **F. Quality assurance in the evaluation process**

Quality assurance was provided by UNDP within the framework of this evaluation. This was achieved through the review of the deliverables by the UNDP team. Comments received from UNDP and other actors on each deliverable were addressed by the evaluator, after which a revised version of the deliverable alongside a comment matrix was resubmitted to UNDP.

## **G. Limitations to the Evaluation**

The midterm evaluation would not be completed without limitations stemming from the methodology used, which is common with the mixed methods approach. The challenge relates to the use of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools for collecting both secondary and primary data. Qualitative tools such as project progress reports is usually sourced from authors who were a part of the implementation process and therefore may have biases unknowingly or knowingly. On the other hand, the primary sources even if carefully selected, may be a questionable representation of the views of the general population. Simply put, the extent to which the views of one or more actors are objective and/or significant of what happened in the programme being evaluated can always be questioned.

The main challenge encountered during this evaluation is related to the non-availability of stakeholders during the period of data collection (November to December 2023). This period coincided with the time when national climate change actors prepared for and participated in 28<sup>th</sup>



session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Hence, this affected the availability of some of the national programme stakeholders for interviews. The evaluator exercised flexibility by conducting virtual interviews with stakeholders prior to the COP and in-person interviews with stakeholders at the COP in Dubai.

## **H. Structure of the Evaluation Report**

This MTE report comprises five sections. The current section presents the purpose and objectives of the evaluation alongside the methodology employed in the process. The project description and background are presented in section 3. Section 4 of this report presents the findings of the MTE based on collected primary data, information obtained from the review of relevant project documents and feedback received from project stakeholders. Section 5 provides conclusions and recommendations based on key findings.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

#### A. Project start and duration, including milestones

The programme “Acceleration of the Implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025” (NDC Support) has as its objective to support the government of Tunisia in increasing its ambition of transparency, strengthen its climate governance and stakeholder capacities and mobilize climate finance and national and international private investment for resilient, carbon-neutral socio-economic development. The programme has been implemented from 2021 and is expected to end by 2025. The programme comprises of a portfolio of three projects, including:

- Support for the implementation of the Tunisian National Determined Contribution (NDC) - 00111605" (US\$ 178,573.12);
- Support for the creation of a favorable environment for private investment to implement and update the NDC in the energy and industrial processes sectors - 00116913 (US\$ 942,720, including new financing mobilized through the global finance initiative). This project closed on December 30, 2023 with almost a 100% delivery rate; and
- Deepdive/Deepening efforts to accelerate NDC implementation in Tunisia - 00123693 (US\$1,080,000)

The importance of efficiently implementing its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) objectives and the role of the document in the fight against climate change and its impacts, has not been downplayed in Tunisia. After ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993, Tunisia proceeded to draft and submit the first version of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015. This came as a result of a series of consultations with major stakeholders involved in the fight against climate change, ranging from public to private institutions, civil society organizations among others, and was led by the Tunisian Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment.

The NDC outlines objectives for the different key sectors including energy, water resources, waste, agriculture, forestry and land use, ecosystems, coastal zones, health, tourism and industrial processes. The overall aim for mitigation is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Tunisia by about 41% by the year 2030 while adaptation focuses on six vulnerable sectors namely water resources, agriculture, ecosystems, health, tourism and coastline.

The programme “Acceleration of the Implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025” is aimed at supporting the NDC implementation by promoting Government leadership, advancing inter and intra-institutional coordination and building technical capacity to successfully implement Tunisia’s NDC.

#### B. Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional, and policy factors relevant to the project objectives and scope

##### Environmental context

Tunisia, as many other countries is not left out when it comes to vulnerability and exposure to climate change and its impacts. Such impacts include droughts, floods and other extreme weather events, which leave the country experiencing increase water stress, ecosystem degradation, increase salinity of reserves as well as soil erosion. To make things worse, the country depends highly on traditional energy sources such as fossil fuels, with the latter accounting for about 99% of Tunisia’s primary energy consumption. The country’s hydrocarbon production has gradually

declined nationally over the last few decades, with a consequential increase in the need for environmental protection and the introduction of cleaner energy sources. Tunisia is considered one of the most vulnerable Mediterranean countries in terms of its exposure to climate change with the risk of a sharp rise in temperatures, a reduction in rainfall and rising sea levels.

Environmental protection has recently taken a fundamental place in the development plans of Tunisia, with the country making efforts in that direction by ratifying international conventions and putting in place the necessary legislative and institutional frameworks, as well as action plans, to create an enabling environment for environmental protection. Some of the steps taken by Tunisia to demonstrate the will for environmental protection include:

- Ratification of the Paris Agreement;
- Submission to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to address climate change,
- Commitment to the 2030 Agenda and adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- The integration of low-carbon and climate-resilient development into the National Development Plan (2016-2020);
- Tunisia's commitment to the global coalition NDC Partnership<sup>1</sup> which brings together developed countries and international institutions.
- Launch of the process to update Tunisia's NDC in November 2020.

### **Socio-economic context**

The efficient protection of environmental resources and particularly energy in Tunisia has taken a fundamental place in the development of the country, with designated institutions mandated with the sector. However, some of these institutions face the problem of limited or inadequate capacity to tackle some of the challenges faced in the environmental sector. The Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALEn), which has the mandate to handle environmental issues, expressed the need for support from the UNDP and other donors to help strengthen its technical and financial capacity to tackle the engagements of the Paris Agreement and NDC objectives. With the help of the NDC Partnership, to which Tunisia had become a member, the MALEn benefitted from the support needed to kickstart the implementation of NDC activities. This support included technical assistance, financial support and knowledge sharing among the member states of the partnership.

### **Institutional and Policy factors**

Environmental protection has been given significant importance in Tunisia's development plans and processes within the last few years. The NDC takes into consideration existing national and sectoral strategies and programmes such as the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS), Energy Efficiency Strategy, Tunisian Solar Plan as well as sectoral adaptation strategies. Tunisia has made efforts towards its commitments to the Paris Agreement, though it still needs support in some areas relating to capacity building, technology transfer and the creation of an enabling environment for partnerships and access to climate finance and finally an institutional framework to lead the NDC implementation.

The programme outputs were geared towards putting the relevant institutions into full capacity in implementing the objectives of their NDCs and to bring the government and its partner institutions to speed in terms of technical and financial capacity.

The project is linked to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2021-2025 and the UNDP Country Programme Document 2021-2025 for Tunisia. In line with UNDAF 2021-2025, UNDP is supporting the Tunisian Government so that “By 2025, all stakeholders will ensure equitable, transparent and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems and territories, improving their adaptation and resilience as well as that of populations, particularly those most vulnerable to climate risks”. This support is provided by UNDP to the Tunisian Government within the framework of the UNDP CPD 2021-2025. The NDC programme is aligned with the following elements of the CPD:

- Output 3.1. Public, private and civil society actors have the tools and capacities needed for sustainable, equitable and participatory governance of natural resources, ecosystems and environmental services.
- Output 3.2. Stakeholders have the means to design and implement a territorial approach that promotes the integrated management of ecosystems and natural resources, taking into account the effects of climate change.
- Output 3.3: Stakeholders have developed integrated public policies that are both sensitive and resilient to climate change and disruption, including COVID-19, and that contribute to green growth.
- Output 3.4. Public, private and civil society actors have implemented risk reduction and management tools.

### **C. Problems that the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted**

The programme sought to address the gaps and needs of Tunisia in achieving its NDC objectives and accelerating NDC implementation as part of its development plans. This should be aligned to other ongoing initiatives and programs put in place by the country with the same goal of accelerating NDC implementation. The programme is expected to create synergies and partnerships between the government and government institutions and development partners such as UNDP, GIZ, AFD among others. Output 1 and 2 aimed to ensure that sectoral decision-makers and other national stakeholder get actively involved in the NDC implementation process, by organizing awareness-raising workshops and trainings with members of parliament and advisors. This group of people were the target for educational trainings held as part of the project, with a focus on climate change vulnerability, international mechanisms for supporting national actions to combat climate change, NDC objectives and the importance of environmental considerations into the economic and development plans in Tunisia. Stakeholders’ mobilization was also an important part of Output 2, with an emphasis on non-state actors, private sector, NGOs and local authorities and building their capacity on issues related to climate change and access to climate finance.

Output 3 strived to ensure that national negotiation capacities are strengthened and national commitment for climate action is communicated at both national and international levels. The provision of technical support was planned under this output to enhance communication on climate change and improve participation and involvement of stakeholders. Overall, the project is expected to contribute to and be aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan and Agenda 2030.

The envisaged threats are food security linked to the impacts of climate change, low agricultural productivity and reduced energy production due to over consumption of fossil fuels. It is imperative that this project creates an enabling environment for Tunisia to transition into a low carbon economy. The increasing energy deficit has affected balance of trade in Tunisia, which has

also impacted the state budget, thus the need to transit to cleaner forms of energy. It is expected that this project helps to address some of the threats the country faces by accelerating NDC implementation.

#### **D. Immediate and development objectives of the project**

In the short term, the programme is expected to contribute to the strengthening of institutional capacity on fighting climate change and the implementation of Tunisia's NDC, improve climate change governance within Tunisia and bring all its stakeholders into close collaborative relations to foster sustainable development nationally. The project is also expected to work in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 17 and in partnership with the UNDP and all other development partners and donors in Tunisia. By implementing its NDC, economic growth, job creation and poverty alleviation are expected as immediate to short term benefits.

The ProDoc identifies the causes of Tunisia's energy shortage and increased vulnerability due to its high level of dependence on fossil fuels and conventional energies. The NDC document gives insight into the exposure of the country to climate impacts, due to the high level of aridity in its climate which naturally leaves it more vulnerable than other countries in the Mediterranean.

The overall objective of Tunisia's NDC is to reduce carbon intensity by 45% by the year 2030 compared to the 2010 level through sectoral reductions predominantly from the energy sector (72%), 13% from the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector, 9% from industrial processes, and 6% from the waste sector<sup>1</sup>.

#### **E. Expected results**

The expected results of the NDC programme are as follows:

- Result 1: The Tunisian NDC is updated on the basis of an ambitious objective and its implementation takes into account the social dimension (gender and energy insecurity, etc.);
- Result.2: The technical capacities of actors and sectors are strengthened to ensure the operationalization of the NDC roadmap, taking into account gender and vulnerabilities.
- Result.3: The transparency framework for updating and implementing the CDN is strengthened.
- Result 4: Public and private investments are mobilized in the relevant sectors, and access to climate finance is improved through the creation of an enabling environment; and
- Result 5: New technologies are integrated into climate action planning work for greater efficiency, know-how transfer and sustainability.

#### **F. Main stakeholders**

The project made sure it identified relevant stakeholders at local, national and regional levels and ensured a close collaboration with them for an effective project implementation. UNDP Tunisia played a fundamental role in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment as the Implementing Partner (IP) of the project. The UNDP Tunisia office had to provide the financial and procurement support for the smooth running of project implementation.

The main stakeholders of the programme include:

- Government of Tunisia

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<sup>11</sup> Tunisia Updated NDC 2021

- Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALEn)
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Women, Family and Seniors
- Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries
- National Agency for Energy Conservation
- National Agency for Coastal Management and Protection
- National Agency for Solid Waste Management
- National Institution for Waste Water Management
- Representatives of the private sector
- Representatives of the Civil Society
- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- UNDP

## **G. Theory of change**

During the evaluation process, a theory of change (ToC) narrative and figure was not identified for the programme, implying that a ToC was not elaborated from the programme at its conception.

## IV. FINDINGS

### A. Project Design and Formulation

#### Analysis of Results Framework

A logical framework (log frame) is a tool used in the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of projects. It aids in clarifying the project's goals, objectives, and expected outcomes, as well as the activities and resources needed to achieve them. The programme's objectives, and outputs as presented in the project document are clear and practical. The result framework of the sub-projects under the programme was analysed to determine the extent to which the project indicators and targets are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART). The definition of each criterion used in the assessment of the programme's indicators and targets is presented below:

- **Specific:** Well defined, clear, and unambiguous;
- **Measurable:** With specific criteria that measure programme's progress toward the accomplishment of the goal;
- **Achievable:** Attainable and not impossible to achieve;
- **Realistic:** Within reach, realistic, and relevant to the programme;
- **Timely:** With a clearly defined timeline, including a starting date and a target date.

As presented in *Table 2*, indicators for the NDC support sub-project were found to be fully compliant except for indicator 3.3 which was judged to be questionably compliant to the specific and measurable criteria. Indicators for the other sub-projects under the programme were found to be fully compliant to the SMART criteria.

**Table 2: Terminal evaluation SMART analysis of the project's objective and outcome indicators**

Indicator	End-of-project Target	Terminal evaluation SMART analysis					Evaluators' Feedback
		S	M	A	R	T	
<b>NDC support project</b>							
<b>Result 1: Sectoral departments, decision-makers and parliamentarians promote ongoing high-level commitment to achieving the objectives of the NDC and effectively integrate ecological and climate imperatives in Tunisia in the short and medium term in the next development plan 2021-2025.</b>							
1.1 Number of roadmaps for the implementation of the NDC developed	1.1. A roadmap for the implementation of CDN developed						Fully smart-compliant
1.2 Number of partnership plans (NDC Partnership) developed	1.2. A partnership plan (NDC Partnership) drawn up						Fully smart-compliant
1.3 Number of national forums on financing the energy transition, including the role of the private sector	1.3. A national forum on financing energy transition, including the role of the private sector, is organized.						Fully smart-compliant
1.4 Number of parliamentarians/advisors benefiting from the information and capacity-building program	1.4. 20 parliamentarians / councillors benefiting from the climate change information and advocacy and capacity-building program						Fully smart-compliant
1.5 Number of communication tools developed to document and share Tunisia's experience of NDC implementation	1.5. 500						Fully smart-compliant
1.6 Number of studies on the integration of environmental and climatic issues into the COVID 19 process in Tunisia is drawn up.	1.6. 1						Fully smart-compliant
<b>Result 2: National capacities are strengthened to integrate NDC objectives and gender into development plans</b>							
2.1 Existence of a study on gender mainstreaming in CC policies, including NDC	2.1 Study on integrating gender into CC policies, including the NDC, drawn up and validated						Fully smart-compliant



2.2. Number of institutions benefiting from the gender and climate change sectoral and local capacity-building plan	2.2 A plan to strengthen sectoral and local capacities to integrate NDC objectives and gender into the development planning process is developed and implemented + representatives of 10 institutions trained						Fully smart-compliant
2.3. Number of guidance note for integrating gender and climate change into development planning processes	2.3. A guidance note for integrating gender and climate change into development planning processes is drawn up.						Fully smart-compliant
2.4. Number of non-state actors and local authorities participating in the dialogue on the role of local authorities and non-state actors in the implementation of the Paris Agreement	2.4. 25 non-state actors and local authorities take part in a dialogue on the role of local authorities and non-state actors in implementing the Paris Agreement						Fully smart-compliant
<b>Result 3: National negotiating capacities are strengthened and the national commitment to climate action in Tunisia is better communicated at national and international levels.</b>							
3.1 Number of members of the negotiation working groups set up by the Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment, strengthened on issues specific to climate negotiation	3.1. The capacities of 4 members of the negotiation working groups set up by the Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment are strengthened on issues specific to climate negotiation.						Fully smart-compliant
3.2 Number of representatives of stakeholders involved in the NDC implementation process participating in high-level conferences and communicating on Tunisia's climate change experience.	3.2. 4 representatives of stakeholders involved in the NDC implementation process participate in high-level conferences and communicate on Tunisia's climate change experience.						Fully smart-compliant
3.3 Elaboration of a mapping of climate change initiatives and projects in Tunisia	3.3. MALEn's climate change management unit has a database of CC initiatives and projects in Tunisia.						The indicator relates to a mapping of climate change initiatives while its target is linked to the establishment of a database within MAELn's. It would have been more appropriate if

							the indicator could be rather framed as follows: “Number of established databases containing information of climate change initiatives and projects in Tunisia”
<b>Other NDC acceleration projects</b>							
<b>Output 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision</b>							
1.5 Number of high-level conferences organized to adopt NDC Partnership Plan and promote ambition (Global sub-output 1.1)							Fully smart-compliant
3. [no sub-output] Number of key stakeholders trained on specific issues of climate negotiation							Fully smart-compliant
3. [no sub-output] Number of key stakeholders participated to high level conference and workshops to communicate on Tunisia experience on climate change.							Fully smart-compliant
<b>Output 2: Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes</b>							
1.3 Existence of a coordination mechanism between key stakeholders including Implementing Partners (IP) to track NDC Partnership Plan implementation (Yes/No) (Global sub-output 2.1)	At least 2						Fully smart-compliant
2.1 Number of trainings held to capacitate national experts on methods/tools to integrate the NDC targets and gender dimensions into development planning and to monitor NDC implementation and positively assessed by participants (Global sub-output 2.1).							Fully smart-compliant

2.2 Number of institutions trained, including gender targets for trainees (Global sub-output 2.1)	At least 2						Fully smart-compliant
2.3 Number of sectoral action plans to integrate NDC targets and gender into development planning and monitor progress (Global sub-output 2.1)							Fully smart-compliant
Output 3: Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered							
1.1 Number of sectoral consultative workshops held to develop NDC Partnership Plan and reported in media (Global sub-output 3.1)							Fully smart-compliant
1.2 Number of institutions participating in workshops, with targets for women and youth (Global sub-output 3.1)							Fully smart-compliant
1.4 Number of inclusive NDC Partnership Plans endorsed (Global sub-output 3.1)							Fully smart-compliant
Output 6: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences							
1.6 Number and types of communications and advocacy materials prepared on the Tunisian experience related to NDC implementation process and reach. (Global sub-output 6.2)							Fully smart-compliant

**Legend**

SMART criteria compliant	Questionably compliant to SMART criteria	Non-compliant to SMART criteria

## **Lessons from other Relevant Projects**

This project in Tunisia followed policies and drawn lessons from other projects and programmes in Tunisia namely:

- National Development Plan (2016 – 2020) which was adopted in April 2017
- Tunisian Solar Plan Project implemented from 2015 to 2021
- National Energy Transition Policy
- Tunisia’s National Adaptation Plan
- Tunisia’s National Country Strategic Plan (2022 – 2025)
- Tunisia’s National Low-Carbon Development Strategy

The project design built on the UNDP Country Programme for Tunisia (2021 – 2025) which seeks to consolidate trust in communities and institutions, enhancing social cohesion and equity, strengthening inclusion and resilience to socio-economic, security-related and environmental shocks<sup>2</sup>. It is also expected that the country programme contributes to accountable institutions. The UNDP Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework also informs the design of the NDC Support project, with major emphasis on putting in place national legal, policy and institutional frameworks to enable inclusive and sustainable growth and development as well as institutional capacity development. The National Climate Change Strategy, Tunisian Solar Plan and sectoral strategies and plans mainly informed the design of the project by emphasizing on the need for Tunisia to transit to a low carbon economy for a better livelihood for its population.

## **Planned Stakeholder Participation**

The ProDoc of this programme briefly discusses the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders under the Management Arrangements section of the document, mainly the UNDP and MALEn, but it is not clear if a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was elaborated during Project Preparation Phase. The role, duties and responsibilities of the civil society and local communities is not clearly defined in the project document.

As per the ProDoc, the stakeholders who took part in the implementation of the project included:

- Government of Tunisia
- Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALEn)
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Women, Family and Seniors
- Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries
- National Agency for Energy Conservation
- National Agency for Coastal Management and Protection
- National Agency for Solid Waste Management
- National Institution for Waste Water Management
- Representatives of the private sector
- Representatives of the Civil Society
- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- UNDP

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<sup>2</sup> UNDP Country Programme Document, 2020

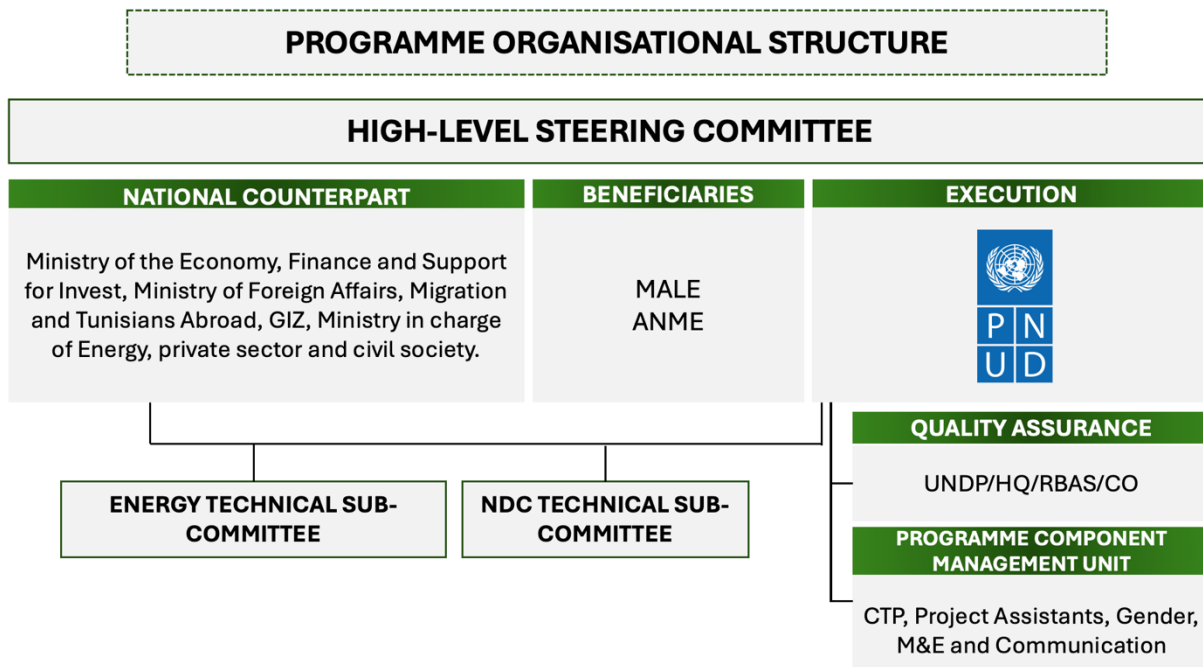
## B. Project Implementation

### Overview of programme structure and implementation

The NDC programme was implemented by the UNDP under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in line with the procedures and regulations applicable to this modality. The UNDP ensured quality assurance and supported the Steering Committee and the project management unit by carrying out objective and independent supervision and control functions. This role guaranteed that the appropriate programme management steps are managed and completed. The UNDP provided control services at three levels: the UNDP country office; UNDP regional office; and headquarter. The quality assurance of the project was entirely independent of the programme management function.

