

Joint SDG Fund

Template for the Joint Programme Annual Progress Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Reporting period: July 2 – December 31, 2020

Country: Tunisia

Joint Programme (JP) title: *"Mobilizing public-private, innovative and alternative financing as levers SDG financing architecture for Tunisia"*

Short title: *"Tunisia: Setting-up an SDGs Financing Architecture as a key lever for the vision 2030 financing"*

Start date (month/year): **Septembre 2020**

End date (month/year): **Septembre 2022**

RC (name): **Arnaud Peral**

Government Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): **Belgacem AYAD, Ministry of Development, Investment, and International Cooperation**

Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): **United Nations Development Programme, UNDP- M. Steve Utterwulge**

List of PUNOs: **UNDP/UNICEF**

RCO Main JP Focal Point (name): **Ilhem Brini** **E-mail:** **Ilhem.brini@un.org**

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **USD 872' 050**

Overall budget (with co-funding): **USD 1'086'800**

Annual Financial Delivery Rate: **4,81**

$$- \text{Annual Delivery Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Expenditures PUNO 1+ Expenditures PUNO 2...}}{\text{Total transferred funds Jan 2020 to December 2020}};$$

Rate of Committed Funding : 0,44

$$- \text{Committed Funding Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Committed money PUNO 1+ Committed money PUNO 2...}}{\text{Total transferred funds Jan 2020 to December 2020}}$$

	Expenditures January 2020 - December 2020	Committed resources January 2020- December 2020	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate(%)
UNDP	12604	1175	261615	4,817766565	0,449133268
UNICEF	0	0	-		
PUNO 3					
PUNO 4					
PUNO 5					

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

This Joint Programme envisions to support Tunisia in operationalizing an Integrated National Financing Framework which will provide the country with an enabling environment to a strengthened integrated inclusive planning process by (output 1) ensuring the relevant Tunisian institutions have the necessary capacity and tools to optimize the national fiscal space based on evidence and estimate of investment needs for the achievement of the SDGs; to overcome existing impediments to financing through (output 2) the monitoring and reporting on current budget allocations and expenditures, whilst empowering the whole-of-government in catalyzing public-private funding at national and decentralized levels; and finally (output 3) to empower the whole-of-government in efficiently identifying, mobilizing and deploying innovative and alternative financing solutions with a focus on sustainable, climate-resilient and inclusive social services.

Overall instruction to complete the template:

- 1. Do not go over the maximum number of pages per section – the report should be no more than 12 pages, without annexes. Be succinct and to the point, emphasizing only the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Fund at the global level.**
- 2. The primary purpose is to report on annual results to the Joint SDG Fund. If there is a need for a more detailed report for local partners, the JP can draft it separately.**
- 3. When in doubt or if there is a need for additional clarification, contact the person from the Fund’s Secretariat in charge of your JP.**
- 4. Delete all instructions (in orange) after completing the report.**

Executive summary

- Maximum 0.5 page to summarize the most important aspects from your detailed report below that you want to highlight for inclusion in global annual report of the Joint SDG Fund. This should include, among others, main results and achievements, and strategic change of the context and the JP approach, major risks, and challenges.*

UNICEF and UNDP have finalized the preparatory work, composed of the preparation of the Terms of Reference and the finalisation of the joint workplan, and organized several consultations with the IMF, the World Bank and the Tunisian Ministry of Finance to shape activities to be implemented with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Support to Investment and public finance management. In this regard, activities related to the publication and the capacity building for monitoring national budget allocation and expenditures for the SDGs will be launched in the first quarter of 2021.

A. Annual Progress (MAXIMUM 7 PAGES)

- *This section should refer to broader context and JP approach and provide update on priority issues. Note that you will present results in detail in part B. Please, be very succinct and to the point, and use bullet points when adequate. The responses in most of this section should not be more than 1-2 paragraphs.*

A.1 The overview of progress and challenges

A.1.1. Overall self-assessment

Provide a self-assessment on the overall JP progress in the last year.

- Above expectations (expected annual results fully achieved and additional progress made)
- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)
 - Please, explain briefly the reasoning behind the self-assessment.

