



Institutional and Financial Aspects of a Rural Electrification Experience : Case of TUNISIA

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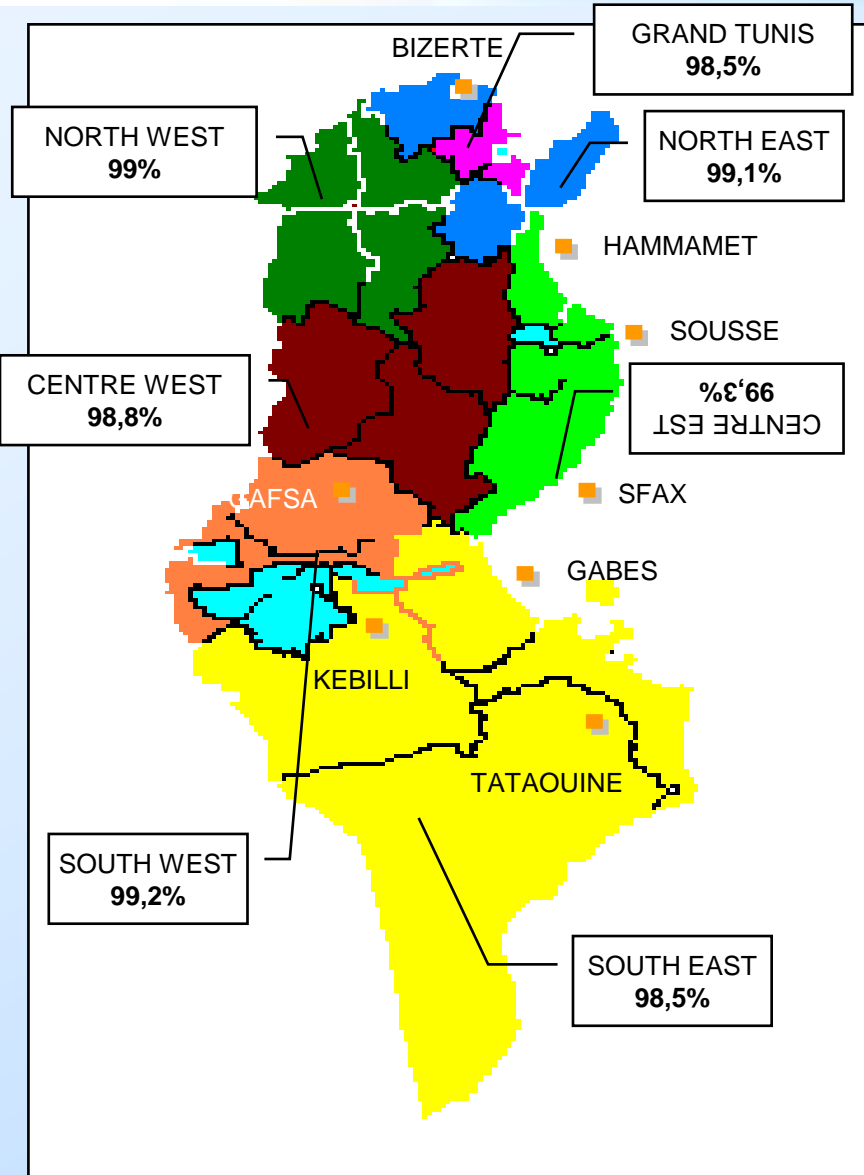
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PER REGION 2008

Overall Electrification Rate

99.5%

Rural Electrification Rate

99%





Origins of the Program

- **1962: Creation of Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG)**
- **1973 – 1976: Technico-economic Studies advocating low cost technique of three phases/mono phase MALT**