The UNDP provided programmatic and operational support for the successful execution of the program and ensured the quality of its implementation in line with its procedures. To this end, the UNDP mobilized its competent team from its Climate, Environment, Energy, and Disaster Risk Reduction (CERC) cluster as well as its operational department (Human Resources, Procurement, and Finance) to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme.

To ensure the implementation and achievement of the expected objectives of the NDC acceleration programme, the program established a high-level steering committee (CoDI) and two technical subcommittees (SCT), one for the NDC and the other for the energy sector (Figure 1).



*Figure 1: Organizational structure of the NDC programme*

The mandates, composition, and functioning of the high-level steering committee and the technical subcommittees are described in the ensuing paragraphs.

#### 1- The high-level steering committee

The high-level “CoDI” is co-chaired by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, as the national focal point for the implementation of the NDC, and the UNDP, as the program's implementing agency.

The high-level steering committee was comprised of senior representatives from key stakeholders (Ministry of Local Affairs, National Agency for Energy Management, and UNDP), partners involved in implementing the NDC, such as the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Investment Support, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Migration, and Tunisians Abroad, the Ministry of Industry, Energy, and Mines, the technical and financial partner GIZ, co-facilitator of the implementation of Tunisia's NDC, as well as representatives from civil society and the private sector.

High-Level Steering Committee (CoDI) was formed to strengthen the programme's governance and comprising senior officials from the programme's beneficiaries, national counterparts, civil society, the private sector, and the UNDP. Pertaining to its function, the committee offered strategic guidance and made recommendations on:

- Annual programme planning and monitoring of the programme's progress,
- Evaluating implementation progress and results,
- Proposing mitigation measures for any risks or challenges encountered. It also provided consultative opinions on the following year's work plans.

## **2- Technical subcommittees**

The two subcommittees included the Technical Energy Subcommittee under the leadership of the National Agency for Energy Management (ANME) to monitor programmatic and technical aspects of activities related to the energy sector and its subsectors; and the Technical NDC Subcommittee under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment to monitor activities related to the NDC in other sectors.

The subcommittees had as tasks to ensure that the components and projects of the programme were in line with the programme document, guide and monitor the implementation of activities to achieve the set objectives and support through advocacy, the implementation of activities in the respective sectors of the subcommittee members. Concretely, the subcommittees were charged with the following:

- Directing the strategy for project implementation,
- Approving project planning documents,
- Monitoring progress against the work plan and approving necessary revisions as the project advances, including updates to project documents,
- Identifying and managing risks and helping to resolve any challenges,
- Approving any redefinition of work priorities or reallocation of resources to ensure milestones are met and risks are effectively managed,
- Resolving any other issues brought before them,
- Providing advocacy support for project results and achievements,
- Ensuring information is communicated to the High-Level Steering Committee and disseminating project results within respective departments and institutions.

## **Adaptive Management**

Adaptive management was put in place during the delivery of the project activities, especially with the coming of the unforeseen coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic which caused governments to impose lockdown restrictions to in-person meetings in Tunisia. This caused a number of delays in implementing some projects under the programme that were under implementation during the pandemic<sup>3</sup>. In response to the pandemic and the restrictions imposed, the project had to switch all meetings from in-person to virtual. Similarly, planned workshops were organised virtually. For instance, the national forum on energy transition that was planned for 2020 could not be organised and was rescheduled for 2021<sup>4</sup>. The workplan had to be revised to reflect the changes and rescheduled activities.

In some instances, the scope of some activities was modified for an enhanced delivery of the programme. For instance, following consultations with stakeholders, the sub-activity on the strengthening of institutional coordination mechanism for NDC implementation and updating through support to the UGPO-CC was merged with the following activities: Support the establishment of appropriate governance to facilitate NDC implementation at sector level in 2 pilot sectors (mitigation/adaptation); and Strategies for financing NDC implementation in the waste and coastal sectors are developed. Equally, for the sub-activity related to development and implementation of an information and capacity-building program for parliamentarians/councillors on climate change, while the training programme was designed, the training could not happen due to the freezing of the activities of the APR and the announcement of the legislative elections planned to happen at the end of 2022. An agreement was reached among the project stakeholders to limit the sub-activity to the deliverables already validated while leaving a window for UNDP to reinstate the training in the future.

### **Actual Stakeholder Participation and Partnership Arrangements**

During the programme design phase, the Project Document identified a list of project stakeholders and outlined their roles and responsibilities with regards to the implementation of project activities. The list includes key stakeholders from the UNDP, Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries, National Agency for Energy Conservation, National Agency for Coastal Management and Protection, National Agency for Solid Waste Management, National Institution for Wastewater Management, Representatives of the private sector, Representatives of the Civil Society, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), and local community representatives. However, the ProDoc defined only the roles of the UNDP and the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment for the implementation of project activities.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

#### ***M & E design***

During the project preparation phase, a monitoring and evaluation plan was developed as part of the Project Document, clearly outlining how the project was to be monitored, and costs for the various M & E activities, in accordance with UNDP Evaluation Policy. Coordination, monitoring and planning meetings were organized by the MALEn to review progress of project activities, discuss the challenges and risks that could hinder the achievement of project objectives. The M &

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<sup>3</sup> Summary report, MALEn 2021

<sup>4</sup> NDC Annual Report 2020

E plan was also intended to facilitate learning and ensure that knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support scaling up and replication of project results.

The M & E package comprised of the following elements:

- Inception workshop and report;
- Quarterly progress reports (both technical and financial);
- Quarterly Risk Log
- Lessons learned and knowledge generation;
- Independent Mid-term Review
- Annual Work Plans
- Annual Summary Reports
- Annual Progress Reports

The M & E plan outlines the responsibilities of the different parties involved in the project as presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: NDC Acceleration programme M & E roles and responsibilities<sup>5</sup>**

<b>Actor</b>	<b>M&amp;E Responsibility</b>
UNDP CO	-Monitoring of project's status -Assess progress against Results Framework on a quarterly basis -In charge of organizing meetings and follow-up meetings with stakeholders -develops annual workplans based on the multi-year workplan; -prepare technical and financial progress reports and presents them to key stakeholders -prepare audit at the end of the project, to certify financial statements of the project -prepare annual reports
Project Manager	-ensures quality of project implementation
MALEn	-organizing monthly meetings -holds reviews to assess project performance and appraise AWP for following year;
Global NDC Support Programme Unit	-provide technical review services -support overall quality control of key products
UNDP-GEF Unit	-Provides additional M & E and project implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support

### ***M&E Implementation***

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<sup>5</sup> ProDoc



Data pertaining to the progress of the different indicators were collected and reported in the project's annual progress report, disaggregated by gender where applicable. Overall, M&E during the project implementation occurred through the following activities:

#### *Inception*

- Organization of inception workshop and elaboration of inception report

#### *Planning*

- Annual Workplans (AWPs) preparation; and
- Organization of project management meeting to validate the AWP and budget

#### *Monitoring and review*

- Project management meetings to take stock of project implementation progress and for the provision of recommendations and/or endorsement of any changes; and
- Quarterly reports

#### *Quality assurance*

- Spot check - implementing partner's technical and financial reports

#### *Evaluation*

- Project terminal evaluation

#### *Reporting*

- Project specific reporting (APRs)

While the M&E activities of the project unfolded as planned, this was not without some challenges. The Covid-19 pandemic brought about lockdown measures and restrictions imposed by the Government of Tunisia in 2020 and this necessitated the readjustment of the project's planned activities and revision of the AWP and budget for 2020 and 2021.

Overall, project M&E provided feedback for enhanced delivery of the project. The project manager organized quarterly evaluation meetings to monitor any risks and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. During the workshop, relevant representatives are invited, and the achievements and challenges of the project are presented to the stakeholders. Participants brainstorm to identify possible solutions to the challenges faced by the project. The evaluation meetings were therefore important for the delivery of the project as they enabled corrective measures or solutions to be adopted for an enhanced delivery of the project. M&E findings from the previous year inform the elaboration of the annual work plan for the current financial year.

### **Risk Management**

The project risks identified at the project design phase were constantly monitored during implementation, to permit for any mitigative measures to be implemented as needed where risks got triggered. A review of the project progress reports indicated that few of the identified risks at project design occurred during project implementation. However, other risks emerged during project implementation which were not identified earlier. The Project Management identified them and carried out measures to mitigate them where possible. The Table below shows the risks identified and mitigation measures taken.

**Table 4: Risks identified in the course of project implementation<sup>6</sup>**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>
Covid-19 pandemic – this delayed the implementation of some project activities in 2020, especially activities that involved movements and in-person presence such as meetings.	A risk management plan was developed to help stakeholders mitigate the impacts. Trainings activities and capacity building activities were modified to virtual and /or rescheduled
Lack of a coordination mechanism for the NDC implementation process	Prior to the operationalization of the UGPO, UNDP provided continued support to the climate change focal point to coordinate ongoing actions, particularly with other partners. The project team was strengthened through the recruitment of an administrative and financial assistant to support the climate change focal point and the programme.
Lack of high-level commitment to NDC objectives	-UNDP has supported the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment in raising awareness of the sectoral objectives of the NDC among decision-makers in all key sectors. -Communication materials were developed by UNDP to raise awareness of the NDC commitment. -Two committees (adaptation and mitigation) were created within the Ministry of Environment. -Preparation of an information/advocacy and capacity-building program for parliamentarians/advisors on climate change -Establishment of a monitoring committee within the Ministry of Environment to follow-up the revision/updating process of the NDC
Imbalance in sectoral capacities to coordinate the partnership plan development process to facilitate NDC implementation	Several sectoral meetings were held as part of the development of the partnership plan

## **C. Project Results**

### **Relevance**

Interviews evidenced that the NDC programme is highly relevant to the development priorities of Tunisia, a view shared by all respondents. Tunisia has committed to a number of development priorities outlined in its 2023-2025 development plan including an ambitious target of reducing emissions by 45% below 2010 levels by 2030 (UNFCCC, 2021), strengthening competitiveness and diversification aligns with the environmental sustainability and resilience building aspects of the NDC (UNDP, 2023), strengthening national institutions, as indicated in its strategic plan (2022–2025) (WFP, 2021). The programme aligns with all these priorities. Firstly, with respects

<sup>6</sup> APRs

to climate change, specifically reducing carbon intensity by 45%, the programme is crucial in achieving climate goals, an integral part of sustainable development. Secondly, with regards to supporting national development priorities (NDP), the Tunisian government's commitment within its NDP 2023-2025 to strengthen competitiveness and diversification aligns with the environmental sustainability and resilience building aspects of the NDC (UNDP, 2023). Implementing NDCs can drive innovation and economic diversification, which are key to Tunisia's medium-term development strategy. Lastly, the program focuses on strengthening national institutions, as seen in Tunisia's country strategic plan (2022–2025), complements the NDC implementation.

With regards to UNDP's Comparative Advantage, the UNDP has a significant experience in supporting NDC implementation. Its experience in developing and implementing NDC projects in other countries provided a strong foundation for assisting Tunisia. Stakeholders reported that UNDP has a strong convening power and a track record of working with the Ministry of Environment on climate change issues in the country. Hence, the programme implementation benefitted from the existing working relationship between UNDP and the Government of Tunisia. Equally, UNDP's procurement capacity was an element of comparative advantage cited by some respondents. Through the rigorous procurement process of UNDP, reputable and qualified national and international firms and independent consultants were recruited to support the implementation of the programme. *“A highly qualified and experienced national consultant was recruited by UNDP who provided technical support to the implementation of the programme including the elaboration of terms of reference (ToR) for different activities. The elaborated ToRs were detailed and of good quality, ensuring smooth implementation of project activities”*, reported a respondent from a government institution.

Tunisia is a signatory to many international climate change reference frameworks including the Paris Climate Agreement<sup>7</sup>, Agenda 2030, SDGs. The Paris Agreement in its Article 13 introduced the enhanced transparency framework (ETF), building on existing transparency initiatives under the UNFCCC. The ETF provides clarity on each countries' individual climate actions and support. This involves the tracking of parties' progress towards the attainment of the mitigation and adaptation goals of their respective nationally determined contributions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps to inform the global stocktake under Article 14 of the Agreement. Specifically, the ETF require Parties to regularly provide the following information:

- A national anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report prepared using good practice methodologies developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
- Information required to track progress realized towards implementing and achieving its NDCs;
- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;
- Developed countries to provide information on financial, capacity building and technology transfer support to developing countries; and
- Developing countries to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received from developing countries .

The program contributes to addressing Tunisia's international obligations in alignment with the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 and SDGs. The program focuses on carbon-neutral socio-economic development, which contributes to emission reductions and sustainable energy

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations. List of Parties that signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April. [LINK](#)

transition, both of which aligns with the Paris Agreement. The program aims to strengthen policies and initiatives for transitioning towards a socio-economic development that is resilient and carbon-neutral, meeting the requirements of energy, food, water, and human security, economic competitiveness, social equity, and environmental protection. These areas being addressed by the program are all aspects of Agenda 2030 and SDGs. The programme supported the elaboration of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project for Tunisia which has been approved and planned for implementation as from early 2024<sup>8</sup>. This CBIT project will further enhance Tunisia's capacity to fulfill the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, the program addresses some of Tunisia's most pressing national priorities or issues through ensuring social equity, meeting energy, food, water and human security.

The program has demonstrated a significant capacity to contribute to UNDP's strategic priorities and relevant SDGs. With regards to the former, the program is underpinned by evidence-based information to inform national policy-making and governance evident in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) which underscores the need for UNDP's contribution to national goals. Secondly, the program directly contributes to several SDGs, especially those related to climate action (SDG 13), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), and sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11). By focusing on sustainable and inclusive economic growth, it also supports goals related to poverty reduction (SDG 1) and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8).

The Acceleration of the Implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025 program has involved its targeted stakeholders to a significant extent. The program's focus on increasing Tunisia's ambition in its revised NDC by setting an emission reduction target of 45% below 2010 levels by 2030. Achieving this ambitious target requires a comprehensive approach involving active participation and commitment of various stakeholders from government entities, possibly in collaboration with international organizations, private sector participants, and civil society groups. For example, the Ministry of Environment and the National Agency for Energy Management are the implementing partners of the NDC program, with the involvement of key stakeholders, including sectoral representatives from the energy, industry, transportation, waste, agriculture, forestry, water, tourism, health sectors, civil society, professional organizations, local authorities, the private sector, and the financial sector.

The programme design benefitted from consultations with some national stakeholders, notably the Ministry of Environment and ANME. Respondents from both institutions affirmed that their institutions were consulted in the design of the programme including the identification of activities of the programme and this ensured that the selected activities align with and respond to the needs and priorities of the country. Outside ANME and the Ministry of Environment, interviews evidenced that the other national state and non-state institutions involved in the programme were not consulted during its design phase. Programme implementation saw the involvement of diverse stakeholders. Interviews with stakeholders evidenced that stakeholders from the administration, financial institutions, private sector, and civil society organizations were involved in the programme implementation although to varying degree. For instance, while state institutions were involved in the planning and implementation of activities, civil society organizations seemed to have been more involved in workshops during which they are consulted on deliverables prepared

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<sup>8</sup> Interview with a respondent from

under the programme and provide their feedback accordingly<sup>9</sup>. The evaluation however generated scant evidence relating to the involvement of gender and marginalised groups in the NDC programme implementation.

## **Coherence**

The NDC programme made efforts to ensure that other relevant and related interventions in the country in the domain of climate change were integrated in its implementation. While limited cases of clear integration of other interventions into the NDC programme exists, interviews revealed that the identification of activities of the programme was done by the Ministry of Environment and ANME and took into consideration other existing project and initiatives in the country linked to climate actions and the NDCs. This approach was followed in order to reduce duplication of efforts and ensure alignment between initiatives.

During implementation of the NDC programme, the programme ensured complementarity and coordination with interventions by other organizations and institutions by inviting key international and national institutions with ongoing activities in the country on climate change. The events provided opportunities for the NDC programme to engage with other national and international institutions and discuss on possible areas of alignment between the NDC programme and other initiatives. A concrete case of coherence cited by respondents pertains to that between the NDC programme and GIZ-supported initiatives. The NDC programme was judged to be coherent with the GIZ Global Carbon Market – Tunisia project<sup>10</sup>. Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and led by the National Agency for Energy Management (ANME), the Tunisia Global Market supports public and private sectors in using national and international market mechanisms for emissions reduction and in doing so, creating the necessary structures and processes to implement Article 6 of the Paris Agreement<sup>11</sup>. Also, GIZ supported the Government of Tunisia in the elaboration of the Green Hydrogen Strategy for Tunisia, and this was taken into consideration by UNDP through the NDC programme as part of the assumptions in the modelling of energy scenarios<sup>12</sup>.

Pertaining to partnerships established by the programme for the achievement of its results, interviews generated limited partnerships established by the programme so far. However, the programme implementation involved the participation of the private sector, the financial sector and civil society for the elaboration of programme deliverables geared at enhancing climate change adaptation and mitigation in the country. For instance, the NDC programme worked with financial institutions in Tunisia in the establishment of a process for integrating climate risks into the portfolios of financial institutions. This is geared at promoting the engagement of financial institutions in the implementation of the NDCs since the sector has a key role to play in the implementation of the nation's NDC. The project collaborated with the private sector in the elaboration of guidelines for measuring the carbon footprints of private sector institutions. The evaluation did not generate any evidence relating to collaboration or partnership between the NDC programme and local communities.

The Acceleration of the Implementation of the Tunisia NDC 2021-2025 program aligns well with the Agenda 2030 and its objectives, particularly in terms of climate action and sustainable

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<sup>9</sup> Interviews with programme stakeholders

<sup>10</sup> Interview with a respondent from a government institution

<sup>11</sup> See the [Tunisia Global Market Project](#)

<sup>12</sup> Interview with a programme stakeholder.

development goals (SDGs). The main alignment aspects are three-fold. Firstly, with regards to emissions reduction target, Tunisia has committed to reducing its carbon intensity by 45% by 2030 under its revised NDC aligns with the SDG 13 (Climate Action), which calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (UNDP, 2023). Secondly, the program's cross-sectoral approach for adaptation, covering the most vulnerable sectors, aligns with multiple SDGs, including SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) (UNDP, 2023). Thirdly, the focus on integrating climate action into broader economic and social development strategies is in line with the holistic approach advocated by the Agenda 2030, which emphasizes the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

Complementarity sought by UNDP with other United Nations agencies within the implementation of the programme was not visible as scant evidence was generated by the evaluation<sup>13</sup>.

The program's design and governance included two main elements that influenced its coordination with other development partners. Firstly, the design of the programme involved the National Coordination Unit on Climate Change (UGPO-CC) of the Ministry of Environment and ANME which are key institutions engaged in the national climate change process in Tunisia and both institutions receive climate change related support from diverse partners and donors. The participation of these institutions in the design of the programme and selection of activities meant that activities were selected based on priorities of the country and taking into consideration ongoing support provided by technical and financial partners to the country through the institutions. This approach mitigated duplication of efforts and ensured coordination of the NDC programme implementation with other development partners. Equally, the governance structure of the programme puts ANME and the Ministry of Environment as the government counterparts leading on the execution of the programme. This provides an opportunity for ANME and the UGPO-CC to ensure the coordination of the NDC programme with initiatives of other development partners intervening in the climate change space in Tunisia.

Pertaining to the capitalization of capacities within other units of UNDP in the NDC programme design and implementation, the evaluation generated limited information to the nature and extent such capacities were capitalised. However, interviews evidenced that in the design and implementation of the programme, the Nature and Climate Unit of UNDP collaborated with UNDP's Green Economy cluster and governance team. The programme collaborated with the green economy cluster on its energy poverty activity.

The NDC support programme has made some contributions to the transversal (finance, transparency, and private sector engagement) and the energy sector specific objectives of the NDC. As per the NDC, implementation of its adaptation and mitigation components will require an estimated 19.3 billion US dollars disaggregated as follows: 0.7 billion US dollars for capacity building actions; 4.3 billion US dollars for adaptation; and 14.3 billion US dollars for mitigation<sup>14</sup>. Progress made by the NDC programme related to the financial requirements expressed to the NDC pertains to the elaboration of sectoral NDC action plans alongside their investment plans. These plans could play a role in the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions of the NDCs. The NDC programme also supported the elaboration of the CBIT project for Tunisia which has been approved and planned for

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<sup>13</sup> Interviews with programme stakeholders

<sup>14</sup> [Tunisia's revised NDC](#)

implementation in 2024. This project can be viewed as a contribution towards the financial requirement expressed in the NDC related to capacity building.

Relating to transparency, the NDC highlighted that Tunisia’s national transparency system will be strengthened with a national emissions inventory system (NEIS) and an organizational, institutionalized, and regulatory framework (OIR framework). The framework will be used in monitoring and evaluating mitigation actions, NDC implementation progress, and monitoring of the needed and received financial support. The NDC programme supported the elaboration of sectoral emissions inventory systems which will together constitute the NEIS.

The Tunisian private sector has an important role to play in the implementation of the nation’s NDCs through the provision of financing at the national level. The programme engaged with the private sector and financial institutions in an attempt to strengthen their involvement in the NDC implementation.

The specific NDC objective for the energy sector relates to the implementation of ambitious renewable energy and energy efficiency development programs in order to achieve by 2030, an emission reduction of 34% in the energy sector compared to the business-as-usual scenario. In this regard, the NDC programme supported the elaboration of an energy transition roadmap for the country to support the transition towards renewables in the energy sector.

## Effectiveness

### Progress towards results

The progress achieved by the programme in attaining its expected results are discussed under the different results areas.

### ***Result 1: The Tunisian NDC is updated on the basis of an ambitious objective and its implementation takes into account the social dimension (gender and energy insecurity, etc.).***

Under the UNFCCC. Parties are required to update their NDCs after every five years. This result area is principally concerned with the revision and updating of the Tunisia’s NDC. With support from the NDC programme, Tunisia’s NDCs was successfully updated and resubmitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2021. Details relating to the progress of activities contributing to result 1 are presented in Table 5.