During the last 6 months of 2020, there was an important reshuffling and restructuring of the Tunisian government, and the situation in Tunisia, at the both political and health aspects, was difficult. That situation led to:

- An Increase in political divisions and various ministerial restructurings have delayed the constitution of the JP's Steering Committee with governmental partners and hence also to the JP launch event and most of its activities have been postponed consequently.
- The worsening of the sanitary crisis, the country's priorities have shifted to responding to the sanitary and socioeconomic impacts that gave rise to social strife.

As such, for both agencies during the first quarter of 2021 the priority is to formalize the national steering committee with identified focal points in the key identified institutions. Following its formalization, a virtual launching conference will be organized alongside the national steering committee and relevant strategic stakeholders.

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

- Provide brief description of the key JP developments during the reporting period including 1) governance and coordination; 2) research, assessments and feasibility studies on SDG financing; 3) financial policy development and financial advocacy activities; 4) capacity building for key stakeholders on SDG financing; 5) JP programme management (e.g. establishment of JP oversight committee, hiring or key personnel and consultants); and 6) mobilization of financial resources (co-funding and co-financing)

UNICEF has prepared and agreed with the Ministry of Finance the ToR and anticipates the start of the following set of activities under output 1.2:

- Enhance the capacity and skills of key stakeholders on SDG's and social budget allocation
- Enhance the capacity and skills of key stakeholders on SDG-sensitive expenditure management
- Support the national level institutions to monitor and report on SDGs national budget allocation and expenditures with gender and child lenses (partnership with the World Bank Boost)

In addition, UNDP has engaged on the following actions:

1). Governance and coordination

The national steering committee has not yet been constituted. This was caused by an important governmental reshuffling and restructuring sparked since the resignation of the last Chief of Government in July 2020 and the replacement of 6 Ministers. The vote of confidence which recognized new Government members took place in October 2020 and then again on 26 January 2021. The Ministry of Finance, and that of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (entity which ratified the Joint Programme) were combined. The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Support to Investment is being restructured. This has also delayed the preparation of the country's Vision 2030, the new National Development Plan 2021-2025 and the 2021 Budget Law.

2). Research, Assessments and feasibility studies on SDG Financing

An in-depth analysis of the opportunities and challenges to alternative financing in Tunisia (including green bonds, Islamic financing, etc.) has been launched. This study will provide technical information and knowledge relative to alternative financing mechanisms, tools and capacity needs to ensure the relevance and complementarity of the JP's planned activities and actions in this thematic and more specifically the DFA.

3). Financial policy development and financial advocacy activities

Specific to this JP, UNDP Tunisia has initiated internal conversations with RBAS and HQ and prepared several presentations for its advocacy plan. UNDP Tunisia is also organizing regular Economy Policy Dialogues in association with the World Bank and gathering policy makers, public and private sector decision-makers to discuss and promote a new economic vision for the country's development. For a better advocacy, these high-level round tables are disseminated through local economic magazine and local FM radio dedicated to the economy. Dialogues on carbon tariffication for financing NDC are initiated as well.

4). Capacity building for key stakeholders on SDG financing

Briefings have been carried out but considering the external factors mentioned above, which postponed the constitution of the national steering committee, the capacity building programs have not yet been initiated as they will depend on the different capacity gap analysis planned.

5). JP programme management

The JP programme is under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Support to Investment, and the SDGs National Committee. It is supported by a technical task force from UNDP-UNICEF. UNDP and UNICEF are the direct implementers of the JP with the support of the RCO and in close consultations with the agencies and UNCT.

6). Mobilization of financial resources

As presented in the JP proposal, specifically to the alternative financing output, UNDP has formalized strategic partnerships and mobilized the necessary financial resources to achieve the planned activities and objectives. Indeed, the partnership with Business Call to Action was formalized and a financial contribution was executed specifically to scale-up inclusive business models in Tunisia (progress made). Further, the partnership with the Islamic Bank for Development (ISbD) and the Islamic Fund for Development (ISFD) was formalized and a financial support has been received in setting up a crowdfunding academy and platform in Tunisia (via Tadamon).

