



Support Facility to Partnership Priorities EU-Algeria



Twinning project fiche

Project title: Support to the policies development of renewable energy

Beneficiary administration: Commission of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency (CEREFÉ)

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TWINNING INSTRUMENT

DZ 18 ENI EY 01 22

Table of contents

1.	BASIC INFORMATION	5
1.1	Programme	5
1.2	Twinning Sector.....	5
1.3	European Union Funded Budget	5
1.4	Objectives of sustainable development (OSD).....	6
2.	Objectives.....	6
2.1	Overall objectives	6
2.2	Specific objectives.....	6
2.3	Targeted elements in the strategic documents	6
3.	Description.....	7
3.1	Background and justification.....	7
3.2	Ongoing reforms.....	7
3.3	Linked activities :	9
3.4	List of applicable union acquis/standards/norms.....	10
3.5	Results	12
3.6	Means /input from the eu member state (ms) administration(s)	13
3.6.1	Profile and tasks of the P L	13
3.6.2	Profile and tasks of the RTA:.....	13
3.6.3	Profile and tasks of results/outputs managers:	14
3.6.4	Profile and tasks of the main Short Term Experts:	15
4.	Budget	15
5.	Implementation arrangements	15
5.1	Responsible implementing agency	15
5.2	Institutional framework.....	15
5.3	Counterparts in the beneficiary administration.....	16
5.3.1.	Contact person:.....	16
5.3.2.	PL counterpart	16
5.3.3.	RTA counterpart	16

– 6. Duration of the project.....	16
– 7. Management and reporting	17
7.1 Language	17
7.2 Project Steering Committee	17
7.3 Reporting.....	17
– 8. Sustainability.....	17
9. Cross-cutting issues	18
– 10. Conditionality and sequencing	18
– 11. Performance indicators	19
– 12. Available facilities.....	19
– ANNEXES	20

ANNEX I: Level of an intervention logic

ANNEX I: Simplified logical framework

ANNEX II: Estimated schedule

ANNEX III: CEREFE organization chart

ANNEX IV: RE and EE institutional and legal framework

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Association Agreement Algeria-EU
ANDI	National Agency of Investment Development
APRUE	National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of Energy Use
APW	Wilaya People's Assembly
EC	European Commission
CEREFÉ	Commission of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency
CDER	Center of de Renewable Energies Development
CREG	Electricity and Gas Regulatory Commission
LA	Local authority(ies)
TPM	Twinning Project Manager
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor
EE	Energy Efficiency
RE	Renewable Energies
DGAAT	Directorate General of Territorial Development and Attractiveness
DGCL	Directorate General of Local Authorities
DMDA	Directorate General for Modernization, Documentation and Archives
DGRHFS	General Directorate of Human Resources, Training and Statutes
DSP	Public service delegation
DZD	Algerian Dinar
DEU	Delegation of the European Union
STE	Short-Term Experts
MS	Member States
EPST	Public establishment of a scientific and technological nature
EPIC	Public establishment of an industrial and commercial nature
PP SF	Support Facility to Partnership Priorities
CNG	Compressed natural gas
PMJS	Provisional management of jobs and skills
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
OVI	Objectively verifiable indicator
LEL	low energy lamps
CTM	Common Twinning Manual
MESRS	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MICLAT	Minister of Interior, Local Authorities and National Planning
MTEER	Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energies
GAP	Government Action Plan
BC	Beneficiary country
P3A	Support to the Association Agreement Programme
MDP	Municipal development programme
PM	Prime Minister
PNEREE	National Programme of Renewable Energies
RADP	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
DJS	Directory of jobs and skills
HR	Human ressources
TAIEX	Technical assistance and information exchange
E T	Energetic transition
SWOT	Strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats
EU	European Union

1. Basic information

1.1 Programme

This project will be funded within the framework of the programme entitled: Support Facility to Partnership Priorities, EU- Algeria (2018/041-143) – direct management.

Support Facility to Partnership Priorities EU- Algeria ¹ : the Support Facility was set up in December 2019 to support the implementation of the priorities of the EU-Algeria partnership.

The common priorities of the EU-Algeria partnership are part of the renewed European Neighbourhood Policy (2015) which takes into account the specificities of each partner country. They were approved in March 2017 and cover 5 areas of common interest:

- i) governance and fundamental rights;
- ii) socio-economic development and commerce;
- iii) energy, environment and sustainable development;
- iv) security and strategic dialogue;
- v) human dimension, migration and mobility.

The Support Facility is largely reflected in the financing of institutional cooperation projects in the form of twinning projects with the administrations of EU Member States.

The operational monitoring of the action is entrusted to the Delegation of the European Union in Algeria in coordination with the Coordinator of the Support Facility.

For UK applicants: please note that following the entry into force of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement on 1 February 2020 and in particular Articles 127(6), 137 and 138, references to natural or legal persons residing or established in a Member State of the European Union and to goods originating in an eligible country, within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 and Annex IV of the ACP Partnership -EU Agreement, shall be understood to include natural or legal persons resident or established in the United Kingdom and goods originating in the United Kingdom. These people and goods are therefore eligible under this call.

1.2 Twinning sector

Energy

1.3 Budget funded by the European Union

€ 800 000,00

¹Hereinafter referred to as “Support Facility ”

1.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- The twinning project will actively contribute to the national efforts undertaken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; primarily SDG 7 (Ensure access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at an affordable cost) as well as SDG 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization benefits all), SDG 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) and finally SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts).

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall objective

The general objective of the twinning is to contribute to the national and sectoral development of renewable energies and energy efficiency and to support the structural transformations necessary to initiate a transition towards a sustainable energy model adapted to national specificities.

2.2 Specific objective

The specific objective of the twinning is to strengthen the organizational structure of CEREFÉ and to strengthen its intervention and interaction capacities in the missions assigned to it.