***Table 5: Status of activities under result 1***

Activity	Sub-activity	Comment/status
1.1 Implementation of the updated NDC roadmap is operationalized	1.1.1 <u>Updating of the NDC</u>	Tunisia’s NDC was successfully revised and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2021. This sub-activity has therefore been completed.
	1.1.2: Strengthen the institutional coordination mechanism for NDC implementation and updating through support to the UGPO-CC	This sub-activity was merged with sub-activities 1.1.3 and 4.4.1 following consultations with stakeholders. These were merged in view of the elaboration of action plan for the implementation of the revised NDC of Tunisia which entails the elaboration of a nation and sectorial action plans for the NDC, identification and strengthening of the governance of the NDC, elaboration of an investment plan for each priority sector of the



		NDC, and establishment of a road map for the operationalization of the action plans an investment plans elaborated, enabling state and non-state actors to contribute towards the implementation of the NDC.
	1.1.3: Support the establishment of appropriate governance to facilitate NDC implementation at sector level in 2 pilot sectors (mitigation/adaptation).	This sub-activity was merged with Activity 4.4.1 and 1.1.2.
1.2 NDC mitigation targets for the energy and industrial processes sectors are updated and disaggregated by sub-sector and technology	1.2.1: Quantification of the two acceleration plans in physical terms based on the priority orientations of the 2021-2025 development plan:	Following discussions with the national partners, the sub-activity was merged with other sub activities (4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4) related to the elaboration of action plans, investment plans, and portfolio of projects in the energy sector for the NDC implementation and attainment of carbon neutrality.
	1.2.2: Assessment of energy, socio-economic and environmental (GHG) impacts by updating the results of the study on the simulation of GHG emissions in the energy sector up to 2050.	As part of the updating of the mitigation targets of the NDC, the simulation of GHG emissions in the energy sector to the 2050 horizon was updated.
1.3 Sector departments, key decision-makers and parliamentarians have the necessary up-to-date knowledge to accelerate the implementation of the NDC and the integration of the social dimension.	1.3.4: Conduct a study on the integration of environmental and climate issues into COVID 19 recovery in Tunisia	The programme conducted studies pertaining to the analysis of the environmental and climatic challenges and opportunities to strengthen a better construction or “building back better” in support of COVID-19 recovery in Tunisia in the medium and long term; and the integration of climatic and environmental opportunities in the country’s new socio-economic development plan 2021-2025. The studies generated two reports which were further used to elaborate a synthesis report targeting decision makers at the national dialogue.
	1.3.5 Conduct a study on gender mainstreaming in CC policies, including NDC, and build capacity to integrate NDC objectives and gender into the development planning process.	Through the programme, a study was commissioned on the mainstreaming of gender into climate change policies including the NDC. The gender mission culminated in the following deliverables: diagnosis of gender mainstreaming in national climate change policies; gender and climate change action plan (PAG CC); and the guides for gender mainstreaming in adaptation projects in the coastal and agricultural sectors. The PAG CC, prepared in consultation with representatives of ministries in charge of women's affairs on the basis of the five priority areas defined in the reinforced Lima Work Plan,



		<p>is a first translation of the international gender and climate change action plan adopted at COP23 Following the study, a capacity building plan was elaborated for the training of national actors including members of the peer council on the integration of NDC objectives and gender objectives into development planning process.</p> <p>NGO partners of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) project and the GEF Small Grants Program received training on gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation projects.</p>
	1.3.6: Support the government in designing and implementing an energy poverty strategy to be integrated into the updated NDC	An energy poverty strategy was elaborated for the Government of Tunisia.

***Result 2: The technical capacities of actors and sectors are strengthened to ensure the operationalization of the NDC roadmap, taking into account gender and vulnerabilities.***

This result was focused on enhancing the capacities of relevant national actors for the implementation of the NDC roadmap. Progress relating to result 2 is presented in Table 6.

***Table 6: State of progress of activities under result 2***

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Comment/status</b>
2.1 Sector departments and key decision-makers have the knowledge and tools they need to integrate gender and climate change into development planning processes.	2.1.1: Develop and implement an information and capacity-building program for parliamentarians/councillors on climate change.	A contracted firm developed the training program, training materials and teaching kits for use in the training of councillors/parliamentarians. This sub-activity aligns with the partnership launched in 2019 between the UNDP, the Ministry of the Environment and the Tunisian Parliament, for capacity building for MPs and parliamentary advisors on environmental issues crucial to resilient economic development in Tunisia. However, due to the freezing on ARP activities and announcement relating to the organization of the next legislative elections at the end 2022, consultations with stakeholders on November 19, 2022 culminated in the halting of the activity and the mission limited to the deliverables already received and validated. The UNDP country office could then relaunch the activities based on the validated deliverables.

***Result.3: The transparency framework for updating and implementing the NDC is strengthened.***

The updating of the mitigation objective of the NDC was done in a transparent manner. The methodology employed in the process took into consideration several principles, strengthening the transparency framework for updating the NDC. These principles include:

- Updating the target, following a bottom-up approach based first on updating the sectoral mitigation targets before aggregating the overall target at national level;
- Setting up an inclusive consultation process with stakeholders involved in mitigating GHG emissions in Tunisia, including sectoral groups to carry out the updating work with broad consultation with all sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes, Waste and AFAT (Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use);
- Integration of national priorities and the strategic orientations of the 2012-2025 socio-economic development plan;
- The use of the same (updated) socio-economic scenario used in the SNBC-energy, as well as the same sectoral emission trajectories of the SNBC in the prospective work to update the first CDN.
- Upward revision of mitigation targets in line with changes in the national context and the challenges of decarbonizing the Tunisian economy;
- Articulation with work carried out with a long-term vision in the energy sector, in particular :
- Highlighting the role of carbon pricing to encourage investment in low-carbon technologies and the use of carbon markets (Article 6 of the Paris Agreement) as a means of fostering the implementation of the NDC, taking into account the results of the following studies: lifting energy subsidies and introducing a carbon tax to feed the resources of the Energy Transition Fund (ETF); Guidelines for the future application of carbon markets in Tunisia; Development of a carbon pricing instrument in the cement sector; and Development of a carbon pricing instrument in the electricity sector;
- Application of Annex 2 of Decision 4/CMA.1 on accounting for emissions covered by the NDC:
  - Methodological consistency between base year and implementation period
  - Consideration of all activities and corresponding emission sources
  - Explanation of emissions not taken into account in the NDC
- Aligning the NDC with the Paris Agreement "Rule Book";
- The application of Annex 1 of Decision 4/CMA.1 concerning the necessary information to be provided on the clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC:
  - Quantifiable information on reference point and base year
  - Implementation period
  - Coverage and scope
  - Planning process
  - Assumptions and methodological approaches
  - How the parties consider the NDC to be fair and ambitious
  - The manner in which NDC contribute to achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC (Article 2) and the Paris Agreement (Article 4)

***Result 4: Public and private investments are mobilized in the relevant sectors, and access to climate finance is improved through the creation of an enabling environment***

Progress relating to result 4 is presented in Table 7.

**Table 7: State of progress of activities under result 4**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Comment/status</b>
4.1 Sub-sector investment plans are developed and proposed in consultation with key stakeholders	4.1.1: Quantification of sub-sector mitigation investments in the energy and industrial processes sectors based on the priority orientations of the 2021-2025 development plan	The NDC programme supported the modelling and quantification of mitigation investments in the energy and industrial processes sector
	4.1.2: Elaboration of investment plans by sub-sector	Investments plans were developed for different sectors for NDC implementation.
	4.1.3: Documentation of consultation processes on investment plans, communication as part of the capacity-building and knowledge-sharing process	Communication tools were developed and shared. A document on the energy sector's contribution to carbon neutrality by 2050, which includes the short-term investment plan for the energy sector was developed from consultations with stakeholders. Another document summarizing the consolidated action plan, which covers the programming of actions and the mobilization of investments was equally prepared and shared with stakeholders.
4.2 A portfolio of priority mitigation investment projects in the energy and industrial processes sectors is developed in consultation with key stakeholders.	4.2.1: Identify investment projects according to priorities (Investment analysis, Investment ranking)	Following the preparation of sectoral action plans relating to mitigation in the energy and an assessment of the investments required to implement these plans, the programme prepared a portfolio of six (06) priority projects with detailed fact sheets to support the implementation of the action plans.
	4.2.2: Identify risks and necessary mitigation measures	The programme supported the identification and integration of climate risks into the portfolio of financial institutions in the country.
	4.2.3: Define the innovative financing mechanism according to investment priorities/target investors (small or large project, household, private, public, size, etc.).	For each of the identified project in the portfolio, a financing mechanism was proposed.
	4.2.4: Documentation of consultation processes to identify the portfolio of priority mitigation investment projects	Insufficient information to assess

<p>4.4 NDC funding at sectoral level is strengthened</p>	<p>4.4.1: Strategies for financing NDC implementation in the waste and coastal sectors are developed.</p>	<p>Insufficient information to assess</p>
	<p>4.4.2: Development and implementation of a technical and financial program to build the capacity of the financial sector in energy and climate-related aspects of the NDC and access to climate finance.</p>	<p>Five (05) programmes were developed including two (02) capacity-building programs aimed at strengthening the financial sector's capacity on energy and climate issues of the NDC and access to climate finance were conducted in September 2022 and December 2022. While the September workshop focused on the climate finance challenges for financial institutions, the December one dwelled on concepts related to the energy transition. Another capacity building programme on energy and climate issues was organized for private sector actors in September 2022. In May 2023, two capacity building events on green finance as a lever for the development of climate investments and financial climate risks were organized for financial institutions.</p>
	<p>4.4.3. Support for the creation of an environment conducive to the mobilization of private and public sector investment: development of a roadmap for greater private sector involvement in the implementation and updating of the NDC.</p>	<p>Action plans aimed at operationalizing the integration of climate issues into the portfolios of financial institutions were elaborated in a pedagogic guide.</p>
	<p>4.4.4: Establish a process for integrating climate risks into the project portfolios of financial institutions, and draw up a roadmap for factoring climate risk into the financing of projects in the energy and industrial processes sectors.</p>	<p>The programme supported the identification and integration of climate risks into the portfolio of financial institutions in the country.</p>
	<p>4.4.5: Establish a methodology for accounting for climate-related financial flows</p>	<p>This sub-activity was modified in 2022 and reoriented towards the realization of a techno-economic pre-feasibility study and the proposal of a tariff framework for the integration of biomethane into the natural gas grid and electricity produced by cogeneration from biogas into the electricity grid.</p>

	4.4.6: Elaborate and implement a cross-functional capacity-building plan targeting financial institutions and project developers.)	This sub-activity are planned within the framework of a new project.
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***Result 5: New technologies are integrated into climate action planning work for greater efficiency, know-how transfer and sustainability***

The programme integrated technologies in the mitigation scenarios explored as part of the updating of the mitigation objectives of the NDC and consequently, the revision of the nation’s NDC. Technologies were integrated across sectors including energy, AFOLU, waste and industrial processes in the modeling of possible emission reductions. The sectoral action plans elaborated equally integrated mitigation and adaptation technologies.

*Unintended results*

Document analysis and stakeholder consultations conducted as part of this mid-term evaluation did not generate any unexpected or unintended positive or negative results of the programme.

*Capacity strengthening of stakeholders to integrate climate priorities in development planning*

The programme adopted measures geared at strengthening partners’ capacities and promoting the integration of climate priorities into development planning. The programme’s Activity 2.1. relates to the provision of knowledge and tools to sector departments and key decision-makers for the integration of gender and climate change into development planning processes. In this light, the programme elaborated a training programme destined for councillors and members of parliament to capacitate them on gender and climate change issues and their integration into sectoral and national development plans. The training is however yet to be dispensed. The programme equally supported the elaboration of sectoral NDC action plans, a process which involved the participation of diverse stakeholders within each sector contributing towards the identification of priority actions to be implemented for achievement of the NDC objectives.

*Facilitation of data collection and compilation by programme monitoring*

Monitoring within the framework of the programme facilitated data collection and compilation. Monitoring data was compiled into quarterly and annual progress reports. The monitoring reports did not however in all instances provide a cumulative picture of the progress made by the programme towards its expected results. In some cases, the monitoring report focused on one of the three projects under the portfolio and monitoring reports for the entire programme were scarce.

*Involvement of marginalized group*

Albeit the programme did not include specific activities that engaged or involved the participation of marginalized groups in Tunisia, it involved the participation of civil society organizations who are in most instances advocating for the rights of local communities and marginalized groups. Notwithstanding, some of the programme’s results integrated elements of equity and marginalized groups. For instance, the programme elaborated a gender and climate change action plan and trained NGOs on the integration of gender into adaptation projects. This is an important aspect as rural women in Tunisia are often marginalized, especially those engaged in agriculture<sup>15</sup>. Equally,

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<sup>15</sup> Interviews with project stakeholders

the energy poverty strategy supported by the project took into consideration households with different characteristics, including those corresponding to marginalized groups.

#### *Contributory factors to success*

- The participatory approach adopted by the programme was a factor that favored success. In the implementation of the activities of the programme, a multi-stakeholder approach was employed, enabling diverse stakeholders to engage in the programme and provide their views. In the elaboration of sectoral action plans for instance, relevant stakeholders per sector were engaged in their elaboration and this supports country ownership and the integration of diverse views into the plans.
- The involvement of UNDP in the programme including supporting procurement was crucial to the success of the programme. Through its rigorous procurement process, UNDP procured the services of reputable and experienced international and local firms and individual consultants who provided technical support in the implementation of some of the activities of the programme.
- The implanting agencies (Ministry of Environment and ANME) were strongly involved in the conception and implementation of the programme. In the design of the programme, both institutions ensured that the identified activities aligned with the needs of the country and complemented support provided by other technical and financial partners in the climate change space.
- A project assistant was recruited by UNDP and deployed to ANME. The presence of the assistant within ANME facilitated the programme implementation especially from an operational and organizational point of view. The project assistant served as an interface between UNDP and the executing agencies, rendering the planification for the implementation of activities smooth.

#### *Constraining factors to success*

- The national legislative election process that happened during programme implementation perturbed the implementation of some activities of the programme. For instance, as part of the programme, it was envisaged for members of parliament and councilors to be trained on the integration of climate change into development planning. While the training programme had been designed, the training proper was halted due to the announcement of the legislative election that planned towards the end of 2022.
- The advent of the COVID-19 delayed the implementation of some project activities, especially those requiring the in-person participation of stakeholders. UNDP however managed the situation by procuring zoom licenses to be used in organizing some of the activities of the programme online.

#### **Efficiency**

The delivery of the programme followed strict procurement policies ensuring transparency in procurement and management of funds. UNDP Tunisia country office provided support to the programme relating to financial services, contracting of service providers and programme staff, and procurement in line with relevant procedures of UNDP. UNDP verified financial expenditures against approved project budgets; and ensured that all procurement and financial services are delivered in a manner that is compliant with UNDP procedures.

Pertaining to the suitability of the programme's duration for the achievement of its results, for ensuring stakeholder ownership and sustainable engagement of beneficiaries, mixed views were held by programme stakeholders. Majority of respondents opined that the five-year duration of the programme was sufficient for achieving its planned results and for ensuring country ownership and engagement of stakeholders. The activities of the NDC programme were judged by the evaluator to be implementable within the life of the programme as these were mostly related to capacity building, conduction of studies, and revision/elaboration of documents and plans. The participative approach employed in the delivery of the programme creates the necessary conditions for fostering country ownership and sustainable stakeholder engagement. The Ministry of Environment and ANME were at the forefront of implementation and convened diverse national stakeholders including but not limited to line ministries, private sector institutions, financial institutions, and civil society organizations to engage in the realization of different activities under the programme. Other respondents opined that the five-year duration of the programme was insufficient to achieve its results and to support country ownership. *"The energy component will be closed this year and there are always emerging needs for the elaboration of new documents such as BURs and BTRs. There is need for the revision of the NDC to commence next year (2024) ahead of its resubmission in 2025. Work will always continue and complementary studies (e.g. carbon pricing for the energy sector) will be required to be conducted. There is a lot to be done and I therefore find the duration of the programme insufficient"*, reported a respondents. The BURs and BTRs are recurrent reporting requirements of Parties to the UNFCCC and it is therefore logical for the timing of their elaboration to fall outside the life of the programme. *"There is need for financing for the implementation of actions in the elaborated action plans and roadmaps and the programme is yet to mobilise financing for this to happen. The five-year duration of the programme is therefore short"*, reported another respondent. A view raised by another respondents pertains to the lack of integration of the aspect of just transition in the energy transition which could jeopardise inclusivity and stakeholder ownership.

The approaches and resources of the programme were relevant for achieving its intended results. Specialized firms and individuals were contracted to lead on the implementation of different technical tasks of the programme. This enabled the programme to benefit from a range of expertise mobilized for the accomplishment of specific tasks. The participative and multi-stakeholder approach employed by the programme enabled diverse stakeholders including line ministries, civil society organizations and private sector actors to participate in the programme. This enabled the stakeholders to provide feedback to the revised NDC document, actions plans, roadmaps among other relevant deliverables generated within the framework of the programme. In elaborating the action plan for the NDC, the programme followed a systematic approach, beginning with a national action plan which was further decomposed into sectoral action plans. The sectoral action plan for each sector was prepared by an array of stakeholders in the concerned sector, ensuring that proposed actions are relevant for achieving the desired sectoral result within the framework of the country's revised NDC.

Pertaining to resources mobilized by the programme for the implementation of the NDC, scant evidence was generated by the evaluation. The sole aspect of resource mobilization by the programme raised by a respondent relates to the support provided by the programme in the elaboration of Tunisia's CBIT project entitled "Strengthening Tunisia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Transparency Framework" which has been approved and due for commencement in the first quarter of 2024. The project is financed by the Global Environmental Facility (USD 1,485,000) and has as goal to enhance Tunisia's institutional and technical capacity

for tracking NDC implementation progress as well as for measuring and reporting on emissions, adaptation and mitigation activities, and support needed and received by the nation to fulfill the transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement<sup>16</sup>. The GEF implementing agency for the project is UNDP while the executing agency is the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The involvement of both institutions (UNDP and MoE) in the project is important as it provides an opportunity for continuity of the NDC programme's activities especially those related to transparency. The NDC programme equally supported the elaboration of NDC investment plans, but the evaluation revealed that resources are yet to be mobilized through these plans.

While the human and financial resources appear sufficient for the attainment of the envisaged results of the programme, their sufficiency for scaling up the programme for the period 2023-2025 is questionable. Scaling up of the results of the programme will entail the implementation and operationalization of the roadmaps and action plans among others, for which substantial financial resources is required.

For the programme, several potential partnership areas in climate action can be targeted, including:

- Engagement with the Financial Sector: UNDP has initiated a study under the NDC Energy project to engage the local financial sector. This suggests a focus on mobilizing financial resources and investment for climate-related projects, making the financial sector a key area for new partnerships in Tunisia (UNDP-IEO, 2022). Financial institutions have a pivotal role to play in providing the needed financing for the implementation of climate actions geared at attaining the objectives of the NDC.
- Decarbonization of the Energy Sector: The World Bank report highlights the economic benefits of decarbonizing Tunisia's energy sector. Partnerships in this area could involve technology transfer, capacity building, and investment in renewable energy projects.
- Implementation of NDC Targets: With Tunisia's commitment to reduce its carbon intensity by 45% by 2030, partnerships that support the implementation of these targets are crucial. This will benefit from a strong partnership or collaboration between the programme on the one hand and the Tunisian private sector, international climate initiatives and finance mechanisms, and technical assistance providers on the other hand. Private sector actors are key in the development and implementation of bankable climate projects which are consistent with the objectives of the NDC.
- Innovative Climate Solutions: Partnerships with research institutions, private sector innovators, and technology providers can foster the development and implementation of innovative climate solutions.
- Community Engagement and Public Awareness: Collaborations with NGOs, civil society organizations, the media, and educational institutions can enhance community engagement and raise public awareness about the NDC, climate change and sustainability.

### **Innovation of the project**

The NDC programme exhibits innovative aspects in its design and delivery. These include:

- A portfolio approach was adopted in the design of the programme, comprising of different projects (three). This approach in supporting the NDC process is innovative as it enables the sub-projects to pursue specific results while working in synergy and in

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<sup>16</sup> See: <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10595>



complementarity to achieve the overall desired outcome which is an accelerated NDC implementation in Tunisia.

- The design and implementation of the programme ensured coherence with actions of different technical and financial partners. During the programme design, the executing agencies (MoE and ANME) were involved in the identification of activities, ensuring that the selected activities respond to the needs of the country and aligns with existing interventions in the climate space by other partners. During implementation of the programme, technical and financial partners such as the World Bank and GIZ among others were invited at meetings to discuss areas of possible alignment between the programme and other initiatives. For instance, the strategy for Green Hydrogen supported by GIZ was considered as part of the energy modeling conducted within the framework of the programme<sup>17</sup>.
- The Development of comprehensive NDC action plans constitutes an aspect of thematic innovation by the programme. The programme did not only formulate a national NDC action plan but elaborated an action plan for each sector relevant to the NDC. The sectoral action plans were elaborated through a participatory process involving diverse stakeholders and cover aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Equally, the support of the programme towards the integration of climate risks into the portfolio of financial institutions in Tunisia is innovative.

### ***Project budget***

A variation exists between the budget approved versus expended across the different results area of the project (Table 8). Overall, the approved budget for the programme was USD 2,201,293.12 while the total amount spent was USD 2,228,666.48, implying an additional USD 27,373.36 was mobilized.

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<sup>17</sup> Interview with a stakeholder of the programme.

