

Joint SDG Fund
 Template for the Joint Programme
 Evidence-based Final Narrative Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Date of Report: 27 / 04 / 2023

<i>Programme title and Country</i>
<p>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.”</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹:</p>

<i>Programme Duration</i>
<p>Start date² (day/month/year): 02/07/2020 Original End date³ (day/month/year): 31/12/2022 Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): 28/02/2023</p> <p>Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: Yes/No Expected financial closure date⁵:</p>

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

<i>Participating Organizations / Partners</i>
RC (name and email): Arnaud Peral Government Focal Point (ministry/agency, focal point name and email): Belgacem AYED belgacem.ayed@tunisia.gov.tn Ministry of Economy and Planning RCO Focal Point (focal point name and email): Ilhem Brini (Ilhem.brini@un.org) Lead PUNO (focal point name and email): Asma Bouraoui Khouja (asma.khouja@undp.org) Other PUNO Focal Points (focal point names and emails): Samir Bouzekri (sbouzekri@unicef.org)

<i>Programme Budget (US\$)</i>																
Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Agency/others</th> <th>Joint SDG Fund contribution</th> <th>Co-funding</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">523 230</td> <td style="text-align: right;">165 850</td> <td style="text-align: right;">689 080</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td style="text-align: right;">348 820</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48 900</td> <td style="text-align: right;">397 720</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">872 050</td> <td style="text-align: right;">214 750</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 086 800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total	UNDP	523 230	165 850	689 080	UNICEF	348 820	48 900	397 720	Total	872 050	214 750	1 086 800
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<i>External Consultant Details</i>
Name: Title and organization (if applicable): Email:

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Abbreviations

BCTA – Business Call to action

DFA – Department of Foreign Affairs

IFI – Real Estate Wealth Tax

HQ – Head Quarters

IICPSD – Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development

IIES – Impact Investing Ecosystem Study

IMF – International Monetary Fund

INFF – Integrated National Financing Framework

IOA – Investment Opportunity Area

ISbD - Islamic Bank for Development

ISDF -Islamic Fund for Development

JP – Joint Programme

LDP – Local Development Plan

LNOB – Leave No One Behind

MEP – Ministry of Economy and Planning

⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

MoF – Ministry of Finance

MoI – Ministry of Interior

NDP – National Development Plan

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNICEF – United Nations International Children’s emergency Fund

UNCT – United Nations Country Team

UNSDCF – United Development Cooperation Framework

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

SDG IM – SDG Investor Map

ToR – Terms of Reference

WP – Work Plan

WB – World Ba

Executive summary

Significant progress has been made by the Joint Programme in Tunisia towards its objectives, notably by promoting collaboration between UN agencies and other development stakeholders, thereby enhancing UN coherence and coordination. This has been achieved through a range of activities, such as joint planning and project implementation, knowledge sharing, and resource coordination.

Moreover, the programme has made considerable headway towards operationalizing an Integrated National Financing Framework that will enable a conducive environment for inclusive planning processes. By building the capacity of Tunisian institutions to analyze budget allocations and expenditures and to optimize national fiscal space based on evidence and investment needs for SDGs achievement, the programme has achieved notable development results.

Thanks to enhanced cooperation with national partners, including the Ministry of Economy and Planning and the Ministry of Finance, and aligning assessments with national priorities, the JP has produced comprehensive strategic documents that are deemed useful by stakeholders. In addition, the programme has considered current government priorities, such as subsidy reforms, debt restructuring, and rising inflation.

The JP conducted a thorough Development Finance Assessment at the national level, which included evaluations of financing flows, financing needs related to SDGs identified with the MEP, fiscal space, risk and mitigations, and a review of the current public system for managing financing for development. This assessment was well-received by national partners and was complemented by an INFF Roadmap, which serves as a guidance tool for future evaluations. The JP also focused on explaining the methodology used for each assessment to ensure regular updates. A similar initiative is planned at the local level, where the JP has already begun supporting municipalities in aligning their Local Development Plans with the SDGs. This work will be integrated into the ongoing Financing Strategy for Development for Tunisia, which aims to effectively operationalize an INFF by implementing the recommendations, measures, and actions identified in the various assessments.

Moreover, the programme has supported the institutionalization of efforts and tools to monitor and report on current budget allocations and expenditures while empowering the whole-of-government in catalyzing public-private funding mechanisms.

Additionally, the programme has supported efforts to monitor and report on current budget allocations and expenditures while empowering the whole-of-government in catalyzing public-private funding mechanisms. The JP partnered with national partners and the World Bank to develop tools and methodologies for key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Finance and all line ministries, on the SDGs and social budget allocations. The capacity building activities focused on the use of the BOOST tool, which is the state budget database developed by the Ministry of Finance with World Bank supporting and generating tables and graphs using online tools. These efforts also resulted in the development of budget briefs on sectors that have a direct impact on the well-being of children, on the SDGs and the gender equality, with the aim of supporting the Ministry of Finance in developing financing strategies for the SDGs and mobilizing adequate public and private financing. This approach is now fully owned by the Ministry of Finance currently updating its budget nomenclature which will allow to automatically track and report national budget contribution to the SDGs, Gender Equality, and children well-being.