2.3 Targeted elements in the strategic documents

Algeria faces a choice in its very complex economic and energy transition. Its dependence on hydrocarbons is very heavy due to the uncertainty of the income from this rent but also the exhaustible nature of this resource whose reserves are dwindling and struggling to meet growing demand (demographic and economic growth and development of the level lifestyle and social demands).

A sustainable and flexible energy model for 2030 and 2050 must be developed by the public authorities and is supposed to give rise to a law on energy transition. The latter will allow:

- Guide and clarify energy transition goals and timelines
- Set the direction and, above all, define appropriate strategies to achieve these objectives.

The twinning project is anchored in the partnership priorities between Algeria and the European Union and is part of the implementation of the sector roadmap validated in application of the Government's Action Plan. It is based on the following three priorities:

1. Energy efficiency and energy savings;
2. National Renewable Energy Development Programme;
3. Development of the national energy model.

With regard to energy efficiency and energy saving, it is a matter of imbuing a dynamic in projects having an impact on energy consumption, in particular:

- building, through the widespread use of efficient lighting, the promotion of solar water heaters, insulation and the improvement of the energy performance of household appliances;
- inter-energy substitution through the development of the least polluting and most available fuels (liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas); des moyens de mobilité électrique, notamment la voiture électrique ;

-
- the industrial sector to bring it closer to international standards.

The implementation of the program dedicated to renewable energies, including all available renewable resources (solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, biogas, wood, etc.) aims to preserve the value of the remaining fossil resources.

The development of a national energy model by 2030, with the support of all the sectors concerned, should indicate possible ways of controlling energy demand and supply (energy mix) to ensure the energy transition, taking into account all the constraints and specificities of the country. The proposal of the Transition Act will then, depending on the chosen energy model, set quantifiable targets for all the sectors concerned, as well as future choices related to the energy transition.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification

As part of its economic recovery plan, the Algerian government attaches great importance to the energy transition to new and renewable energies. It aims to achieve “green” growth through the use of innovative and digitalized energy technologies. A new development model is being put in place that will gradually replace the current approach based on fossil fuel rents with sustainable approaches that promote the social link and sustainable jobs, while promoting a better quality of life and resilience to different major crises and risks.

This plan plans to dedicate the transitional energy branch in its vocation as the keystone for the construction, in harmony with the efforts of the international community in this field, of a «Algeria after» with a low carbon footprint, rational and efficient in its energy consumption that values all its hibernating potentials especially in the field of energy and creates on a sustainable basis new wealth for the nation.

This plan focuses on the following strategic areas:

- a national plan for the massive development of renewable and new energy sources;
- a multi-sectoral programme of energy efficiency and sobriety;
- an ambitious national plan for hydrogen production, including “green”;
- the consecration of a new energy model that aims towards a balanced energy mix by 2030, through a law on the energy transition;
- measures to support the energy transition, including training, R&D, normative action, communication and cooperation.

3.2 Ongoing reforms

3.2.1. The Commission of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency

Creation of the Commission for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CRFE) in October 2019, followed by that of the Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energy completed the institutional architecture for the support of the national strategy for the development of renewable energies (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) with a view to harmonising the interventions of different institutional and economic actors with strategic or operational roles. CEREFEE is the transversal body whose mission is to provide the analyses, advice and evaluation studies necessary for decision-making by public authorities.

Placed under the Prime Minister, CEREFÉ is entrusted with missions that position it at a strategic level able to bring coherence, harmonization and support to the action of public authorities in the steering and implementation of the development programs of RE and EE.

The CREFE does not have direct authority over the ministerial departments responsible for developing and implementing sectoral policies in the area of RE and EE development. However, its position with the Prime Minister allows it through its powers of advice and evaluation to contribute directly to the development of the RE and EE.

Article 3 of Executive Decree No. 19-280 of 21 Safar 1441 corresponding to 20 October 2019 gives it the status of a public institution with legal personality and financial autonomy.

CEREFÉ is responsible for developing medium- and long-term foresight instruments in order to anticipate major energy changes and contribute to the definition of the broad guidelines of the national renewable energy development and efficiency policy energy. As an independent body, CEREFÉ is also responsible for evaluating the national policy for the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency, the tools mobilized for its implementation and proposing any measures likely to improve it.

Its missions are:

- Contribute to the national and sectoral development of RE and EE;
- Evaluate the national development policy of RE and EE, the tools mobilized for its implementation and their impact;
- Conduct valuation and promotion studies of RE and EE;
- Develop annual evaluation reports.

Organizationally, CEREFÉ has:

- a board of directors composed of representatives of 12 ministerial departments and one public institution;
- an advisory council composed of recognised national competences in the field, economic operators and representatives of civil society.

The Advisory Council is a forum for consultation and a force for proposals for the development of renewable energy sources and the promotion of energy efficiency measures.

CEREFÉ in its expansion plan plans to create regional or local units, as well as in-house specialized training centres and in-house research and development centres.

CEREFÉ has published a first annual report: «Energy Transition in Algeria: Lessons, current situation and Prospects for Accelerated Development of Renewable Energies» In 2020, this report was prepared to serve as a reference and working basis that could help the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Algeria.

Indeed, the development of renewable energies on a nation-wide scale should be integrated in a global perspective, whose contours become increasingly visible in the presence of pressing environmental objectives, but also an energy transition marked by consumption patterns that the various technical advances continuously shape.

It is in this general context that CEREFE has developed a roadmap that is part of an integrated strategy for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency in the country while ensuring the best conditions for its implementation operational.

With this in mind, a comprehensive review of the existing situation has been established, notably in terms of amendments, improvements and institutional and regulatory reforms. The aim is to provide a framework for the implementation of the action programmes already launched and to establish their respective progress. A census of the available human capital as well as the capacities of the emerging local industrial fabric was conducted. Multi-sectoral working groups were formed by CEREFE and held their first meetings.