Both these partnerships have enabled UNDP to mobilize \$95'000.

A.1.3. Changes

Was the JP document modified in the past year?

- Yes
 No

- If yes, briefly explain any changes in the broader context last year that led to changing the JP document, including JP approach, strategy, Theory of Change, expected results, workplan or budget.

A.1.4. Challenges

Did the JP face any major challenges in the past year?

- Yes
 No

- Briefly explain the challenges, their impacts on JP's implementation and results, and how you overcame those. If challenges persist, indicate your plan to address their impact on the JP.

The main challenge which has slowed the effective launch of the JP is the fact that the national steering committee has not been constituted and therefore the JP has not yet been presented and discussed with government (other than its proposal). This was due to an important governmental reshuffling and restructuring sparked since the resignation of the last Chief of Government in July 2020 and the replacement of 6 Ministers. The vote of confidence which recognized new Government members took place in October 2020 and then again on 26 January 2021. The Ministry of Finance, and that of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (entity which ratified the Joint Programme) were combined. The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Support to Investment is being restructured. This has also delayed the preparation of the country's Vision 2030, the new National Development Plan 2021-2025 and the 2021 Budget Law.

Since mid-September 2020, Tunisia is facing a second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic at critical rates. The country has implemented progressive and strict measures which resulted in an alternate working arrangement with a differentiated working hour for public and government entities, the limitation of on-site work and the promotion of teleworking. Technical and logistical challenges emerged from the above measures to maintain business continuity of work.

PUNOs is aiming to re-establish dialogue with National counterparts amidst of a new proposed government reshuffling in early February 2021.

[A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment](#)

- Briefly explain how you adapted the JP to the COVID-19 context in 2020. How did the JP ensure alignment with the national recovery response to COVID-19? Refer to how the JP aligns with SERP in your country, or how you plan to ensure that alignment.
(To be checked with Alissar)

Attempts by the Government to curb the soaring positive cases of COVID-19 from September 2020 onwards have included the instauration of differentiated working hours for public and government entities, which now work half days on a rotational basis. After relaxing the confinement and sanitary measures following the first wave of positive cases in Tunisia in May, the country is now facing an important wave of new positive cases, at higher volumes and rates. The country has therefore taken stricter measures including curfews, half working days, the closing of many public places and spaces and promotes home working where possible and feasible.

The new government in place is facing a vulnerable and rapidly deteriorating economic situation with a double deficit, stagnating employment, and high inflation marked by an absent economic growth. The World Bank group fore-castings estimate that there will be an economic contraction amounting to 7% with an increasing rate of poverty expected to exceed 3% (on the basis of \$3.2 per day). It has been estimated that the public debt in 2021 will amount to 84.2% of the GDP. A UNICEF supported study carried out in June 2020 predicts an increase in child poverty from 19% to 25% by the end of 2020. Following school closures in February 2020, schools gradually reopened 15 September 2020 but only at a 50% capacity rate, with children one day in school and one day out of school. It is expected that this will negatively impact Tunisia's progress on various SDGs.

Unemployment rates have also spiked from 15.5% to 18% and is estimated to increase to 19.4% (National Statistical Institute) and to 36.1% amongst youth (36% for men and 37.3% for women).

All factors described above have resulted in important social and economic tensions.

Now, considering the timeline of this JP and the ongoing COVID-19 sanitary crisis, the JP will come to support the government in identifying and allocating financial resources for the priority sectors and for the achievement of SDGs. UNDP Tunisia has also equipped National Counterpart with necessary tools for online collaboration to ensure the continuity of work.

A.2 Update on priority issues

A.2.1. Progress on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

- Please define the status and progress of your JP’s INFF, SDG financing strategy or enabling framework according to the implementation stages in the table below. **The INFF survey (<https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/mFDFH54N>) needs be completed online (one per country) and is considered an integral part of the Annual Progress report.** This question and the survey are applicable to all Component 1 JPs, even if the JP does not aim to complete all INFF steps and blocks. The INFF scope was considered comprehensive enough to cover the planned activities under the 62 JPs. (Instructions to complete the survey are online – for questions contact UNDP helpdesk tim.strawson@undp.org).