The JP also provided the necessary spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogues, including all actors, from the public to the private sector, the banking and investment actors or international development cooperation. By engaging all key actors on financing development, the JP enabled certain synergies (between the public

and private sector for instance) but also created momentum that the different actors could use as starting point to improve the financing environment, point out obstacles and identify possible solutions. Through the JP's initiatives, the question of unlocking alternative and innovative financing for sustainable development gained more space and importance within Tunisia and proved to be of great interest to all key stakeholders. The elaboration of the SDG Investor Map is an example of this great interest, as it has showed strong commitment from the public as well as the private sector to push forward the agenda of impact investment in Tunisia. As the main partner of this work, the Ministry of Economy and Planning has officially adopted the SDG Investor Map as the tool to help achieving the objectives of the National Development Plan 2023-2025. This emphasized the necessity to continue the work on SDG financing and impact investing, as this has been made clear by the JP's main partners, i.e the Ministry of Economy and Planning and the Ministry of Finance.

Lessons learned from this Joint Programme include the importance of building strong partnerships with government institutions and other stakeholders involved in development initiatives. Additionally, it is important to ensure that interventions are evidence-based and aligned with national development priorities, as well as current context priority issues. Finally, it is important to promote sustainability by ensuring that interventions are designed with long-term impact in mind.

Context

The JP programme is under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning 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.

The main objective of the JP is to support Tunisia in developing an enabling environment and an operationalized strategic Integrated National Financing Framework as well as the necessary capacities and tools to identify, diversify, mobilize, and allocate public, private, and alternative financing for the achievement of the SDGs. Three outputs support this outcome: (i) the key Tunisian institutions have the capacity and tools to optimize the national fiscal, (ii) the government of Tunisia has the capacities and tools to mobilize domestic public and private financing for achievement of the SDGs and (iii) the government of Tunisia has the capacities and tools to mobilize innovative and alternative financing for the achievement of the SDGs. These three outputs enable the JP to be impactful at the national and local level, as well as with the institutions and the general financing environment.

The socio-economic context over the last 2 years has evolved although the development challenges and beneficiaries have remained the same. Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and increasing inflation (10,4% in February 2023⁷), as well as an evolving political context have had a significant impact on the country's socio-economic situation. These factors, along with an evolving political climate, have significantly impacted the country's socio-economic situation, resulting in an economic crisis.

The economic crisis in Tunisia has worsened due to shortages of essential goods and difficulty in mobilizing budget resources, resulting in a public finance crisis. The government is finding it challenging to manage development financing on its own and needs to adopt a new approach to better allocate public financing and identify and mobilize outside financing, particularly involving the private sector in financing the country's national development priorities and SDGs. The JP is in line with the government's priorities and national development plans, such as the latest 2023-2025 National Development Plan that identifies

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different pillars aligned with the JP, such as promoting private investment, setting up an integrated system for financing development, and emphasizing the role of human capital accumulation, as well as adapting to and preventing climate change.

Joint Programme Results

1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

1.1. Overall assessment (max 100 words)

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

The implementation period of the JP was marked by several challenges, primarily due to the national context of the country, which impacted the timeline for carrying out activities. This can explain why the expected results were not achieved until February 2023. To address these challenges and ensure that the JP achieves its intended results, adjustments were made to the activities throughout its cycle. Despite these challenges, it is reasonable to consider that the results achieved by the JP were in line with expectations. This is reflected in the fact that the activities managed to generate a positive change among national partners and also garnered a high level of satisfaction, as demonstrated by their commitment and interest in the activities conducted.

1.2 Key results achieved (max 500 words)

The JP's efforts have brought about significant changes in the approach to financing development at the national level. Through the INFF development and the facilitation of wider debates on impact investing enabled by the SDG Investor Map, the JP has played a key role in changing the perspective on financing development. The Development finance Assessment (DFA) not only provides insight into SDG costs and financing flows, but it has also been instrumental in decision-making by integrating risk assessment. This tool was highly valued by the Ministries of Economy and Planning and of Finance, for its actionable nature and its ability to foster systemic change. The document's actionable nature, coupled with the INFF roadmap, has played a vital role in fostering systemic change. Although the financing strategy has not yet been completed, it is intended to be an actionable roadmap that provides clear measures, timeframe indications, and a monitoring and evaluation framework. The roadmap is intended to eventually evolve into a government strategy. The launch of the SDG Investor Map, which was elaborated by the JP, has highlighted the potential for change that this kind of document can bring.

At the time of its launch, the Minister of Economy and Planning expressed his endorsement of the SDG Investor Map, citing its alignment with the government's 2023-2025 National Development Plan and recognizing it as a valuable tool.

