



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

TUNISIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Tunisia		
Year Started	1993		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	184	30	214
Grant amount committed	5,757,982	921,058	6,679,040
Project level co-financing in cash	7,785,937	11,745	7,797,682
Project level co-financing in kind	3,128,309	241,771	3,370,080
Total co-financing *	12,088,821		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)				
Biodiversity	7	-	7	14
Climate Change	5	1	1	7
Land Degradation	11	-	3	14
International Waters	5	-	-	5
Chemicals and Waste	3	-	-	3
Total Projects Completed	31	1	11	43

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.						
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES						
Biodiversity						
Number of biodiversity projects completed	7	-	-	-	7	14
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	6	-	-	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Climate Change						
Number of climate change projects completed	5	-	1	-	1	7
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	20	-	-	20
Breakdown of projects						
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	-	-	1
Land Degradation						
Number of land degradation projects completed	11	-	-	-	3	14
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	489	-	-	489
International Waters						
Number of international waters projects completed	5	-	-	-	-	5

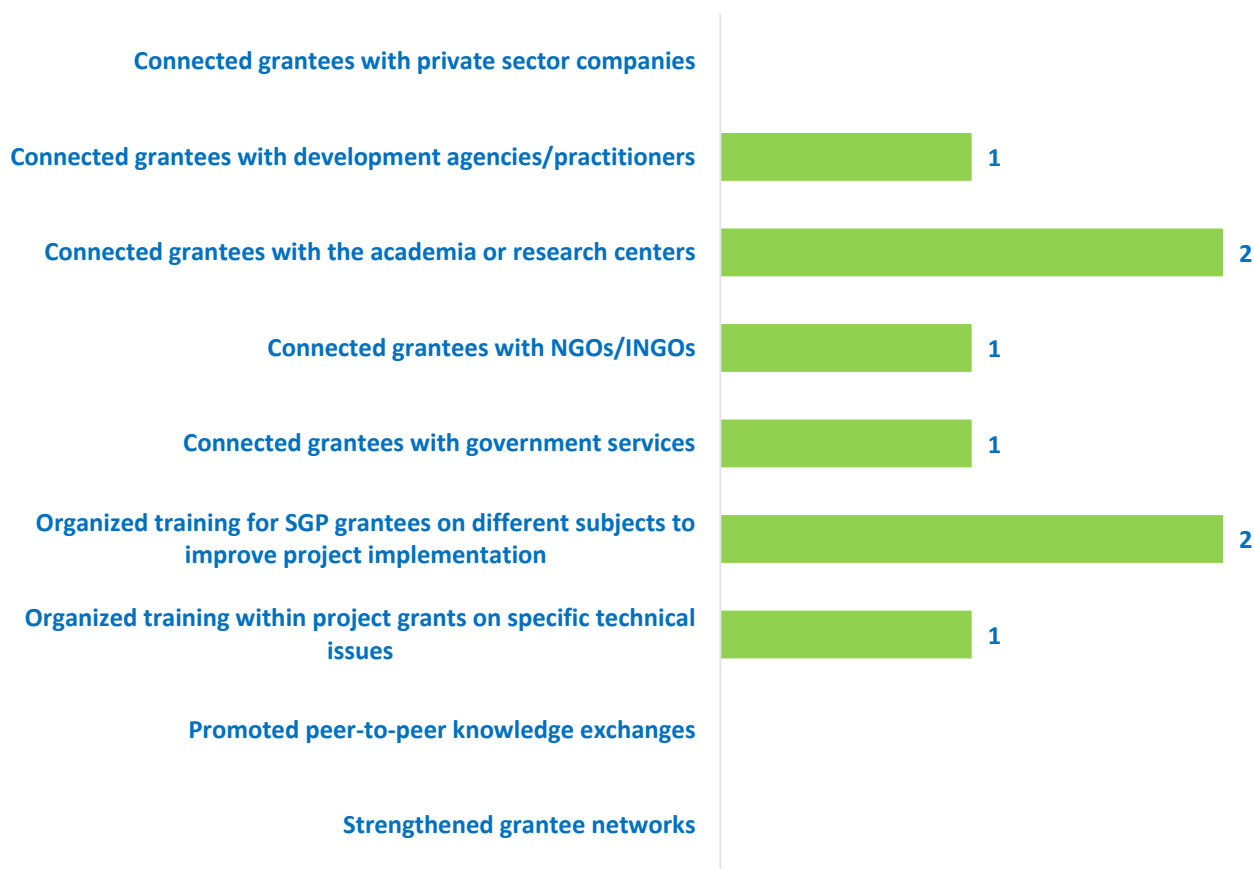
	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Chemicals and Waste						
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	3	-	-	-	-	3
GRANTMAKER PLUS						
Gender						
Number of gender responsive completed projects	25	-	-	-	11	36
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	3
Youth						
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	-	5	5
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	3
Persons with Disability						
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	-	-	1
Persons with Disability						
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	1	-	5	6
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS						
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of projects monitored through field visits	15	12	14	3	19	63
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT						
National Steering Committee						
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	6	3	6	4	7	26