On the basis of the updated data that best reflects the reality of the renewable energy and energy efficiency sector, a global analysis was conducted in order to assess the progress made to date in the field and to draw first the necessary lessons, structural blockages and resistance to changes that have led to delays in the sector.

3.3 Linked activities:

- **The Electricity and Gas Regulatory Commission benefited from several TAEIX requests (2010 –2015) which covered several topics such as:**
 - Optimisation of the structure of the electricity generating plants
 - Adaptation of the legal framework to the introduction of renewable energy sectors in the production of electricity.
 - Origin certification of renewable electricity
 - Operational approach to the control of renewable energy production facilities
 - Integration of renewable energy into networks
- **Twinning project “Strengthening the structures, powers and competences of the Electricity and Gas Regulatory Commission as a national regulatory authority” (08/2015 – 08/2017), within the framework of the Support to the Association Agreement Programme (Phase II) implemented with Austria and Spain partners.**
- **Support programme for the renewable energy sectors, mainly electricity, and energy efficiency in Algeria (03/19 – 05/23) funded by the EU**, whose main stakeholders are, respectively, the Ministries in charge of energy, environment, renewable energies, housing, urban planning, industry and commerce as well as CREG, the National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of the Use of Energy, SONELGAS group companies as well as the National Center for Integrated Building Studies and Research and the Renewable Energy Development Center.

The programme is part of the strategic energy partnership that the European Union and Algeria have implemented since 2013. Its aims to support the implementation of two programmes of the Algerian Government, namely the National Programme of Renewable Energies 2015-2030 and the Algerian Energy Efficiency Program 2015-2030. It also supports national authorities in the realisation of an economic model based on energy transition, the circular economy and sustainable development.

With a budget of EUR 11 million, of which EUR 10 million is for the European Union contribution and EUR 1 million for the Algerian contribution, the programme is due to end in May 2023. It provides support to the renewable energy sector, mainly electricity and energy efficiency in Algeria through:

- Support to national authorities in the review and development of institutional, political and regulatory arrangements for the implementation of sustainable energy policies;

-
- Contributing to the facilitation of medium and long- term private (local and foreign) investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects;
 - Strengthening the technical and managerial capacities of institutions in these areas.
- **The European Research Programme LEAP–RE**, which aims to support collaborative research projects aimed at providing innovative solutions to common issues related to the field of renewable energy, has selected 5 CDER projects whose research teams have formed in consortium with research teams from European and African countries. Of the 5 projects selected in 2021, 3 come from the Solar Equipment Development Unit and 2 from the Renewable Energy Development Center.
 - **Green Commons Project: Sustainable Energy Management of Communes** started in April 2020. It is scheduled to close in March 2023. It covers eight areas of intervention which are the wilayas of Adrar, Bechar, Djelfa, Jijel, Mascara, Msila, Relizane and Souk Ahras. It provides technical support to Algerian municipalities in their efforts to use EE and RE technologies, in order to contribute to the achievement of national climate protection objectives. The programme is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development to support MICLAT’s efforts to promote the use of RE and EE in municipal structures, with support in expertise and sharing of international know-how.
 - **The twinning project “Support for Strengthening Local Development – ARDeL”** to be launched in March with the aim of “to support the modernization of the MICLAT organization, strengthen its capacities, increase the attractiveness of communities and optimize their resources”.

3.4 List of applicable union acquis/standards/norms

One of the priorities of the European Union’s energy policy is the transition to clean energy to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve citizens' quality of life. This policy is reflected in the implementation of three key principles:

- ensuring a safe and affordable EU energy supply;
- establish a fully integrated, interconnected and digitised EU energy market;
- prioritise energy efficiency, improve the energy performance of buildings and develop a largely renewable energy sector.

In 2009, the Union set itself the objective of increasing the share of renewable energies in its energy consumption to 20% and improving energy efficiency by 20% by 2020. In 2018, new targets were set for 2030, as follows: 32% for the share of renewable energy in energy consumption and 32.5% for energy efficiency in the European Union, with a clause to be able to review them upwards before 2023. In July 2021, in line with the revision of the climate objectives, European Union set itself the goal of reaching 40% renewable energy in the European energy mix by 2030.

The main laws governing the Union-wide sector are:

- **Renewable Energy Directive [Directive (EU) 2018/2001]** in force includes an objective of 3.5% by 2030 and an intermediate objective of 1% by 2025 for advanced biofuels and biogas in the transport sector. If the 7 % cap on first generation biofuels is maintained in the road and rail transport sector, a EU wide obligation is introduced for fuel suppliers, who are required to propose a certain proportion(6.8%) of low-emission fuels produced from renewable sources, while the scope of the EU’s sustainability criteria for bioenergy is

extended (to cover biomass and biogas used for heating and cooling as well as power generation).

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- **Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) : 2030**
In July 2021, as part of the legislative package enabling the implementation of the Green Deal for Europe, the European Commission has proposed an amendment to the Renewable Energy Directive in order to align its renewable energy targets with its new climate ambitions. The Commission proposes to raise the binding target for renewable energy sources in the EU’s energy mix to 40% by 2030 and to promote the use of renewable fuels, such as hydrogen, in industry and transport, setting new objectives. The post-2030 energy framework is currently under negotiation.
- **Energy efficiency Directive [Directive 2012/27/UE]**
The Energy Efficiency Directive, which entered into force in December 2012, required Member States to set national indicative energy efficiency targets while introducing a set of measures to help them achieve those targets. It also includes legally binding rules for end-users and energy suppliers.
- **Directive on the energy performance of building [Directive 2010/31/UE]**
Entered into force in July 2010 and amended in 2018 [Directive (EU) 2018/844], the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive aims to ensure a high energy efficiency and carbon-free building stock in each Member State by 2050, to help achieve European energy efficiency targets and reduce CO2 emissions in the EU by 80-95% from 1990 levels.
- The 2030 Framework for Action on Climate and Energy is **part of the European Green Deal**. The European Commission has adopted a series of proposals **to adapt** EU climate, energy, transport and taxation policies **to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030** compared to 1990 levels. To meet these challenges, the European Green Deal will transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, ensuring :
 - the end of net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050,
 - economic growth dissociated from resources use,
 - where no one is left behind.