In addition, the JP has also facilitated important discussions at the highest levels (with the Minister of Economy and Planning, and the Governor of the Central Bank of Tunisia during a meeting with the UNDP's Administrator) about impact investing and financing development, engaging the private and banking sectors in dialogue. The 2023-2025 NDP's emphasis on the private sector and financing development underscores the relevance and timeliness of the JP's efforts. The JP is well-positioned to support the government's efforts to change the development financing system.

1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks (max 2 pages)

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

The Inception Phase made significant strides in developing an INFF Roadmap to create an enabling environment for strengthening Tunisia's integrated and inclusive planning processes. The roadmap was completed by the end of 2022 and is currently being reviewed by national partners. It features a series of initiatives that have the potential to widen available resources through the mobilization of additional funds. These initiatives are assessed based on various criteria, including sustainability, predictability, scope of opportunity, equity, feasibility, and externalities, to ensure that they are sound and effective.

The INFF Roadmap's main recommendations are as follows: 1. Strengthening institutional ability to optimize national fiscal space based on data and projections of investment requirements for achieving the SDGs. 2. Improving communication and coordination between government agencies and other stakeholders involved in initiatives for development. 3. Increasing the accountability and transparency of government expenditures. 4. Securing funding for development initiatives through public-private partnerships.

Several diagnostics, all part of the Development Finance Assessment have been carried out resulting in:

- A financing needs assessment for SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 13 as identified by the national partners that includes an overview of the current SDG spending and an SDG costing to reach the objective.
- A fiscal space assessment.
- A financing landscape assessment looking at global public and private financing trends, public financing in Tunisia, and private financing.
- Risks and mitigation assessment.
- An overview of the public systems for SDG Financing
- Budget analysis reporting the last ten years national budget allocations and expenditures for the SDGs, Gender Equality, and children well-being.
- An analysis of the cost to adapt social services to the current climate change impacts on Tunisia.

In December 2022, the DFA was presented to national partners during a workshop, where it was reviewed, and feedback was collected. Following the workshop, the DFA was shared with the partners for final validation. The DFA played a crucial role in establishing the foundations of the financing strategy, as it

assessed the public sector's capacities and identified opportunities for private financing. As such, it served as an important entry point for the financing strategy.

To evaluate the efficiency of budget allocation and provide insights to inform policy decisions in 2022, the JP worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance to develop budget briefs focused on sectors related to children's well-being. These briefs aimed to assess the efficiency of budget allocation and to.

The budget briefs analyzed budget allocations across various sectors including education, health, WASH, and social protection, with a specific focus on SDGs, gender, and children. The reports resulting from this effort are publicly available on the Ministry of Finance website.

In 2022, as part of the Development Finance Assessment, several diagnostics were performed.

This includes a fiscal space evaluation, a financing landscape assessment, a risk and mitigation assessment, and an overview of the public systems for SDG financing, in addition to a financing need assessment for the SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 13. The report, which will serve as the foundation for the finance strategy, is still being finished. The report is currently in the final stages of development and is expected to form the foundation of the financing strategy.

The JP undertake the work on the financing strategy in December 2022, using the evidence and recommendations from the DFA report as well as reports analyzing budget allocations to the SDGs, Gender, and Children. The Ministry of Finance's work on results-based budgeting, which focused on SDGs, Women, and Children and was completed in 2022, will also be integrated into the strategy. In fact, the results-based budgeting work with the Ministry of Finance, with an emphasis on SDGs, Women and Children, which was completed in 2022, can be integrated into the financing plan. Aligned with the 2023-2025 National Development Plan, the strategy provides a clear action plan that outlines objectives, interventions, and specific activities. Along with identifying stakeholders, it also outlines a time frame (short, mid, and long term) for implementation and results. Additionally, the strategy includes a results and monitoring framework and a prioritization of policies.

Currently, the document has been reviewed internally, and it is set to be reviewed and validated by national partners in May 2023 during a restitution workshop. Feedback collected during the workshop will be used to revise the strategy, ensuring its appropriateness to the needs and goals of national partners.

In both the DFA and INFF roadmap, there were considerations for monitoring and review processes, with a focus on assigning responsibilities within the ministries based on the initiatives and SDGs. Similarly, the ongoing revision of the Financing Strategy has identified specific responsibilities for the recommended measures and actions and will incorporate a results and monitoring framework.

The budget tagging for SDGs, Gender, and Children that was accomplished in 2022, along with the capacity building that accompanied it, are important instruments for the long-term monitoring of financial flows towards the SDGs and their associated objectives.

To guarantee effective governance and coordination across all Ministries, the INFF roadmap designates a Ministry for each initiative as the primary responsible actor for the project's implementation and monitoring.

To ensure coherence, durability, and alignment with SDGs, the national partners proposed embedding the INFF oversight body into the SDG national committee. Despite facing contextual challenges, the JP, the national partners, and the Ministry of Economy and Planning held coordination meetings and discussions to advance the project's implementation.

