



Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Report

National Policy Workshop on “Regulatory, Institutional and Financial Frameworks Needed to Promote Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies and Applications for Rural Development” Hotel Laico, Tunis, Tunisia, 25-26 February 2020

Summary

The UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), in partnership with the National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) and the General Commission for Regional Development (CGDR) in Tunisia, organized a workshop at the Laico Hotel in Tunis, on 25 and 26 February 2020 titled a National Policy Workshop on “Regulatory, Institutional and Financial Frameworks Needed to Promote Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies and Applications for Rural Development”. The workshop was aimed at supporting the development of a policy case study for Tunisia and providing guidelines to conceptualize REGEND’s Policy Toolkit as Regional Strategic Guidelines to improve the enabling environment for the private sector, in particular women entrepreneurs to invest in income-generating activities in rural areas by increasing the use of small-scale RE technologies and applications in productive activities.

The workshop enabled the participants representing various institutions in Tunisia to engage in constructive discussions focused on the presentation and analysis of policies and strategies, as well as regulatory, financial, and incentive frameworks for rural development, the promotion of small-scale renewable energy applications, and gender mainstreaming. This resulted in the identification of the key barriers and challenges faced and paved the way for the formulation of solutions.

The workshop concluded with a series of recommendations that address strategic, institutional and regulatory reforms, awareness raising, capacity building, coordination, and financial and funding aspects. These recommendations aim to create the enabling environment towards improved rural development in Tunisia.

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Contents

I.	Introduction	3
II.	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	3
III.	MAIN TOPICS OF DISCUSSIONS.....	4
	A. Current status of rural development	4
	B. Promotion of small-scale renewable energy: current status	5
	C. Rural development and renewable energy potential: study and analysis of the tunisian national context	5
	D. Working Groups on Analysis of policies, strategies and regulatory, institutional, financial and incentive frameworks for rural development and the promotion of small-scale RE.	6
	E. Closing Session	9
IV.	ORGANIZATION OF WORK	9
	A. DATE AND VENUE	9
	B. OPENING.....	9
	C. PARTICIPANTS.....	9
	D. AGENDA	9
	E. EVALUATION	10
	ANNEX I: AGENDA	11
	ANNEX II: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	14

I. Introduction

1. The UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), in partnership with the National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) and the General Commission for Regional Development (CGDR) in Tunisia, organized a workshop at the Laico Hotel in Tunis, on 25 and 26 February 2020 titled National Policy Workshop on “Regulatory, Institutional and Financial Frameworks Needed to Promote Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies and Applications for Rural Development”.
2. The main objective of the workshop was to support the development of a policy case study for Tunisia and provide guidelines to conceptualize REGEND’s Policy Toolkit as Regional Strategic Guidelines to improve the enabling environment for the private sector and women entrepreneurs to invest in income-generating activities in the rural areas by increasing the use of small-scale RE technologies and applications in productive activities.
3. The workshop was attended by 31 participants representing various local key partner organizations, government and financial institutions and relevant governmental regional organizations, national experts, representatives from private sector, NGOs, academia and local communities in Tunisia.
4. The workshop spanned over two days and consisted of four sessions. Section II of this report summarizes the workshop’s recommendations while Section III provides a summary of the presentations and the main topics of discussions held during each session. Section IV reviews the organization of work, including information regarding the workshop agenda, participants and a summary of the participants evaluation outcome. The full documentation of the workshop is available at the following address:

<https://www.unescwa.org/workshop-frameworks-renewable-energy-rural-development>

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

5. The workshop concluded with the following recommendations:

On strategic and institutional reforms:

- a) Define a new national vision for rural development which takes into account several parameters such as sustainability, decentralization, gender, and climate change.
- b) Build and/or revise rural and energy strategies and policies using a participative and integrated approach based on the conservation of existing natural and human resources.
- c) Revise renewable energy (RE) strategies and policies to take into account small-scale RE technologies and applications, the gender dimension, and sectoral aspects.
- d) Redefine the role and missions of certain regional development organizations.
- e) Revise the regulatory framework regarding small-scale RE connected to the medium voltage grid (procedures, metering system, etc.).
- f) Set up a single point of contact for the processing of funding requests.
- g) Designate focal points from different institutions involved in rural development and RE sectors to be in charge of different aspects of rural projects with RE components.
- h) Develop a digital platform to submit project proposals targeting rural areas.

