



**REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL AFFAIRES
AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

NATIONAL GREEN TECHNOLOGY SELECTION AND DEPLOYMENT

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Expert Group Meeting on "Green Technology Investments and Access to Sustainable Financing in the Arab Region", Beirut, Mars 4-6, 2019

MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR SD IN TUNISIA

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development to the Horizon 2020 (NSSD-2020) identified 9 major challenges in terms of major objectives that Tunisia will have to overcome in the future:

1. Introduce sustainable consumption and production incorporating the concept of green economy;
2. Promote a successful economy, strengthen social equity and combat regional disparities;
3. Sustainable management of natural resources;
4. Promote a more balanced spatial planning based on efficient and sustainable transport;
5. Promote a better quality of life for citizens;
6. Develop energy efficiency and promote renewable energy;
7. Build capacity for adaptation to climate change;
8. Promote the knowledge society;
9. Adapt governance for better promotion of sustainable development.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

- ➔ *Tunisia has developed transversal and sectorial strategies to promote sustainable development, in particular:*
 - The National Strategy of Sustainable Development (2014-2020)
 - The National Strategy on Climate Change followed by The development of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which propose reducing the green gas emissions to **lower its carbon intensity by 41 % in 2030**, compared to 2010 (**13 % unconditionally** through national efforts and **28 % through support from the international community**) with **Mitigation** funding needs about **17.5 billion US \$** and **Adaptation** funding needs about **1.9 billion US \$** in the period 2015-2030
 - The National Strategy on Green Economy (2016-2030)

TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROJECT (TNA PROJECT)

- **Project carried out:** *by the Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment with the assistance of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the Global Environmental Fund (GEF).*
- **Duration:** *30 months (Starting Date: March 2015, Approval Date: August 2017).*
- **Main Objective:** *The main objective is to assist developing countries that are Contracting Parties to the UNFCCC Convention to analyze and identify priority technology needs for Green House Gases adaptation and mitigation.*

TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- *Specific objectives:* *More specifically, the project aims at:*
 - ◆ *Identifying and prioritizing, through a participatory national process, technologies that can contribute to the goals of climate change mitigation and adaptation, while aligning with national Sustainable Development priorities and goals.*
 - ◆ *Identifying the barriers that prevent the acquisition, exploitation and dissemination of these technologies.*
 - ◆ *Developing a Technology Action Plan (TAP) containing project ideas specifying activities and presenting frameworks to overcome barriers and facilitate the transfer, adoption and dissemination of selected technologies.*

TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

(PART1: MITIGATION)

- Priority sectors: 2 priority sectors were identified: the **industry and energy sector** and the **transport sector**.

- Priority technologies:

For the **industry and energy sector** (2 technologies):

- ◆ Co-processing in the cement sector
- ◆ high efficiency electric motors

For the **transport sector** (2 technologies):

- ◆ The electric hybrid vehicles
- ◆ GPS geolocation

TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PART2: ADAPTATION)

- Priority sectors: 3 priority sectors were identified: the **agriculture sector**, the **water resources sector** and the **coastal zones sector**.

- Priority technologies:

For the **agriculture sector** (02 technologies):

- ◆ conservation agriculture
- ◆ The payment system for environmental services for forests

For the **water resources sector** (02 technologies):

- ◆ Early Warning System (SAP) for the upper Medjerda valley
- ◆ Smart drinking water network

For the **coastal zones sector** (02 technologies):

- ◆ Coastal management
- ◆ Strengthening the Information and Decision Support System (IDSS)



TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NEXT STEPS

- Raise awareness among all stakeholders (Decision makers, public and private enterprises, etc...) around the prepared action plans.
- Revision and modification of the legislation and the legal framework for introducing selected technologies such as the co-processing in in the cement sector, the introduction of electric & hybrid vehicles, etc...
- Mobilising financial resources through national and international funds including the GCF and the CIF, knowing that the actions plans were incorporated in the country program presented to the GCF.

