REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE

Ministère du Développement
et de la Coopération Internationale
10/03/01 -102

Tunis, le 24 JUIN 2009

MONSIEUR MATS KARLSSON
DIRECTEUR DU DEPARTEMENT MAGHREB
BUREAU REGIONAL MOYEN-ORIENT
ET AFRIQUE DU NORD
BANQUE MONDIALE

OBJET : Demande d'octroi d'un Don FEM.

P.J : (02).

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que dans le cadre du Projet d'Efficacité Energétique, il est prévu que l'Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie accompagnera et apportera l'assistance technique nécessaire aux porteurs des projets d'efficacité énergétique et aux trois banques bénéficiaires des prêts de la Banque pour le financement de ces projets. Il est également prévu d'exploiter le potentiel énergétique que peut fournir la biomasse et nous sollicitons, à cet effet, une assistance technique pour l'élimination des barrières au développement de cette filière.

Je vous prie des dispositions que vous voudriez bien faire prendre pour la mobilisation d'un don du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondiale (FEM) d'un montant de 2,75 millions USD nécessaires au financement l'assistance technique relative à la réalisation des activités décrites dans le PIF ci-joint et approuvées par le Point focal national auprès du FEM dont la Lettre d'endossement est jointe à la présente demande.

Comptant sur votre appui pour l'aboutissement de cette requête, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur, en l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Le Ministre
du Développement et de la
Coopération Internationale

Signé Mohamed Nouri JOUINI

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26 MAI 2009

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
Ministry of Environment and sustainable Development

1874

Mr. Mats Karlsson
Country Director for the Maghreb
MENA Region
World Bank
1818 H street, NW. Washington, D.C 20433

Subject: Endorsement for Tunisia Energy Efficiency Project

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Tunisia , I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the national priorities and the commitments made under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the implementation of the above project proposal with the support of the World Bank. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by ANME. Further, I request the World Bank to provide a copy of the project document for information of this before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,750,000, inclusive of the grant for the project and Agency fee (10%) to the World Bank for project cycle management services associated with this project.

I consent to the utilization of the following indicative allocations available to Tunisia in GEF-4 under the GEF Resource Allocation Framework to cover the GEF project implementation as well as the associated Agency fees for this project.

Climate Change: $2,750,000

Sincerely,

DALI Najeh

GEF Focal point
General Director of Environment and Quality of Life

GEF

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date:
Re-submission Date:

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID[1]:
GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY(IES): Tunisia
PROJECT TITLE: Energy Efficiency Investment Scale-Up
GEF AGENCY(IES): World Bank, (select), (select)
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S):
GEF FOCAL AREA (S): Climate Change,(select), (select)
GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): Industrial
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: IBRD

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	**Expected Dates**
Work Program (for FSP)	June 2009
CEO Endorsement/Approval	September 2009
GEF Agency Approval	November 2009
Implementation Start	January 2010
Mid-term Review (if planned)	
Implementation Completion	December 2013

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective:

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing* (US$) million	%	Indicative Co-financing* (US$)million	%	Total (US$) million
1. Specialized EE Loan Facility	Investment	Increased EE investments	EE projects implemented through project, energy savings achieved, Reduction in GHG emissions	0	0	110.0	100	121.4
2. FI capacity building and market Outreach	TA	Development of new business models for EE investments, pipeline development	Strong pipeline of over 50 EE projects	1.5	100	0	0	1.5
3. Biomass feasibility studies	STA	Demonstration of feasibility of using biomass for cogeneration	2 pilot projects implemented successfully	0.5	5	9.5	95	10.0
4. Institutional and capacity building for biomass development	TA	Removal of institutional, regulatory and economic	Increased use of biomass and use of CDM for biomass	0.3	75	0.1	25	0.4

[1] Project ID number will be assigned initially by GEFSEC.

		barriers to biomass	projects					
5. Project management				0.20	10	1.8	90	2.0
Total project costs				2.5		121.4		123.9

* List the $ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co financing respectively to the total amount for the component.
** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

B. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT ($)

	Project Preparation*	Project	Agency Fee	Total
GEF		2.5	0.25	2.75
Co-financing		121.4		121.4
Total		124.1	0.3	124.7

* Please include the previously approved PDFs and planned request for new PPG, if any. Indicate the amount already approved as footnote here and if the GEF funding is from GEF 3.