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

SDGs indicators	Baseline	Expected target	Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future	Reasons for deviation from targets if any
SDG 5.c.1 (proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.)	N/A	Gender Marker is introduced in Boost database. Tunisia has a system to track and make public budget allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.	Tagging of budget lines with a gender lens is achieved and the system to track and make public budget allocations for gender equality is finalized. Tunisia is now updating its budget nomenclature to include a gender marker.	
SDG 10.b.1 (total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow)	Tunisia 2017 (million US\$) 2455,0102	2.5		
SDG 16.6.1 (primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	NA	70 %		
17.14.1 (number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development)	No mechanism in place	Mechanism is set up and effective in Tunisia	Institutions have the capacities and tools to set up this mechanism (through discussions around the INFF steering committee)	Target could be reached once the financing strategy is finalized, validated, and starts being implemented.

1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows (max 500 words)

At present, it is not yet possible to determine whether additional financial resources have been mobilized towards achieving the SDGs, as the financing strategy has not yet been finalized or approved by national partners.

However, the JP has undertaken various initiatives aimed at facilitating the release of public and private resources, such as the implementation of public-private partnerships (PPPs). For instance, during the SDG Investor Map launch, the Ministry of Economy and Planning and the General Body for Public-Private

Partnerships (INPPP) organized a session on PPP projects aimed at encouraging private sector investment in sectors identified in the SDG IM.

As an example, the General Body for Public-Private Partnerships (or INPPP) presented a few PPP projects during the launch of the SDG Investor Map as a means of enticing the private sector to invest in particular sectors, including those listed in the SDG IM. This result took place as part of a session on public-private partnerships led by the Ministry of Economy and Planning. The session was attended by representatives from the private sector and investors, sparking constructive discussions on investment obstacles and opportunities. The participants demonstrated a keen interest in continuing the dialogue and overcoming challenges to eventually finance these projects.

1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform at the (max 500 words)

In this JP, PUNOs have made all efforts needed to enhance one another's contributions. UNICEF's efforts on budget tracking and tagging have informed UNDP's financing landscape assessments and the financing strategy. Additionally, both PUNOs collaborate with one another during document reviews or restitution workshops, minimizing duplication of efforts and ensuring consistency within the JP and with national partners. This collaborative approach has facilitated interactions and partnerships with the same key actors, strengthening continuity and coherence in the JP's efforts.

The PUNOs and RCO collaborated on various aspects related to monitoring and implementing the program. The work plan and project document were amended following consultations with the PUNOs and RCO. The preparation of the ToR for the final evaluation was a joint effort, with both parties contributing to the drafting and validation of the final document.

As its primary objective was to create a new financing architecture for Tunisia and equip it with the necessary capacities and tools to identify, diversify, and mobilize financing, including through innovative and alternative financing mechanisms, the program significantly contributes to the achievement of Outcome 1 and output 1.3 of the UNSDCF. The DFA, financing strategy, and SDG Investor Map launch are all part of the programme's efforts to operationalize these alternative financing mechanisms.

1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues (max 200 words)

The DFA, notably the SDG costing amendment, which tackles SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 13, embraces gender equality and LNOB principles. The purpose of this assessment is to gather data based on evidence to determine the cost of achieving the SDGs by 2030, and to identify potential sources of funding for Tunisia. The assessment for SDG 1 suggests that priority should be given to people with disabilities, children, seniors, unemployed people, and women, by establishing a social security scheme.

Out of the 18 IOAs identified in the SDG IM, 9 of them have women as beneficiaries, either directly or indirectly. These initiatives prioritize rural women, women entrepreneurs, and unemployed women through investments in areas such as financial inclusion, education, safer and more sustainable agriculture practices, and infrastructure, notably wastewater treatment plants.

In partnership with BCtA, the Inclusive Innovation Journey helped connect four entrepreneurs with public actors seeking innovative solutions to support vulnerable farmers. In February 2022, a multi-

stakeholder dialogue on the Kampala Principles, including the 5th principle of leaving no one behind, was held, were several key players participated to the discussion, including the president of the Tunis Stock Exchange and the EU Economic Development Sector.

[1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery \(max 200 words\)](#)

The JP has developed various initiatives to assist the government in enhancing its ability to finance the recovery from the pandemic. One such initiative is the DFA, which offers evidence-based insights into the financing needs for achieving SDG 3, which is directly linked to the pandemic, as well as SDGs 1 and 8. Additionally, the DFA and financing strategy consider the pandemic's effects on funding and its potential future risks when making recommendations to diversify and allocate resources more effectively towards recovery.

[1.9. Strategic Partnerships \(max 500 words\)](#)

The JP collaborated with national partners and the World Bank to conduct a series of workshops aimed at enhancing the skills and capacity of key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Finance and all line ministries, in relation to SDGs and social budget allocations. These workshops focused on tagging all budget lines based on SDGs, gender, and human capital, and on training national partners on how to generate tables and graphs using online tools. Additionally, the workshops provided an opportunity to develop stakeholder capacity in using the BOOST tool, a state budget database established by the Ministry of Finance with support from the World Bank. The JP activities were built upon the existing BOOST tool, and a consensus has been reached between the MoF, WB, and JP on the approach to integrate SDGs, child, and gender tagging into the nomenclature/classification of the state budget.