MALT Configuration

3- Phase MV main line

Neutral

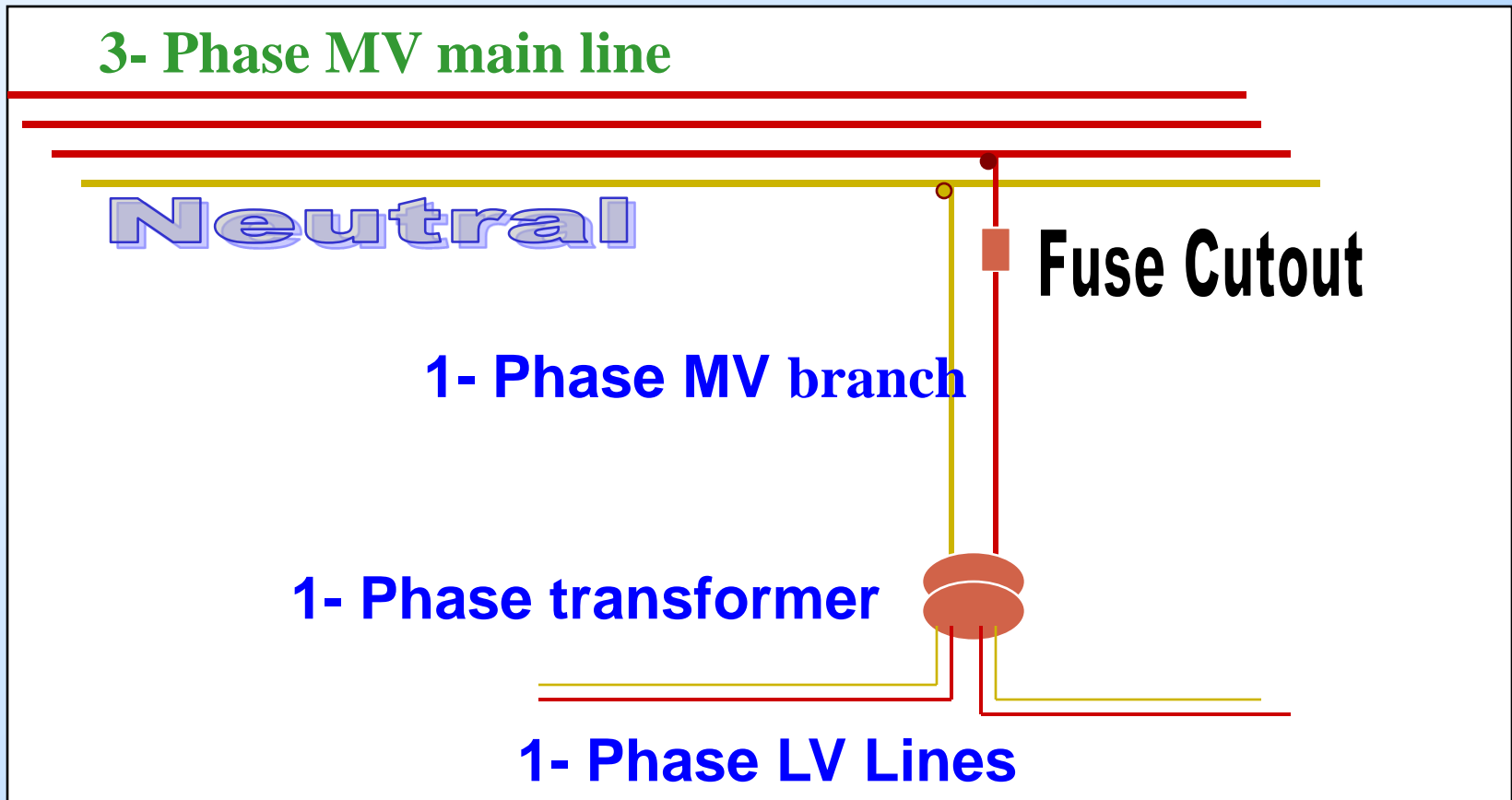
Fuse Cutout

1- Phase MV branch

1- Phase transformer

1- Phase LV Lines

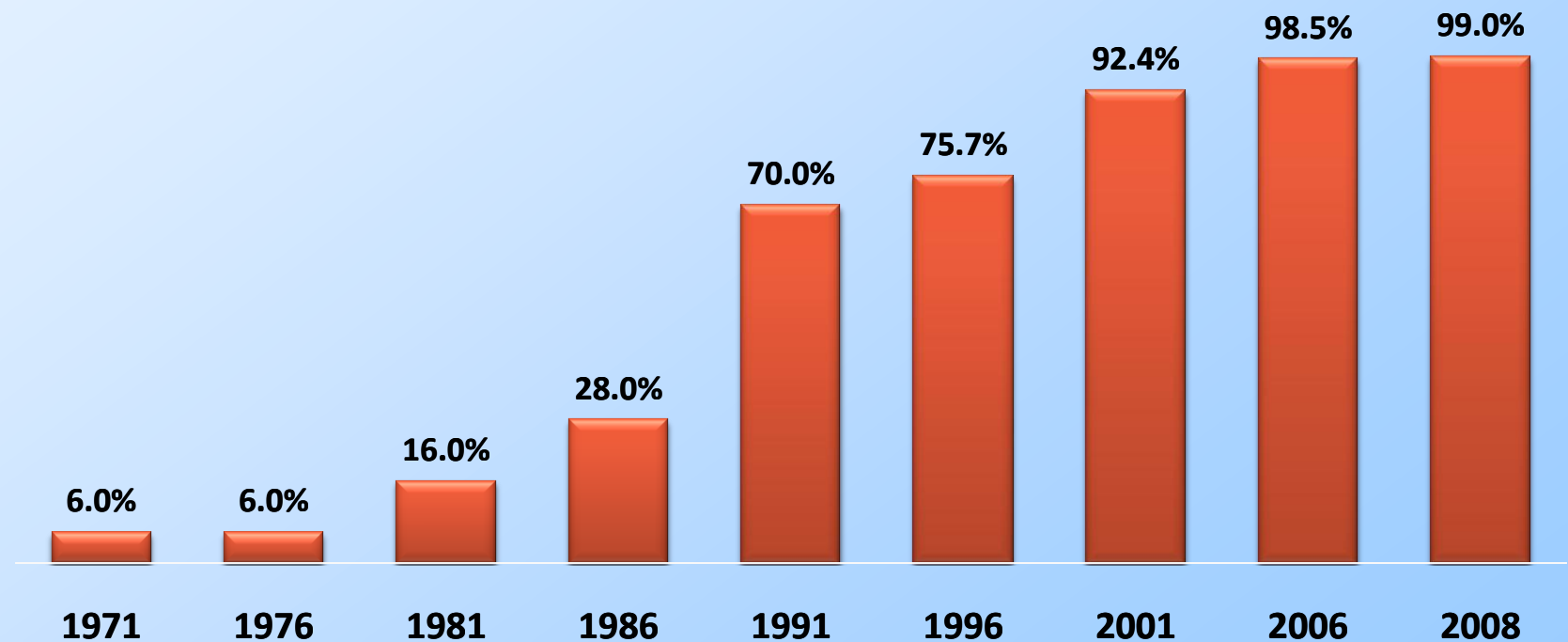
Rural Area





Tunisia Rural Electrification Program, 1972-2008

Taux d' Electrification Rurale





Three Pillars of Rural Development

- **EDUCATION** (human resource development and legal rights)
- **HEALTH** (family planning)
- **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION** (coordination with above)





A Rural Village electrified through a single phase line



Local Level Actors And Main Functions

- Oumda/Rural households
- Governorates
- Delegation
- STEG District
- Represents rural hhlds
- Political authorities
- Implement electrification program