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (including project preparation amount) BY SOURCE and BY NAME (in parenthesis) if available, ($)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Amount (US$ million)
Project Government Contribution	In-Kind/EE grants	33.4
GEF Agency(ies)	Loan	55.0
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	(select)	
Multilateral Agency(ies)	(select)	
Private Sector	Equity	33.0
NGO	(select)	
Others	(select)	
Total co-financing		121.4

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY (IES) SHARE AND COUNTRY(IES)*

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $) Project Preparation	Project	Agency Fee	Total
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
Total GEF Resources						

* No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

Tunisia has been a pioneer among developing countries in terms of energy management policy, having formulated and implemented a policy for rational use of energy and promotion of renewables as early as 1985. The energy intensity stopped increasing in the 1990s and has since then declined to the lowest level in the MENA region. However, the intensity remains high compared to some other Mediterranean countries such as Greece and Portugal. Moreover, energy expenditures—energy consumption valued at international energy prices-- accounted for 12% of GDP in 2006, which is a high level compared to industrialized countries (they amount to 4% of GDP in Japan and 7% in Greece).

The energy efficiency efforts of the GoT have also benefited from GEF support over the years particularly as related to market Transformation and Labeling of Refrigerators (UNDP), Experimental Validation of Building Codes and Removal of Barriers to Their Adoption (UNDP) and Development of an Energy Efficiency Program for the Industrial Sector for Tunisia (World Bank)

The previous World bank GEF project "Development of an Energy Efficiency Program in the industrial sector" was the first project designed to address barriers to increased financing for energy efficiency in Tunisia. This project tried to address the issue through a package of three instruments (a) a 10% investment grant program for EE projects (b) a partial guarantee fund and (3) TA primarily focused on ESCO development. The investment grant component has progressed well with about 90 projects approved for receiving this benefit as of May 2009. However, less than 10 projects have been able to raise adequate commercial debt to complete their financing plan even utilizing the partial risk guarantee. The industry capacity building activities have been successful and have generated a steady pipeline of good EE projects.

However, achieving the EE/RE objectives requires the removal of investment barriers and access to new sources of financing. There are barriers, besides lack of appropriate price signals, to the smooth market development of energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE). Regulations regarding cogeneration and the development of wind energy under IPP or self-generation arrangements are still inadequate. The FNME has limited resources and its range of applications is too narrow. Many industries are still unaware of the benefits of energy efficiency for competitiveness, and their focus remains on productive investment and quality development. EE investment is not attractive to commercial banks because of small deal sizes, high transaction costs, priority given to productive investment, lack of experience with EE, difficulty in structuring arrangements for preparation, financing and implementation of EE projects, etc. In addition, the level of awareness and the capacity to develop an Energy Efficiency portfolio remains low in the financial institutions.

The present project will scale up the previous work in industry, and will seek to address areas not sufficiently covered by the previous activity—including biomass--, drawing lessons from previous experience. The lessons from the GEF project are that:

- Developing the necessary institutions, regulations, information, education and other prerequisites to scaling up EE investment is a lengthy and time consuming process in Tunisia.
- TA is essential for training and capacity building in areas including project identification and preparation, as well as training in EE financing for financial institutions
- Policy, regulations and awareness raising activities are necessary, especially when energy prices do not provide the correct signal.

In order to address the barriers to scaling-up EE investments, this project proposes other complementary measures (a) setting-up of a EE credit facility in the range of about **US$ 55** million which could work in tandem with the existing guarantee facility and focus on end-user implemented EE projects as opposed to the focus of the previous project on ESCOs; (b) a technical assistance program mainly targeted at enhancing EE related skills in the financial community and (c) a support program for the end-users/project developers and Banks to increase lending for energy efficiency.

In addition, this project will seek to tap the vast biomass potential through specifically designed technical assistance, feasibility studies and pilot projects.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

The 11th Development Plan (2007-2011) sets the broad directions of energy policy, including gradual reduction in energy subsidies, and calls for a scaling-up of investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy. Given the urgency to intensify energy conservation efforts, the Government has formulated a 4 year energy conservation program (4ECP) for the period 2008-11, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on January 15, 2008 and presented to the public in a National Conference on Energy Management (NCEM) on February 12, 2008. The objective is to reduce the energy intensity of the Tunisian economy by 3% p.a. over the period and to increase the contribution of renewables to 4% of primary energy demand.

The 4ECP proposes to strengthen further the institutional and legal framework which is already well established. Tunisia has had an energy efficiency agency since 1985, Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ANME). Its missions include implementation of the energy management policy, supporting Research, Development & Demonstration activities, communication, information and training, as well as managing the process of allocating the investment subsidies. An energy efficiency fund (FNME) was created in 2005 to provide investment subsidies for energy efficiency and renewable projects and is managed by ANME. A legal framework was established for the operation of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) in 2004, and ESCOs have since then flourished, with seven now in operation in Tunisia.