The Ministry of Economy and Planning played a crucial role in launching the SDG Investor Map, and their support for the initiative was evident in the Minister's personal involvement in the event and his positive feedback on the Map and the Impact Investing Ecosystem Study. This close collaboration has strengthened the partnership between the Ministry and the initiative.

To further the discussion on financing for development, a closed roundtable was held during Achim Steiner's visit to Tunisia in August. The Minister of Economy and Planning, the Governor of the Central Bank of Tunisia, and the CEO of AfricInvest all participated in this fruitful discussion. The roundtable participants agreed on the need for greater private sector involvement in development and discussed measures to create an enabling environment for this.

The assessment and diagnostic component has facilitated collaboration among key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Planning, and Ministry of the Interior (decentralization department), along with representatives from other IFIs. These engagements have generated valuable discussions and interactions, highlighting the importance of this work and our partners' interest in obtaining a comprehensive overview of financing for SDGs. Specifically, this includes identifying the necessary resources to achieve SDGs in the coming years, accelerating sustainable development, and exploring various sources of financing that are available and effective for Tunisia, both nationally and locally.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized (max 300 words)

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/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>Islamic Development Bank and Islamic Fund for Development</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>Tadamon Initiative – alternative financing : crowdfunding. 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>Business Call to Action</i>	<i>100 000</i>	<i>Output 3 relative to private sector / scaling up of inclusive business</i>

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 Development Bank (IsDB) 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.

2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

2.1. Results achieved by Fund's global results (max 500 words)

2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome (max 500 words)

In general, the JP has made satisfactory progress towards its goal of establishing an operationalized INFF that supports the NDP (2023-2025) and facilitates the identification, mobilization, and allocation of financing for the SDGs. While some activities have been delayed, the final targets are expected to be achieved by the effective end of the activities.

Regarding the operationalization of the INFF, the various building blocks are either finalized and awaiting validation or undergoing revision before being sent for validation. The DFA and its

assessments are awaiting formal validation, while the methodology has been shared with key actors for replication and reassessment of the financing landscape. The INFF Roadmap is also ready to be operationalized once the financing strategy is presented and validated by national partners. All of these components include monitoring and governance elements and contribute to the ultimate target.

In terms of strengthening the capacities of municipalities to mobilize resources for the SDGs, the activity faced delays due to difficulties in finding relevant consultants and coordination with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Finance. However, the JP was able to support several municipalities in developing their local development plans and highlighting the link between these plans and mobilizing resources for the SDGs.

Overall, while the JP has not yet fully achieved its final targets, the partnership with national stakeholders, including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Planning, and the decentralization department of the Ministry of Interior, has facilitated productive discussions and interactions around financing for the SDGs. With the completion of ongoing activities and the validation of key components, Tunisia is expected to make significant progress towards achieving inclusive and sustainable growth.

[232. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output \(max 500 words\)](#)

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

Under the Output 1.1, the JP has been effective in producing strategic documents that address the capacity needs of key Tunisian institutions. Through a comprehensive fiscal space analysis included in the DFA and the SDG investing needs assessment, the JP has helped these institutions to better understand how to optimize their national fiscal space and mobilize more finance for the SDGs.

Through capacity-building sessions on the fiscal space assessment methodology and financing needs assessment, the JP contributed to strengthening national capacities by equipping them with methodological tools for regularly re-assessing the fiscal space and financing needs. In addition, the budget briefs, national report on budget allocation to the SDGs, and budget analysis on Gender have all been instrumental in providing gender-sensitive evidence and budget monitoring to optimize the fiscal space for financing the SDGs.

Output 1.2: the government of Tunisia has the capacities and tools to mobilize domestic, public, and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs.

The JP's work under Output 1.2 has had a significant impact on enhancing the capacity and skills of key stakeholders. social budget allocation, SDG-sensitive expenditure management, and monitoring and reporting on SDGs national budget allocation and expenditures with a focus on gender and child lenses. This has led to improved governance and accountability in the use of public resources for the SDGs, contributing to more effective and equitable development outcomes.

Regarding the capacities and tools at the infra-national level, while the JP encountered delays in its work on strengthening the capacities of municipalities in mobilizing financing for the SDGs and local development priorities, it has still contributed to a more foundational aspect of their capacities through support to the elaboration of the LDP. Municipalities representatives have recognized the link between

their planning work and mobilizing financing for the SDGs as a critical point, and the financing landscape assessment for selected municipalities, coupled with capacity-building sessions planned for June 2023, are expected to lead to concrete financing plans in favor of the SDGs. The capacity-building program, led in close partnership with the MI, will also include governorate authorities and key local actors in development, contributing to more comprehensive and inclusive development efforts at the local level.