Implementation stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable	Comments/ Notes
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Financing strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A quarterly review has been made
5. Governance & coordination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- Provide a brief description of the progress made during the reporting period.

The launch of the JP and the constitution of the national steering committee have encountered critical factors (sanitary crisis) and unexpected events (government instability) entailing ministerial reshuffling where the main signatory ministries: The Ministry of Development, International Cooperation and Investment as well as the Ministry of Finance were merged into one Ministry of Economy, Finance and Support to Investment.

Nonetheless, this period was utilized to ensure extensive South-South cooperation and exchanges with other countries who have either finalized or are underdoing DFAs / INFF. This enabled UNDP to finalize all preparatory work (scoping, identification, terms of references, etc.).

Further, through these exchanges, a new tool was identified as necessary to advance this JP, the SDG Investors Map. UNDP participated in several exchanges with HQ and other COs to obtain all necessary information, technical skills through training session, and preparatory work to initiate the process of preparing an SDG Investors Map to notably identify investment opportunity areas for the private sector to contribute to sustainable development in Tunisia. This tool has also been identified as necessary to advance the advocacy for this JP.

Also, a specific study was initiated to inform the up-coming activities on alternative financing for development (one of the outputs of the JP). As such, it will inform on the opportunities and challenges to deploying alternative financing tools for development in the country (including but not limited to Islamic financing, social and green bonds, crowdfunding, etc.).

A.2.2. Thematic focus

- Please select the thematic focus of your JP (select all that apply)

Cross-cutting Social protection Agriculture Other.....

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Health & nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children & youth | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change & nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |

A.2.3. Gender marker

Did your Joint Programme feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

- Yes
 No

Briefly explain:

- Please indicate the total average scoring of the JP’s gender marker as defined in the JP document.

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): GEN 2

- If the score is lower than 2 what measures are you planning to take to address this scoring which is below the minimum requirements of the Fund? Please reassess and attach a new Gender Marker Matrix when submitting this report (Instructions for the Gender Marker Scoring [here](#) and for any doubts contact Un Women helpdesk UNCT-GEM.helpdesk@unwomen.org).
- Briefly explain how you applied the Gender Marker in the last year, and/or other ways in which you mainstreamed gender in JP implementation

The Gender focus concerns gender-sensitive financing which is expected to be identified through the different assessments (including DFA) to inform the INFF (i.e. gender-sensitive budget monitoring, public/private contributions to SDG5, etc.). Further, the capacity building programs will ensure to be gender inclusive and representative and so will the monitoring data.

A.2.4. Vulnerable groups

Will the JP directly impact marginalized and/or vulnerable groups through a dedicated outcome or output?

- Yes
 No

- If yes, please indicate the dedicated outcome and/or output according to the table below.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls	1	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	Planned
Children			
Youth			
Persons with disabilities			
Older persons			
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)			
Indigenous peoples			
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)			
Migrants			
Refugees & asylum seekers			
Internally displaced persons			
Stateless persons			
Persons deprived of their liberty			
Peasants and rural workers			

Human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...)			
LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity)			
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)			
Persons with albinism			
Victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances			
Victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...)			

A.2.5. Learning and sharing

- Provide in bullet points the main highlights on JP learning and sharing. Please refer to any agency and/or south-south exchanges organized.

UNDP exchanged with Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria to cite only a few, where lessons learned, best practices and documentation were shared. HQ organized several webinars to introduce reports, briefings, presentations and other data.

A.3 Update on events and partnerships

A.3.1. Events

- Indicate if you have organized any of the events below in person or virtually. If no, indicate in the comments if/when you plan to organize a launch event.

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Delayed due to the fact that the steering committee with government partners has not taken place due to the government reshufflings, ministerial changes, sanitary crisis etc.</i>
Annual donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Partners' event **	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

*the Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

** Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

A.3.2. Partnerships

Did your Joint Programme facilitate engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)?