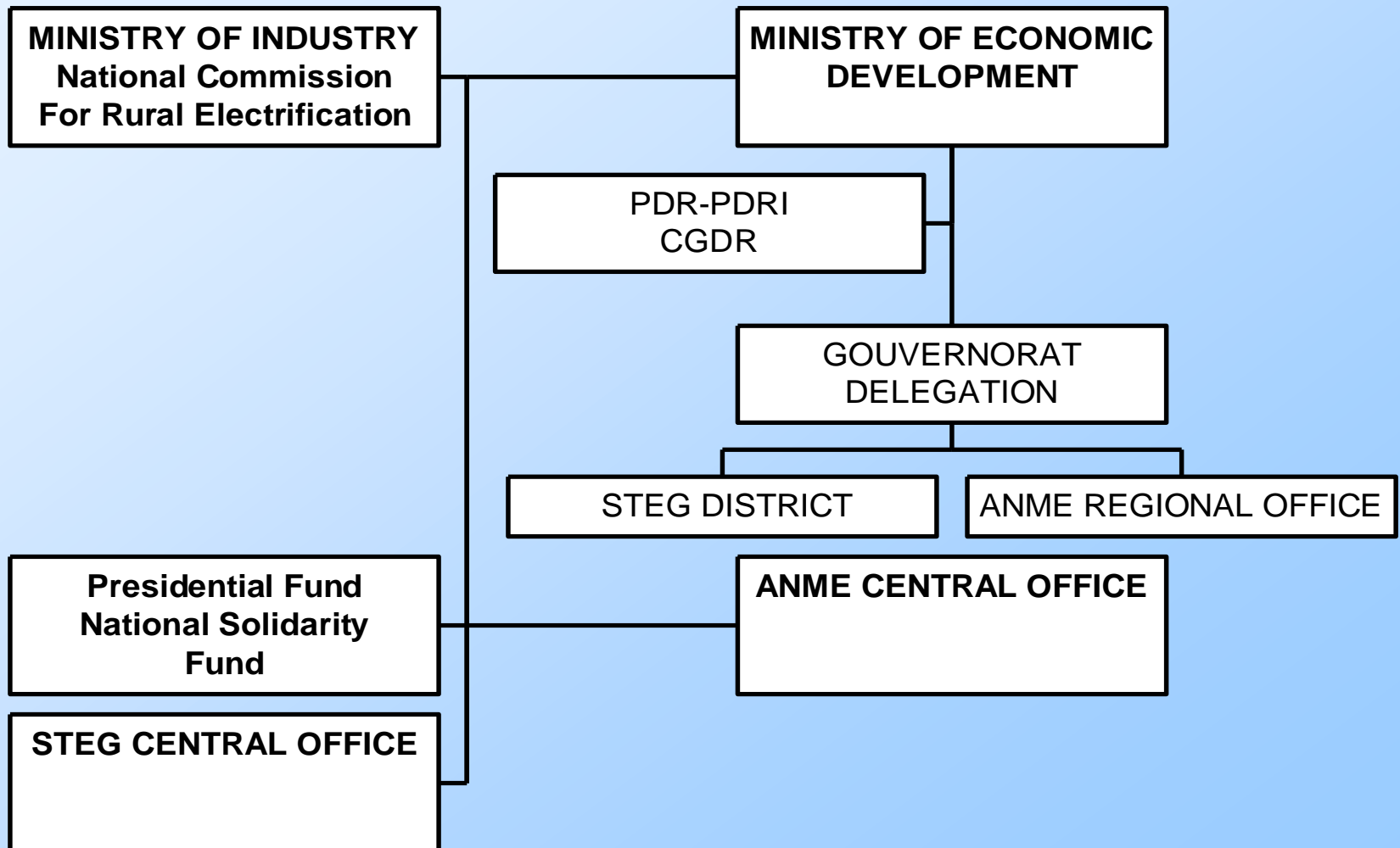


National Level Actors And Main Functions

- **Min. of Eco. Dev't & *Commissariat Général de Développement Rural (CGDR)**
- **Ministry of Industry, Energy and SME**
- **STEG**
- **ANME**
- **Nat'l Solidarity Fund (FNS), Presidential Fund**
- **Infrastructure investment Plan for 5 years,**
- **Funding of the Plan**
- **Define national program for RE**
- **Grid implementation**
- **PV implementation**
- **Extra-budgetary funding**



Responsabilités pour l'Electrification Rurale en Tunisie







A modern electrified dairy farm



Silo for local wheat harvest located in rural area



Selection Process: political level

- **Five Year Plan targets areas for rural development (based on income, unemployment, environmental quality, gender status, expected rate of return, costs of job creation and improved living conditions)**
- **Potential RE projects and beneficiaries identified within areas selected at regional level - linked with rural development plans (health, education, water, roads)**