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

Output 1.3 has been successful in promoting innovative and alternative financing for SDGs. The JP implemented a range of initiatives, (SDG IM and the Tadamon initiative), which have helped to promote crowdfunding as a financing mechanism for CSOs working towards the SDGs.

Activities under output 1.3 aimed to support evidence-based budget decisions, identify innovative financing mechanisms for social sectors prioritized in the National Voluntary Report and LNOB analysis, and build the capacity of decision-makers to analyze the economic and social impact of investments.

The JP finalized a draft report on the elaboration of an economic model that estimates the social cost of investment for the cost of the absence of investment in social sectors for acceleration. Additionally, the JP completed a draft report analyzing climate change, adaptation, and mitigation actions and their impact on the well-being of Tunisian children. The JP also drafted a report analyzing the cost of adaptation to climate change for the social sectors in Tunisia, while continuing to work on a study on innovative and alternative financing mechanisms for adaptation to climate change.

3. Challenges and Changes

3.1. Challenges faced by JP (max 300 words)

The JP faced several challenges, including the COVID-19 crisis, the evolving political situation, and more recently, the health and socio-economic consequences of the war in Ukraine. Although the JP activities might not be directly impacted from these challenges, managing these shocks, has required a lot of time for our local and national partners, which has significantly delayed the implementation of the JP.

The JP encountered specific obstacles regarding its work at the local level. Political instability these last two years has considerably impacted municipal councils, which coupled with the pandemic in 2020 and 2021, postponed the JP's local component.

Furthermore, 2022 has been a particularly busy period for the national partners: negotiating with the IMF on socio-economic reforms, preparing the 2023-2025 National Development Plan and Vision 2035 which were published in early January 2023, as well as preparing the 2023 Budget Law at the end of 2022. This has made it difficult to gather all national partners, despite the work done through this JP being timely and relevant for these strategic documents.

In addition, for some of the JP's components, in particular the assessments at the national and local level, finding the expertise proved difficult as the subject is relatively recent, especially in Tunisia. This resulted in unsuccessful procurement processes and further delay.

Despite the challenging situation, the UNCT has been able to sustain its commitment and to engage with key national stakeholders, who have shown great interest in the JP and the expected results.

[3.2. Changes made to JP \(if applicable\) \(max 200 words\)](#)

Considering the overall national context in 2021, and after discussion with national partners, changes were made to the JP and validated during the Steering Committee in early 2022. Activities were adapted to the political and sanitary activities, with the addition of support to the elaboration of the local development plans for instance. The results framework was also adapted to be more realistic and clarified to be more concrete and understandable.

4. Sustainability and Country Ownership

[4.1. Sustainability and country ownership \(max 500 words\)](#)

Despite facing challenges and delays, the JP's ownership by the Ministries of Finance and Economy and Planning, as well as the interest from other Tunisian institutions, has paved the way for sustainable change. The engagement of these key stakeholders, even at a high level, demonstrates a strong commitment to the JP's objective of promoting sustainable finance and alternative financing tools and mechanisms. This ownership outside of the two main partners can serve as a catalyst for systemic change, creating a solid foundation for continued progress beyond the JP.

The knowledge products produced by the JP have already been utilized by national actors to inform decision making. For example, based on the SDGs, gender equality, and child-lens budget analysis, the Ministry of Finance decided to update its budget nomenclature to track all budget lines contributing to these areas. The financing strategy, which includes governance and monitoring frameworks, can also be used as an orienting document for the Ministries of Finance and Economy and Planning, as it provides concrete measures for financing development priorities.

The JP's alignment with national priorities and planning was noted by the Minister of Economy and Planning, who recognized the usefulness of the SDG Investor Map for advancing the impact investing agenda in Tunisia as an alternative source of financing development. The momentum gained through this program will be capitalized on through training for national and local actors on financing SDGs, impact measurement and monitoring, and other related themes. The recommendations from the SDG Investor Map and the IIES will also be pursued in partnership with the MEP, involving other actors from the private and finance sectors.

Finally, the JP's focus on building and strengthening the technical capacities of national institutions is another key aspect of its sustainability. The training provided to 45 civil servants so far will be expanded to include municipalities and local actors and authorities, mobilizing resources for financing SDGs. By investing in the technical capacities of national institutions, the JP is ensuring that ownership and sustainability are built into the fabric of sustainable finance in Tunisia.

5. Communications

[5.1 Communication products \(max 300 words\)](#)

The JP produced communication products for the launch of the SDG IM with a joint MEP-UNDP press release, inviting media to the launch event and communicating on UNDP's social media during and after

the event, thanks to internal resources. The launch collected positive feedback and had important media coverage, including the press, radio, and national television.

A JP closure event is planned for the end of June, on which the PUNOs will also communicate.