- Yes
 No

- Provide in bullet points the main highlights on JP partnerships and with whom. Refer only to the most important strategic partnerships and/or to the alignment with broader UNCTs partnership approach.
- World Bank for the activities related to the publication and the monitoring of national budget allocation and expenditures related to the SDGs. The JP will support update of the BOOST database in partnership with the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance as well as will build capacities of social line ministries to use the database for the preparation of the budget with Results Based Management approach.
- Islamic development Bank, to support the identification of alternative financing mechanisms
- Business Call to Action, to support Inclusive Business studies, assessment and mapping to scale-up inclusive models;
- Planned partnerships with IMF, to support (i) the elaboration of Fiscal Space Assessment and (ii) to share international experience and expertise; Both activities will lead to a realistic and comprehensive INFF.

A.3.3. Additional financing

Did your Joint Programme secure additional co-funding or co-financing resources in 2020 (committed after the approval of the JP by the Joint SDG Fund) from government, IFIs, PUNOs and other partners?

- Yes
- No

- If yes, provide details according to the table below.

Source of funding	Yes	No	Co-funding or Co-financing?	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Financing</i>	<i>ISBD (alternative financing – crowdfunding)</i>	<i>\$25'000</i>	<i>Output 3 relative to alternative financing</i>
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Other partners	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Financing</i>	<i>BCTA</i>	<i>\$70'000</i>	<i>Output 3 relative to private sector inclusive business models scaling up</i>

A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

- Yes
- No

- If no, briefly explain and indicate when you plan to develop the communications plan.

Considering the challenges faced at country level and the shift of the national priorities to the sanitary crisis recovery, the JPs communication plan will be developed in 2021.

- Provide in bullet points the main highlights on JP strategic communications. Note that Annex 3 should be completed with further information on strategic communications.

- Communication language (adjustment of the communication tools and language depending on audience)
- Facilitating concepts, tools, mechanisms and assessments
- Digital
- Advocacy plan

B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)

- Section B should provide specific information on the achievement of expected annual results and workplan, following up on the broader progress presented in the part A.

B.1. SDG acceleration

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused in 2020.

This JP will primarily contribute to the following SDGs and their targets

- Goal 5: Gender equality; Targets:

- 5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

- **Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities; Targets:**

- 10.b; Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Indicator 10. b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

- **Goal 16: Peace, Justice, Strong Institutions; Targets:**

- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

- **Goal 17: Partnership; Targets:**

- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.

Currently, baseline data cannot be provided as there is no data available.

- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Indicator 17.17.1: Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships

- *Briefly explain the activities implemented in 2020 to accelerate progress towards these SDGs, in line with the JP's Theory of Change for SDG acceleration.*

N/A. Due to the factors mentioned above, no specific activities have been so far implemented.

B.2. Contribution to Fund's global results

- *Fill out Annex 1-1 and Annex 1-2, and provide below a short narrative on how the JP contributed to the Fund's global Outcome and Output last year. Please refer to the targets written in the JP ProDoc for the last year. If you haven't set a target for the global Outcome and Output of the Fund in the submission of your JP ProDoc, please do so in Annex 1-1 and Annex 1-2.*

- In case you are not able to derive a target for the Outcome please suggest 01 alternative Outcome and explain your suggestion below. This question is part of a work in progress to revise the Joint SDG Fund's M&E framework which might be modified in 2021.

B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes

- Fill out Annex 1-3 and provide brief narrative on the implementation of JP-specific outcomes and outputs. While annual results might refer mostly to output-level results, they might also include contribution to outcome-level results.

- **Achievement of outputs**

Output 1.1: The key identified Tunisian institutions have improved capacity and tools to optimize the national fiscal space based on evidence and estimate of investment needs for the achievement of the SDGs.

- DFA process has been started through ToRs drafting for both national and international expertise.

Output 1.2: The government of Tunisia has enhanced its capacities and mechanisms to mobilize and monitor public and private financing at national and decentralized levels for the achievement of the SDGs.