“Fit for 55”: the EU roadmap for a 55% reduction in emissions by 2030: in 2021, the European Commission adopted “Fit for 55”, the package of proposals aimed at achieving the European Union’s 2030 climate objective on the way to climate neutrality.

"REPowerEU: joint European action for more affordable, safer and more sustainable energy", response from the European Commission of 8 March 2022 proposing a draft plan to make Europe independent of Russian fossil fuels well before 2030. In addition to diversifying supplies, measures are planned to reduce dependence on fossil fuels through increasing the EU's biomethane production of renewable hydrogen, accelerating the deployment of solar, wind and heat pumps as well as the encouragement of the defleshing of industry and the acceleration of permit granting procedures for renewable energy projects.

3.5 Results/Outputs

In spite of its relatively recent creation, CEREFÉ is positioned as a transversal body in the service of energy policies and as a reference body to support public decision-making. This is done by providing regular and up-to-date analyses allowing the national strategy to be enriched with a view to an energy model specific to Algeria. Its role as an accompanist and evaluator of the programmes gives it national powers capable of contributing effectively to the strategic orientations which the public authorities are required to decide on and implement.

This vision set out by the CEREFÉ bodies represents a long-term objective and indicates the direction to be taken through its planned expansion in order to fulfil its roles and missions in the service of public authorities.

It is in this context that **the twinning project will have to achieve three results** integrating both organisational, thematic, evaluation expertise and prospective aspects:

Result/Output 1: CEREFÉ has an organization and skills adapted to its responsibilities.

Result/Output 2: The mission and quality of CEREFÉ's public service in terms of supporting the definition of the main guidelines of the national policy for the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency are improved, in particular its analytical capacities , foresight and advice.

Result/Output 3: The skills of CEREFÉ as an evaluating body of the national policy on renewable energies and energy efficiency are strengthened and the evaluation methods and approaches used are mastered.

3.6 Means/input from the EU member state (ms) administration (s)

The partner Member State administration(s) will contribute/contribute to the achievement of this outcome by providing expertise and exchanging experience in:

- organization management, human resources management and communication;
- coherence of the legislative and regulatory framework
- data management and analysis
- strategic planning and relationships with institutional partners in the sector
- evaluation of public policies related to the development of ER and EE and training and use of assessment tools and instruments;
- development of performance indicators
- interaction with the sectors concerned by the evaluation of the implementation of IR and EE development policy.

3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the PL

The Member State Project Leader must be a high-ranking civil servant of the twinning Administration or an assimilated agent of a fully mandated body able to ensure an operational dialogue at the political level for the fulfilment of the objectives and able to solve problems with adequate solutions.

S/he will collaborate with her/his Algerian counterpart to guarantee leading and coordination of the whole project. S/he will have the capacity and responsibility to mobilise short-term experts to sustain proper implementation of foreseen activities.

S/he will have:

- A university degree or an equivalent professional experience of 8 years
- A minimum of 3 years of specific experience in the field of Public Administration and the theme of renewable energy development and energy efficiency and/or sustainable development and climate change.

The MS Project Leader is responsible of the activities assigned to his/her administration in the workplan and must be available to the project during at least 3 days per month, with an on-site visit at least every 3 months in order to participate in the Project Steering Committees.

s/he will organise the quarterly Steering Committee meetings that they will chair jointly. The Steering Committee, which meets quarterly, will provide an update on the progress of the project in relation to the expected results.

S/he will be responsible in coordination with the Project Leader to submit quarterly and final reports to the UGP and (to the EU Delegation in Algeria).

3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA

The RTA is a civil servant or employee of an institution or mandated body of the Member State for less than 3 years, s/he will ensure the twinning project implementation for the duration of the twinning, work full-time in Algeria. s/he will have:

- an engineer degree, Master 2 or more or an equivalent professional experience of eight years with specific experience, minimum of three years, in the field of renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable development and circular economy.
- knowledge of the requirements of the Acquis of the European Union and of European good practices in the sector,

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- ability to manage a complex project, lead a team and ensure optimized communication,
 - fluency in written and spoken French or written and spoken English (knowledge of Arabic is an asset),
 - experience in the implementation of cooperation projects, particularly internationally (as an asset)
 - experience in Algeria is an asset.

S/he is in charge of the day-to-day implementation of the twinning project. Specifically, in close collaboration with the PL of the Member State and in close collaboration with his counterpart within the beneficiary institution, s/he:

- Ensures the planning of activities and a proper execution of the work plan in accordance with the established schedule;
- coordinates and mobilizes short-term experts and ensures the good quality of the work provided;
- organizes the launching, mid-term and closing conferences of the project and prepares the visibility documents in compliance with EU rules;
- ensures the proper management of twinning activities, personnel and logistics;
- provides the information needed to prepare the documents as requested in the Twinning Manual (to be jointly countersigned by the PL of the MS and the BC), namely the side letters, the amendments to the contract, the requests for payment , monitoring the consumption of the project budget;
- provides technical advice to CEREFÉ within the framework of a predetermined work plan;
- participates in the drafting and ensures the quality of the start-up, quarterly and final reports;
- organizes the steering committees with the PL of the BC, and attends them.

The RTA will be assisted by a full-time assistant who will be locally recruited after the project award and will be remunerated from the budget of the twinning contract. At this stage his/her Curriculum Vitae must not form part of the Member State's proposal.

3.6.3 Profile and tasks of results/outputs managers:

For result/output 1, s/he will have :

- University degree or equivalent work experience of 8 years;
- at least three years of specific experience in the field of public administration and/or public management and/or human resources management and/or training of civil servants.