5.2 [Events](#)

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
JP launch event (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<i>An event is planned for the end of the JP, as a way to present the JP's results and officially launch the INFF.</i>
Annual donors' event* (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Partners' event ** *(optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

6. Lessons and Best Practices

[6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing \(max 300 words\)](#)

Lessons learned from this JP highlight the importance of involving national partners as main beneficiaries at all stages of the program, despite their potential unavailability as a risk. However, national partners' constant involvement in the review of documents and strategies led to more momentum and enabled the possibility of inviting more key stakeholders to discussions and initiatives.

In-person events such as workshops, launch events, or round tables proved to be the most effective and impactful in ensuring engagement with national partners. Additionally, joint communication with national partners was a key factor in the success and impact of activities.

One of the main lessons learned was the interest of all stakeholders in training and capacity-building programs, especially those related to innovative and alternative financing mechanisms and their concrete implementation by the public or private sector. This JP revealed the relative maturity of SDG financing and development financing in general in Tunisia. However, it was sometimes challenging to find national expertise to carry out specific missions, such as the Development Finance Assessment, due to the newness of the system, even beyond Tunisia. To address this issue, developing a roster of experts, including French-speaking experts, would be a good starting point to improve future SDG financing interventions and increase efficiency.

[6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming \(max 300 words\)](#)

The JP demonstrated a best practice of effective collaboration between the two PUNOs by jointly working on program documents such as reports, updates to the work plan, and the final evaluation terms of reference. The communication and coordination between the PUNOs were seamless, and they were invited to attend each other's workshops, which facilitated the exchange of information.

In future programs, it is recommended to continue and enhance this spirit of communication and coordination by incorporating joint activities into the work plan. This approach would further improve the coordination between the PUNOs and promote collaboration between the various national partners, particularly if the PUNOs have different areas of focus. Regular communication on monitoring and evaluation, results, and budget would also aid in improving joint programming.

Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

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

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds				

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

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested		2	1	Final result will be provided once JP is effectively closed.
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead		2		Final result will be provided once JP is effectively closed.
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress		10		Final result will be provided once JP is effectively closed.

2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

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

- Yes, considerably contributed.
 Yes, contributed.
 No

Explain briefly: The JP facilitated the engagement with various stakeholders (national institutions, IFIs, private sector), tackled inequalities and the principle of “LNOB” and demonstrated gender results at the outcome level.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly:

3. Results as per JP Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Outcome 1					
Outcome 1 indicator 1.1: number of integrated national financing framework institutionalized, gender sensitive	0	An integrated national financing strategy is finalized and the framework set up		The development finance assessment is finalized. The financing strategy is currently being finalized.	The delay for this result is due to the to have the different documents for the INFF and the financing strategy reviewed and validated by the national partners who have most of the time been unavailable. However, the result will be reached by the effective end of the JP.

<p>Outcome 1 indicator 1.2: number of municipalities with strengthened capacities to mobilize resources for the SDGs</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The work with 3 municipalities has started.</p>	<p>There was delay in reaching the result by February 2023 as the process to find a consultant for this mission was unsuccessful several times, and it was complicated to find availability with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Finance who needed to be involved in the framing of the mission. This will be reached by the effective end of the JP.</p>
<p>Outcome 1 indicator 1.3: evolution of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programme</p>	<p>tbd</p>	<p>7%</p>	<p>46%</p>	<p>On average, 46% of the national budget is allocated to the SDGs during the 2010-2021 period (source: "Suivi des dépenses liées aux ODD : Aperçu de l'évolution pour la période</p>

					2010-2021, Ministère des Finances, UNICEF, 2022, funded by SDGs Fund)
Output 1 The key Tunisian institutions have the capacity and tools to optimize the national fiscal space based on gender sensitive evidence and estimation of investment needs for the achievement of the SDGs.					
Output 1.1 indicator 1.1.1: Number of national institutions using the fiscal space analysis	0	2		1	Ministry of Finance (target will be reached once the DFA (including fiscal space assessment) is officially validated by Ministry of Economy and Planning)
Output 1.1 indicator 1.1.2: number of reports using the forecasts and investment needs figures from the fiscal space analysis	0	2		1 + 1	Ministry of Finance, and Report on investment needs to climate change adaptation
Output 1.1 indicator 1.1.3: % of evidence and assessments using a gender, sensitive approach (women and children)	0	60%		"7/8"	5 budget briefs, 1 national report on budget allocation to the SDGs and 1

					budget analysis on Gender The DFA is also gender sensitive.
Output 1.2: the government of Tunisia has the capacities and tools to mobilize domestic, public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs					
Output 1.2 indicator 1.2.1: number of reports monitoring the budget allocation and expenditure to poverty reduction and to SDGs	0	2		8	5 budget briefs, 1 national report on budget allocation to the SDGs and 1 budget analysis on Gender Development Finance Assessment
Ouput 1.2 indicator 1.2.2: number of municipalities trained on resources mobilization for the SDGs	0	3		The work with 3 municipalities has started.	There was delay in reaching the result by February 2023 as the process to find a consultant for this mission was unsuccessful several times, and it was complicated to find availability with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Finance who needed to be