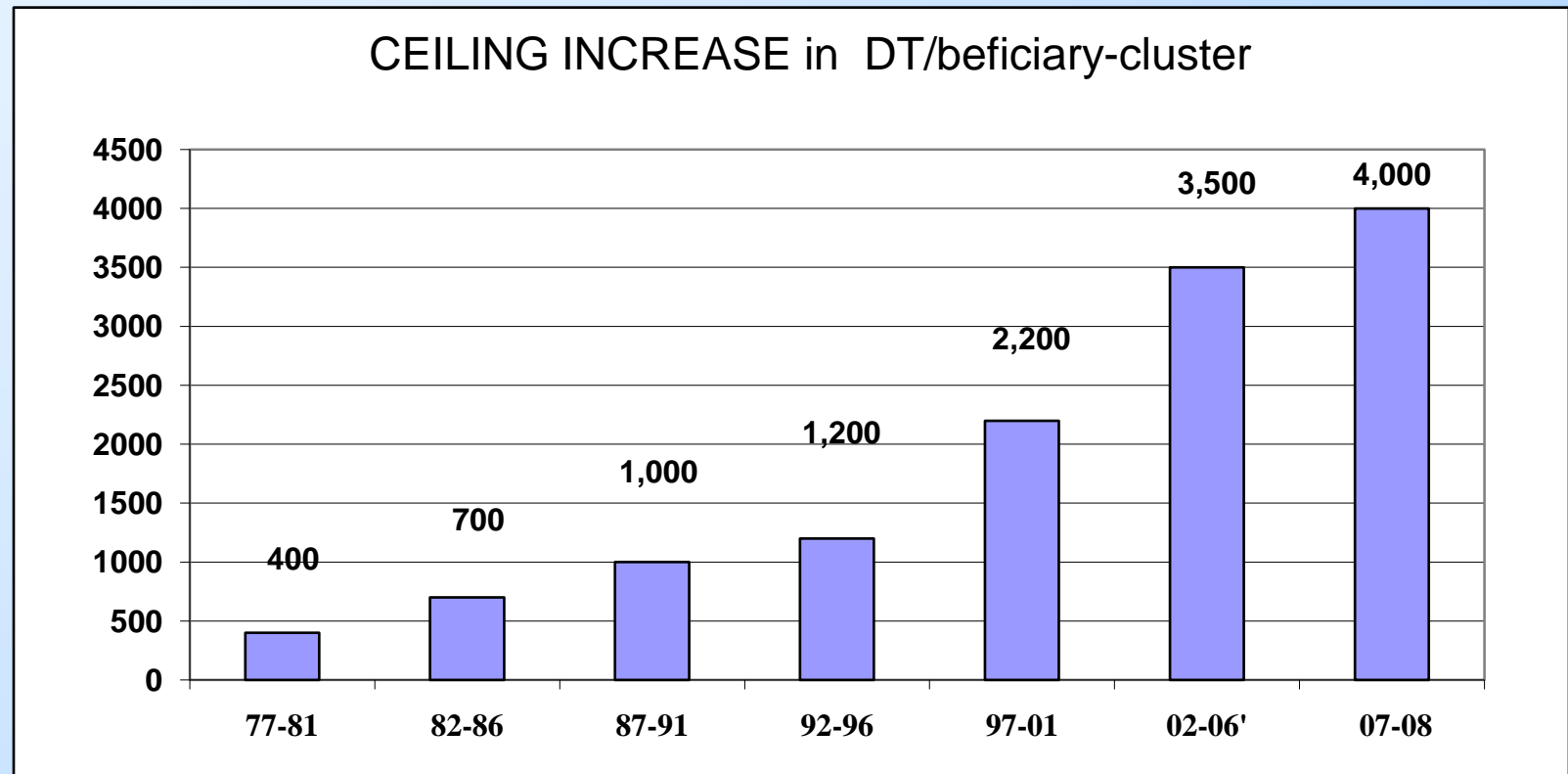


Selection process: STEG

- **Construction of cost estimates by STEG at district level (site visits, feasibility study)**
- **STEG provides cost scenario table to national level planners at MDE: Number of households and costs by cost level and by Governorate**
- **MDE selects projects by setting cost ceiling**
- **Five year plan is finalized and regional level receives funds**



COST CEILING





Financing Rural Electrification

- **Regional Development Programme (PRD)**
- **Integrated Rural Development Programme (PRDI)**
- **Presidential Fund**
- **National Solidarity Fund**
- **(since 1977) external debt (mainly ADB, World Bank, AFD, Kuwait Fund)**
- **(photovoltaic program) suppliers, WB credits, NGOs)**



How connection to the grid is financed

BUDGETARY FUNDS FOR AGREED CEILING (example of 9th Plan : 2200 DT)