For result/output 2, s/he will have:

- University degree or equivalent work experience of 8 years;
- at least three years of specific experience in the field of RE and EE development and in supporting the definition of Broad Guidelines for Renewable Energy Development Policies and Energy Efficiency.

For result/output 3, s/he will have:

- University degree or equivalent work experience of 8 years;
- at least three years of specific experience in the field of public administration, mastering the methods of evaluating public policies with qualitative and quantitative approaches and advising for high public authorities within the framework of a rationalization and harmonization of public action.

3.6.4 profile and tasks of the main short term experts :

The Member State Will mobilize short-term experts (STEs). The desired general profile of STEs is as follows:

- have a university degree of higher level and equivalent professional experience of at least eight years in the specialties in accordance with the achievement of the three components retained in this fiche;
- have pedagogical qualities in order to ensure the sharing of experience and a transfer of technical skills.

4. Budget

€ 800 000

5. Implementation arrangements

5.1 Responsible implementing agency

Delegation of the European Union (DEU) is the contracting authority for this twinning project and provides administrative and financial management.

DEU is located at:

Domaine Benouadah, Rue du 11 décembre 1960, El Biar Alger

It is represented by Mr Thomas ECKERT, Ambassador, Head of the Delegation of the European Union.

Contact person² :

Stefano CORRADO, cooperation officer

Stefano.CORRADO@eeas.europa.eu

5.2 Institutional framework

The Commission of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency, a public establishment created under the Prime Minister by Executive Decree No. 19-280 of October 20, 2019, amended and supplemented by Executive Decree No. 21-95 of March 10, 2021.

CEREFEE is an instrument for supporting the implementation and evaluation of national policy in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency.

The Directorate of Administration and Means and the Department of Cooperation of CEREFEE are responsible for the implementation of the project. As such, they ensure the preparation, implementation and monitoring of project activities. To this end, the Administration and Resources Directorate will provide the project with the human and material resources necessary for the execution and success of the twinning.

5.3 Counterparts in the beneficiary administration

5.3.1. Contact Person:

Nadia CHIOUKH

Director of Cooperation and Communication

CEREFEE

2, Rue Dr Saadan, Alger, Algérie.

² Until 31/08/2022

5.3.2. PL counterpart

Nadia CHIOUKH, Director of Cooperation and Communication

The Algerian PL counterpart will work in close cooperation with the MS PL and the RTA as well as his/her counterpart. He will regularly monitor the progress of the Twinning activities and will provide the necessary support to ensure the good conducting of the project, in particular for internal resources mobilization involved in the project. He will co-chair the quarterly Steering Committees of the Twinning project.

5.3.3. RTA counterpart

Rabah SELLAMI, Director of Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Programmes

The RTA counterpart will be responsible with the RTA for daily coordination of the Twinning project on the Algerian side and ensures the link between the staff off the Beneficiary administration, and officers from other stakeholders on the Algerian side involved in the Twinning activities, and the MS experts.

He/she will validate the terms of reference of the missions of experts mobilized under the project, in accordance with the contractual work plan and will ensure the availability of Algerian counterparts during the programming of the missions and keeps track of the progress of the tasks the beneficiary in the implementation of the work plan.

5.3.4 Results/outputs responsibls

- Result/output 1: CEREFÉ has an organization and skills adapted to its responsibilities
Sara ATAMNA, Director of Administration and Resources
- Result 2: The mission and the quality of CEREFÉ's public service in terms of supporting the definition of the major orientations of the national policy for the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency are improved, in particular its capacities for analysis, foresight and advice
Madjid CHIKH, Director of Studies
- Result 3: The skills of CEREFÉ as an evaluating body of the national policy on renewable energies and energy efficiency are strengthened and the evaluation methods and approaches used are mastered.
Messaoud KHELIF, Secretary General.

6. Duration of the project

18 months

7. Management and reporting ³

³ Points 7.1 to 7.3 must be kept unchanged in all Twinning Forms.

7.1 Language

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (French). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract.

7.2 Project Steering Committee

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. Its main duties include the verification of the progress and achievements of the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

7.3 Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements of the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

8. Sustainability

The twinning will enable CEREFE to establish its missions on a solid and sustainable basis through the contributions of the Member State:

- a modern institutional and functional organization supported by management tools focused on results and performance guaranteeing deployment on a quality basis;
- staff trained in the techniques and methodology of evaluation, strategic monitoring and medium and long-term forecasting for the development of RE& EE;
- missions organized to strengthen the skills and expertise of the CEREFE to anchor its role as a decision-making aid instrument with the public authorities;
- analysis and monitoring tools to sustainably strengthen its production of updated guides, notes and advice on the conduct and implementation of energy policy programmes;
- harmonized and streamlined support tools for effective intervention in the field by the sectors supported;
- the appropriation of intersectoral consultation and dialogue schemes to contribute to defining in an inclusive manner the main guidelines for the development of this policy.

The project will provide substantive support to the CEREFE to accompany and implement the reforms and orientations of the public authorities in the energy field.

The professional capacity building and EU best practices transferred to the Beneficiary will provide them with know-how that will be used beyond the duration of the Twinning project. The CEREFE will be called upon to become a pool of high-level multidisciplinary expertise that can have an impact on national orientations.

The twinning will allow CEREFE, after capitalizing on the experiences of the activities implemented, to generalize the approaches and duplicate them on all of its missions

9. Cross-cutting issues (equal opportunities, environment, climate, etc.)

Gender equality

Algeria fully supports gender issues. As for gender parity in the various sectors of activity, Algeria ranks first in the Arab world, ninth in Africa and 26th in the world. The State encourages the promotion of women to the responsibilities in the institutions, the public administrations and the enterprises.

Democracy, good governance and rule of law

Overall, the twinning project falls within the framework of the values and principles set out and accepted in the Association Agreement between the EU and Algeria.

CEREFE is directly concerned with issues related to good governance and the rule of law.