					involved in the framing of the mission. This will be reached by the effective end of the JP.
Output 1.2 indicator 1.2.3: proportion of gender sensitive tools designed	tbd	80%			
Output 1.3 the government of Tunisia has the capacities and tools to mobilize innovative and alternative financing for the achievement of the SDGs					
Output 1.3 indicator 1.3.1: number of national public or private institutions initiatives accessing innovative and alternative financing fund	NA	3	1	Report on alternative financing for climate change adaptation	Final result will be provided once JP is effectively closed.
Output 1.3 indicator 1.3.2: number of climate change adaptation financing mechanisms	0	tbd		Report is still due	Final result will be provided once JP is effectively closed.
Output 1.3 indicator 1.3.3: proportion of gender sensitive initiatives, tools, models	0	50%			Final result will be provided once JP is effectively closed.

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
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<i>Evaluation du Financement du Développement</i>	Dec 2022	Assessment	JP conducted the assessment. The Development Finance Assessment includes a financing needs assessments for specific SDGs identified with MEP, a financing landscape assessment (public and private financing flows), a risk and mitigation assessment, an analysis of the public systems managing SDG financing and the INFF Roadmap.
<i>Note d'analyse centrée sur les enfants</i>	Sept 2022	Budget briefs	The JP supported a series of research initiatives, including support for the MoF for the development of budget briefs on sectors that have a direct bearing on children's wellbeing to analyze the composition, allocation and efficiency of sector budgets and help inform policy decisions.
<i>Note d'analyse centrée sur les dépenses de l'éducation au profit des enfants</i>			
<i>Note d'analyse centrée sur les dépenses de santé au profit des enfants</i>			
<i>Note d'analyse centrée sur les dépenses de d'eau, d'hygiène et d'assainissement (wash)</i>			
<i>Note d'analyse centrée sur les dépenses de protection sociale au profit des enfants</i>			
<i>Note d'analyse des dépenses publiques centrées sur le genre</i>			
<i>Cartographie des Investissements en Faveur des ODD (SDG Investor Map)</i>	Dec 2022	Report	JP in cooperation with IICPSD. The SDG Investor Map provides evidence-based information on investment opportunity areas (IOAs) aligned with the SDGs which are country specific.
<i>Ecosystème de l'Investissement d'Impact en Tunisie (IIES)</i>	Dec 2022	Report / Assessment	JP in cooperation with IICPSD. The IIES provides an assessment of the impact investing ecosystem in Tunisia, its opportunities, and challenges, as well as recommendations to nurture and improve the impact investing ecosystem in favour of SDG aligned investments.
<i>Le coût social de l'investissement et de l'absence d'investissement dans les secteurs sociaux d'accélération pour l'atteinte des ODDs</i>	April 2023	Report / Assessment	The JP supported the draft report analyzing the cost of inaction

<i>Analyse du paysage climatique en général et en lien avec les secteurs sociaux, mettant en évidence les besoins spécifiques des enfants et des jeunes et les actions à entreprendre pour soutenir plus d'actions en leur faveur</i>	April 2023	Report / Assessment	The JP supported the draft report presenting the impacts of the climate change on human capital in Tunisia
<i>Stratégie de financement du développement pour la Tunisie</i>	May 2023	Strategy	The Financing Strategy for Tunisia (as part of the building blocks).

2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
<i>Nouveaux horizons : accélérer le développement durable à travers des entreprises inclusives en Tunisie</i>	Septembre 2021	Assessment and guidance	With Business Call to Action. To identify opportunities for the development of inclusive businesses in Tunisia to enable the private sector to contribute to the achievement of national sustainable development priorities and SDGs. Provides recommendations to the government and other stakeholders to create an enabling environment. JP contributed (technical and strategic support).

Annex 3. Communications materials

1. [Human interest story](#)
2. [Communication products](#)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
BCtA Annual Forum 2021: A Landscape for Inclusion	Sep-21	A discussion around the BCtA initiative for scaling up inclusive businesses between different Tunisian stakeholders https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZlBn-GMBtWc&ab_channel=BusinessCalltoAction
Workshop for public expenditure analyses focusing on children, gender and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Dec-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Site web https://uni.cf/3GMqq1j o Facebook https://cutt.ly/4lAguXe o Twitter https://cutt.ly/OIAf3uO o LinkedIn https://cutt.ly/qlAgjO1 o Instagram https://cutt.ly/PIAgTW7
Launch of the SDG Investor Map	Dec-22	<p style="text-align: center;">Video of the launch Press release</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TV Interview (UNDP and Minister of Economy and Planning, in Arabic)</p> <p>Tweets :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN System in Tunisia - IICPSD - Joint SDG Fund - Business France Tunisie

Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

No	Name of entity	Name of Representative	Title	Contact information	Role in the programme	Summary of feedback