On awareness raising:

- i) Develop communication and outreach plans based on an integrated, holistic, and multisectoral approach.
- j) Raise the awareness of rural women to benefit from small-scale RE technologies and applications.
- k) Establish specific funding mechanisms to encourage the use of mature RE technologies such as solar pumping.

On capacity building:

- l) Build the human resources capacities and reinforce the technical and organizational capacities in ministries, development institutions, and other involved institutions in terms of RE, integrated rural development, good governance, and gender mainstreaming.

- m) Build the capacity of local institutions such as governorate councils, municipal councils, and municipalities.

On coordination:

- n) Improve the coordination between the various actors involved in rural development and RE sectors and institutionalize it and specifically strengthen the coordination between Regional Agricultural Development Commissioner (CRDA), Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency (APIA), and ANME to support small-scale RE installations for water pumping and in the agro-food sector.

On financial and funding aspects:

- o) Encourage participatory investment (grouping of projects).
- p) Ease the conditions and requirements for grants.
- q) Strengthen existing funding mechanisms (PROSOL and PROSOL-ELEC).
- r) Carry out demonstration projects to serve as references to banks and encourage them to finance similar projects.
- s) Develop financing tools and mechanisms dedicated to rural women and submit funding requests to international donors with credit lines dedicated to rural women empowerment.

III. MAIN TOPICS OF DISCUSSIONS

6. Presentations and discussions are summarized in the following sections which are organized according to the substantive sessions of the workshop.

A. CURRENT STATUS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

7. The session opened with a presentation by ESCWA covering the REGEND Project, its objectives, main pillars, expected accomplishments, sustainability, and approach. The small-scale renewable energy (RE) pilot projects and capacity-building activities, to be implemented in Chorbane, Mahdia were then detailed before briefing the participants on the workshop's two-day agenda.

8. A presentation by CGDR covered the history of rural development in Tunisia, the Tunisian experience in rural development, the associated legislative and regulatory framework, and the various development strategies, policies, and programs developed and implemented from 1973 to date. The presentation included rural demographic data as well.

9. A presentation by the Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency (APIA) showcased the various incentive systems in the agricultural sector under the new investment code of 2016 along with specific incentives for disadvantaged regions. It highlighted that in-kind grants such as studies, standardization, and labeling represent a novelty in the new investment code and that specific incentives for socio-professional structures, such as mutual societies for agricultural services (SMSAs) and agricultural development Groups (GDAs), encourage farmers to work in group for increased productivity and profitability.

10. A presentation by Tunisian Union for Agriculture and Fishing (UTAP) discussed its objective and role in agricultural development and presented the problems; challenges; and economic, social, environmental, and cross-cutting constraints that the sector faces in Tunisia. The presentation ended with UTAP's intervention strengths in the sector and their way forward.

11. A presentation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fishing covered the social and economic rights of women, the regulatory framework for gender equality, an assessment of the situation of women in rural areas, the national strategy for economic and social empowerment of women in rural areas, the main accomplishments, recommended solutions, and future programmes. One key recommendation made was to improve data segregated by gender to support the development of future policies and rural development programmes.

12. Ensuing discussions confirmed the importance of small-scale RE technologies and applications for rural women to help them adapt to and mitigate climate change. To this end, it was recommended that specific training programs are needed to educate and train rural women on RE technologies and applications. It was identified that the increased poverty in rural areas is due to the non-diversification of economic activities.

13. Participants also stressed that the slow progress in regional and rural development is due to insufficient coordination between the involved institutions which results in their interventions being designed solely based on their sectorial logic without multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder consultations based on an integrated and holistic approach. A recommendation was hence made to strengthen the coordination between programmes and strategies and the different actors working on them.