CAPACITY BUILDING TO GAIN EXPERTISE IN EFFICIENT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

1. Context *Energy efficiency has become a key concern across many sectors of the Tunisian economy. Lighting accounts for 17 % of total nation energy consumption. As such, lighting technologies are an area of particular importance. Tunisia has opted to respond to these challenges by developing a National Energy-efficient Lighting Transition Strategy and has signed up to En.Lighten, a joint initiative launched by the UNEP and the GEF under the international Sustainable Energy for All programme.*



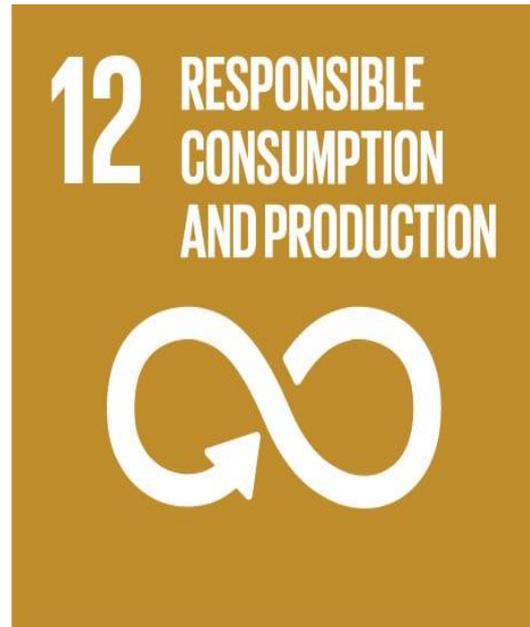
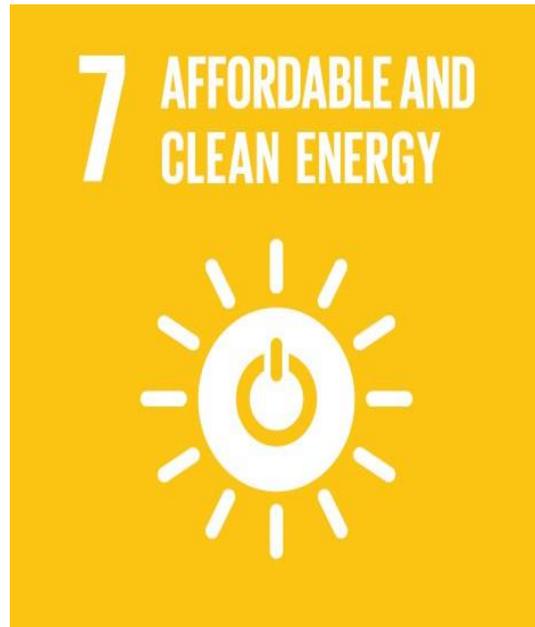
CAPACITY BUILDING TO GAIN EXPERTISE IN EFFICIENT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

2. Consistance of the CTCN Support

Tunisia through The National Energy Management Agency has requested capacity-building assistance from the CTCN for national experts (engineers, architects, etc.), covering innovative, low-GHG-emissions lighting system technologies and design techniques. The Government takes the view that a local, trained pool of energy-efficient lighting experts is essential if the country is to make a successful transition to energy-efficient lighting. The aim of this technical assistance is to create a local pool of high-level experts in Tunisia and to create a favorable environment for other energy-efficient lighting projects. It will focus on the development of energy-efficient lighting training materials and the delivery of training to around 100 Tunisian professionals. The trained lighting experts will then have a chance to act as trainers themselves, thereby further expanding the local skills pool, helping to secure the long-term viability of the national strategy, and promoting wider uptake of energy-efficient and low-GHG-emissions systems. The transition to energy-efficient lighting is expected to reduce GHG emissions by 370 kt CO₂-eq per year on average.

CAPACITY BUILDING TO GAIN EXPERTISE IN EFFICIENT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

3. Linkage with the SDG's: This technical assistance advances the following Sustainable Development Goals:



CAPACITY BUILDING TO GAIN EXPERTISE IN EFFICIENT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

4. Expected Results: *The technical assistance is expected to deliver the following outputs:*

- ◆ *Training materials for various programmes*
- ◆ *Training materials for trainers*
- ◆ *Delivery of training to at least 100 experts, who will then have the skills to train other experts in the sector*

**Thank you
for your
attention**