The 4ECP calls for regulation to encourage cogeneration and self-generation from renewables, by giving third party access to the *Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz* (STEG) transmission network and setting the rules for buy-back of excess production by STEG. To that purpose, a new law was enacted on 9 February 2009; the law also broadens the audit requirements for industrial facilities, set norms and standards for existing and new buildings and makes mandatory the formulation of urban transport plans. A decree issued on the same day stipulates the new rules and procedures for eligibility to the FNME investment subsidy.

A vast potential for energy from biomass has been identified and remains largely untapped, in particular linked to the poultry breeding. There are about 5,000 poultry breeders in Tunisia, for meat and egg production. This growing sector is currently using 250 GWh of electricity per year, 2% of national demand. It is producing 600,000 tons of droppings per year, of which 400,000 are humid and especially difficult to dispose of (solid droppings can be used as compost and fertilizer). Poultry droppings can be converted into energy through direct combustion or bio-methanation. Several plants are already in use in Western Europe and the US. Bio-methanation is the most suitable process for humid droppings. The methane can be burnt to generate electricity, while solid residues from the process can be used as fertilizer (the way solid droppings are used). Processing 100% of Tunisian humid droppings this way would generate the equivalent of 1% of the present national electricity demand, i.e. about half of the poultry sector's needs. The pilot project would treat around 100,000 tons per year, one fourth of the humid droppings generated. Besides reducing pollution and odors, processing poultry droppings would significantly reduce GHG emissions: CO2 from electricity generation (as droppings are a renewable source of energy), and most of all, accounting for 85% of potential emission reductions, CH4 and N2O that would be generated from aerobic storage of droppings. Treating 100% of humid droppings in Tunisia would reduce GHG emissions by about 500,000 tons of equivalent CO2 per year. It would also produce 250,000 tons of valuable fertilizing substrate, enough to treat 27,000 ha of land.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The interventions under the project are targeted at the industry that falls within the Strategic Priority -2 of the GEF-4 Climate change focal area strategy.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

A line of credit for environmental and energy projects was set up in Tunisia in December 2007 together with a grant for technical assistance, by Agence Française de Développement (AFD). The credit line is run through commercial banks and is broadly focused on environmental projects, though EE projects could be included. The proposed line of credit

focused on energy efficiency and cogeneration financing is a good complement, as the amount of the AFD credit-line of US$ 40 million is low compared to the financing needs of 1.3 billion TD (1.12 billion US$) of the 4ECP.

E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

The Government of Tunisia (GoT) has requested the Bank's assistance to set up the required financing mechanisms, and support successful implementation of the 4-year energy conservation plan (4ECP). The proposed project would provide the funds required to set up dedicated credit lines as listed above and described in the Project Appraisal Document. The 4ECP sets an action plan that will, among over things, attempt to overcome some of these barriers. The proposed project will set up financing mechanisms and technical assistance to ensure successful implementation.

The proposed project is a line of credit to PFIs to finance industrial energy efficiency and cogeneration projects (IEECLOC), financed with Bank loans totaling $55 million. The IBRD loans will be lent, with a guarantee from the Republic of Tunisia, to three commercial banks, which will on-lend to companies for eligible EE subprojects following their lending policies and procedures. Eligibility of the subprojects will be assessed by ANME according to an Operations Manual[2] which has been developed during project preparation and agreed during negotiations. The domestic commercial banks will be responsible for loan repayment and assume all financial risk.

The project concept was designed to provide an integrated technical and financial analysis of end-use projects to be financed by PFIs. To avoid lengthy and cumbersome application processes for projects that commercial banks would not be interested in financing, the ANME will work closely with PFIs to prescreen projects for financing. This set-up will also allow the integration of FNME subsidies (FNME is managed by ANME) and other grants and loans from different sources in the financing plan of each project, therefore avoiding that projects do not reach financial close because of lack of one of the components of the financing plan.The close relationship between ANME and the PFIs will facilitate a rapid and strong take off of the overall project, as a strong pipeline of cogeneration and industrial energy efficiency projects (IEE) has already been identified at ANME. The 2009 action plan prepared by the cogeneration Task Force has estimated the potential for cogeneration at 73 MW for 2009-2011 (see pipeline in Annex 1). The most promising sectors are ceramics and non-metallic minerals and the food industry. The pipeline of projects under development for 2009 would already lead to 22 MW installed, with a further 22.5 MW highly likely. The resulting annual energy savings from the 44.5 MW installed in 2009 would be 29 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe).