B. PROMOTION OF SMALL-SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY: CURRENT STATUS

14. A presentation by the Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises addressed RE development in Tunisia by focusing on the energy context, the energy transition strategy, the RE regulatory framework, the programs under implementation and their progress, and future actions in the sector. It was stressed that Tunisia has a significant RE potential and that it is preparing for the development of a national RE plan while on the other hand there remains no specific regulatory framework for small-scale RE technologies and applications.

15. A presentation by ANME highlighted the promotion of RE in rural Tunisia by showcasing the various projects and applications implemented in various parts of Tunisia: solar photovoltaic (PV), biogas, solar PV pumping, geothermal, streetlighting, and water desalination. The financial incentives were also presented along with data confirming their positive effect on the growth of the sector. One of the future applications of RE to be focused on in Tunisia is solar PV for agricultural use.

16. A presentation by the Syndicate Chamber of Photovoltaic Companies (CSPV) defined the private sector role of CSPV and the Tunisian Union for Industry, Commerce and Crafts (UTICA) in promoting small-scale RE and discussed the importance of the private sector so that Tunisia can reach its target of 30% electricity mix from RE sources by 2030. The need to set up the regulatory authority for the energy sector was communicated along with the barriers slowing down the growth of low-voltage solar PV systems connected to the low voltage grid. Agricultural applications for RE technologies were then featured with an emphasis on the potential of solar PV pumping.

17. The participants discussed and agreed that a quality control mechanism for the services provided by companies installing solar PV systems is needed. Regarding solar PV pumping applications, it was emphasized that strict measures need to be diligently applied to control the use of groundwater which can skyrocket due to the cheap cost of electricity and the pumping capacity conveniently offered by PV pumping systems. Finally, participative approaches and reflections were deemed needed at the local rural level to better utilize and benefit from small-scale RE technologies and applications.

C. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL: STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE TUNISIAN NATIONAL CONTEXT

18. The session started with a presentation by FAO on its roles and objectives which include supporting the potential of agriculture for sustainable, resilient, and inclusive development. With a focus on the development of bioenergy, FAO developed tools and indicators to aid in decision making and formulated recommendations for the development of a bioeconomy. RE projects that were implemented in the agricultural sector were also showcased along with their associated challenges, results, and recommendations.

19. A presentation by ESCWA's national consultant presented a comprehensive case study analysis of policies and strategies, as well as regulatory, incentive, and financial frameworks for rural and small-scale RE development in Tunisia. It emphasized the role small-scale RE technologies and applications can play in rural areas, especially in the agricultural sector, and identified the various regulatory, incentive, and financial constraints and barriers faced.

20. The discussions started by highlighting that past failures in implementing regional and rural development programs were not related to a lack of funding but due to the lack of capacity of regional entities to implement, an insufficient coordination between the actors involved and insufficient supervision and follow-up with farmers, for example, to help them properly get trained on agricultural best practices so that they can implement them, benefit from funding, and reap the benefits. In addition, it was identified that another problem exists where having too many donors working on too many projects makes it difficult to coordinate and consolidate efforts.

21. To overcome these failures and effectively implement future regional and rural development programmes, the participants deliberated and agreed that a development structure, to be headed by a single entity with clear and defined roles, is needed to conceptualize, develop, plan, manage, monitor, and coordinate with all the involved actors to effectively consolidate all efforts and successfully implement programmes. One suggestion brought forward was for CGDR to head this development structure. Another paramount aspect agreed upon was to have women empowerment integrated into the programmes as a cross-cutting theme rather than a specific one only.

D. WORKING GROUPS ON ANALYSIS OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND REGULATORY, INSTITUTIONAL, FINANCIAL AND INCENTIVE FRAMEWORKS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE PROMOTION OF SMALL-SCALE RE.