Environment

The twinning project is perfectly in line with issues related to sustainable development, climate change and the establishment of an economy that respects the environment and preserves resources for future generations. The energy issue is a central factor and a resource for employment and a green economy based on a low carbon footprint and the protection of biodiversity.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

This twinning project is not conditioned by any specific preconditions, specific requirement, other than those expressly mentioned in the twinning fiche. The twinning project is expected to contribute to the introduction and sharing of European best practice in policy related to the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Proposals submitted by Member States must include activities to ensure that the results and deliverables listed in the fiche will be achieved. The activities will be further developed with the twinning partners when drafting the twinning work plan, bearing in mind that the final list of activities will be decided in cooperation with the Member State. In addition to the activities related to the three components and the quarterly meetings of the steering committee, the organization of cross-functional activities is planned, with the aim of ensuring the visibility of the project (launching, mid-term, Closing conferences ...).

11. Performance indicators

Performance indicators are defined in annex II.

12. Available facilities

The CREFE will provide the RTA and the assistant/e with a fully equipped office (hardware and software) as well as offices and meeting rooms for short-term experts.

CEREFÉ will cover the costs related to the implementation of the twinning project which would not have been mentioned in the indicative twinning budget.

It should be noted that a specific budget is provided for translation and interpretation, in case the selected partner does not have French-speaking experts for the implementation of certain activities.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I : Level of an intervention logic

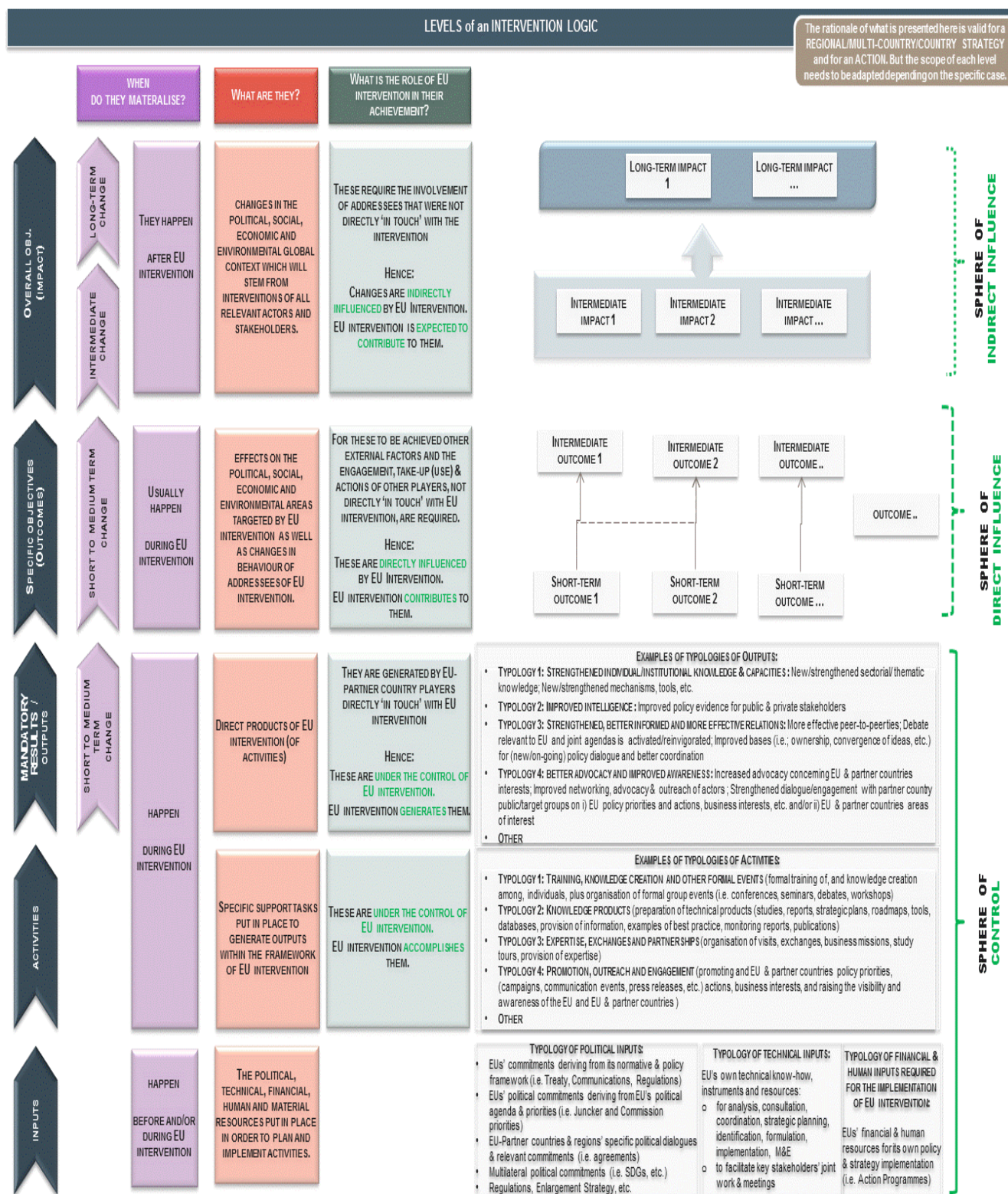
ANNEX II : simplified logical framework

ANNEX III : estimated schedule

ANNEX IV : CEREFÉ organization chart and main RE and EE actors

ANNEX V : RE and EE institutional and legal framework

ANNEX I: Level of an intervention logic



ANNEX II : simplified logical framework

	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
Overall objective	to contribute to the national and sectoral development of renewable energies and energy efficiency and to support the structural transformations necessary to initiate a transition towards a sustainable energy model adapted to national specificities	<p>Part of RE in the energy mix (Minimal → 30 %)</p> <p>Reduction in final energy consumption (20%)</p> <p>Number of RE sources (3 → 5)</p> <p>Addition of developed alternative channels (2: green hydrogen, mobility)</p> <p>Increase in the number of entities and companies created in the field of RE and EE (+10%)</p>	<p>National and sectoral annual reports</p> <p>National energy balance</p> <p>CEREFE national report</p>		
Specific objective of the project	to strengthen the organizational structure of CEREFE and to strengthen its intervention and interaction capacities in the missions assigned to it	<p>01 Annual report on RE and EE</p> <p>At least 10 analysis, monitoring and forecasting notes provided to the public authorities</p> <p>Evaluation of the national policy on RE and EE (at least 01 completed)</p> <p>The communication action plan (50% completed)</p>	<p>Annual government report</p> <p>National and sectoral annual reports</p> <p>CEREFE annual report</p> <p>Twinning project reports</p>	A worsening of health crisis linked to Covid 19 pandemic	Stability in CEREFE management