Technical assistance is useful to complement lines of credit to provide support to FIs/PIU to develop an EE portfolio, and to prepare business plans for sub-projects and evaluate the sub-projects proposed for financing. Indeed all previous experience[3] points to the need for on-going technical support to address emerging barriers, provide ongoing skill enhancement, and counteract behavioral barriers. The main areas where support could usefully complement the lending would be (a) training and capacity building of the commercial banks in the area of energy efficiency and cogeneration; (b) providing support to project developers to assist in the preparatory studies and business development assistance including technical and financial feasibility studies; and (c) support for targeted awareness and training efforts to support pipeline development efforts. Technical assistance can be set up gradually as needed, without compromising the chance of success of IEECLOC, as ANME has strong capabilities and resources that will allow it to provide the support required to IFs in the area of business planning and sub-project evaluation. ANME already benefits from technical assistance from various sources that will support skill enhancement or capacity building. Finally a strong pipeline of projects already exist, developed in part through ANME (see Annex 1), so gradual implementation of technical assistance will be not pose a risk to the rapid take-up of IEECLOC.

In addition, the GoT has requested specific assistance to launch new activities in energy from biomass, through technical assistance, feasibility studies and financing of pilot plants.

[2] The manual has been prepared making use of existing manuals prepared for similar projects as much as possible.
[3] See WEC report "Energy Efficiency Policies around the World" in addition to the book previously referenced.

GEF support is being requested to complement the Bank loan for Technical assistance to the financial intermediaries to develop an EE portfolio and to prepare and evaluate the sub-projects proposed for financing. The main project components supported by the GEF will be as follows:

Capacity Building and Market Outreach: The main areas of support under this component would be (a) training and capacity building of the commercial banks in the area of energy efficiency and cogeneration including biomass cogeneration. New Banks interested in developing EE business line would benefit from start-up support for the creation, organization, staffing, and initial business plan preparation for energy-efficiency lending. This will include development of necessary internal mechanisms, procedures and knowledge base to facilitate FI familiarization with industrial sector and energy efficiency markets and businesses, appraisal of energy efficiency projects, familiarity with government policies, and project structuring and risk management; (b) providing support to project developers to assist in the preparatory studies and business development assistance including technical and financial feasibility studies; (c) building the capacity of stakeholders in the area of accessing CDM such preparation of PINs PDDs, validation and registration; and (d) support for targeted awareness and training efforts to support pipeline development efforts. Outreach activities among industries to ensure healthy project pipeline development and commercial banks to stimulate the market for energy efficiency projects as well as biomass cogeneration.

Biomass Feasibility Studies: The main areas of support under this component would be : (a) identification of 2 projects as pilot for energy production from chicken waste, (b) feasibility studies of the 2 projects: sizing of the gas production of electricity production facilities, technical studies, economic and financial studies, financial structuring, etc.., (c) feasibility studies for use of by-product as fertilizer: technical study, market study, economic and financial analysis and marketing strategy and (d) a subsidy beyond the FNME subsidy.

Institutional and capacity building for biomass development: This component will support the preparation and implementation of a biomass action plan. It will cover: (a) studies to overcome institutional, regulatory and organizational barriers, including the formulation of legal measures and incentives, (b) capacity building, (c) awareness raising and training and (d) support to access CDM

In addition to the above components, GEF funds would also be utilized for supporting project management to extent of less than 10% of the total costs.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:

The overall risk of the project is moderate after mitigation. The potential for energy efficiency has been assessed by ANME: (i) all large industrial consumers have undertaken audits, identified EE programs and committed to their implementation in "contrat-programmes" signed with ANME; (ii) the 4 Year Energy Conservation Plan includes ambitious targets for EE/RE investment and (iii) all players have the required technical capabilities to implement the subprojects under consideration.