22. ESCWA invited the participants to be split into three working groups to discuss and deliberate on the analysis of policies, strategies and regulatory, institutional, financial and incentive frameworks for rural development and the promotion of small-scale RE. The working groups focused on rural development and the promotion of small-scale RE where Group 1 covered policies and strategies, Group 2 covered institutional and regulatory frameworks, and Group 3 covered financial and incentive frameworks. Discussions were structured to encompass the following aspects:

- Strengths and weaknesses
- Barriers
- Gender equality and women empowerment
- Best practices
- Necessary adjustments, improvements, and reforms
- Accompanying measures

23. The working groups' findings and recommendations are summarized below:

Group 1 - Policies and Strategies	
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient coordination between the various rural/sectoral/energy development strategies and policies. - Lack of an integrated approach at different levels, in the RE sector as well as the rural and social (gender) one. - Insufficient communication and outreach of policies and strategies - Strategies and policies do not necessarily take into account sustainability, vision, gender, and local context. - Lack of support for small-scale RE in rural areas in national RE policies and strategies. - Lack of ownership by rural communities due to a top-down, non-participative approach. - Insufficient statistical information system for monitoring and evaluation.

Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Define a new national vision which takes into account several parameters such as sustainability, decentralization, the gender dimension, and climate change. – Build and/or revise rural and energy strategies and policies using a participative and entrepreneurial approach based on the conservation of existing natural and human resources. – Develop communication and outreach plans based on a multisectoral, integrated, and holistic approach. – Revise RE strategies and policies to take into account small-scale RE, the gender dimension, and sectoral aspects. – Build the human resources capacities in ministries, development institutions, and other involved institutions in terms of RE, integrated rural development, good governance, and gender mainstreaming.
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Group 2 - Institutional and Regulatory Frameworks

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strong institutional representation at regional and local level. – Existing and evolving regulatory system (rural development, rural women, and RE). – A good experience in rural development which enables benefitting from several lessons learned. – Pilot experience for the decentralization of ministries (5 pilot ministries) and coherence with the new strategic guidance of decentralization.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Institutional vagueness regarding decentralization in Tunisia (who does what and what is the role of municipalities in rural development and planning?). – Legislative and institutional vacuum for coordination between the various actors. – Insufficient coordination between the different actors and the sectors they cover (development, agriculture, energy, etc.) – Lack of a coordination structure between strategies and actors in rural areas. – Lack of communication regarding the RE framework in rural areas. – Absence of ANME in several regions with high rural development potential, with only four regional offices. – Slow and complex procedures for approving self-consumption RE projects connected to the medium voltage grid. – Electricity metering system not favouring the installation of PV systems for entities to meet their electrical needs such as oil mills. – The tariff for exported RE electricity into the grid is much smaller than the tariff charged by the Tunisian Company of Electricity and Gas (STEG). – Lack of coordination in the development and implementation of strategies between institutions responsible for rural development, agriculture, water resources, and energy sectors.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Redefine the rural environment in relation to the current context of decentralization. – Improve the coordination between the various actors involved and institutionalize it. – Redefine the role and missions of certain regional development organizations. – Revise the regulatory framework regarding the use of small-scale RE on the medium voltage grid (procedures, metering system, etc.). – Raise the awareness of rural women to benefit from small-scale RE technologies and applications. – Reinforce the technical and organizational capacities of the key institutions. – Build the capacity of local institutions such as governorate councils, municipal councils, and municipalities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the coordination between CRDA, APIA, and ANME to support small-scale RE installations for water pumping and in the agro-food sector.
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Group 3 - Financial and Incentive Frameworks	
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of an encouraging incentive framework. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Incentives for RE for agricultural applications: 50-60% as per the investment law. o Projects carried out in regional development zones: 15-30% as per the investment law. o Energy Transition Fund incentives for RE: 40%. o Tax advantages: Tax exemption and state financial aid to employers concerning the social security contributions owed to employees for periods ranging from 5 to 10 years. - Existence of funding mechanisms for some RE applications (PROSOL and PROSOL-ELEC). - Existence of institutions for financing small projects with flexible requirements and favourable conditions (BFPME, BTS and its associations). - Existence of microfinance institutions. - Existence of credit lines dedicated to RE. - Existence of "Social Aspect" funding mechanisms (at regional level) - Funding in the framework of international cooperation (limited regions)
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late payment of RE premiums due from the Energy Transition Fund (ETF). - Cumbersome and slow procedures to obtain RE premiums from the ETF. - Solvency problem of project promoters in rural areas. - Relatively high requirements for equity funding for a rural population lacking the necessary resources. - "Exaggerated" conditions for microcredits (very high interest rates).
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficiency of the awareness. - Weak organizational aspects in rural areas. - Lack of capital required by the banks to guarantee loans. - The requirement for mortgages by the banks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Complexity of the land situation. o Fragmentation o Ownership dominated by men, which excludes access to finance for a significant proportion of women. - The difficult financial situation of the State presents a constraint for the mobilization of the resources necessary for the payment of incentives.

Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adopt an integrated and holistic approach. – Encourage participatory investment (grouping of projects). – Evaluate the current incentive system. – Ease the conditions and requirements for grants. – Set up a single point of contact for the processing of funding requests. – Strengthen communication and awareness regarding funding facilities (proximity to services, digitization). – Strengthen existing funding mechanisms (PROSOL and PROSOL-ELEC). – Establish specific mechanisms to encourage the use of mature RE technologies such as solar pumping. – Designate focal points from different institutions to be in charge of different aspects of rural projects with RE components. – Set up procedure manuals covering all processing aspects (responsibilities, deadlines, requirements, etc.). – Carry out demonstration projects to serve as references to banks and encourage them to finance similar projects. – Submit funding requests to international donors with credit lines dedicated to rural women. – Develop financing tools and mechanisms dedicated to rural women. – Develop a digital platform to submit project proposals targeting rural areas.
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E. CLOSING SESSION

24. The workshop sessions were closed by Ms. Radia Sedaoui, Chief of the Energy Section, Climate Change and Natural Resources Sustainability (CCNRS) Cluster at ESCWA. The closing statement emphasized the fruitful discussions during the workshop and the intention to continue coordinating and collaborating with the represented stakeholders. The draft case study report, being prepared by REGEND, will be shared with all the represented stakeholders for their input and feedback.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. DATE AND VENUE

25. The workshop was held at the Laico Hotel, Tunis, Tunisia on 25 and 26 February 2020.

B. OPENING

26. The workshop was formally opened by Ms. Radia Sedaoui, Chief of the Energy Section, CCNRS Cluster, ESCWA; Mr. Faouzi Ghrab, Director General, CGDR; and Mr. Nafaa Baccari, in charge of the Renewable Energy Division, ANME.

C. PARTICIPANTS

27. The workshop was attended by 31 participants representing various local key partner organizations, government and financial institutions and relevant governmental regional organizations, national experts, representatives from private sector, NGOs, academia and local communities in Tunisia. The list of participants is shown in Annex II.

D. AGENDA

28. Presentations and discussions were made over four sessions. The agenda of the workshop is summarized below:

- a) Opening Session and Introduction
- b) Current Status of Rural Development
- c) Promotion of Small-Scale Renewable Energy: Current Status

- d) Rural Development and Renewable Energy Potential: Study and Analysis of the Tunisian National Context.
- e) Working Groups on Analysis of Policies, Strategies and Regulatory, Institutional, Financial and Incentive Frameworks for Rural Development and the Promotion of Small-Scale RE.
- f) Closing Statement

E. EVALUATION

29. An evaluation questionnaire was distributed to the participants to assess the relevance, effectiveness, and impact of the workshop. The feedback received from 17 respondents was positive with 94% of them confirming that the overall quality of the seminar met their expectations and 85% affirming that the workshop achieved its objectives. 82% of the respondents agreed that the sessions provided a platform for exchange of experiences and identified challenges and opportunities on gender empowerment, entrepreneurship development, and promotion of the use of appropriate renewable energy applications in rural areas in Tunisia while 94% found that the presentation style and moderation of the sessions were interactive and engaging. A suggestion was made to enlarge the circle of discussion and participation by engaging more stakeholders and to present to the attendees the results of similar workshops held in other countries. Another recommendation called for considering projects that derive from a wider set of goals and directed towards local development by implementing a collective cooperation approach that considers the various development stakeholders.