	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
Output I	CEREFÉ has an organization and skills adapted to its responsibilities	<p>60% of the Organisational Scheme with an organizational chart and a recruitment plan is carried out (6 months after start of twinning project)</p> <p>The 5-year strategic development plan is adopted (8 months after start of twinning project)</p> <p>The communication action plan is developed (6 months after start of twinning project)</p> <p>Staff trained in communication methodology (10 months after the start of the twinning project, of which at least 50% are women)</p>	<p>CEREFÉ annual report</p> <p>Twinning project reports</p> <p>Internal management documents and manuals</p> <p>Website</p>	Difficulties in recruiting required additional skills	Organizational adjustments are made on time
Output II	The mission and quality of CEREFÉ's public service in terms of supporting the definition of the main guidelines of the national policy for the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency are improved, in particular its analytical capacities , foresight and advice	<p>The structure responsible for compiling statistics is set up (mid-term of the twinning)</p> <p>The strategic monitoring and forecasting unit for the entire sector is set up (10 months after the start of the twinning project)</p> <p>Medium and long term energy forecast analysis (0 → 2 times per year)</p>	<p>CEREFÉ annual report</p> <p>Twinning project reports</p> <p>Analysis, monitoring and forecasting notes produced by the CEREFÉ</p> <p>Website</p>	Difficulties in recruiting required additional skills	The public authorities integrate the CEREFÉ proposals into the main orientations of the EE and EE development policy

	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
		Master plan for the database of projects and institutions involved in RE and EE (0 → 1)			
Output III	The skills of CEREFE as an evaluating body of the national policy on renewable energies and energy efficiency are strengthened and the evaluation methods and approaches used are mastered.	<p>Staff trained in assessment tools (50% including at least 50% women)</p> <p>Institutional partners associated with the development of RE and EE (1 → 5)</p> <p>Gradual evaluations of the public policy of RE and EE (at least 2)</p> <p>Number of recommendations issued following assessments concerning the development of legislative and regulatory provisions in terms of RE and EE (At least 3 majors)</p>	<p>CEREFE annual report</p> <p>Twinning project reports</p> <p>Analysis, monitoring and forecasting notes produced by the CEREFE</p> <p>Website</p>	Difficulties in recruiting required additional skills	The concerned sectors agree to collaborate in the evaluations

ANNEX III : ESTIMATED SCHEDULE

Estimated schedule of CEREFE twinning	year1								year 2							
	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4		Quarter 5		Quarter 6		Quarter 7		Quarter 8	
RTA																
RTA start day																
RTA assistant selection																
Horizontal Activities																
Preparation of initial work plan																
Steering Committees																
Visibility and Communication																
Kick-off Meeting																
Closing Conference																
Mandatory Results/Outputs																
Component 1 CEREFE has an organization and skills adapted to its attributions																
Component 2 The mission and the quality of CEREFE's public service in terms of supporting the definition of the major orientations of the national policy for the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency have been improved, in particular its capacities for analysis, forecasting and advice																
Component 3 The skills of CEREFE as an evaluating body for national renewable energy and energy efficiency policy are strengthened and the evaluation methods and approaches used are mastered.																

ANNEX IV

CEREFE organization chart

The Commissioner

General Secretariat

Regional Units

Study Directors

**Department of
Administration and
Resources**

**Sub-
Directorate
of budget**

**Sub-
Directorate
staff
Management**

**Department of
Renewable
Energies**

**Sub-
Directorate of
Renewable
Energies
Programmes**

**Sub-
Directorate
Evaluation of
Renewable
Energy
Programmes**

**Department of
Energy Efficiency**

**Sub-Directorate
of Energy
Efficiency
Programmes**

**Sub-
Directorate
Energy
Efficiency
Programme
Evaluation**

**Department of Hydrogen
and Alternative Energies**

**Sub-
Directorate
Hydrogen
and
Alternative
Energies**

**Sub-
Directorate
Electric
Mobility**

**Department of Cooperation
and Communication**

**Sub-
Directorate
Cooperation**

**Sub-Directorate
Communication**

Principaux acteurs des EnR et EE

PREMIER MINISTRE

Commissariat aux Energies Renouvelables
et à l'Efficacité Energétique (CEREFE)

Elabore les instruments de prospective à moyen et long terme de la politique énergétique ; Définit les grandes orientations du développement de cette politique ; Evalue la politique des EnR & EE ainsi que les outils mobilisés pour sa mise en œuvre ; Valorise et promeut les EnR & EE.

**Ministère de l'énergie et
des mines** (Direction des Energies
Nouvelles et Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité
Energétique)

Le MEM réalise un programme dans les énergies nouvelles, renouvelables et maîtrise de l'Energie pour : un gisement d'économie, une puissance évitée de plus de 1500 MW, une réduction de plus de 193 millions de tonnes de CO2 une création d'emploi.