Under Output 1.2 UNICEF Tunisia has organized several technical consultations with the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance for the finalization of the ToRs to support the launch of the following activities during the first quarter of 2021:

- Enhance the capacity and skills of key stakeholders on SDG's and social budget allocation
- Enhance the capacity and skills of key stakeholders on SDG-sensitive expenditure management
- Support the national level institutions to monitor and report on SDGs national budget allocation and expenditures with gender and child lenses (partnership with the World Bank Boost)

Output 1.3 The government of Tunisia has the capacities and tools to mobilize innovative and alternative financing for the achievement of the SDGs

- Under output 1.3, UNICEF activities related to a comprehensive assessment of the alternative financing opportunities, gaps, and sources are planned to be launched in the second half of 2021.
- SDG Investor map: Several exchanges conducted with RBAS, HQ and several countries under South-South cooperation perspective led to shaping the need to set-up the SDG investor map as an innovative approach to help identifying Investment Opportunity Areas. In this regard, preparatory work was carried out and ToRs for expert profiles are finalized.

- Significant progress is being made toward output 1.3 under both scopes of alternative and innovative financing.

UNDP has capitalized on its partnership with BCtA and the formalization was translated into a financial contribution to scale-up inclusive business models.

Under the scope of alternative financing, UNDP succeeded to formalize a strategic partnership with the Islamic Bank for Development (ISbD) and the Islamic Fund for Development (ISFD). The partnership will help the JP to set up and integrate crowdfunding platform as an alternative financing mechanism to the achievement of SDGs.

- o **Achievement of outcomes**

Outcome 1: By 2022, Tunisia has an enabling environment and an operationalized strategic Integrated National Financing Framework in line with its National Development Plan (2020-2025) as well as the necessary productive capacities and tools to identify, diversify, mobilize and allocate public, private and alternative and innovative financing for the achievement of the SDGs for an inclusive and sustainable growth

B.4. Strategic Documents

Did the JP produce strategic documents in the last year (policy, strategies, analyses/assessments, methodological documents, and other relevant documents)?

- Yes
 No

- *Fill out Annex 2 and provide brief explanation on the most important documents developed.*

The JP plans to launch the DFA and SDG investors mapping in 2021.

Nonetheless, UNDP launched the process for the recruitment of a local research entity to elaborate an in-depth analysis of the opportunities and challenges to alternative financing in Tunisia (including green bonds, Islamic financing etc). This study will provide technical information and knowledge relative to alternative financing mechanisms, tools and capacity needs to ensure the relevance and complementarity of the JP's planned activities and actions in this thematic.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation (MAXIMUM 2 PAGES)

- *Section C builds upon part A and B to describe the approach planned for the next year (1 January 2021 to 31 Dec 2021) and towards the end of JP implementation. Explain the most important risks and mitigation measures (an updated risk matrix will be presented in the Annex 4).*

C.1 Upcoming activities

- What are JP's priority activities in the annual work plan (1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021)?

For UNICEF activities the first quarter of 2021 will be focusing on output 1.2 with the implementation of the activities related to strengthening the capacities of national stakeholders to monitor and report on SDGs budget allocation and expenditures ie: Enhance the capacity and skills of key stakeholders on SDG's and social budget allocation; Enhance the capacity and skills of key stakeholders on SDG-sensitive expenditure management; Support the national level institutions to monitor and report on SDGs national budget allocation and expenditures with gender and child lenses. The second half of 2021, UNICEF launch the second set of activities under output 1.3 related to the comprehensive assessment of the alternative financing opportunities, gaps, and sources. Specifically, UNICEF will 1/ Support a desk review of evidence regarding the Social cost of investment and lack thereof in accelerator social sectors (Youth/ employment/social inclusion); 2/ Analyze the cost of climate change adaptation for the social sectors in Tunisia ; 3/ Support the identification of innovative and alternative financing mechanisms including climate change adaptation.