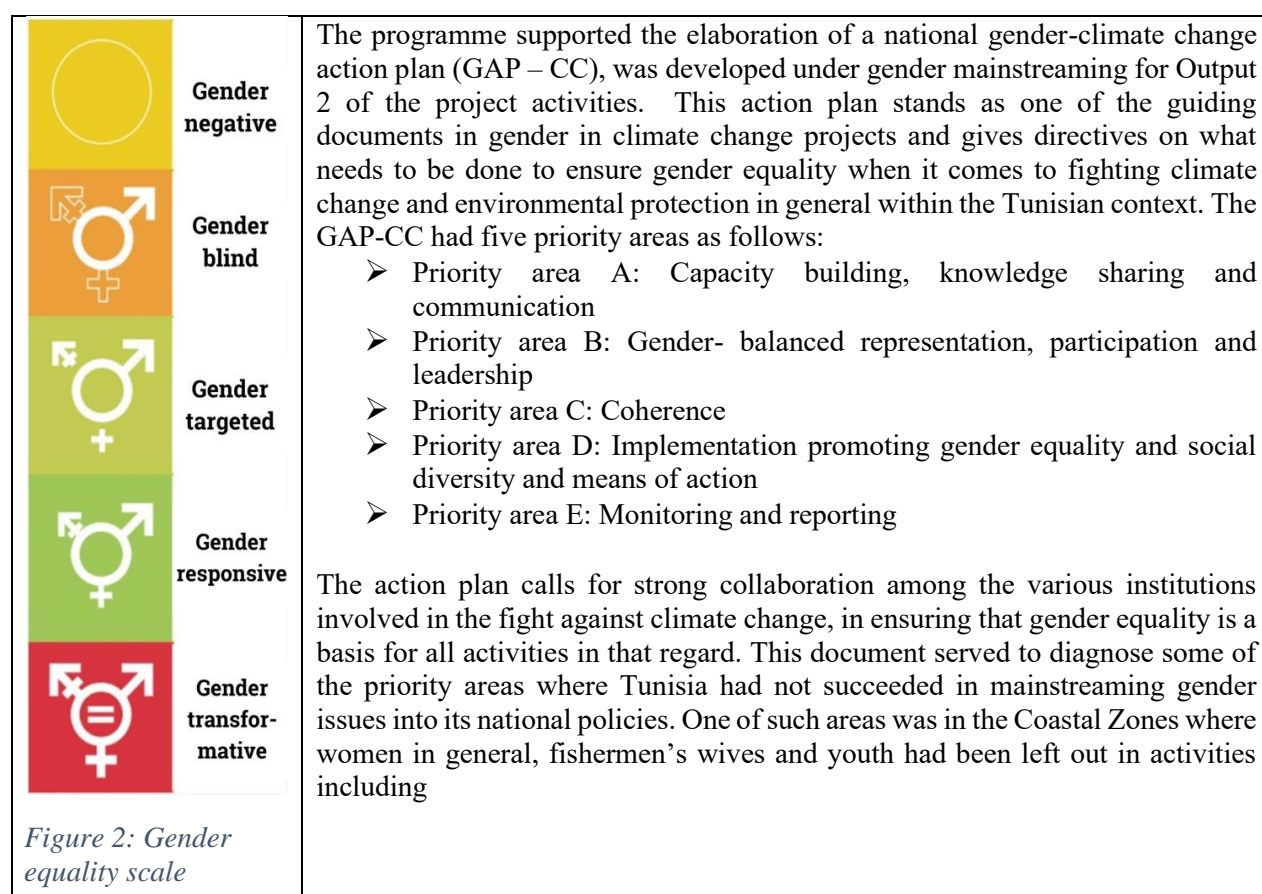
**Table 8: Analysis of approved programme budget versus expenditure**

Output	Deep dive (00118895)		NDC energy (00116913)		NDC support programme (00111605)		total approved	total expenditure (DPC+GMS included)	Additional resources mobilized
	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure			
Result 1 : The Tunisian NDC is updated on the basis of an ambitious objective and its implementation takes into account the social dimension (gender and energy insecurity, etc.)	550,000.00	506,357.16	178,000.00	292,040.25	86,612.00	48,779.05	814,612.00	847,176.46	32,564.46
Result 2: The technical capacities of actors and sectors are strengthened to ensure the operationalization of the NDC roadmap, taking into account gender and vulnerabilities	-	284,285.50	-	124,525.20	29,000.00	102,181.01	29,000.00	510,991.71	481,991.71
Result 3: The transparency framework for updating and implementing the CDN is strengthened.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Result 4: Public and private investments are mobilized in the relevant sectors, and access to climate finance is improved through the creation of an enabling environment	165,000.00	186,113.23	606,009.00	337,822.82	15,000.00	-	786,009.00	523,936.05	262,072.95
Result 5 : New technologies are integrated into climate action planning work for greater efficiency, know-how transfer and sustainability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project management	193,600.00	70,553.85	67,000.00	113,407.89	16,852.00	83,224.99	277,452.00	267,186.73	10,265.27
Evaluation / Communication / Knowledge sharing and documentation of consultation processes, best practices and communication of programme results / Coordination activities for co-facilitation of the NDC partnership	55,000.00	79,375.53					55,000.00	79,375.53	24,375.53
Direct project costs	30,000.00		24,500.00	NA	20,074.00	NA	74,574.00	NA	NA
General management support	86,400.00		67,211.00		11,035.12		164,646.12		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,090,000.00</b>	<b>1,126,085.27</b>	<b>942,720.00</b>	<b>807,796.19</b>	<b>178,573.12</b>	<b>234,185.05</b>	<b>2,201,293.12</b>	<b>2,228,646.48</b>	<b>27,373.36</b>

## Cross-cutting Issues (Gender, human rights, disabilities, vulnerable groups)

### Gender

The project document did not have a gender analysis or gender action plan developed for the project per se, though gender activities were discussed under the Results Framework of the project<sup>18</sup>. The commonly used gender equality scales include gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive and gender transformative (Figure 2). While the design of the programme can be considered to be gender aware, its implementation can be regarded as gender sensitive as the programme recognized differential needs of men and women through the integration of actions geared towards advancing the mainstreaming of gender into climate change adaptation projects.



This document served to diagnose some of the priority areas where Tunisia had not succeeded in mainstreaming gender issues into its national policies. One of such areas was in the Coastal Zones where women in general, fishermen’s wives and youth had been left out in activities including artisanal fishing, leisure and recreational activities, as well as disaster risk reduction (DRR). This gap was addressed in 2020 with the elaboration of the draft version of the National Strategy for

<sup>18</sup> The NDC Support project

Disaster Risk Reduction by proposing activities that enable women's participation in community activities related to disaster risk reduction and be represented<sup>19</sup>.

Activity 2.1 of the NDC programme dwelled on strengthening national capacity, to ensure that key decision makers have the knowledge and tools they need to properly mainstream gender into climate change policies. This activity designed a training programme for sector planners to learn approaches and methodologies for the integration of gender issues into sectoral development plans, key data and information needs for monitoring progress and elaboration of an action plan for gender mainstreaming.

The Results Framework elaborated for the NDC support project had clear output indicators and annual targets for Output 1 and Output 2, expressed in a sex-disaggregated manner. During annual reporting on project implementation progress, few results were monitored in a sex-disaggregated manner. This was common in the monitoring of capacity building trainings, workshops or meetings where participation of women was discussed<sup>20</sup>. Workplans and other progress reports did not discuss achievements or results in a manner disaggregated by gender.

Pertaining to the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment by the programme, some progress was made in terms of the elaboration of the gender action plan for climate change, which has been integrated into some of the institutional documents that Tunisia has developed so far to help in its fight against climate change. The project also saw the participation of women in meetings such as the one organized in October 2020 to discuss the NDC Partnership Plan which saw 40% of women participation. Women became slightly more represented at negotiations, for instance COP 26 saw a slightly higher level of participation with about 44 women participants out of 112<sup>21</sup>.

As part of gender mainstreaming activities under this project, once the capacity needs assessment was completed, a set of training courses were designed for directors and managers of ministries, agencies and institutions concerned in the environmental sector, members of parliament and members of the technical committees, as well as ten CSOs.

Through the CSOs, some women and young women benefitted from training on beekeeping and moringa cultivation, with the aim of encouraging them to invest in beehives. This helped women with no access to land in carrying out honey production without being hindered by land constraints<sup>22</sup>.

Coastal zones also benefitted from a gender mainstreaming guide developed through this programme, to the benefit of CSOs operating in the coastal areas of Tunisia. This is similar to the agricultural sector for which a gender mainstreaming guide was elaborated to support activities in that sector. These guides were presented during two capacity building workshops organized.

### Human rights

The human rights-based approach (HRBA) to projects is a people-centred process for planning, programming and monitoring development projects. The approach is important in ensuring participation of relevant project stakeholders and transparency in decision-making. A requirement

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<sup>19</sup> Status of Gender & CC report, 2021

<sup>20</sup> NDC Annual Report 2020

<sup>21</sup> Gender summary document

<sup>22</sup> CSO evaluation report, 2021

of the HRBA pertains to human rights standards guiding the entire programming, planning and implementation phases of a project. Key procedural human rights entails: information sharing; public consultations with affected parties; free prior and informed consent from local and indigenous communities; adequate and reasonable prior notice to affected individuals; and environmental and social impact assessments. Respondents were of the view that the programme did not contain specific activities relating to enhancing human rights. The respondents' views pertaining to the non-inclusion of human rights-related activities is founded and could be explained by the little or no risk posed by the project on the infringement of human rights since the project was focused on capacity building and the preparation of strategic documents and action plans and not on the implementation of the implementation of field-based activities. However, some activities of the programme integrated elements of human rights. In the elaboration of sectoral NDC action plan for instance, the programme employed a participative and consultative approach, giving room for diverse stakeholders to integrate their views into the action plans. The Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) has developed a toolkit titled "Integrating Human Rights in Nationally Determined Contributions: A Toolkit for Practitioners"<sup>23</sup>, which serves as a comprehensive guide for states, policymakers, development agencies, civil society, and other stakeholders. This toolkit provides guidance for the integration of human rights considerations into NDCs. The toolkit provides recommendations, checklists, relevant international instruments, and examples of state practices to aid in the development and updating of NDCs in line with international human rights obligations. The guide covers various aspects, including human rights considerations related to ambition, participatory planning and implementation, mainstreaming gender, integrating Indigenous Peoples' rights and traditional knowledge, land tenure, community-based natural resource management, and aligning NDCs with the imperative of a just transition.

### Vulnerability

#### *Extent of application of the Leave No One Behind (LNOB)*

Scant evidence was generated by the evaluation relating to the integration of marginalized and vulnerable groups including people with disabilities in the design and implementation of the programme. While some activities of the programme such as the elaboration of sectoral action plans saw the participation of diverse stakeholders including civil society organizations, marginalized and vulnerable groups were not among these participants. The activities of the programme were more focused on the capacity building, elaboration of plans and strategies among other deliverables geared towards fostering an enabling environment for the implementation of the NDC and less on concrete actions on the ground targeting emission reductions or enhancing resilience of communities. Hence, it is challenging to assess the extent to which the LNOB principle has been integrated into the programme.

### **Social and Environmental Standards**

The evaluation did not identify a social and environmental screening (SESP) that was conducted for the programme using the UNDP SESP tool. Such as assessment identifies the potential social and/or environmental risks of the programme alongside the applicable social and environmental safeguards standards to be triggered by the activities of the programme, and corresponding management plans to be adopted by the programme to mitigate the identified risks. During delivery of the programme, information on social and environmental safeguards were not reported in the

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<sup>23</sup> CIEL (2022). Integrating Human Rights in Nationally Determined Contributions: A toolkit for practitioners. [LINK](#)

progress report. Equally, no programme level accountability and grievance mechanism (AGM) was identified. The AGM provides an opportunity for project stakeholders to channel their grievances related to a project to the appropriate office. UNDP has a standard guideline for project-level grievance mechanism which is adapted to projects or programmes. The mechanism should be established ideally before the inception workshop of the project or programme and publicized to stakeholders at this workshop and other subsequent workshops or events organized within the framework of a project or programme.

### **Sustainability**

The programme has generated several elements which possess elements of sustainability. Aspects of the programme with sustainability potentials include among others:

- The capacity building delivered within the framework of the programme transmitted skills to participants that would be useful beyond the life of the programme. For instance, the training of NGO partners of the SCCF and GEF small grants on the integration of gender considerations into adaptation projects could be further used by the trainees in other climate change initiatives.
- The NDC action and investment plans will further guide the implementation of the NDCs
- The strategy for the integration of climate risk into the portfolio of financial institutions will remain valid and useful even after the life of the programme. Equally, the Climate Change Gender Action Plan for Tunisia elaborated by the programme will remain relevant beyond the life of the programme.

#### Financial risk

The availability of finance for advancing some of the results of the programme is a key financial risk to sustainability of the programme. While action plans and roadmaps for NDC implementation have been developed and possess potentials for sustainability, this is contingent upon availability of adequate financial resources. It is unclear where the required finances for the operationalization of the roadmaps and action plans will come from. Hence, it is worthwhile for the project to elaborate an exit strategy.

#### Socio-political risk

No socio-political risk to sustainability of the programme has been identified.

#### Institutional framework and governance risk

A governance mechanism has been elaborated for each sectorial action plan for the implementation of the NDC. This will provide clarity on the roles and responsibility of different actors for the implementation of the NDC. No institutional risk to sustainability of the programme was identified by the evaluation.

#### Environmental Risk

The NDC programme seeks to address the climate change problem through supporting an accelerated implementation of the NDC. The programme therefore addresses climate change and as a consequence, no environmental risk to sustainability of the programme's outcomes was identified,

## V. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

### A. Conclusions

**Relevance:** the project is highly relevant to the Tunisian context and development priorities. Tunisia aims to reduce its carbon intensity by 45% below 2010 levels by 2030 and the project aligns with this ambition of the nation through its elaboration of sectoral action plans for the NDCs for the achievement of the sectoral targets. Overall, the project contributes in supporting Tunisia to address its international obligations relating to the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. Pertaining to UNDP's comparative advantage in the implementation of the project, UNDP has a significant experience in supporting the elaboration and implementation of NDC projects. The institution has a strong convening power and a long experience working with the Ministry of Environment on climate change issues and through its rigorous procurement system, UNDP was able to recruit highly qualified international and local firms and consultants to support initiatives under the project.

**Coherence:** the identification of activities of the project happened with the support from the Ministry of Environment and ANME, making it possible for other existing climate change projects and initiatives in the country to be taken into consideration in order to enhance alignment between initiatives while reducing duplication of efforts. During project implementation, complementarity and coordination with interventions by institutions in the country was ensured through the invitation of key national and international institutions at events organized within the framework of the NDC programme, giving room for engagement between the programme and other relevant actors. An example of coherence relates to the integration of elements of the Green Hydrogen Strategy supported by GIZ in part of the assumptions used in the modelling of the energy scenarios

**Effectiveness:** through support from the project, Tunisia's NDC was successfully revised and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2021 (Result 1). The project made progress towards capacitating national actors for the implementation of the roadmap prepared for the NDC. Through a firm contracted by the project, the training programme, training material and training kits were prepared for use in training parliamentarians/councillors (Result 2). The updating of the mitigation objective of the NDC happened in a transparent manner, involving broad range of stakeholders and appropriate methodologies (Result 3). Pertaining to Result 4, good progress was achieved – 10 of 13 sub-activities were implemented culminating in concrete deliverables. Through the implementation of the project, technologies were integrated into sectors including energy, AFOLU, waste and industrial processes as part of the modeling of possible emission reductions within the framework of the revision of the nation's NDC (Result 5).

**Efficiency:** project delivery was done as per the procurement guidelines of UNDP. The UNDP country office provided financial management and procurement support, ensuring that the spending of project resources and procurement of goods and services within the project happened in a manner that is aligned to UNDP procedures. Most project stakeholders shared the view that the duration of the programme was sufficient for achieving its planned results and for ensuring country ownership. The participatory approach to the implementation of the project created the necessary conditions for enhancing country ownership and sustainable stakeholder engagement.

Through the recruitment of specialized firms and individuals to handle specific tasks under the project, the project benefitted from a wide range of expertise. The project supported mobilization of additional resources through the elaboration of the Tunisia CBIT project (USD 1,485,000) which seeks to strengthen Tunisia's capacity relating to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

**Sustainability:** several aspects of the project including but not limited to the capacity building delivered, strategy for the implementation of climate risk into the portfolio of financial institutions constitutes elements of sustainability of the project. The availability of financial resources to implement some of the deliverables of the project such as action plans and road maps for NDC implementation constitutes a financial risk to the project. No socio-political, environmental, and institutional framework and governance risk of the project is foreseen.

## B. Lessons Learnt

The following lessons can be drawn from the delivery of the NDC programme:

- 1. The inclusive and participatory approach employed by the programme was important for securing the participation of diverse stakeholders.** The elaboration of sectoral NDC action plans and roadmap for the implementation of the Tunisian NDC were done using a participatory approach which enabled diverse stakeholders in the country to participate and provide their inputs accordingly.
- 2. The involvement of the relevant government institutions in the identification of project or programme activities during the design phase is fundamental for ensuring coherence.** In the design of the NDC programme, the MoE and ANME were involved in the identification of the programme activities and both institutions are involved in the execution or implementation of other climate change related projects or initiatives supported by other technical and financial partners. Hence, in identifying the activities of the NDC programme, the institutions ensured that this aligned with the needs of the country and other ongoing climate change support provided by other partners.
- 3. The possession of the required competence for specific technical aspects of a project is a prerequisite for obtaining quality results within the framework of a project or programme.** The NDC programme procured the services of specialized firms for modeling of GHG mitigation scenarios, GHG inventory and transparency issues, culminating in quality deliverables.
4. The mobilization of human and material resources on the part of the national partner during the design phase of a project or programme ensures that activities are carried out smoothly, on schedule and in harmony with projects dealing with complex issues such as climate change.
- 5. The identification of clear needs facilitates the attainment of objectives.** Within the framework of the NDC programme, the consultant contracted by UNDP took charge for elaborating detailed terms of references for different tasks which clearly captured the needed outcomes. This facilitated the realization of the tasks and the associated expected results.

## C. Recommendations



NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>Priority focus areas and innovative climate actions for remaining duration of the programme</b>		
1	<p>The programme interacted with the private sector and financial institutions through the elaboration of guidelines for the integration of climate risks into the portfolio of financial institutions and trainings delivered to private sector actors on carbon auditing. However, more engagement is required with financial institutions and the private sector in order to enhance the sectors' involvement in climate actions and NDC.</p>	<p>The programme should further strengthen its engagement with the private sector and national financial institutions. Some potential areas for consideration by the programme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with financial institutions to develop innovative financial products and services (such as green line of credits, green bonds, green subventions, climate insurance, etc.) for climate change projects. Such products and services should be competitive to prevailing market conditions in order to augment the appetite of private sector actors to access financing for the implementation of climate actions or projects consistent with the objectives of the nation's NDC;</li> <li>• Capacitate financial institutions and private sector actors on existing climate finance mechanisms and eligibility requirements for accessing these. This could include among others, building the capacity of the sectors' stakeholders on the possibility and requirements for pursuing GCF and/or GEF accreditation through the direct access modality. UNDP and the MoE could then identify potential candidates for GCF accreditation and accompany them in the process through a GCF-readiness project; and</li> <li>• Engage with the private sector and financial institutions to identify the root causes or obstacles impeding their involvement in climate finance and climate actions, and the adoption of measures to address the identified challenges.</li> <li>• Engage with the private sector and financial institutions to identify the root causes or obstacles impeding their involvement in climate finance and climate actions, and the adoption of measures to address the identified challenges.</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects</p>

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
2	The programme has elaborated roadmaps and action plans but these needs to be translated into actions for the objectives of the NDC to be achieved.	<p>It is important for the programme to support the mobilization of financial resources including through the elaboration of bankable projects (project ideas, concept notes or funding proposals) for each sector, targeting specific donor funding. Such bankable projects could be taken up for financing by a donor, the Government of Tunisia or a private sector entity, there by translating the elaborated plans and roadmaps to actions. In the elaboration of bankable projects, cross-cutting (adaptation and mitigation) projects should be prioritized to the extent possible since the programme’s focus this far has been more on mitigation than on adaptation.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects</p>
<p><b>Approaches/activities to ensure the inclusion of everyone and have a positive gender impact</b></p>		
3	The programme elaborated a roadmap for addressing energy poverty, an aspect which requires inclusivity.	<p>In the continuation of the work on energy poverty as well as the energy transition in the country, it is important for the programme to ensure that social aspects are integrated in order to ensure that the views or characteristics of women and marginalized groups are well integrated. This will promote inclusivity, a just energy transition, and the leave no one behind principle.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects</p>
4	The programme has had limited involvement of women’s groups, community members and marginalized groups.	<p>To the extent possible, the programme should support community mobilization which could be achieved through partnering with CSOs. This will aid in sensitizing communities on the NDC, its objectives and measures to be implemented for the objectives to be attained. Equally, the programme should consider involving and engaging local/municipal stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p>

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
		<b>Timeline:</b> 2024-2025; Subsequent projects
<b>Others - Environmental and social safeguards</b>		
5	The evaluation did not identify the existence of an accountability and grievance redress mechanism for the programme. Equally, an environmental and social risk screening (SESP) conducted during the programme design phase was not identified	<p>It is important for an accountability and grievance redress mechanism be designed for subsequent projects early enough, preferably at the inception phase of the project. The AGM should be widely publicized during the inception workshop and at each project event so that project stakeholders know exactly the procedures and channels to follow in submitting complaints that may arise during the delivery of the project or programme. Equally, it is important for an SESP to be conducted for a project or programme during its design phase so that risks and applicable environmental and social safeguards standards likely to be triggered are identified and associated management plans developed.</p> <p>The project could consider establishing an AGM building on UNDP guidelines for project-level AGM. Once established, the mechanism should be publicized at project events so that stakeholders become aware of its existence. In this way, stakeholders could use the mechanism for reporting any project-related concerns they may have.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> Within nine (09) months following completion of the MTE; Subsequent projects</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>		
6	The project has commitments which could span beyond its life. For instance, the operationalization of the action plans and road maps may go beyond the life of the project.	<p>It is beneficial for the project to elaborate an exit strategy. This would support the translation of the road maps and action plans prepared by the project into reality even after the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP, MoE, ANME</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> six months prior to the end of the project</p>

## LIST OF ANNEXES

### Annex A: Terms of Reference of the Terminal Evaluation

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. GENERAL INFORMATION:	
<b>Title :</b>	Mid-term evaluation of the NDC programme
<b>Portfolio :</b>	"ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TUNISIA'S NDC 2021-2025
<b>Type of contract :</b>	Individual Contract (IC)
<b>Referring to :</b>	CERC Team Leader and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (direct supervision) and Resident Representative (overall supervision)
<b>Start of project :</b> <b>End of project :</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	25 working days over a period of two and a half months (from 01 October 2023 to 15 December 2024)
<b>Country :</b>	In Tunisia

#### 1- Background :

Tunisia has always demonstrated a strong commitment to combating climate change. Tunisia is located in North Africa, on the southern shore of the Mediterranean and at the junction between the eastern and western Mediterranean basins. Due to its geographical position, relief and climate, Tunisia is highly vulnerable to the harmful effects of climate change. Located in North Africa, the country is in one of the driest and most water-poor regions in the world, and relies heavily on climate-sensitive agriculture.