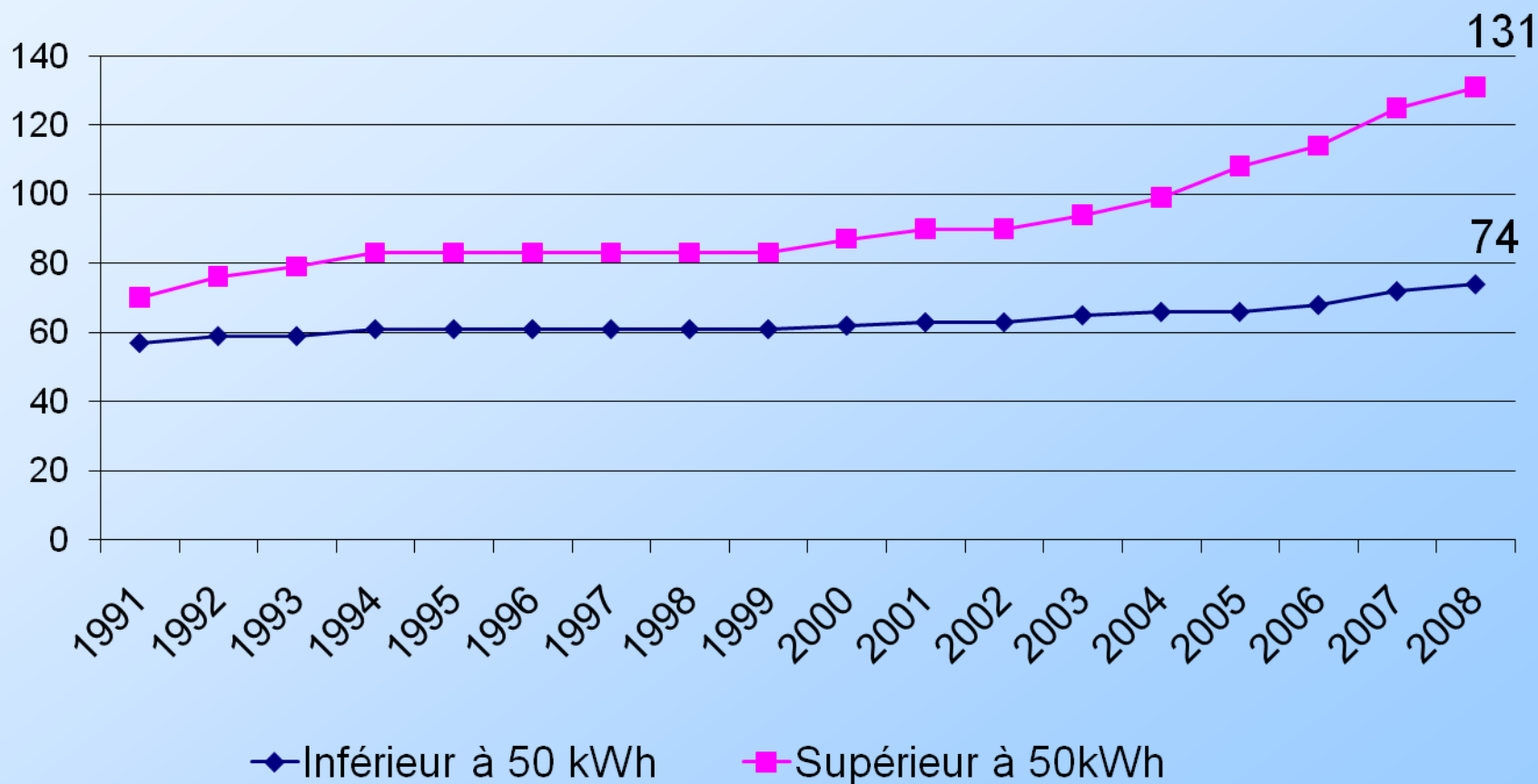
| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Agreed Ceiling | US\$1530 | (2200 TND/beneficiary-cluster) |
| Household | \$140 up to \$420 | (200 up to 600 TND) depending on the Region (spread over 36 bills= 72 months) |
| STEG | \$140 | (200 TND) since 1987 |
| Governorate (subsidy) | up to \$1250 | (1800 TND) as max, 82% of ceiling cost |

EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS (>2200 DT):

- National Solidarity Fund
- Presidential Fund



Evolution du tarif BT des Ménages (Mill/kWh)





Installing electric poles



Reasons for Success - 1

- National commitment: education, health, rural electrification with social equity
- Integrated rural development context: synergy effects of regional planning process
- Effective institutional approach: well-defined, coordinated roles & fair, established procedures include political



Reasons for Success - 2

- **Well managed and innovative utility: effective and efficient**
- **Lowering costs for rural electrification: capacity to adapt technology to meet Tunisian needs**
- **Effective tariff policy: financial viability**
- **Complementary PV strategy: commitment and coordination**



Conclusions

- ➔ **The goal of provision of electricity services to widely scattered rural populations in Africa is achievable**
- ➔ **Need to adapt technology and funding procedures to local context**
- ➔ **Need for a strong and consistent support from the State**

Société Tunisienne
de l'Electricité et du Gaz



الشركة التونسية
لل كهرباء والغاز

Thank You