FOR UNDP, Among the main activities planned in 2021:

- Under Output 1.1, UNDP activities will be focusing on (i) carrying out the assessment and diagnostic of the national fiscal space, based on the financing needs for the achievement of SDGs in Tunisia and aligned to the NDP and 2030 vision, (ii) conducting an assessment across public and private financing flows to incorporate Financing Landscape in the final INFF assessments, (iii) optimizing the national fiscal space by conducting and publish a related assessment based on IMF approach and (iv) launching the DFA to support Government as well as partners in identifying and building consensus around policy reforms supporting more integrated financing for SDGs.
 - Under Output 1.2, UNDP will work on the development of national and infra-national capacities through the integration of a Financial Landscape Assessment to help local authorities in the mobilization of financial resources.
 - Under Output1.3, UNDP will also work on the launch of Investor Map, on the identification of IOA as well as on the identification of national and international stakeholders.
 - Further, the architecture of PSIL will be shaped with the identification, the engagement of private sector and integration of a SDG corporate tracker.
- Provide a brief narrative about the JP's specifics expected annual results (outputs and outcomes) for 1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021.

C.2. Expected changes

- Indicate if you expect any further modifications to the to work plan, budget, Theory of Change, results framework of the JP between 1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021.

C.3. Risks and mitigation measures

Are there any changes made/expected to be made to the Risk Matrix?

- Yes
 No

- Fill out Annex 4 and briefly describe the main risks and respective mitigation measures taken/planned.

The implementation of the JP is marked by a governmental reshuffling increasing political instability and this political context is hindering work, the ongoing initiatives and consensus building. To mitigate it, PUNOs are ensuring regular contacts with National counterparts and technical directorate to maintain the common understanding of this JP's specific and strategic activities.

On another part, and while the different stakeholders have now the experience and tools for remote work through virtual meetings and online collaboration tools, the sanitary constraints related the pandemic will delay field work for a number of activities. At country level, the Government is working on the purchase of vaccine and had initiated a strategy to secure the vaccination campaign in term of logistics, plans, resources and communication. This milestone will contribute to a social and economic recovery from the impacts of COVID-19 and will help JP to re-engage the field work and ongoing consultation.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Update table below)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope(for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means)			
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale(for the same multi-sectoral solution.)			

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Update table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)				
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners				
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational				

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

- Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Explain briefly:

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

- Yes,
 No
 N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly:

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1:						
indicator 1.1: Number of Integrated National Financing Framework institutionalized, Gender sensitive (target = 1)	Tunisia doesn't have any financing strategy for the SDGs				Investment needs and fiscal space for the SDGs achievement finalized	
indicator 1.2: Number of municipalities with strengthened capacities to mobilize resources for the SDGs	0 municipality				1 municipality	
indicator 1.3: Evolution of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes (target = 7%)					TBD	

Output 1.1						
1.1 indicator: Number of national institutions using the fiscal space analysis	0				1	
1.2 indicator: Number of reports using the forecasts and investment needs figures from the fiscal space analysis	0				1	
1.3 indicator: % of evidence and assessments using a gender sensitive approach (Women & Children)	0				40%	
Output 1.2						
1.2.1 indicator: Number of reports monitoring the budget allocation and expenditure to poverty reduction and to SDGs	0				1	
1.2.2 indicator: Number of municipalities trained on resources mobilization for the SDGs	0				1	
1.2.3 indicator: Proportion of gender sensitive tools designed	TBD				80%	
Output 1.3						
1.3.1 indicator: Number of national public or private institutions initiatives accessing innovative and alternative financing fund	N/A				2	
1.3.2 indicator: number of climate change adaptation financing mechanisms identified	0				TBD	
Output 1.3.3 indicator: proportion of gender sensitive initiatives, tools, models (target = 50%)	0				50%	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

- Complete the tables by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results and for the priorities of the Joint SDG Fund in this portfolio.

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it

2. Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it

Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

- *Provide the responses to the questions below with data for the last year overall.*

1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly:

3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number:

Explain briefly:

6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number:

Explain briefly:

7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes
 No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly:

Multi-Media Faucets

- *Complete the table by focusing on most important strategic communication documents (factsheets, promotional materials, infographics, videos, etc.). Provide hyperlinks when possible.*

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)

Social Media Campaigns

- *Complete the table by focusing on the highest social media impressions or campaigns. Provide hyperlinks when possible.*

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

- Update the table from your JP document with the most recent analysis of risks and identification of mitigation measures. This should support the narrative update on the risks from the part C of the main report.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Programmatic risks					
Institutional risks					
Fiduciary risks					