The country has signed and/or ratified international agreements both in response to the 1992 Rio Conference and to the international community's commitments to implement the 2030 Agenda. These include ratification of i) the Convention on Biological Diversity in May 1993; ii) the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993; iii) the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in June 1995; iv) the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in 2002; v) the adoption of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015; vi) the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs in September 2015 and its official launch at national level in December 2016; vii) the adoption of the Habitat III Agenda in October 2016; viii) the ratification of the Paris Agreement in February 2017.

As part of its commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to implement the Paris Agreement, Tunisia has undertaken to submit :

#### National Communication :

- [NC1](#) : 27 Oct 2001
- [NC2](#): 14 Feb 2014
- [NC3](#): 17 Jun 2019

The NC4 is currently being prepared and will be submitted by the end of 2023.

#### Biennial Update Report

- [BUR1](#): 31 Dec 2014
- [BUR2](#): 31 Dec 2016

- [BUR3](#): 28 Dec 2022

The country also intends to submit its first biennial report on transparency in 2024.

**Nationally determined contributions :**

- NDC 2015 (The First Nationally Determined Contribution) with the objective of reducing its carbon intensity by 41% by 2030 compared to 2010.
- Updated NDC (National Determined Contribution) 2021 with the objective of reducing its carbon intensity by 45% by 2030 compared to 2010.

The country also has various national strategies (Carbon Neutral and Climate Resilient Development Strategy to 2050, Ecological Transition Strategy to 2035, National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy to 2030 and Action Plan, etc.) in addition to sectoral strategies such as the Water Strategy to 2050, the Energy Strategy to 2035 and the Agriculture Strategy.

However, despite these major efforts, Tunisia is facing a growing and alarming deterioration in its environmental situation, estimated at 2.7% of GDP<sup>24</sup>. This situation is aggravated by multiple anthropogenic factors and is exacerbated by the vulnerability of the country and its communities to the impacts of climate change. Although [Tunisia's 2023-2025 Development Plan](#) focuses on sustainable development that is resilient to the effects of climate change, the country is still facing major challenges that are preventing it from achieving its climate objectives and resilient, carbon-neutral socio-economic development.

Within this framework, and in accordance with the [United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2021 - 2025](#) (UNSDCF), the UNDP is supporting the Tunisian government so that "By 2025, all stakeholders will ensure equitable, transparent and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems and territories, improving their adaptation and resilience as well as that of populations, particularly those most vulnerable to climate risks".

This support is provided within the framework of the [UNDP Country Programme](#) (CPD) for the period 2021-2025 / In relation to the UNSDCF/CPD Outcomes, the NDC programme is aligned with :

- Output 3.1. Public, private and civil society actors have the tools and capacities needed for sustainable, equitable and participatory governance of natural resources, ecosystems and environmental services.
- Output 3.2. Stakeholders have the means to design and implement a territorial approach that promotes the integrated management of ecosystems and natural resources, taking into account the effects of climate change.
- Output 3.3: Stakeholders have developed integrated public policies that are both sensitive and resilient to climate change and disruption, including COVID-19, and that contribute to green growth.
- Output 3.4. Public, private and civil society actors have implemented risk reduction and management tools.

More specifically, these results aim to support the country in better integrating its climate priorities into development planning processes at both central and local levels, and to strengthen policies and initiatives for the transition to resilient, carbon-neutral socio-economic development that meets the requirements of energy, food, water and human security, economic competitiveness, social equity and environmental protection.

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24 Source: Guidance note, Tunisia's Five-Year Development Plan 2016-2020

UNDP works in collaboration with various stakeholders through its Climate, Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction unit, which implements a range of projects grouped together in a project portfolio or programme aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change. These have evolved in line with the Paris Agreement and national challenges in this area. UNDP also supports the Tunisian government in honouring its commitments as a non-Annex 1 party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and in accelerating the implementation of its nationally determined contribution to the Paris Agreement.

In this context, and taking into account UNDP's ongoing commitment to improve its interventions and support in order to respond substantively to national priorities as well as to the imperatives of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, UNDP plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the results of the programme "Accelerating the implementation of Tunisia's NDC, 2021-2025".

The programme "Accelerating the implementation of Tunisia's NDC, 2021-2025" is a portfolio of several projects that provide a coherent five-year framework for action to support national efforts to combat climate change. It aims to support the Tunisian government in increasing its ambition on the basis of transparency, to strengthen its climate governance and stakeholder capacities, and to mobilise climate finance and national and international private investment for resilient and carbon-neutral socio-economic development.

The programme is made up of the following projects:

-Output 00111605 - NDC support /Projet d'appui à la NDC pour la Tunisie (total budget: \$221,400): The project was financially closed in December 2022. A budget balance of \$22,026.12 was transferred to the output 00118895- "Deepen efforts to accelerate the implementation of the NDC in Tunisia."

- Output 00118895 - Deepdive/Deepening efforts to accelerate NDC implementation in Tunisia (Total budget: \$1,080,000): project running until 30/12/2023.

- Output 00116913/ NDC energy: (Total budget: \$732,240 - detailed below): project running until 30/12/2023. Implementation and updating of the NDC in the energy and industry sectors (\$648,000) / Complementary budget for global funding (\$144,240)

The Ministry of the Environment and the Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie are the implementing partners of the NDC programme, with the involvement of key partners including: sector representatives from the energy, industry, transport, waste, agriculture, forestry, water, tourism and health sectors, civil society and professional organisations, local authorities, the private sector and the financial sector.

The project is committed to involving all the stakeholders involved in the NDC work at national level. As mentioned in the project document, the various sectors involved in the NDC will play a decisive role in achieving the expected results. They belong to the public sector (MDICI, MAEMTE, Ministry in charge of Agriculture, Directorate General of Energy, STEG, Ministry in charge of Regional Planning, Ministry of Industry, APAL, ANGeD, ONAS, etc.), the private sector (UTICA, CONECT, CNFCE, UGTT, UTAP, etc.), the financial sector (APTBEF, etc.), civil society (associations, NGOs, etc.), the private sector (associations for the protection of the environment, etc.), civil society (environmental, women's and youth associations) and the R&D sector (research institutes and universities). In addition, the team in charge of the programme will ensure that, wherever relevant/possible, women, young people, vulnerable groups and people from different regions of Tunisia are encouraged and involved in its activities. The preliminary stakeholder engagement plan will include the following activities: - Representatives of each group invited to the meetings of the High Level Steering Committee set up to monitor the implementation of the

programme components - Representatives of key stakeholders at the meetings of the two Technical Sub-Committees, one led by ANME and the other by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment - Individual interviews with sector representatives - Group discussions to solicit ideas, Validation workshops to discuss the results achieved and validate the accuracy of the analyses - A final dissemination workshop to discuss the results, raise awareness and strengthen collaboration and networking.

The programme runs over the period 2021-2025 and is structured around 5 key results:

- R1: The Tunisian NDC is updated on the basis of an ambitious objective and its implementation takes account of the social dimension (gender and fuel poverty, etc.).
- ES.2: The technical capacities of stakeholders and sectors are strengthened to ensure the operationalisation of the NDC roadmap, taking into account gender and vulnerabilities.
- R.3: The transparency framework is strengthened for updating and implementing the NDC
- R.4: Public and private investment is mobilised in the relevant sectors and access to climate finance is improved by creating an enabling environment.
- R.5: New technologies are integrated into climate action planning work to improve efficiency, transfer know-how and sustainability.

## **2- Objective and expected results :**

The main objective of this evaluation is to measure the implementation of the programme "Accelerating the implementation of Tunisia's NDC 2021-2025".

More specifically, the evaluation aims to gather evidence on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability of current programming. The evaluation will also take into account the criteria of gender, vulnerability and human rights as cross-cutting criteria for assessing the implementation of the programme and its results at the date of this consultation.

Evaluation fulfils an important accountability function, providing stakeholders and partners with an impartial assessment of the results of the UNDP support programme.

The expected results are as follows:

- Evaluate the programme's intervention strategy to address climate change priorities, including the programme's relevance and added value;
- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme in meeting Tunisia's climate change priorities. This includes operational procedures, implementation methods and the structure of interventions, monitoring and evaluation procedures, and the mobilisation and use of resources;
- To determine the extent to which the programme has mainstreamed gender and strengthened the application of human rights-based approaches in its interventions.
- Identify the extent to which actions have been based on analysis of potential negative impacts on vulnerabilities
- Provide strategic and operational recommendations to strengthen the programme's offer of support for climate action. This should take into account the UNDP's comparative advantage in this area, and its ability to adapt to the changing context of the Paris Agreement and the country's internal context.
- Evaluate the contribution of achieving the programme's current results to the objectives of the UNDP country programme (2021-2025) and Tunisia's development plan.

## **3- Assessment scope and criteria :**



The evaluation will focus on the results of the "Accelerating the implementation of the NDC 2021-2025" programme.

The evaluation will use the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, and as defined and explained in the [UNDP](#) evaluation guidelines. The final report must comply with UNEG's quality checklist for [evaluation reports](#).

To define the information that the evaluation intends to generate, evaluation questions have been developed below, taking into account the evaluation criteria. The questions are indicative and may be discussed and completed after consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

### **Relevance :**

This criterion covers both the design and implementation phases of the programme. It assesses the extent to which the development initiative and its expected outputs or outcomes are consistent with national policies and priorities and international reference frameworks. This criterion also encompasses the notion of responsiveness, i.e. the programme's ability to respond adequately to national priorities and evolving and emerging needs, as well as to changing and evolving contexts. Another important aspect is whether the challenges to which the programme was intended to respond were clearly defined, whether they were aligned with national priorities, whether these objectives took into account the need for "no one left behind", whether these objectives were achievable and whether the relationship between the objectives, outputs, activities and inputs of the project was clear, logical and proportionate given the context, available resources and timeframe.

The consultant will assess the extent to which the programme's objectives are aligned with national priorities and international reference frameworks relating to the programme's areas of intervention (Agenda 2030, Paris Agreement, etc.). The consultant will determine the extent to which the programme takes account of the country's development context and issues in the planning and implementation of its climate change-related interventions. Under this evaluation criterion, the consultant will answer the following questions:

- To what extent is the programme's support still relevant to the country's development priorities as defined in the 2023-2025 development plan and Tunisia's reference documents? What comparative advantage has the UNDP had in this area?
- To what extent have the results of the programme contributed to meeting national priorities and obligations and in accordance with international reference frameworks?
- What has been the programme's ability to contribute to the UNDP's strategic priorities at Adhoc level and to the relevant SDGs?
- To what extent have UNDP climate action interventions integrated a gender-sensitive approach and the promotion of human rights?
- To what extent has the programme involved all the stakeholders targeted by the project?
- Looking to the future, what would be the most relevant and strategic areas of intervention and products linked to climate action for the programme?
- How were stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of the project?
- 

### **Coherence :**

This criterion measures the compatibility of the project with other similar or related interventions carried out by other actors, or by other United Nations agencies. The evaluation will determine the extent of complementarity with other projects, the harmonisation of interventions and coordination with other players. It will answer the following questions:



- To what extent does the programme take account of other actions carried out by national and international players in the areas covered by the programme?
- Has the UNDP adopted measures to ensure the portfolio's complementarity and coordination with the interventions of other bodies and institutions?
- How effective have the partnerships and synergies been in achieving results? To what extent has the programme succeeded in establishing strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, the financial sector, civil society and local communities, to strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation and climate advocacy and awareness in the country?
- Are the results and/or progress towards results aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its objectives?
- To what extent has the UNDP sought complementarity with other UN agencies?

### **Efficiency:**

This involves measuring the extent to which the expected results (outputs or outcomes) of the programme have been achieved and/or the extent to which progress has been made towards achieving the desired outputs and outcomes. Another aspect to be taken into account under this criterion is the implementation and operational performance of the project. Special attention should be paid to donor inputs in terms of quality, quantity and timeliness, and to the impact of these factors on the timetable for implementation of the work plan and on the overall management arrangements for the programme.

The consultant will assess the extent to which the programme has contributed to the achievement and attainment of the outcomes as described in the project's logical framework. The assessment of effectiveness must take into account: 1) whether the programme's interventions are consistent with the objectives of the outcome; 2) the analysis of the main factors impacting on the achievement or non-achievement of the results.

Under this evaluation criterion, the consultant will answer the following questions:

- What progress has been made towards achieving the programme's expected results?
- To what extent have the results contributed to gender equity and taken account of vulnerabilities?
- What were the main results and changes made? How have the programme's outputs led to progress in terms of outcomes? Were there any unexpected effects beyond those anticipated?
- To what extent has the programme succeeded in building the capacity of partners and promoting the integration of climate priorities into development planning?
- Has the programme monitoring system enabled data to be collected and consolidated correctly?
- To what extent have the results achieved taken equity into account and to what extent have they targeted marginalised groups?

### **Efficiency :**

It is a measure of how well resources or inputs (such as funds, skills and time) are converted into results. An initiative is efficient when it uses resources in an appropriate and economically viable way to generate the desired outputs. Efficiency is important to ensure that available resources have been used wisely and to highlight more effective uses of those same resources. The consultant will assess how resources have been used and converted into results. Under this evaluation criterion, the consultant will answer the following questions:

- To what extent have the results of the programme been achieved through the rational and efficient use of resources?
- Was the duration of the programme appropriate for achieving the expected results? To ensure the ownership of the stakeholders? To ensure the lasting commitment of the beneficiaries and to be able to reinforce climate action?

- Are the programme's approaches, resources, models and conceptual framework relevant to achieving the desired outcomes? Are they sufficiently sensitive to the country's political and development constraints?
- Are adequate resources being mobilised to achieve the desired result? What strategies have been put in place to fill the resource gap? To what extent have these strategies been implemented?
- To what extent have the results contributed to gender equity? How has UNDP promoted gender equality, human rights and human development in the delivery of outputs?
- Are the resources (human, operational and financial) sufficient to scale up the programme's climate change results for the period 2023-2025? What can the programme improve based on lessons learned from the past period?
- To what extent have the monitoring systems, including risk management, provided data that has enabled the programme to learn and adjust implementation accordingly?
- What would be the possible areas of partnership in terms of climate action, including new partnerships to target?
- To what extent was the programme's approach new or innovative? Are there lessons to be learned to inform similar approaches elsewhere?

### **Sustainability**

The aim is to analyse the extent to which the benefits associated with the initiative could be sustained after external development aid ceases. The sustainability assessment will look at the presence of favourable social, economic, political, institutional and other conditions and, on the basis of this assessment, make projections about the national capacity to maintain, manage and guarantee development results in the future. The consultant will determine the extent to which the impacts of the programme interventions and the results achieved will continue in the long term and what are the main factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability of the interventions.

Under this evaluation criterion, the consultant will answer the following questions, among others:

- To what extent are the results of the programme considered to be sustainable? What, if any, evidence is there of sustainability?
- What mechanism should be recommended to strengthen the sustainability of UNDP-supported climate action for the period 2023-2025?
- To what extent have triangular and South-South cooperation and knowledge management been considered to support the sustainability of climate action?
- To what extent do the mechanisms and policies put in place with UNDP support make it possible to sustain results in terms of climate, gender equality, fundamental rights and human development?
- To what extent has the UNDP established mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of the programme?
- 

### **Project innovation**

Under this evaluation criterion, the consultant will answer the following questions, among others:

- To what extent has the programme complemented work between different entities, in particular with other technical and financial partners, on the same issues?
- To what extent have programmatic or thematic innovations been produced by the programme?
- To what extent have innovations been possible thanks to the programme?

### **Lessons learned, recommendations and guidelines**

On the basis of the above analysis, the consultant will provide recommendations on how the programme should adjust its programming, implementation, resource mobilisation, communication and working methods strategies and/or management structures for the period 2023-2025. The consultant will identify

the main thrusts and outputs for which the UNDP programme could provide support. The consultant should answer the following questions, among others:

- On the basis of the programme's progress, what are the priority areas and products for the period 2023-2025? This should take into account the various feedback from the programme to date, the time constraint, the mobilisation of funds, the expectations of partners, and alignment with the United Nations-Tunisia Framework Programme and the UNDP Strategic Plan.
- What areas, approaches or activities, consistent with the context, should be developed to ensure the inclusion of all (leaving no one behind) and to have a positive gender impact of public policies on climate change?
- What recommendations can we make to ensure that future climate interventions are agile, anticipate and prevent crises and inform more resilient public policies?
- What innovative climate actions could be considered for the remainder of the duration of the programme, taking into account UNDP's comparative advantage and its offer in the context of recovery and transition.

#### 4- Methodology :

The methodology described in this section is indicative. However, the evaluation should use a combination of qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods and instruments. The evaluator must follow a participatory and consultative approach that ensures close engagement with those responsible for the evaluation, the implementing partners and the direct male and female beneficiaries. The consultant will propose a methodological note that will be discussed with the UNDP. The note will shed light on the approach to be adopted and the tools to be developed for the implementation of the assignment.

Suggested methodological tools and approaches may include:

##### **Data collection :**

Desk review of documentation relevant to the assignment. This includes but is not limited to

- Tunisia's development plan 2023-2025
- Documents relating to national climate strategies, policies and action
- Voluntary National Report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
- Tunisia 2021-2025 development aid framework document
- 2021-2025 country programme document
- Results-Oriented Annual Reporting (ROAR)
- Programme project documents and related and linked projects.
- Annual project progress reports
- Reports to donors; etc.

This review will be carried out remotely on the basis of documents that will be shared with the consultant after the mission start-up meeting.

##### Qualitative and quantitative data

- Interviews: Direct interviews will be conducted with relevant stakeholders (men and women) to gather their views on UNDP's performance, programme implementation and impact. These interviews will also be used to gather stakeholders' recommendations for the 2023-2025 programme. This includes, but is not limited to, representatives of government institutions, the private sector, civil society, technical and financial partners, etc. Interviews will also be conducted with the UNDP country office, regional office and headquarters teams;
- Stakeholders for the interviews will be identified on the basis of available programme documents and through discussions with UNDP Tunisia.
- Interviews will be confidential and anonymous.

- The interviews will take place in Tunis as part of a 5-day mission to be scheduled in consultation with the UNDP.

Questionnaires and surveys: these should include participants in development programmes, members of the UN Country Team and/or surveys and questionnaires involving other stakeholders at strategic and programmatic levels. The results will be used to triangulate the results of the interviews.

Validation: All evaluation findings will be supported by evidence. A robust and consistent analysis of the evaluation issues will be conducted using triangulation of findings.

Stakeholder involvement : The evaluation of results will involve all relevant stakeholders (men and women). At the start of the evaluation, an in-depth stakeholder analysis should be carried out by the consultant in order to identify the relevant partners, including those with whom the programme does not collaborate directly but who play a key role in supporting climate action in Tunisia. The evaluation will use an inclusive approach for the design, conduct and validation of its results.

As part of this assignment, the expert will be required to :

- Participate remotely in the start-up meeting with the UNDP. The minutes of the inception meeting will form an integral part of the contract. At this meeting, the consultant will receive the documentation available from UNDP to help him/her begin the assignment and submit the 1st deliverable relating to the inception report for the evaluation assignment;
- Take part in meetings to monitor the progress of the assignment throughout and as often as necessary;
- To carry out a 05-day mission during which the consultant will conduct the bilateral interviews required for the data collection phase. The dates of the mission will be determined after signature of the contract and in consultation with UNDP and the consultant.
- Take part remotely in the feedback meeting.

The evaluation methodology should use a gender-sensitive and inclusive approach, which should be specified in the evaluation report, including how data collection and analysis methods have incorporated gender considerations, the use of disaggregated data and the outreach to various stakeholder groups. The results of the evaluation should lead to the development of specific, practical and achievable recommendations that should be addressed to the intended users.

## 5- Description of deliverables :

- **Deliverable 1: Initial evaluation report:** This report should not exceed 15 pages in total (plus appendices). This report must be prepared by the evaluator before embarking on the evaluation data collection exercise. It should detail the full methodology of the evaluation assignment and timeline, the evaluator's understanding of what is being evaluated and why, indicating how each evaluation question will be answered using: proposed methods, proposed data sources and data collection procedures. The inception report provides an opportunity for the UNDP team and the evaluator to check that they share the same understanding about the evaluation and also to clarify any misunderstandings at the outset. The inception report should be submitted after the consultant has received all programme documentation. It will be drawn up in accordance with the format specified in **Appendix 1**.

**Validation of the methodological note will enable the evaluation mission to begin.**

- **Deliverable 2: Draft evaluation report and presentation, to be presented at a debriefing meeting:** The draft evaluation report should be submitted after the consultant has completed the

initial detailed report. Comments received at the debriefing meeting should be taken into account in the preparation of the final report. The Draft Evaluation Report shall be prepared in accordance with the format specified in **Annex 2 and the Evaluation Matrix in Annex 4.**

- Please refer to the [UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES \(UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES\)](#)
- **Deliverable 3: Final evaluation report taking into account the observations and comments made by stakeholders during the feedback meeting and the evaluation report review.** With this report, the consultant will submit the following documents:
  - **Note on follow-up to comments:** comments and changes made by the evaluator in response to UNDP comments following submission of the draft evaluation report must be retained by the evaluator in accordance with the way in which the comments were dealt with.
  - **Summary of the assessment,** no longer than 5 pages, including recommendations and management responses.
  - **Power Point presentation** for UNDP internal use.

The Final Evaluation Report will be drawn up in accordance with the format specified in **Appendix 3.**

The report must present clear, well-structured and substantiated conclusions, and provide concrete and applicable recommendations.

v The evaluator is expected to follow the UNDP evaluation guidelines and ensure that all the required quality criteria are taken into account in the evaluation report.

#### 6- Duration of the consultation and implementation schedule :

The H/D effort required to carry out this assignment is estimated at 25 H/D, broken down as follows:

Activity	Effort H/D	Completion date
Kick-off meeting	1 day	2 days after contract signature
Document review	5 days	8 days after the initial meeting between the UNDP (instructions to assessors)
Finalisation of the assessment methods and preparation of the detailed initial report	4 days	10 days after completion of the document review
Draft assessment report	7 days	10 days after completion of the initial detailed report
Stakeholder meeting and review of draft report (for quality assurance)	3 days	10 days after preparation of the draft report
Incorporation of comments and finalisation of the evaluation report	2 days	5 days after the stakeholder meeting
Finalisation of the evaluation report	3 days	15 days after the stakeholder meeting

#### 7- Institutional arrangements:

The mid-term evaluation of the programme will be supervised and validated by 3 main players:

1. The UNDP Programme (under the supervision of the office of the Resident Representative and his deputy), as sponsor of the final evaluation,
2. The lead mitigation technical advisor (under the supervision of the CERC Cluster Team Leader), as evaluation administrator,
3. The Evaluation Monitoring Officer, who will be responsible for briefing/debriefing the evaluators and ensuring the quality of the evaluation deliverables. This person will be responsible for

overseeing the entire evaluation process, providing technical advice and guaranteeing the independence of the evaluation process and compliance with the policy. All deliverables must be submitted to the evaluation manager, who will be responsible for dissemination and collecting comments.