ANNEX I: AGENDA

F

UNITED NATIONS



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Développement Régional



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Commission Economique et Sociale pour l'Asie Occidentale (CESAO)

Atelier de Travail National sur « Les Politiques et Cadres Réglementaires, Institutionnels et Financiers Nécessaires pour la Promotion des Technologies et Applications des Energies Renouvelables à Petite Echelle pour le Développement Rural »

Hôtel Laico, Tunis, Tunisie, 25-26 Février 2020.

Agenda

Mardi, 25 Février 2020

08:30 – 09:00 **Accueil et inscription des participants.**

Session d'ouverture

09:00 – 09:10 **Mots d'ouverture :**

- M. Riadh Berjab, Directeur Général de l'ANME.
- M. Faouzi Ghrab, Directeur Général du CGDR.

09:10 – 09:20 **Tour de table.**

09:20 – 09:30 **Le projet REGEND et l'état des lieux de sa mise en œuvre.**

Mme. Radia Sedaoui, Chef Energie, Cluster Changement Climatique et Durabilité des Ressources Naturelles, CESAO.

Session I Etat des lieux du développement rural

Modérateur : M. Mahmoud Abdelmoula, Directeur, CGDR.

Rapporteur : M. Khaled Bedoui, Consultant CESAO.

09:30 – 09:45 **Politique, stratégie et cadres institutionnel et législatif pour le développement rural.**
M. Mohamed Abdessalem, Directeur Central, CGDR.

09:45 – 10:00 **Programmes et mécanismes financiers de promotion de l'investissement agricole.**
Mme. Kawther Kouki, Chef de Service, Agence de Promotion des Investissements Agricoles (APIA).

10:00 – 10:15 **Rôle du secteur privé pour le développement rural.**
M. Lotfi Selmi, Directeur, Union Tunisienne de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche (UTAP).

10:15 – 10:30 **Politique, stratégie et cadres institutionnel d'appui à la femme rurale.**
Mme. Narjess Hamrouni Idriss, Directrice d'Appui à la Femme Rurale, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche.