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	6	6	5	5	5

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



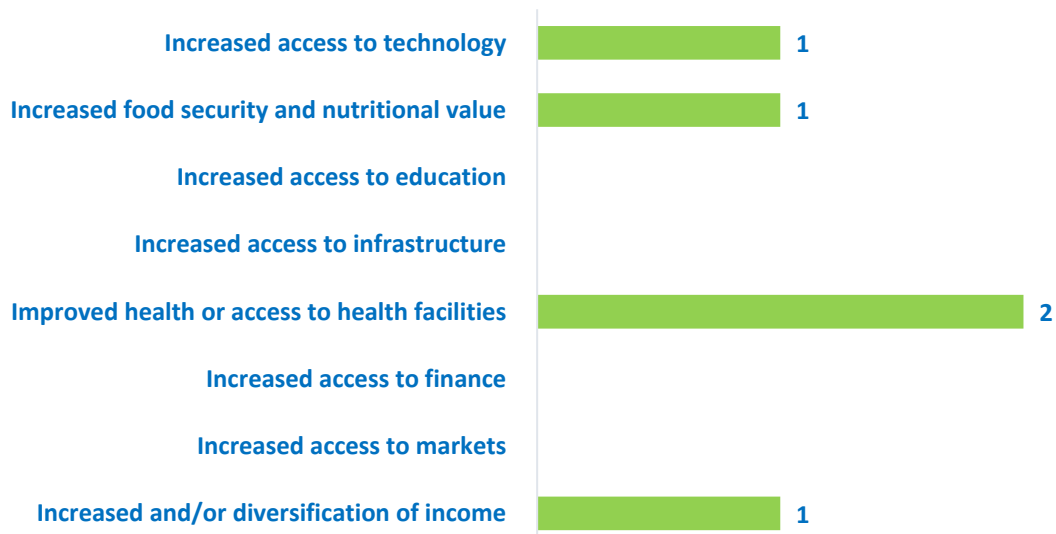
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to
Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

South-South Exchange

In May and June 2022, **SGP Morocco** facilitated the participation of the High Atlas Foundation in regional online training on wastewater treatment for their reuse. Organized within the framework of the “Water and Environment Support” project funded by the European Union, the training enabled the capacity building and the exchange of experiences among more than 60 people representing the Mediterranean Partner countries (**Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia**) on the appropriate treatment of wastewater by focusing on small wastewater treatment plants. The exchange took place in four 4-hour sessions which strengthened the practical skills in terms of planning, construction, and exploitation of small wastewater treatment facilities. *(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)*

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux	Date de ratification / d'achèvement
Dialogues nationaux GEF-7	18 Janvier 2019
Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB)	Ratifiée par la loi n° 93-45 du 3 mai 1993.
Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB)	Actualisation 2017 pour la période 2018-2030
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC)	Signature par la Tunisie en 1992 à Rio Ratifiée par la loi n° 93-46 du 3 mai 1993 Signature du protocole de Kyoto en Juin 2002
	Signature de l'accord de Paris le 23 Avril 2016
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1 ^{ère} , 2 ^{ème} , 3 ^{ème})	3 ^{ème} communication nationale Janvier 2018
Mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national (NAMA) de la CCNUCC	NAMA forêts et NAMA Energie sont entièrement intégrées dans le NDC Tunisienne 2015.
Plans d'action nationaux d'adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC	Le NAP Tunisie est composé de deux chapitres. Celui consacré à la sécurité alimentaire est déjà entamé par le MAPRH. La fin de la première étape est prévue pour Juillet 2020.
Contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour l'Accord de Paris	Document soumis en 2015 au secrétariat de la CCNUCC.
Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification (CNULD)	Ratifiée par la loi n° 95-52 du 19 juin 1995.
Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	Ratifiée par décret présidentiel le 13 Avril 2004, Le plan National PNM adopté en 2007.
Plan national de mise en œuvre (PNMO) de la CS 1325 (PAN-1325)	Lancement de l'opération effectué à Tunis le 04 Juillet 2018

Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	Convention signée par la Tunisie en Octobre 2013 (Japon)
Objectifs de développement durable (ODD) - Agenda 2030 de l'ONU	Adopté en Septembre 2015
Examens nationaux volontaires (VNR) pour les ODD des Nations Unies	VNR - Juillet 2019
Alignement du PAN-LCD à la nouvelle stratégie CNULCD 2018-2030.	Janvier 2019 pour la période 2018-2030.

Furthermore, the implementation of these international conventions has resulted, among other things, in the establishment of national strategies and action plans whose implementation remains modest due to lack of integration into the strategies and plans of action. sectoral development.

Regarding legal, institutional and regulatory aspects as well as national authorities responsible for sustainable development and good governance including natural resources, Tunisia has a fairly substantial arsenal which has greatly supplemented since the revolution and the promulgation of the new constitution.

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.