At this stage, the following risks have been identified:

- Weak commitment to EE investments if energy prices start declining. Lower end-use prices could result from lower oil prices on international markets, which is unlikely to happen in the short term, or from sustained and even possibly increased price subsidies to shield consumers from high international prices. GoT is committed to implement price reform which would result in cost reflective pricing.
- Slow development of the EE portfolios by the financial intermediaries (FI) leading to slow disbursement of the loan. This issue will be given particular attention during project preparation and FIs will be required to identify a portfolio of EE subprojects for at least one third of the loan amount intended for that component. Identifying sizeable projects for direct lending with potential for replication would also address the slow disbursement risk at an early stage and provide a solid basis for the FIs to develop their portfolios
- Low quality of the EE portfolio. The risk is high because of the unfamiliarity of the FIs with energy efficiency technologies and the difficulty to monitor the EE/RE subprojects. To address this risk, the Bank will work with

the FIs to develop strict project eligibility criteria and an operational manual for their appraisal and monitoring during implementation. Training and capacity building will also be provided to participating FIs to ensure that the subprojects are technically sound, economically justified and financially viable

- Reputational risk. This is negligible since the projects will have beneficial environmental and social effects. There will be no land acquisition nor displacement of populations since all investment is on the existing sites. Environmental assessments might be required for some subprojects if Policy OP4.01 is triggered during project implementation. An environmental Safeguard Framework will be developed and incorporated in the Operations Manuals which include screening procedures to establish what safeguards are triggered and the actions to be taken to comply with Tunisian environmental requirements and World Bank safeguard policies.

G. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

Project cost-effectiveness shall be presented at CEO endorsement stage by calculating estimated energy savings which shall be achievable through implementation of planned investments in energy efficiency. These savings figures, expressed in kWh and units of fossil fuel, shall be translated into Carbon Equivalent utilizing Tunisian Grid emissions factors and IPCC default values as appropriate. Estimates from previous analytical work indicate that the project will displace over 4.6 million tons of CO2 emissions over the lifetimes of the EE investments implemented, meaning that cost effectiveness of GEF funds/CO2 reduced is 0.87$/ton.

II. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

The World Bank's comparative advantage for the GEF lies with its position as a leading international financial institution with strong experience in investment lending focusing on institution building, infrastructure development and policy reform, across all the focal areas of the GEF (GEF C31.5, May 2007).

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

DALI Najeh, General Director of Environment and Quality of Life, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	*Date: May, 26th 2009*

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
Name & Signature GEF Agency Coordinator Date: *(Month, Day, Year)*	Project Contact Person Tel. and Email:
Name & Signature GEF Agency Coordinator Date: *(Month, Day, Year)*	Project Contact Person Tel. and Email:

Annex 1

Liste des projets de cogénération identifiés

Liste des établissements (Réalisation pour 2008)

Etablissements	Branche d'activité	Potentiel en MW	Etat d'avancement
1. SOTIPAPIER	Papier	10	Mise en service en janvier 2008
2. SOMOCER	Céramique	4.4	Commande matériels en cours
3. RANDA + SMT	IAA	4.5	Commande matériels en cours
4. SNA (C. Poulina)	IAA	1.5	Mise en exploitation juin 2007
5. EL MAZRAA (GP)	IAA	1.5	Installation en cours
6.CARTHAGO Sfax (GP) (extension)	Céramique	3.5	Choix du matériels en cours
7. ADV (G. Poulina)	IAA	1	Choix du matériels en cours
8. GIPA (GP)	IAA	2	Choix du matériels en cours
9. TEC Papier	Papier	5	Installation en cours
10. MDF (GP)	ID	2	Choix du matériel en cours
Sous-Total 2008			35 MW

Liste des établissements (Réalisation pour 2009-2011)

Etablissements	Branche d'activité	Potentiel en MW
11.Nvelle Briqueterie (GP)	Briqueterie	5
12.Nvelle usine MDF Bir M'Chargua (GP)	Bois	6
13. Couvoir cédria (GP)	IAA	0.5
14. STIBOIS Grombalia (GP)	ID	2
15. STIBOIS - Bir EL KASSA(GP)	ID	1
16.Complexe Sidi salah (GP)	IAA	3
17. SITEX	Textile	3.5
18. SARTEX	Textile	0.5
19.CDS	IAA	3.5
20. BRIQ. MAZDOUR	Briqueterie	1
21. TUNISIE OUATE	Papier	3.5

Liste des établissements (Réalisation pour 2009-2011)

Etablissements	Branche d'activité	Potentiel en MW
22. LA ROSE BLANCHE	IAA	4.4
23. COUSCOUS DU SUD	IAA	3.5
24. SLAMA FRERES	IAA	1.2
25. UNPA	IAA	4.5
26.DANONE	IAA	3
27.Delice	IAA	1.2
28. SOTUBI	IAA	1
29. BRIQUETERIE MENZEL HAYET	Briqueterie	7.6
30. BRIQ. BCM	Briqueterie	10
31. BRIQ. BENI KHIAR	Briqueterie	3.5
32.SNCPA	Papier	11
33.Al kimia	Chimie	7.6
Sous-Total 2009-2011	88 MW	

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