The evaluation quality assurance officer from the UNDP regional office will also read and validate the report, and his technical recommendations will be taken into account.

Detailed comments will be provided to the appraiser within the agreed timeframe. The assessor must show how he has responded to the comments.

The final report will be approved by the Resident Representative supervising the evaluation.

**The evaluation consultant** will carry out the mid-term evaluation of the programme in compliance with the contractual provisions, the ToRs and UNDP/UNS ethical standards and guidelines. This involves developing an evaluation matrix in the inception report, writing draft reports, informing the evaluation sponsor and various stakeholders of the progress of the evaluation and key findings and recommendations, as required.

Members of the UNDP Tunisia office team will not be able to take part in interviews with stakeholders, for ethical reasons.

## **8- Evaluation ethics**

This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles set out in the [UNEG "Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation"](#). Consultants must sign the UNDP Code of Ethical Conduct for Evaluations. The evaluation consultant must be free from any conflict of interest. To this end, interested consultants will not be considered if they have been directly and substantially involved, as an employee or consultant, in the formulation of UNDP strategies and programmes related to the results and programmes under review.

The code of conduct and an agreement form to be signed can be found in **appendix 5**.

- **Anonymity and confidentiality.** The evaluation must respect the rights of those providing information, guaranteeing their anonymity and confidentiality.
- **Accountability.** The report must state any conflicts or differences of opinion that may have arisen between the consultant and the project management regarding the conclusions and/or recommendations of the evaluation. The whole team must confirm the results presented, and any disagreements must be indicated.
- **Integrity.** The evaluator will need to highlight issues that are not expressly mentioned in the ToRs, in order to obtain a more complete analysis of the programme.
- **Independence.** The consultant must ensure that it remains independent of the programme under review, and must not be associated with its management or any element of it.
- **Incidents.** If problems arise during the fieldwork, or at any other time during the evaluation, they must be reported immediately to the project team. If this is not done, the existence of such problems may under no circumstances be used to justify the failure to achieve the results envisaged by the UNDP in these terms of reference.
- **Validation of information.** The consultant must guarantee the accuracy of the information gathered during the preparation of the reports and will be responsible for the information presented in the final report.
- **Intellectual property rights.** In using the various sources of information, the consultant must respect the intellectual property rights of the institutions and communities examined.

## 9- Terms and conditions of payment:

Available at	Deadline	% contract
<b>Preliminary deliverable :</b>		
<b>Deliverable 1:</b> Initial evaluation report including the complete methodology of the evaluation mission and the implementation schedule	15 days after the kick-off meeting	30% on approval of the deliverable
<b>Deliverable 2:</b> Draft evaluation report	40 days after the kick-off meeting	30% on approval of the deliverable
<b>Deliverable 3:</b> Final evaluation report, taking into account the observations and comments made by stakeholders during the feedback meeting, followed by additional comments from head office (several successive revisions for quality assurance).	15 days after receipt of all comments UNDP (Country and Headquarters)	40% final approval of the deliverable

## 10- Skills and profile required

In order to carry out this mission, UNDP will recruit a Consultant with the following qualifications:

- A university degree (master's, engineering or equivalent) related to one of the themes of the environment and/or sustainable development and/or social science or any other discipline relevant to the profile sought and to this assignment. The consultant will, at his/her own expense, call on any expertise required to carry out the assignment in accordance with the expected quality standards.
- 10 years' relevant professional experience in the field of climate change ;
- 5 evaluation experiences similar to the present assignment. This includes: conducting evaluations of climate change projects/programmes, conducting evaluations of climate and environment/energy strategies and/or policies.
- A similar reference with the UNDP or another relevant UN agency is an asset;
- Knowledge of the Tunisian context is an asset.
- Proven experience in collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data, and in participatory approaches.
  - Experience of using results-based management principles, theory of change and logical framework analysis for programming.
  - Proven experience in gender-sensitive evaluation and analysis.
  - Proven understanding of gender issues and other cross-cutting areas such as disability issues, rights-based approach and capacity development.
  - Proven ability to produce high-quality analytical reports and academic publications in French.
  - Strong interpersonal skills and the ability to work with people from different backgrounds to deliver quality products to tight deadlines.
  - Demonstrate flexibility and responsiveness to changes and requests.
  - Be customer-focused and open to feedback.
  - Fluency in French is essential. Knowledge of Arabic is required, as well as English as a working language.

## Appendix 1: Initial assessment report

Please refer to the [UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES \(UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES\)](#)

The initial report, 10-15 pages in length, will propose methods, sources and procedures to be used for data collection. It will also include a proposed timetable for activities and submission of deliverables. This report will form the initial basis on which the consultant and the evaluation managers will agree. It will be structured as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Context of the evaluation: objectives and general approach
3. Identification of the main elements and dimensions of the analysis and possible areas of research Main successes of the project in technical and financial terms
4. Evaluation methodology including interview guides, surveys/questionnaires
5. 5. Cross-cutting issues. Provide details on how cross-cutting issues will be assessed, considered and analysed throughout the evaluation. The description should specify how data collection and analysis methods will integrate gender considerations, ensure that data collected is disaggregated by sex and other relevant categories, and employ a wide range of data sources and processes to ensure the inclusion of diverse stakeholders, including the most vulnerable where appropriate.
6. Expected limitations and mitigation measures.
7. 7. Evaluation matrix, identifying the key evaluation questions and how they will be answered through the selected methodsCriteria for defining the assignment programme
8. Assessment timetable
9. List of people to meet

## Appendix 2: Draft final report

The draft final report will be structured in the same way as the final report (Appendix 4 below). The draft final report will be accompanied by an evaluation matrix (Appendix 5 below).

## Appendix 3: Final evaluation report

Please refer to the [UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES \(UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES\)](#)

The final report, of between 40 and 60 pages, will contain an executive summary of no more than 2 pages giving a brief description of the project, its context and current situation, the evaluation objective, its methodology and its main findings, conclusions and recommendations. The final report, to be sent to UNDP, will be structured as follows:

### Cover page

Including the title of the project, the thematic window, the date of the report and the name(s) of the evaluator(s).

### Table of contents



Including a reference page for each chapter and appendix.

## **List of abbreviations**

## **Executive summary**

No more than two pages. Summarise the substantive elements of the report, giving a brief description of the project, the purpose and objectives of the evaluation, the method of approach, the key findings and conclusions, and the main recommendations.

## **1. Introduction**

Explain why the assessment is being conducted, including the following content:

### **Objective, scope, aims and methodology of the evaluation :**

Objective and purpose of the evaluation, methods used (including evaluation criteria and scope), constraints and limitations of the study conducted.

### **Description of the intervention**

Provide sufficient detail so that the reader can easily understand the analysis in the next chapter.

### **Context**

Social, political, economic and institutional factors that affect the project.

### **Project description**

Title, timetable, intervention logic, objectives, expected products/achievements, scope of intervention, total resources, geographical location, etc.).

## **2. Levels of analysis**

This section should be evidence-based, guided by the evaluation criteria and questions.

### **Design | Relevance**

Include a description of the initial design and subsequent revisions, as well as any relevant information to help the reader clearly understand the analysis. Review the appropriateness of the design and address all evaluation issues.

### **Process | Efficiency, Ownership**

Include a description of how it will be implemented, national ownership of the process and any relevant information that will make the analysis easy to understand.

All analyses must be based on analysis and evidence

### **Results | Effectiveness, Sustainability, Impact**

Provide a review of the level of achievement of development outcomes compared to what was originally planned. Show the progress of implementation to a fair degree and an analysis of the results chain (organised by outcome, and distinctive findings on the completion of activities and outputs from the outcomes). If parts of this analysis are not included, explain why this is the case. With regard to sustainability, mention the availability

of financial resources, and examples or evidence of replication and extension of the project. In terms of impact, elaborate on the extent to which the project has caused the change that has occurred. Address all the evaluation questions.

**Gender and vulnerability**

Show whether the project has had a negative, positive or neutral impact in terms of implementation, results and effects, including on the final beneficiaries, and suggest areas for improvement for future projects.

**3. Conclusions**

**4. Lessons learned**

Define the scope of each lesson;

**5. Recommendations**

Prioritised, structured and clear. The scope and relevant partners should be clearly defined for each recommendation.

**6. Appendices :**

- **Terms of reference**
- **Evaluation matrix**
- **List of main interviews**
- **Documents consulted**
- **Code of conduct signed**

**Appendix 4: Evaluation matrix**

The evaluation matrix is a tool that UNDP suggests the evaluator include in the inception report as a map and reference for planning and conducting an evaluation. It also serves as a useful tool for summarising and visually presenting the evaluation design and methodology for discussions with stakeholders. It details the evaluation questions that the evaluation will answer, the data sources, the data collection, the analytical tools or methods appropriate for each data source, and the standard or measure against which each question will be assessed. (See Table A.)

<b>Table A. Example of an evaluation matrix</b>						
Appropriate assessment criteria	Key questions	Specific sub-questions	Data sources	Data collection methods and tools	Indicators	Methods for analysing data

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## Appendix 5: Code of conduct

The assessor must carefully read, understand and sign the "Code for assessors in the UN system", which is available via the following link: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/2866>

- Integrating Gender Equality and Human Rights in Evaluation - UN-SWAP Guidance, Analysis and Good Practices
- Applying a Human Rights and Gender Equality Lens to the OECD Evaluation Criteria
- UNDP Evaluation Guidelines

## Annex B: Stakeholders Consulted

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Number of respondents disaggregated by gender</b>
1	Ministry of Environment	2 (Males)
2	ANME	1 (Female)
3	ITSEQ	1 (Female)
4	ANGED	2 (Females)
5	CDC	2 (Females)
6	Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fishing	1 (Female)
7	Association for the Protection of the Environment and Sustainable Development in Bizerte (APEDDUB)	1 (Female)
8	Tunisian Professional Association of Banks and Financial Companies (APTBEF)	1 (Female)
9	UNDP	1 (Female)
10	Ministry of Energy	1 (Female)

## Annex C: List of Documents Reviewed

### Programme documents

- ProDoc
- Quarterly and annual progress reports
- Workshop reports
- Terms of reference of technical studies
- Technical reports/deliverables from the programme
- UNFCCC (2021) Update of the Nationally Determined Contributions of Tunisia. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-08/CDN%20-%20updated%20executive%20summary.pdf>

### Other documents

- UNDP (2022) Tunisia: \$2 million to support country's resilience to climate change. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/tunisia-2-million-support-country%E2%80%99s-resilience-climate-change>
- WFP (2021) Tunisia country strategic plan (2022–2025) [https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document\\_download/WFP-0000132230](https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document_download/WFP-0000132230)
- UNDP (2023) Integrated SDG Insights-Tunisia. <https://sdgpush-insights.undp.org/reports/tun>
- IEO (2022) Formative Evaluation of the Integration by UNDP of the principles of Leaving No One Behind. <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/21854>
- UNDP (2023) climatepromise.undp.org - Tunisia. <https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/tunisia>
- EU (2023) Joint mid-term report on the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP III). [IMMC.JOIN%282023%2936%20final.ENG.xhtml.1\\_EN\\_ACT\\_part1\\_v5.docx](IMMC.JOIN%282023%2936%20final.ENG.xhtml.1_EN_ACT_part1_v5.docx) (europa.eu)
- MPFT (2023) Mobilizing public-private, innovative and alternative financing as levers SDG financing architecture for Tunisia. [https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-05/tunisia\\_final\\_narrative\\_report.pdf](https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-05/tunisia_final_narrative_report.pdf)
- Fragkos P. and Zisarou E. (2022) Energy System Transition in the Context of NDC and Mitigation Strategies in Tunisia. *Climate* 10(166). <https://doi.org/10.3390/cli10110166>
- erc (2021) NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan. <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/19912>
- UNDP Global (2023) Climate Promise. <https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/tunisia>
- The World Bank (2018) Tunisia - Investment, Competitiveness and Inclusion. PD-Tunisia-ICI-DPF-Board-Package-052518-fin-06052018.docx (live.com)
- UNDP-IEO(2022) Management Response. <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/managementresponses/detail/12942>
- CDC Tunisia (2023) Mainstreaming Climate in Financial Institutions. <https://www.mainstreamingclimate.org/organisation/cdc-tunisia/>

- WFP (2022) Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (2022–2025). <https://www.wfp.org/operations/tn02-tunisia-country-strategic-plan-2022-2025>
- The World Bank Group (2023) Tunisia – Country Climate and Development Report. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/fb44f7bf-242f-43fb-9c9b-d0d78900f290/content>

## Annex D: Evaluation Question Matrix

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
<b>Relevance:</b> Is the project strategy and design appropriate to meet the intervention's outputs and objectives?	To what extent is the program's support still relevant in relation to the country's development priorities as defined in the 2023-2025 development plan and Tunisia's reference documents?	Number of climate projects aligned with the 2023-2025 development plan and Tunisia's reference documents.	Climate projects, 2023-2025 development plan, Tunisia's reference documents. Stakeholders' views	Project documentation, official development plan documents, government reports ; stakeholder interviews	Review and analyze project proposals and documents to assess alignment with the development plan and reference documents. Cross-reference findings with official government reports and documentation and stakeholder interviews
	What comparative advantage has the UNDP had in this regard?	Number of unique interventions or innovations by UNDP in climate projects.	UNDP project reports, documentation, and records  Stakeholders' views	Review of UNDP project reports, documentation, and records. Interviews with national counterparts	Analyze UNDP project reports and documents to identify unique approaches, innovations, or contributions made by UNDP in the climate projects, comparing them to other stakeholders' contributions. Interviews with national stakeholders
	To what extent have the program's results contributed to addressing national priorities and obligations in line with international reference frameworks (Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030, SDGs)?	Percentage of NDC goals achieved.	NDC documents, project reports, national development plans, international reference frameworks.  Stakeholders' views	Review and analysis of NDC documents, project reports, and cross-reference with national development plans and international reference frameworks.  Interviews with national counterparts	Assess the project's progress in achieving NDC goals by comparing the results reported in project documents against the set NDC targets and cross-referencing these with national and international development plans and frameworks.  Interviews with national stakeholders

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
	What has been the program's capacity to contribute to UNDP's strategic priorities at the Adhoc level and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?	Number of UNDP strategic priorities addressed by the program.	UNDP's strategic priorities and reports. Stakeholders' views	Review UNDP's strategic priority documents and reports.  Interviews with national counterparts	Analyze the program's documented activities to assess their alignment with UNDP's strategic priorities.  Interviews with national stakeholders
		Number of Adhoc-level initiatives supported by the program.	Documentation of Adhoc-level initiatives Stakeholders' views	Documentation and records of supported Adhoc-level projects. Interviews with national counterparts	Review records and documentation related to Adhoc-level initiatives supported by the program.  Interviews with national stakeholders
		Contribution to specific SDGs (e.g., SDG 13 - Climate Action).	SDG progress reports and data Stakeholders' views	Comparison with official SDG progress reports and data  Interviews with national counterparts	Assess the contribution of program activities to specific SDGs by comparing them to relevant SDG indicators and progress reports. Interviews with national stakeholders
	To what extent have the UNDP's climate action interventions incorporated a gender-sensitive approach and promoted human rights?	Percentage of climate action projects with a gender-sensitive approach	Project documentation and reports from climate action initiatives Stakeholders' views	Review project reports and documentation for evidence of gender-sensitive approaches Interviews with national counterparts	Conduct regular reviews of project documentation to identify the incorporation of gender-sensitive approaches.  Interviews with national stakeholders
		Number of human rights promotion activities within climate projects	Gender impact assessments and evaluations Stakeholders' views	Assess the implementation of human rights and gender lens promotion activities through project records and evaluations Interviews with national counterparts	Evaluate the implementation of human rights promotion activities through project-specific assessments and stakeholder interviews
		Participation and representation of	Records of women's participation in climate-	Analyze records of women's participation	Collect and analyze data on the participation and representation of



Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
		women in climate-related decision-making processes.	related meetings and decision-making  Stakeholders' views	and representation in climate-related activities Assess the extent to which actions, studies and analysis conducted within the framework of the program took into account long-term impacts on women.  Interviews with national counterparts	women in climate-related decision-making processes, comparing it to baseline data and stakeholder interviews
		Percentage of targeted stakeholders actively engaged in project activities.	Records of stakeholder participation in project meetings and activities	Review records and attendance lists of project meetings and activities.	Maintain a record of all stakeholder interactions throughout the project.
	How extensively has the program involved all the project's targeted stakeholders?	Number of stakeholder meetings and consultations held.	Meeting minutes, consultation reports, and surveys with stakeholders	Analyze meeting minutes and consultation reports.	Regularly collect and document feedback from stakeholders.
		Diversity of stakeholder groups involved (e.g., government, local communities, NGOs).	Documentation of stakeholder categories and representation	Conduct interviews with stakeholders to verify their involvement.	Periodically assess the diversity of stakeholder representation and adjust engagement strategies if needed.
		Number of actions under the program that employed a	Project documents / reports, stakeholders' views	Interviews with national counterparts, Project documents review	Literature review and stakeholder interviews

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
		participative approach			
	Looking ahead, what would be the most relevant and strategic intervention areas and products related to climate action for the program?	Number of climate action projects identified as strategic intervention areas.	Project proposals and assessments for climate action initiatives	Review and evaluate project proposals and assessments.	Assess potential climate action projects based on alignment with program goals
		Percentage of budget allocated to the most relevant projects.	Program budget allocation records	Examine budget allocation records for climate projects	Prioritize projects that show the greatest impact in reducing emissions
		The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by the program.	Emission reduction data from monitoring and reports	Monitor and verify emission reduction through measurements and reports	Regularly monitor and verify emissions using scientific methods
	How have stakeholders been involved in the project's design and implementation?	Number of stakeholder consultations during project design	Records of stakeholder meetings, consultation reports.	Review of meeting minutes, consultation records, and reports.	Conduct regular stakeholder consultations during project design.
		Percentage of stakeholder-recommended modifications incorporated	Documentation of modifications made based on stakeholder feedback.	Assessment of project documentation to identify changes based on stakeholder input.	Document stakeholder suggestions and track their implementation.
		Level of satisfaction of stakeholders involved	Surveys or feedback forms to measure stakeholder satisfaction.	Analysis of survey results or feedback forms.	Administer surveys or feedback forms to gather stakeholder satisfaction feedback.
<b>Coherence</b>	To what extent does the program take into account	Number of coordination meetings held	Meeting minutes and reports from coordination meetings.	Review of coordination meeting documentation.	Literature review and interviews with national stakeholders

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
	other interventions carried out by national and international actors in the areas covered by the program?	with relevant national and international actors	Stakeholders' view	Interviews with national counterparts	
		Percentage of program activities aligned with existing national and international climate action initiatives	Documentation of program activities and their alignment with existing initiatives. Stakeholders' views	Assessment of program activity documentation for alignment. Interviews with national counterparts	Literature review and stakeholders' interview
	Has UNDP adopted measures to ensure complementarity and coordination of the portfolio with interventions by other organizations and institutions?	Number of formal collaborations or partnerships with other organizations or institutions.  Percentage of program activities that align with existing initiatives by other organizations.	Records of formal collaborations or partnerships.  Documentation of program activities and their alignment with initiatives by other organizations.	Review of records and agreements related to collaborations or partnerships.  Assessment of program documentation to verify alignment with initiatives by other organizations.	Actively seek opportunities for collaborations and partnerships with other organizations and institutions.  Ensure that program activities are designed to complement existing initiatives by other organizations.
		Frequency of joint coordination meetings.	Meeting minutes and reports from coordination meetings.  Stakeholders' view	Examination of meeting minutes and reports.  Interviews with national counterparts	Schedule regular joint coordination meetings to ensure effective coordination.  Literature review and stakeholders' interview

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	<p>What has been the effectiveness of partnerships and synergies implemented to ensure the achievement of results?</p>	<p>Number of formal partnerships established</p> <p>Percentage of project activities benefiting from synergies with other organizations</p> <p>Increase in financial and resource contributions from partner organizations</p>	<p>Records of formal partnership agreements.</p> <p>Documentation indicating project activities benefiting from synergies.</p> <p>Financial reports showing contributions from partner organizations</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Review of partnership agreements and official documentation.</p> <p>Assessment of project activities to confirm the extent of synergies.</p> <p>Audit and financial reports to verify increased contributions.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Actively seek opportunities for partnerships with organizations sharing similar goals.</p> <p>Ensure that project activities are designed to maximize synergies with partners.</p> <p>Regularly monitor and report on contributions from partner organizations.</p> <p>Literature review and stakeholders' interview</p>
	<p>To what extent has the program succeeded in establishing strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, the financial sector, civil society, and local communities, to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as advocacy and awareness on</p>	<p>Number of strategic partnerships formed with private sector entities, financial institutions, civil society organizations, and local communities.</p> <p>Percentage of program activities involving the active participation of</p>	<p>Records of partnership agreements and MOUs with strategic partners.</p> <p>Activity reports showing the level of partner involvement in program activities.</p>	<p>Review of signed partnership agreements and official documentation.</p> <p>Evaluation of program activities to confirm the level of partner participation.</p> <p>Audit and financial reports to validate increased contributions.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Actively engage in outreach and collaboration efforts to establish strategic partnerships.</p> <p>Develop program activities with input and active participation from these partners.</p> <p>Regularly assess the extent of partner contributions and adjust strategies as needed to enhance partnerships.</p> <p>Literature review and stakeholders' interview</p>

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	climate issues in the country?	<p>these strategic partners.</p> <p>Increase in the allocation of resources and investments from these partners.</p>	<p>Financial statements indicating contributions and investments from these partners.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>		
	Are the results and/or progress towards the results aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its objectives?	<p>Number of strategic partnerships formed with private sector entities, financial institutions, civil society organizations, and local communities.</p> <p>Percentage of program activities involving the active participation of these strategic partners.</p> <p>Increase in the allocation of resources and investments from these partners.</p>	<p>Records of partnership agreements and MOUs with strategic partners.</p> <p>Activity reports showing the level of partner involvement in program activities.</p> <p>Financial statements indicating contributions and investments from these partners.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Review of signed partnership agreements and official documentation.</p> <p>Evaluation of program activities to confirm the level of partner participation.</p> <p>Audit and financial reports to validate increased contributions.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Actively engage in outreach and collaboration efforts to establish strategic partnerships.</p> <p>Develop program activities with input and active participation from these partners.</p> <p>Regularly assess the extent of partner contributions and adjust strategies as needed to enhance partnerships.</p> <p>Literature review and stakeholders' interview</p>
	To what extent has UNDP sought complementarity with other United	Number of collaborative projects or initiatives with	UNDP project documentation and reports. Records of joint initiatives and	Review project reports and documentation to identify instances of collaboration with other UN agencies.	Regularly assess project activities and initiatives to identify opportunities for cooperation with other UN agencies.