10:30 – 11:00 **Débat**

11:00 – 11:30 **Pause-café**

Session II	Promotion des énergies renouvelables à petite échelle : Etat des lieux
	Modérateur : M. Abdesslem El Khazen, Expert en Energies Renouvelables. Rapporteur : M. Mohamed Zied Gannar, Responsable d'Affaires Economiques, CESAO.
11:30 – 11:45	Politique, stratégie et cadres institutionnel et législatif pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables à petite échelle. Mme. Amira Klibi, Chargée de la Direction IPP, Ministère de l'Industrie et des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises.
11:45 – 12:00	Programmes et mécanismes financiers de promotion des énergies renouvelables à petite échelle. M. Nafaa Baccari, Chargé de la Direction des Energies Renouvelables, ANME.
12:00 – 12:15	Rôle du secteur privé pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables à petite échelle. M. Ali Kanzari, Président de la Chambre Syndicale du Photovoltaïque (CSPV).
12:15 – 12:45	Débat
12:45 – 13:45	Photo de groupe et déjeuner.
Session III	Développement rural et potentiel des énergies renouvelables : Etude et analyse du contexte national tunisien.
	Modérateur : Mme. Radia SEDAOU, CESAO. Rapporteur : M. Jil Amine, Responsable de Développement Durable, CESAO.
13:45 – 14:00	Retour d'expérience de la FAO dans le domaine du développement rural, en relation avec l'utilisation des énergies renouvelables : Politiques, stratégies, défis et opportunités. Mme. Fatma Bouallegui, Coordinatrice de projet, FAO.
14:00 – 14:15	Analyse des politiques, stratégies et cadres réglementaires, financiers et incitatifs pour le développement rural et la promotion des ER à petite-échelle dans le cadre du Projet REGEND. M. Khaled Bedoui, Consultant CESAO.
14:15 – 14:45	Débat
14:45 – 15:00	Pause-café
Session IV	Analyse des politiques, stratégies et cadres réglementaires, institutionnels, financiers et incitatifs pour le développement rural et la promotion des énergies renouvelables à petite-échelle.
15:00 – 15:10	Cadrage du travail des groupes de réflexion. Mme. Radia Sedaoui, CESAO.
15:10 – 17:00	Groupe I : Politiques et stratégies de développement rural et de promotion des ER à petite-échelle. Facilitateur : Mme. Radia Sedaoui, CESAO – et Mme. Héléne Ben Khemis, ANME Rapporteur : A désigner par le groupe.
	Groupe II : Cadres institutionnels et réglementaires pour le développement rural et la promotion des ER à petite-échelle. Facilitateur : M. Mohamed Ben Lazreg, CGDR – et M. Khaled Bedoui, Consultant CESAO. Rapporteur : A désigner par le groupe.
	Groupe III : Cadres financiers et incitatifs pour le développement rural et la promotion des ER à petite-échelle. Facilitateur : Mme. Kaouther Kouki et M. Borhene Mlayah, APLA. Rapporteur : A désigner par le groupe.

	<p>La réflexion portera sur les points clés suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Points forts et points faibles ; - Barrières ; - Egalité entre les genres et autonomisation des femmes ; - Bonnes pratiques ; - Ajustements, améliorations et réformes nécessaires ; - Mesures d'accompagnement.
Clôture de la 1^{ère} journée.	
Mercredi, 26 Février 2020	
Session V	Analyse des politiques, stratégies et cadres institutionnels, réglementaires, financiers et incitatifs pour le développement rural et la promotion des ER à petite-échelle : Synthèse des résultats.
9:00 – 10:30	<p>Modérateur : Mme. Radia Sedaoui, CESAO. Rapporteur : Mr. Jil Amine, CESAO.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Continuation du travail des groupes de réflexion.</p>
10:30 – 10:50	Pause-café
Restitution des travaux des groupes de réflexion et discussion :	
10:50 – 11:20	Présentations des résultats des groupes de réflexion (10 minutes chacune)
11:20 – 11:50	Débat
Synthèses des résultats de l'analyse des politiques, stratégies et cadres institutionnels, réglementaires, financiers et incitatifs de développement rural et de promotion des ER à petite-échelle	
11:50 – 12:05	M. Khaled Bedoui, Consultant CESAO.
12:05 – 12:35	Débat
Résumé des messages clés et des recommandations pour les prochaines étapes :	
12:35 – 12:45	Mme. Radia Sedaoui, CESAO.
Clôture de l'atelier de travail :	
12:45 - 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Nafaa Baccari, ANME. - M. Mohamed Abdessalem, CGDR. - Mme. Radia Sedaoui, CESAO.
13:00 – 14:30	Déjeuner
Clôture de la 2^{ème} journée.	

ANNEX II: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Commissariat Général au Développement Régional (CGDR)

Mr. Mohamed Abdessalem

Central Director
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Tunis, Tunisia

Mr. Mahmoud Abdelmoula

Director
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Tunis, Tunisia

Mr. Hassen Karrou

Central Director
CGDR
Tunis, Tunisia

Mr. Mohamed Ben Lazreg

Central Director
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Chief of Section
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Ms. Narjess Hamrouni Idriss

General Director
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Agricultural Areas
MARHP
Tunis, Tunisia

Ms. Fatima Ksibi

Senior Engineer

MARHP

Tunis, Tunisia

Ms. Souad Boudhraa

Technician
General Directorate of Agriculture and Production
MARHP
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