La CREG: autorité de régulation
du gaz et de l'électricité

**Ministère de la transition
énergétique et des Energies
Renouvelables**

Met en œuvre et promeut la transition énergétique, basée sur les EnR et l'EE ; ainsi que le Programme National de développement des EnR ; Révisé la politique des subventions généralisées dans le cadre d'une approche ciblée, d'équité et d'efficacité ; Développe le partenariat public/privé national et/ou international dans le développement des EnR. Propose, en relation avec les secteurs et en conformité avec le programme du Gouvernement, le modèle énergétique basé sur un mode de consommation et de production d'énergie durable ; Garantit à tous les citoyens l'accès à l'électricité et au gaz en accélérant la mise en œuvre du programme national d'électrification et de raccordement au gaz notamment dans les zones montagneuses rurales et

Agence Nationale pour la Promotion et la
Rationalisation de l'Utilisation de l'Energie
(APRUE) : met en œuvre le Programme National de
Maîtrise de l'Energie (PNME)

ANNEX V

RE and EE institutional and legal framework

Institutional structures and public bodies involved in the implementation of the energy transition programme	
Public administrations and institutions	Public bodies and enterprises
<p>Ministry of Energy Directorate General of Electricity, Gas and New and Renewable Energies Department of New and Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency</p>	<p>The National Agency of the Promotion and Rationalization of the Use of Energy is a public body of an industrial and commercial nature. Created by presidential decree in 1985 under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy then passed under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energies in 2020. The main mission of APPRUE is to implement the national energy management policy, through the promotion of energy efficiency..</p>
<p>Former Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energies. Department of Development, Promotion, and Valorization of Renewable Energies</p> <p><i>Passed under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energies with a new nomenclature</i></p>	<p>The Commission of the Regulation of Electricity and Gas: created according to law n°02-01 of February 05, 2002 relating to electricity and the distribution of gas by pipeline. Independent and autonomous body, in charge of three main missions: implementation and control of the public service advising public authorities on the organization and operation of the internal electricity and gas markets monitoring and control in compliance with the laws and regulations relating to the internal electricity and gas market.</p>
<p>Commission for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Created by the Prime Minister (executive decree n°19-280 of October 20, 2019) The Commission for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency is an instrument to assist the implementation and evaluation of a national policy in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency.</p>	<p>The Renewable Energy Development Center: Research center, resulting from the restructuring of the High Commission for Research, created on March 22, 1988. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, responsible for developing and implementing scientific and technological research and development programmes, energy systems using solar, wind, geothermal and biomass.</p>
<p>Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energies, created following the ministerial reshuffle of June 23, 2020.</p>	<p>The Semiconductor Technology Research Center for Energy: Research and development entity under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Created by Executive Decree No. 12-316 of August 21, 2012, as an extension of the Silicon Technology Development Unit, the Advanced Technology Development Center.</p>
	<p>The Centre of Research and Development of Electricity and Gas: established on 1 January 2005 as a joint-stock company (SPA), a subsidiary of the Sonelgaz Group, its main vocation is applied research, technological development, the expertise of industrial equipment in the operational and</p>

	manufacturing phase in the core business of the Sonelgaz Group companies.
	ShariketKahrabawaTaketMoutadjadida (SKTM spa): created in 2013 by the Sonelgaz group, its main missions are the operation of isolated electrical energy networks in the south (conventional electricity production) and renewable energies for the entire national territory. In charge of the development of the electrical infrastructures of the production plant of the Isolated Networks of the Great South (RIGS), of the engineering, the maintenance and the management of the power plants falling within its field of competence. Also in charge of the marketing of the energy produced for the distribution subsidiaries, in particular after the deployment of renewable energies on the North Interconnected Network.
	National School of Renewable Energies, Environment and Sustainable Development (University of Batna): created by executive decree n°20-152 of June 8, 2020 and placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Its mission is to ensure higher education, scientific research and technological development in the fields and sectors of renewable energies, environment and sustainable development, in particular, electrical engineering and smart grids, metrology, new and renewable energies, environment, health public and green economy.

Legal framework

In order to pave the way for an economic activity compatible with the decentralized aspect of the production of electricity based on renewable resources, the Algerian legislation in this area has taken regulatory measures since 2002 by completely liberalizing the field of electricity production. We can quote on this subject:

- Law No. 02-01 of February 5, 2002, as amended and supplemented, relating to electricity and the distribution of gas by pipelines (JO No. 08 of February 6, 2002), among other things, instituted a market operator (not installed to date) in the same way as the system operator as well as a regulatory commission for the sector (Commission of Regulation of Electricity and Gas (CREG)). It is the latter's mission to ensure the competitive and transparent operation of the national electricity and gas market, for the benefit of consumers and involved operators. It is this law that also opened the door to the introduction of specific texts favourable to the promotion of renewable energies to support the implementation of the PNEREE [55], particularly in terms of financing.
- The complementary finance law for 2011 (Law n°11-11 of July 18, 2011), raised from 0.5% to 1% the level of the oil royalty which mainly feeds the National Renewable Energies Fund (FNER), set up place in the form of a special appropriation account (CAS) of the Treasury, the scope of which is extended to cogeneration facilities.
- Executive Decree No. 13-218, published in June 2013, setting the conditions for granting bonuses for the costs of diversification of national electricity production.

- Decree of 2 February 2014, OJ No. 23 of 23 April 2014) introducing in 2014 the concept of guaranteed purchase tariffs (Feed-in-Tariffs), as a tool for the remuneration of decentralized production of electricity injected into the national grid and based on wind and solar photovoltaic.

History and Status of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Algeria

The Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) sectors in Algeria began to be effectively structured in the mid-1980s with the creation of the first public institutions responsible for their respective development and monitoring, namely, the Centre for the Development of Renewable Energies (CDER) in 1988 and the National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of the Use of Energy (APRUE) in 1985.

Since then, several sectoral programmes aimed at a fairly limited deployment of decentralized energy solutions, based on renewable resources in favour of isolated rural areas, particularly in the highlands and the south of the country, have been initiated with direct financial support from the State.

However, the activity volume thus generated solely through the promotion of autonomous (off-grid) solutions based on solar energy remains marginal and below the general trends reflected by all the statistics relating to the development of renewable energies worldwide.