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	Nations system agencies?	other UN system agencies.  Percentage of budget allocated to projects involving cooperation with other UN agencies.	collaborations with other UN agencies.  Stakeholders' view	Cross-reference project financial records to ensure budget allocation for collaborative activities.  Interviews with national counterparts	Establish clear communication channels with relevant United Nations agencies to explore and facilitate collaborative projects. Maintain a comprehensive record of collaborative efforts and financial allocations. Literature review and stakeholders' interview
	Were there elements of the program design and governance which fostered or impeded effective coordination with other development partners and initiatives working on climate change reporting and transparency in the same countries? If yes, please provide details		Stakeholders' view	Interviews with national counterparts	Stakeholders' interviews
	To what extent was the portfolio approach coherent with the objectives of the NDC support? What needs to be adapted ?		Stakeholders' view	Interviews with national counterparts	Stakeholders' interviews

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
	How could the portfolio be enhanced / how could another portfolio be designed – reference made to the new guidelines ?		Stakeholders' view	Interviews with national counterparts	Stakeholders' interviews
	To what extent were capacities within other units of UNDP capitalised in the design and implementation of the portfolio?		Stakeholders' view	Interviews with national counterparts	Stakeholders' interviews
	To what extent did the portfolio achieved the transversal (finance, transparency and private sector engagement) objectives and specific objectives (e.g. for the energy sector) of the NDCs? What are some of the challenges and lessons learnt?		Stakeholders' view	Interviews with national counterparts	Stakeholders' interviews
<b>Efficiency</b>	Has the programme delivered its expected results to date, including in	Percent programme progress towards achievements of results to date.	Accounts from projects, costs alternatives		Cost comparison project activities - alternatives

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	terms of budget allocation and cost-efficiency of activities				
	Was the program's duration suitable for achieving the expected results?	<p>Percentage of planned program activities completed within the scheduled timeframe.</p> <p>Achievement of key milestones and deliverables as per the project plan.</p> <p>Extent to which results align with the program's timeline and expected outcomes.</p>	<p>Project management documents and progress reports.</p> <p>Program planning and timeline documents.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Review project progress reports to assess the completion of activities within the schedule.</p> <p>Cross-reference project planning documents and timeline with actual achievements.</p> <p>Compare the program's expected outcomes and timeline with the actual results.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Regularly monitor project progress to ensure activities are on track. Conduct periodic reviews to identify any delays and take corrective actions.</p> <p>Analyze the alignment of results with the expected outcomes and project timeline.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>
	Was the program's duration suitable to ensure stakeholder ownership?	<p>Level of involvement and active engagement of key stakeholders in program planning and implementation.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback and satisfaction with</p>	Stakeholders' view	Interviews with national counterparts	Stakeholders' interviews



Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	<p>their role in the program.</p> <p>Was the program's duration suitable to ensure sustainable engagement of beneficiaries and enhance climate action?</p>	<p>The continuity of beneficiary involvement in climate action projects beyond the program's duration.</p> <p>The extent to which beneficiaries continue climate action practices after program completion.</p>	<p>Post-program surveys and follow-up assessments.</p> <p>Beneficiary records and climate action tracking.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Conduct post-program surveys to determine the ongoing engagement of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Analyze records of beneficiaries' climate action activities after the program.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Develop strategies to promote continued engagement with beneficiaries post-program.</p> <p>Regularly monitor and assess beneficiaries' climate action practices after program completion.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>
	<p>Are the program's approaches, resources, models, and conceptual framework relevant to achieving the expected effects?</p>	<p>Alignment of program approaches with the country's climate action priorities and objectives.</p> <p>Appropriateness of allocated resources in relation to program goals.</p> <p>The extent to which selected models and frameworks fit the local context and needs.</p>	<p>Review of program documents, including the project proposal and design.</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews and consultations.</p> <p>Analysis of relevant national climate policies and strategies.</p>	<p>Assess the degree of alignment through document analysis.</p> <p>Conduct interviews with program stakeholders to gather their perspectives.</p> <p>Cross-reference program documents with national climate policies.</p>	<p>Review program documents to evaluate the alignment and appropriateness.</p> <p>Engage with stakeholders to understand their views on the program's relevance.</p> <p>Analyze national climate policies to ensure compatibility with the program.</p>

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
	Are the program's approaches, resources, models, and conceptual framework sufficiently sensitive to the country's political and development constraints?	Adherence to and accommodation of political and regulatory frameworks. Flexibility in adapting to evolving political contexts and challenges. Integration with the country's development plans and constraints.	Review of program compliance with national political and regulatory frameworks. Analysis of the program's responsiveness to political changes. Assessment of program alignment with Tunisia's development plans.  Stakeholders' view	Examine program documents for compliance with political and regulatory requirements. Analyze how the program has adapted to political changes. Assess the integration of the program with the country's development plans.  Interviews with national counterparts	Thoroughly review program documents to evaluate adherence and flexibility. Monitor the program's response to political shifts. Analyze the integration of the program with national development plans and constraints.  Stakeholders' interviews
	Are adequate resources mobilized to achieve the desired result?	The alignment of allocated financial resources with the project's scope and objectives.  The availability of necessary human resources and expertise. The accessibility of required infrastructure and technology.	Project budget and financial documents. Human resource and expertise assessments. Infrastructure and technology availability reports.  Stakeholders' view	Analyze the project's financial documents for resource allocation. Assess the qualifications and availability of human resources. Inspect the status of infrastructure and technology. Interviews with national counterparts	Review project financial documents and reports for resource alignment. Conduct interviews with project team members regarding human resources. Inspect the project site and available technology.  Stakeholders' interviews
	What strategies have been put in place to address resource deficits?	The development of resource mobilization plans.	Project resource mobilization and contingency plans.	Review resource mobilization plans for details.	Analyze project resource mobilization plans and contingency strategies.

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
		<p>The identification of alternative funding sources.</p> <p>The establishment of partnerships and collaborations.</p>	<p>Records of potential funding sources and collaborations.</p> <p>Communication and partnership agreements.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Validate the existence of alternative funding sources.</p> <p>Confirm the establishment of partnerships.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Investigate potential funding sources and collaborations through documents.</p> <p>Verify the presence of signed partnership agreements.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>
	To what extent have these strategies been implemented?	<p>The allocation of funds from alternative sources.</p> <p>The progress made in partnerships and collaborations.</p> <p>The execution of resource mobilization plans.</p>	<p>Financial records indicating funds from alternative sources.</p> <p>Progress reports on partnerships and collaborations.</p> <p>Reports on the implementation of resource mobilization plans.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Review financial records and confirm funds received.</p> <p>Analyze partnership and collaboration progress reports.</p> <p>Evaluate the execution of resource mobilization plans.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Inspect financial documents for funds received from alternative sources.</p> <p>Assess progress reports on partnerships and collaborations.</p> <p>Analyze reports to validate the implementation of resource mobilization plans.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>
	To what extent have the results contributed to gender equity?	<p>Percentage of women participating in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.</p> <p>Gender-disaggregated data on access to climate-related resources.</p>	<p>Project documentation and reports.</p> <p>Gender-disaggregated data collected during project implementation.</p> <p>Interviews with project stakeholders.</p>	<p>Documented evidence of the participation of women in project activities.</p> <p>Gender-sensitive impact assessments and case studies.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Data collection through surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions.</p> <p>Regular gender-sensitive impact assessments.</p> <p>Comparative analysis against baseline data.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	How has UNDP promoted gender equality, human rights, and human development in achieving the results?	<p>Reduction in gender-based vulnerabilities to climate change.</p> <p>Number of gender-responsive policies and practices integrated into project activities.</p> <p>Percentage of project budget allocated to gender-related initiatives.</p> <p>Improvements in access to basic services, education, and healthcare.</p>	<p>Project reports and documents.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming assessments and audits.</p> <p>Reports from UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Documented evidence of gender-responsive policies and practices.</p> <p>Budget allocations specifically designated for gender equality.</p> <p>Assessments of project impact on access to basic services and human development.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Review of project documents and reports.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>
	Are resources (human, operational, and financial) sufficient to scale up program results in climate change for the period 2023-2025?	<p>Budget allocation and expenditure for the period 2023-2025.</p> <p>Staffing levels and capacity.</p> <p>Availability of operational resources.</p>	<p>Financial records and budget reports.</p> <p>Staffing and HR records.</p> <p>Inventory and procurement reports.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Review of financial documents and expenditure reports.</p> <p>HR records and staff interviews.</p> <p>Inventory and procurement records.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Regular financial audits and budget tracking.</p> <p>HR assessments to evaluate staff capacity.</p> <p>Periodic resource assessments and inventories.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>
	What can the program improve based on lessons learned from the past period?	<p>Identification of past performance gaps.</p>	<p>Project performance reports.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback.</p> <p>Lessons learned documents.</p>	<p>Review of project reports and assessments.</p> <p>Analysis of stakeholder feedback.</p>	<p>Comparative analysis of past and current performance.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement and feedback collection.</p>

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
		Stakeholder feedback and recommendations.  Implementation challenges and solutions.		Evaluation of implemented improvement measures.	Review of documented lessons learned.
	To what extent have monitoring systems, including risk management, provided data that allowed the program to learn and adjust implementation accordingly?	Frequency and quality of monitoring reports.  Number and severity of identified risks.  Timeliness of adjustments made.	Project monitoring and risk assessment reports. Records of risk mitigation measures.  Stakeholders' view	Review of monitoring and risk assessment reports. Analysis of risk registers and mitigation actions.  Interviews with national counterparts	Continuous monitoring and reporting. Periodic risk assessments and updates. Analysis of documented adjustments made.  Stakeholders' interviews
	What are the possible partnership areas in climate action, including new partnerships to be targeted?	Existing climate action partnerships.  Identification of potential new partnership opportunities.  Relevance and alignment of partnerships with project goals.	Project documentation and reports. Stakeholder surveys and feedback. Research on potential partners.  Stakeholders' view	Review of project reports and documented partnerships. Analysis of stakeholder input and surveys. Documentation of research findings on potential partners. Interviews with national counterparts	Review of existing project partnerships and their contributions. Stakeholder engagement and feedback collection. Research and analysis of potential new partners in the climate action space. Stakeholders' interviews
	To what extent was the program's approach new or innovative?	Number of innovative strategies or methods employed.	Project documentation and reports. Interviews with project team members and stakeholders.	Review of project reports for descriptions of innovative approaches.	Documenting innovative approaches used in project implementation. Conducting interviews to capture stakeholder perspectives on innovation.

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
		<p>Comparison of the project's approach to established best practices.</p> <p>Stakeholder perception of innovation.</p>	<p>Comparative analysis of project approaches to established practices.</p>	<p>Interviews to gather stakeholder perspectives.</p> <p>Comparative analysis against industry standards or best practices.</p>	<p>Comparative analysis of project methods and approaches.</p>
	<p>Can lessons be drawn to inform similar approaches elsewhere?</p>	<p>Documentation of lessons learned and best practices.</p> <p>Demonstrated transferability of project strategies.</p> <p>Adoption of project lessons by external organizations.</p>	<p>Project's lessons learned documents.</p> <p>Records of knowledge transfer or adoption by other organizations.</p> <p>Reports from external organizations that have adopted the project's approaches.</p> <p>Stakeholders' view</p>	<p>Review of project's lessons learned documentation.</p> <p>Records of knowledge transfer agreements or partnerships.</p> <p>Reports from external organizations acknowledging the adoption of project lessons.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>Documenting lessons learned throughout the project's lifecycle.</p> <p>Tracking knowledge transfer activities and partnerships.</p> <p>Conducting surveys or case studies on external organizations that have implemented project lessons.</p> <p>Stakeholders' interviews</p>
	<p>What were the contributing factors to project success?</p>		<p>Project documents / reports and stakeholders' views</p>	<p>Project report and stakeholders' interviews</p>	<p>Literature review and interviews with national counterparts</p>
	<p>What were the constraining factors to project success (<i>internal or external to the project – political, economic, social, technological,</i></p>		<p>Project documents / reports and stakeholders' views</p>	<p>Project report and stakeholders' interviews</p>	<p>Literature review and interviews with national counterparts</p>

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	<i>environment, environmental)?</i>				
<b>Effectiveness:</b> What is the Project's progress toward the end-of-project targets?	What progress has been made in achieving the expected program results?		Project documents / reports and stakeholders' views	Project reports and stakeholders' interviews	Literature review and interviews with national counterparts
	To what extent have the results contributed to gender equity and addressed vulnerabilities?	Percentage increase in the participation of women in climate-related decision-making processes.  Number of gender-responsive policies and initiatives implemented.  Reduction in vulnerability to climate impacts among marginalized communities.	Interviews with project participants, including women. Project reports and documentation. Government records on policy implementation. Vulnerability assessments and community feedback.	Review of project records and meeting minutes. Interviews with project stakeholders, including women and vulnerable groups. Cross-reference with government reports on policy changes. Comparative analysis of vulnerability data over time.	For Indicator 1, conduct surveys and interviews with women involved in project activities. For Indicator 2, review policy documents and conduct interviews. For Indicator 3, use vulnerability assessment tools and community consultations.
	What were the main results and changes achieved? How have the program's product achievements led to progress at the outcome level?	Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., CO <sub>2</sub> , methane) compared to the baseline.  Increase in the share of renewable energy	National greenhouse gas inventory reports submitted to UNFCCC. Energy production and consumption data from the Ministry of Energy. Reports from climate-resilient infrastructure projects.	Third-party audits of greenhouse gas inventory. Data validation by the National Energy Agency. Site visits and inspections for infrastructure projects. Surveys and interviews with	For Indicator 1, use IPCC guidelines for emissions calculations. For Indicator 2, compare the share of renewables annually. For Indicator 3, evaluate project documentation and impact assessments. For Indicator 4, conduct surveys and assess adoption rates. For Indicator 5, compare progress against specific NDC targets.

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
		<p>in the national energy mix.</p> <p>Implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.</p> <p>Indicator 5: Progress in achieving NDC-specific targets (e.g., specific emissions reduction goals).</p>	<p>Agricultural production data from the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>Project documentation and progress reports.</p>	<p>farmers for agricultural practices.</p> <p>Review of project documentation and reports.</p>	
	<p>Have any unexpected results been obtained beyond the planned results?</p>	<p>Positive environmental or social impacts not originally outlined within the project's scope.</p> <p>Unplanned technological innovations or advancements spurred by project initiatives.</p> <p>Evidence of policy changes or broader</p>	<p>National stakeholder interviews capturing unforeseen outcomes.</p> <p>Review of sectoral reports beyond the project's primary focus areas.</p> <p>Analysis of national environmental and economic data over the project's timeline.</p>	<p>Independent audits of environmental impacts (beyond initial project parameters).</p> <p>Validation of data through cross-referencing with alternative sources or international databases.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback sessions or public forums.</p>	<p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>



Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
		legislative impacts indirectly influenced by the project.			
	To what extent has the program succeeded in strengthening partners' capacities and promoting the integration of climate priorities into development planning?	<p>Number of partners reporting enhanced capacity due to the program.</p> <p>Instances of climate priorities being factored into strategic development plans.</p> <p>Changes in policy or funding allocations indicative of a shift toward climate-focused initiatives.</p>	<p>Feedback and reports from partner organizations.</p> <p>Policy documents and national development plans post-implementation.</p> <p>Public funding records or private investment shifts highlighting climate priority projects.</p> <p>Stakeholders' views</p>	<p>Independent third-party assessment of partners' capacities.</p> <p>Published government or organizational policies post-integration.</p> <p>Case studies showcasing successful integration examples.</p> <p>Project reports and stakeholders' interviews</p>	<p>Surveys and interviews among partner entities to quantify perceived enhancements in capacities.</p> <p>Content analysis of strategic documents to identify shifts in focus or new initiatives emphasizing climate priorities.</p> <p>Longitudinal tracking of policy adjustments and funding trends.</p> <p>Literature review and interviews with national counterparts</p>
	Has the program's monitoring system adequately facilitated data collection and consolidation ?	<p>The existence of a structured M&amp;E plan with clearly defined indicators.</p> <p>Frequency of data updates or reports generated.</p> <p>Quality and relevance of the data collected: completeness,</p>	<p>Internal program reports and data repositories.</p> <p>Feedback from stakeholders involved in or affected by the program.</p> <p>Comparative data from similar climate change initiatives for benchmarking.</p>	<p>Review of collected data against the initially planned indicators and targets.</p> <p>Cross-verification of data through independent audits or third-party evaluations.</p> <p>Assessment of the system's adaptability in incorporating new data or changing needs.</p>	<p>Detailed analysis of the M&amp;E system's design and functionality, assessing its capacity to facilitate data gathering, processing, and reporting.</p> <p>Interviews or surveys with users of the M&amp;E system (data collectors, analysts, decision-makers) to understand operational challenges or limitations.</p>

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
		accuracy, and consistency over time.			
	To what extent have the achieved results considered equity and targeted marginalized groups?	<p>Percentage of marginalized communities involved or impacted.</p> <p>Accessibility improvements for disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Changes in health, economic, or social status indicators within these communities.</p>	<p>Interviews with national counterparts.</p> <p>Reports from non-governmental organizations or agencies working with these groups.</p> <p>National or regional socio-economic data.</p>	<p>Interviews with national counterparts</p> <p>Third-party or peer reviews.</p> <p>Comparative analysis with benchmarks.</p>	<p>Literature review and interviews with project stakeholders</p> <p>Collaboration with organizations specializing in social equity for cross-verification of impacts.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	To what extent are the program results considered sustainable? What evidence is there of this sustainability if it exists?	<p>Percentage of implemented climate actions still in effect after project completion.</p> <p>Percentage reduction in carbon emissions maintained over time.</p> <p>Continued engagement of key stakeholders in climate initiatives.</p>	<p>Project documentation and reports.</p> <p>Post-project surveys or assessments.</p> <p>Carbon emission data from relevant authorities.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts.</p>	<p>Review of project documents and reports to track implemented actions.</p> <p>Conduct surveys or assessments with stakeholders to measure continued engagement.</p> <p>Verify carbon emission data from official sources.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>For Indicator 1, assess the status of implemented actions at regular intervals after project completion.</p> <p>For Indicator 2, compare post-project carbon emissions data with baseline data.</p> <p>For Indicator 3, engage with key stakeholders through interviews to gauge their ongoing involvement</p>

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	What mechanism is recommended to enhance the sustainability of climate action supported by UNDP for the period 2023-2025?	<p>Percentage increase in renewable energy adoption in Tunisia.</p> <p>Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the baseline.</p> <p>The number of climate-resilient infrastructure projects completed.</p>	<p>Project documentation and progress reports.</p> <p>Government data on renewable energy adoption and emissions.</p> <p>Data from climate-resilient infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts.</p>	<p>Review project documents and reports for progress on renewable energy projects and emissions reduction efforts.</p> <p>Validate government data on renewable energy adoption and emissions through independent audits.</p> <p>Monitor and assess climate-resilient infrastructure projects using project status reports and on-site inspections.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>For Indicator 1, track the deployment of renewable energy projects and monitor their contribution to the energy mix.</p> <p>For Indicator 2, compare annual emissions data with the project's baseline data.</p> <p>For Indicator 3, conduct regular assessments of climate-resilient infrastructure projects against predefined criteria.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>
	To what extent has triangular and South-South cooperation and knowledge management been considered to support the sustainability of climate intervention ?	<p>Number of triangular cooperation agreements established.</p> <p>Number of South-South cooperation initiatives undertaken.</p> <p>Availability and utilization of climate knowledge resources.</p>	<p>Project documentation, including agreements and reports on triangular and South-South cooperation.</p> <p>Records of knowledge-sharing activities, workshops, and training programs.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts.</p>	<p>Review project documents and agreements to confirm the establishment of triangular and South-South cooperation initiatives.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate the progress of knowledge-sharing activities through attendance records and feedback from participants.</p> <p>Conduct surveys or interviews with project stakeholders to</p>	<p>For Indicator 1 and 2, track the initiation and progress of cooperation agreements and initiatives through project records and updates.</p> <p>For Indicator 3, assess the availability and utilization of climate knowledge resources by conducting periodic surveys and interviews.</p> <p>Interviews with national counterparts</p>

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
				<p>assess the perceived impact of cooperation and knowledge management on sustainability. Interviews with national counterparts</p>	
	<p>To what extent do the mechanisms and policies put in place with UNDP support contribute to sustaining results in climate, gender equality, fundamental rights, and human development ?</p>	<p>Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (climate).  Gender equality index (gender equality).  Human development index (human development).  Adherence to fundamental rights principles (fundamental rights).</p>	<p>Climate data: Climate monitoring agencies, project-specific climate data. Gender equality data: Gender-specific surveys, UNDP gender equality reports. Human development data: Human Development Index reports, national development statistics. Fundamental rights data: Reports from human rights organizations, legal documents.  Interviews with national counterparts.</p>	<p>For Indicator 1, verify reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through climate data analysis. For Indicator 2, monitor the gender equality index using gender-specific surveys and UNDP reports. For Indicator 3, assess changes in the Human Development Index through official reports and statistical data. For Indicator 4, ensure adherence to fundamental rights principles by reviewing legal documents and human rights reports. Interviews with national counterparts</p>	<p>For Indicator 1, employ climate modeling and data analysis techniques. For Indicator 2, calculate the gender equality index based on specific criteria. For Indicator 3, use the standard methodology for calculating the Human Development Index. For Indicator 4, conduct legal and policy analysis to assess adherence to fundamental rights principles. Interviews with national counterparts</p>
	<p>To what extent has UNDP established mechanisms to</p>	<p>Existence of sustainability strategies or</p>	<p>Project documentation and strategic plans.</p>	<p>Review of official project documentation and records.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of strategic information and feedback gathered from stakeholders.</p>

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	ensure program sustainability ?	<p>action plans specifically for the climate change program.</p> <p>Number of partnerships established with local, national, or international stakeholders to support program continuity.</p> <p>Instances of capacity-building activities for local entities to maintain program initiatives.</p> <p>Allocation of resources (human, financial, technical) beyond the program duration.</p>	Interviews with project stakeholders, Reports from previous evaluations or similar projects.	Field visits and direct observations. Testimonials from beneficiary groups and project partners. Independent audits or third-party evaluations. Interviews with national counterparts	Quantitative analysis of data related to resource allocation, partnership numbers, and activity instances. Comparative analysis employing benchmarks.
<b>Cross-cutting issues of gender</b> (Have gender issues explicitly been considered in project design and implementation?)	To what extent have gender equity and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of	Systematic consideration gender elements	Project documents, Data collected throughout the mid-term evaluation report	Literature review and interviews	Analysis of documents and websites, interviews with project staff and partner

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
	the programme to date?				
	To what extent did the project define and monitor sex-disaggregated results to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment objectives were being met?	Systematic consideration gender elements	Project documents, Data collected throughout the mid-term evaluation report	Literature review and interviews	Analysis of documents and websites, interviews with project staff and partner
	What were the project's achievements in terms of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment?	Systematic consideration gender elements	Project documents, Data collected throughout the mid-term evaluation report	Literature review and interviews	Analysis of documents and websites, interviews with project staff and partner
	To what extent was gender mainstreamed into the implementation of program activities (1 to the least extent and 5 to a great extent)? Please explain with some examples.		Project documents, Data collected throughout the mid-term evaluation report	Literature review and interviews	Analysis of documents and websites, interviews with project staff and partner
	Has human rights due diligence been considered in (a) the selection of		Project documents, Data collected throughout the mid-term evaluation report	Literature review and interviews	Analysis of documents and websites, interviews with project staff and partner

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
	beneficiaries and participants in events and training; and (b) procurement of equipment?				
	What have been the holistic and enduring changes in human rights systems or norms?		Project documents, Data collected throughout the mid-term evaluation report	Literature review and interviews	Analysis of documents and websites, interviews with project staff and partner
	To what extent has the project design, implementation and results fully considered human rights, gender equality as well as marginalized groups, including people with disabilities?		Project documents, Data collected throughout the mid-term evaluation report	Literature review and interviews	Analysis of documents and websites, interviews with project staff and partner
<b>Cross-cutting issues of Environmental and social safeguards</b>	The extent to which project design took into consideration environmental issues as a cross-cutting issue	At least one environmental issue was considered in the design and implementation of the programme interventions	Project documents Stakeholders' interview	Literature review and interviews	Document analysis Interviews with national stakeholders
	To what extent did the project follow required environmental and social risk assessment procedures	Respect of environmental and social standards/norms	National environmental and social standards/norms, field mission  Stakeholders' interview		Analysis of project documents, interviews with national stakeholders

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
<b>Innovation of the project</b>	To what extent has the program completed work between different entities, especially with other technical and financial partners, on the same themes?	<p>Number of collaborative projects or initiatives with technical and financial partners.</p> <p>Percentage of project budget allocated to collaborative efforts.</p> <p>Number of joint workshops, meetings, or knowledge-sharing events.</p>	Project records and documentation. Financial reports detailing budget allocation. Meeting minutes and event records	Review of project documents and partnership agreements. Audit of financial reports and budgets. Attendance records and minutes of collaborative events.	For Indicator 1, maintain a record of collaborative projects and partnerships. For Indicator 2, calculate the percentage of the project budget allocated to collaborative efforts. For Indicator 3, document and track the number of joint workshops, meetings, or knowledge-sharing events.
	To what extent have programmatic or thematic innovations been produced by the program?	<p>Number of new climate mitigation or adaptation strategies developed.</p> <p>Number of innovative technologies or practices adopted.</p> <p>Number of partnerships formed with research institutions or innovation hubs.</p>	Project reports and documentation. Records of technology or practice adoption. Partnership agreements and collaboration records.	Review of project documents and reports. Verification of technology adoption through surveys or interviews. Confirmation of partnerships through official agreements.	For Indicator 1, document the development of new strategies and assess their relevance. For Indicator 2, track the adoption and impact of innovative technologies or practices. For Indicator 3, maintain records of partnership formation and assess their contribution to innovation.



Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	To what extent have innovations been made possible through the program ?	<p>Number of new climate-related technologies or practices introduced.</p> <p>Number of innovative partnerships formed.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Percentage increase in the adoption of innovative solutions.</p>	<p>Project documentation and reports.</p> <p>Records of technology or practice adoption.</p> <p>Partnership agreements and collaboration records.</p>	<p>Review of project documents and reports.</p> <p>Verification of technology adoption through surveys or interviews.</p> <p>Confirmation of partnerships through official agreements.</p>	<p>For Indicator 1, document the introduction of new technologies or practices and assess their impact.</p> <p>For Indicator 2, track the formation of innovative partnerships and their contribution to project goals.</p> <p>For Indicator 3, collect data on the adoption of innovative solutions and assess the increase over time.</p>
<b>Lessons Learned, Recommendations, and Directions</b>	Based on the program's progress, what are the priority focus areas and products for the period 2023-2025, taking into account the program's past experiences, time constraints, fund mobilization, partner expectations, alignment with the United Nations-Tunisia framework program, and the UNDP's strategic plan.	<p>Progress and achievements in the current program.</p> <p>Available funds and funding sources.</p> <p>Partner expectations and engagement.</p> <p>Alignment with the United Nations-Tunisia framework program.</p> <p>Alignment with the UNDP's strategic plan.</p>	<p>Project progress reports.</p> <p>Financial records and budgets.</p> <p>Partner feedback and expectations.</p> <p>Alignment assessments with relevant programs and plans.</p>	<p>Review of project progress reports and achievements.</p> <p>Analysis of financial records and funding sources.</p> <p>Stakeholder surveys and interviews.</p> <p>Alignment assessments and reviews with relevant frameworks and plans.</p>	<p>Review of current program progress and achievements.</p> <p>Financial assessment of available funds and funding sources.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement through surveys and interviews to gather partner expectations.</p> <p>Comparative analysis of alignment with the United Nations-Tunisia framework program and the UNDP's strategic plan.</p>

Evaluation criterion/ dimension	Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Means of verification	Methodology
	<p>What focus areas, approaches, or activities, consistent with the context, should be developed to ensure the inclusion of everyone and have a positive gender impact on public policies related to climate change?</p>	<p>Gender inclusivity of current policies and practices.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback on gender-related concerns.</p> <p>Alignment with international gender and climate guidelines.</p>	<p>Policy documents and project reports.</p> <p>Stakeholder surveys and interviews.</p> <p>International guidelines and best practices.</p>	<p>Review of policy documents and project reports for gender inclusivity.</p> <p>Analysis of stakeholder feedback and concerns related to gender.</p> <p>Comparative analysis against international gender and climate guidelines.</p>	<p>Review of current policies and practices for gender inclusivity.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement through surveys and interviews to gather gender-related concerns.</p> <p>Comparative analysis of project approaches against international gender and climate guidelines.</p>
	<p>What recommendations are needed for future climate interventions to be agile, anticipate and prevent crises, and inform more resilient public policies?</p>	<p>Assessment of current climate interventions' flexibility and adaptability.</p> <p>Identification of past climate-related crises and their impact.</p> <p>Review of the effectiveness of current public policies in addressing climate issues.</p>	<p>Project reports and documentation.</p> <p>Data on past climate-related crises and their consequences.</p> <p>Evaluation of the existing public policies related to climate change.</p>	<p>Analysis of project reports for adaptability and agility.</p> <p>Review of historical data on climate crises and their impact.</p> <p>Comparative analysis of existing public policies with regard to climate issues.</p>	<p>Review of current climate interventions for their ability to be agile and adaptable.</p> <p>Analysis of historical climate data and crisis reports to identify patterns and lessons learned.</p> <p>Comparative analysis of existing public policies related to climate change.</p>
	<p>What innovative climate actions can be considered for the remaining duration of the program, taking into account the</p>	<p>Identification of potential innovative climate actions.</p> <p>Assessment of the alignment of</p>	<p>Expert consultations within the UNDP.</p> <p>Review of relevant UNDP documents and publications.</p> <p>Stakeholder input and feedback.</p>	<p>Documentation of expert consultations and findings.</p> <p>Analysis of UNDP publications and materials.</p>	<p>Conduct expert consultations within the UNDP to identify potential innovative climate actions.</p> <p>Review UNDP publications to assess the organization's comparative advantage.</p>

<b>Evaluation criterion/ dimension</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
	comparative advantage of the UNDP and the UNDP's offerings in the context of recovery and transition."	innovative actions with the UNDP's comparative advantage.  Evaluation of the relevance of innovative actions to the context of recovery and transition.		Synthesis of stakeholder feedback.	Gather input and feedback from stakeholders to ensure relevance to the context of recovery and transition.

## Annex E: Signed UNEG Code of Conduct Form

### UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators<sup>25</sup>

Independence entails the ability to evaluate without undue influence or pressure by any party (including the hiring unit) and providing evaluators with free access to information on the evaluation subject. Independence provides legitimacy to and ensures an objective perspective on evaluations. An independent evaluation reduces the potential for conflicts of interest which might arise with self-reported ratings by those involved in the management of the project being evaluated. Independence is one of ten general principles for evaluations (together with internationally agreed principles, goals and targets: utility, credibility, impartiality, ethics, transparency, human rights and gender equality, national evaluation capacities, and professionalism).

#### Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

#### Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator: \_Kevin Enongene

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): \_\_\_\_\_

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at \_\_\_Ottawa, Canada\_\_\_\_\_ (Place) on \_\_\_October 20, 2023\_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  


<sup>25</sup> Source: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/100>

## **Annex F: Data collection instruments**

### **For UNDP and the implementing partners (Ministry of Environment and the National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME))**

#### **Respondent's Information**

Respondent's Name:

Institution:

Job title:

Email:

Gender:

Country of institution:

#### **Relevance**

- To what extent is the program's support still relevant in relation to the country's development priorities as defined in the 2023-2025 development plan and Tunisia's reference documents?
- What comparative advantage has the UNDP had in this regard?
- To what extent have the program's results contributed to addressing national priorities and obligations in line with international reference frameworks (Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030, SDGs)?
- What has been the program's capacity to contribute to UNDP's strategic priorities at the Adhoc level and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
- To what extent have the UNDP's climate action interventions incorporated a gender-sensitive approach and promoted human rights?
- How extensively has the program involved all the project's targeted stakeholders?
- Looking ahead, what would be the most relevant and strategic intervention areas and products related to climate action for the program?

How have stakeholders been involved in the project's design and implementation?

#### **Coherence**

- To what extent does the program take into account other interventions carried out by national and international actors in the areas covered by the program?
- Has UNDP adopted measures to ensure complementarity and coordination of the portfolio with interventions by other organizations and institutions?
- What has been the effectiveness of partnerships and synergies implemented to ensure the achievement of results?
- To what extent has the program succeeded in establishing strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, the financial sector, civil society, and local communities, to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as advocacy and awareness on climate issues in the country?
- Are the results and/or progress towards the results aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its objectives?
- To what extent has UNDP sought complementarity with other United Nations system agencies?

- Were there elements of the program design and governance which fostered or impeded effective coordination with other development partners and initiatives working on climate change reporting and transparency in the same countries? If yes, please provide details
- To what extent was the portfolio approach coherent with the objectives of the NDC support? What needs to be adapted ?
- How could the portfolio be enhanced / how could another portfolio be designed – reference made to the new guidelines ?
- To what extent were capacities within other units of UNDP capitalised in the design and implementation of the portfolio?
- To what extent did the portfolio achieved the transversal (finance, transparency and private sector engagement) objectives and specific objectives (e.g. for the energy sector) of the NDCs? What are some of the challenges and lessons learnt?

### **Efficiency**

- Has the programme delivered its expected results to date, including in terms of budget allocation and cost-efficiency of activities
- Was the program's duration suitable for achieving the expected results?
- Was the program's duration suitable to ensure stakeholder ownership?
- Was the program's duration suitable to ensure sustainable engagement of beneficiaries and enhance climate action?
- Are the program's approaches, resources, models, and conceptual framework relevant to achieving the expected effects?
- Are the program's approaches, resources, models, and conceptual framework sufficiently sensitive to the country's political and development constraints?
- Are adequate resources mobilized to achieve the desired result?
- What strategies have been put in place to address resource deficits?
- To what extent have these strategies been implemented?
- To what extent have the results contributed to gender equity?
- How has UNDP promoted gender equality, human rights, and human development in achieving the results?
- Are resources (human, operational, and financial) sufficient to scale up program results in climate change for the period 2023-2025?
- What can the program improve based on lessons learned from the past period?
- To what extent have monitoring systems, including risk management, provided data that allowed the program to learn and adjust implementation accordingly?
- What are the possible partnership areas in climate action, including new partnerships to be targeted?
- To what extent was the program's approach new or innovative?
- Can lessons be drawn to inform similar approaches elsewhere?

## **Effectiveness**

- What progress has been made in achieving the expected program results?
- To what extent have the results contributed to gender equity and addressed vulnerabilities?
- What were the main results and changes achieved? How have the program's product achievements led to progress at the outcome level?
- Have any unexpected results been obtained beyond the planned results?
- To what extent has the program succeeded in strengthening partners' capacities and promoting the integration of climate priorities into development planning?
- Has the program's monitoring system adequately facilitated data collection and consolidation ?

To what extent have the achieved results considered equity and targeted marginalized groups?

## **Sustainability**

- To what extent are the program results considered sustainable? What evidence is there of this sustainability if it exists?
- What mechanism is recommended to enhance the sustainability of climate action supported by UNDP for the period 2023-2025?
- To what extent has triangular and South-South cooperation and knowledge management been considered to support the sustainability of climate intervention ?
- To what extent do the mechanisms and policies put in place with UNDP support contribute to sustaining results in climate, gender equality, fundamental rights, and human development ?

To what extent has UNDP established mechanisms to ensure program sustainability ?

## **Cross cutting issue**

- To what extent have gender equity and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme to date?
- To what extent did the project define and monitor sex-disaggregated results to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment objectives were being met?
- What were the project's achievements in terms of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment?
- To what extent was gender mainstreamed into the implementation of program activities (1 to the least extent and 5 to a great extent)? Please explain with some examples.
- Has human rights due diligence been considered in (a) the selection of beneficiaries and participants in events and training; and (b) procurement of equipment?
- What have been the holistic and enduring changes in human rights systems or norms?
- To what extent has the project design, implementation and results fully considered human rights, gender equality as well as marginalized groups, including people with disabilities?
- In what ways did the program ensured Leaving No One Behind?

- Did the project in any way adopt and implement measures to enable people that are being left behind<sup>26</sup> to be equal agents in sustainable development, ensuring their full and meaningful participation in decision-making by providing safe and inclusive mechanisms for civic engagement?
- Did the project include interventions to support rights-holders and duty-bearers to address the intersecting disadvantages and deprivations that leave people behind?

### **Environmental and social safeguards**

- The extent to which project design took into consideration environmental issues as a cross-cutting issue
- To what extent did the project follow required environmental and social risk assessment procedures
- Was there an accountability and grievance mechanism designed and rolled out for the project? If yes, how many grievances were submitted via the mechanism and how were these resolved?

### **Innovation**

- To what extent has the program completed work between different entities, especially with other technical and financial partners, on the same themes?
- To what extent have programmatic or thematic innovations been produced by the program? To what extent have innovations been made possible through the program ?

### **Lessons learnt and recommendations**

- Based on the program's progress, what are the priority focus areas and products for the period 2023-2025, taking into account the program's past experiences, time constraints, fund mobilization, partner expectations, alignment with the United Nations-Tunisia framework program, and the UNDP's strategic plan.
- What focus areas, approaches, or activities, consistent with the context, should be developed to ensure the inclusion of everyone and have a positive gender impact on public policies related to climate change?
- What recommendations are needed for future climate interventions to be agile, anticipate and prevent crises, and inform more resilient public policies?
- What innovative climate actions can be considered for the remaining duration of the program, taking into account the comparative advantage of the UNDP and the UNDP's offerings in the context of recovery and transition."

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<sup>26</sup> For several reasons, e.g. discrimination (due to gender, ethnicity, age, class, disability, sexual orientation, religion, nationality and indigenous or migratory status); geography (vulnerability or inequality based on one's area of residence); socio-economic status (income, wealth, life expectancy, educational attainment); governance (unjust or inequitable national institutions); and shocks and fragility (vulnerability and exposure to the effects of climate change, natural hazards, violence, conflict, displacement, etc.).



## **Data collection tool for other programme stakeholders**

### **Respondent's Information**

Respondent's Name:

Institution:

Job title:

Email:

Gender:

Country of institution:

### **Relevance**

- To what extent is the program's support still relevant in relation to the country's development priorities as defined in the 2023-2025 development plan and Tunisia's reference documents?
- What comparative advantage has the UNDP had in this regard?
- To what extent have the program's results contributed to addressing national priorities and obligations in line with international reference frameworks (Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030, SDGs)?
- How extensively has the program involved all the project's targeted stakeholders?
- Looking ahead, what would be the most relevant and strategic intervention areas and products related to climate action for the program?
- How have stakeholders been involved in the project's design and implementation?

### **Coherence**

- To what extent does the program take into account other interventions carried out by national and international actors in the areas covered by the program?
- What has been the effectiveness of partnerships and synergies implemented to ensure the achievement of results?
- To what extent has the program succeeded in establishing strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, the financial sector, civil society, and local communities, to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as advocacy and awareness on climate issues in the country?
- Are the results and/or progress towards the results aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its objectives?

### **Efficiency**

- Was the program's duration suitable to ensure stakeholder ownership?
- Was the program's duration suitable to ensure sustainable engagement of beneficiaries and enhance climate action?
- How has UNDP promoted gender equality, human rights, and human development in achieving the results?
- What can the program improve based on lessons learned from the past period?
- What are the possible partnership areas in climate action, including new partnerships to be targeted?
- To what extent was the program's approach new or innovative?
- Can lessons be drawn to inform similar approaches elsewhere?

### **Effectiveness**

- What progress has been made in achieving the expected program results?

- To what extent have the results contributed to gender equity and addressed vulnerabilities?
- To what extent has the program succeeded in strengthening partners' capacities and promoting the integration of climate priorities into development planning?
- To what extent have the achieved results considered equity and targeted marginalized groups?

### **Sustainability**

- To what extent are the program results considered sustainable? What evidence is there of this sustainability if it exists?
- To what extent has triangular and South-South cooperation and knowledge management been considered to support the sustainability of climate intervention ?
- To what extent do the mechanisms and policies put in place with UNDP support contribute to sustaining results in climate, gender equality, fundamental rights, and human development ?

### **Cross cutting issue**

- To what extent have gender equity and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme to date?
- To what extent did the project define and monitor sex-disaggregated results to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment objectives were being met?
- To what extent was gender mainstreamed into the implementation of program activities (1 to the least extent and 5 to a great extent)? Please explain with some examples.
- Has human rights due diligence been considered in (a) the selection of beneficiaries and participants in events and training; and (b) procurement of equipment?
- To what extent has the project design, implementation and results fully considered human rights, gender equality as well as marginalized groups, including people with disabilities?

### **Environmental and social safeguards**

- The extent to which project design took into consideration environmental issues as a cross-cutting issue
- To what extent did the project follow required environmental and social risk assessment procedures

### **Innovation**

- To what extent has the program completed work between different entities, especially with other technical and financial partners, on the same themes?
- To what extent have programmatic or thematic innovations been produced by the program?
- To what extent have innovations been made possible through the program ?

### **Lessons learnt and recommendations**

- Based on the program's progress, what are the priority focus areas and products for the period 2023-2025, taking into account the program's past experiences, time constraints, fund mobilization, partner expectations, alignment with the United Nations-Tunisia framework program, and the UNDP's strategic plan.

- What focus areas, approaches, or activities, consistent with the context, should be developed to ensure the inclusion of everyone and have a positive gender impact on public policies related to climate change?
- What recommendations are needed for future climate interventions to be agile, anticipate and prevent crises, and inform more resilient public policies?
- What innovative climate actions can be considered for the remaining duration of the program, taking into account the comparative advantage of the UNDP and the UNDP's offerings in the context of recovery and transition."

## Annex G: Audit Trail of Comments



19 March 2024

### United Nations Development Programme

#### Mid-term Evaluation Report comments

#### NDC programme "ACCELERATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TUNISIA NDC 2021-2025"

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Mid-term Evaluation draft report;

Page #	Para No./ comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report	Given by	TE team response and actions taken
ix	Executive summary (project relevance / design / formulation)	Carbon intensity by 45% by 2030 compared to 2010.	OK	The phrase has been modified to capture carbon intensity and to include the 2010 carbon intensity level as the baseline
X	Executive Summary (project results)	Of reducing carbon intensity	OK	The phrase has been modified – emissions was replaced with carbon intensity
8	Reduce Carbon intensity by 45% by 2030, compared to 2010	Section D – immediate and development objectives of the project	OK	The phrase has been modified to capture carbon intensity and to include the 2010 carbon intensity level as the baseline
20	Section C – project results (Relevance)	Carbon intensity.	OK	The phrased has been modified – emission has been changed to carbon intensity
28	Table 7	What informations are needed ? Because several meetings with consultants were made with stakeholders related to investment plans	OK	Additional information has been provided relating to the status of delivery of activity 4.1.3
28	Table 7 – sub activity 4.2.3	For each energy project proposed, there is a proposed financing mechanism or a defined direction	OK	Additional information has been provided relating to the status of delivery of activity 4.2.3

<b>Page #</b>	<b>Para No./ comment location</b>	<b>Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report</b>	<b>Given by</b>	<b>TE team response and actions taken</b>
29	Table 7 – sub activity 4.4.6	We have a new project for which these two activities are planned	OK	Information relating to the new project under which sub-activity 4.4.6 is planned has been provided
36	Human rights	Please indicate some proposal how the program integrate human rights in activities or in terms of implementing NDC?please share with us some good practises	OK	Information on the integration of human rights in the NDC process has been provided accordingly
37	Social and environmental standards	Please give more details or instructions how to do it	OK	More details on how a project-level grievance mechanism can be established has been provided