

Working Document

Value chain identification, prioritization and actors mapping in Siliana ALL

Workshop report

ICARDA Team

Boubaker Dhehibi, Asma Souissi, Aymen, Frija, Hassen
Ouerghemmi, Veronique Alary, Zied Idoudi, Udo Rudiger,
and Mourad Rekik

Tunisian Team

Mohamed Zied Dhraief, Meriem Oueslati Zlaoui, Rihab
Mejri, and Mourad Ouji

December/2022

This report summarizes the proceedings of the workshop “Identification and selection of value chains with characteristics eligible for agroecology upgrading in the governorate of Siliana” held in Siliana, Tunisia on December 8th, 2022. The workshop brought together 40 stakeholders from different backgrounds including farmer’s associations and representatives from public institutions. Based on the previous results obtained in the ALL, the objective of the workshop was to identify the value chains present in the region, choosing among them the two that are the most profitable in a participatory approach. Then, in a parallel session, mapping and assessing all relevant actors, diagnosis of the value chains through SWOT analysis and finally a value chain assessment according to agroecological principles.

The CGIAR initiative Transformational Agroecology across Food, Land and Water Systems develops and scales agroecological innovations with small-scale farmers and other food system actors in seven low- and middle-income countries. It is one of 32 initiatives of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future, dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis.

www.cgiar.org/initiative/31-transformational-agroecology-across-food-land-and-water-systems/

IMPLEMENTED BY



Working Document

1. Introduction and objectives

The workshop on value chain identification, prioritization and actors mapping took place on December 08th, 2022 in Siliana (North-West Tunisia) as part of the project “Transformational Agroecology across Food, Land, and Water systems” and more specifically of workpackage 3 “Inclusive business models and financing strategies”. This workshop was simultaneously organized by ICARDA and INRAT.

The objective of the workshop is the identification and selection of agroecological value chains in the study area following a participatory approach with all relevant stakeholders. The workshop is based on the identification and selection of agro-ecological value chains already carried out at the level of the three living labs in Siliana.

The aim is the co-creation of a common value chain vision with an identification of the main stakeholders and the linkages between the different steps of the value chain. As part of the objective of the workshop, participants were tasked to Identify strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities for the selected value chains after the first roundtable with all the stakeholders.

The methodology adopted in this workshop is as follows:

1. Presentation of the project “Transformational Agroecology across Food, Land, and Water systems”.
2. Presentation of the results on the identification and selection of agroecological value chains obtained at the level of the three living labs in Siliana.
3. Organization of a plenary session for the choice of two value chains with a strong potential for integrating the principles of agroecology among the potential value chains in the study region (Sheep, cereal, honey, olive oil and figs). In this context, two questions were asked:

(1) Based on the economic, environmental and social criteria which value chain is the most suitable for the region?

(2) Among the value chains chosen by all the stakeholders present in the workshop, what are the two main value chains with a strong potential for integrating the principles of agroecology?.

In this session, flash cards were distributed to the participants to write their arguments towards the choice of the value chain based on economic, social and environmental criteria. After selecting the most cited value chain, the participants present in the session were given the instruction to choose only two value chains with a strong potential for integrating the principles of agroecology.

4. Organization of two working sessions in parallel on the two selected value chains in which participants must characterize and diagnose the different stages of the chain, map the value chain, identify opportunities and threats and assess the agroecological principles.

Working Document

The stakeholders present came from different backgrounds, farmers attended but also representatives from public institutions such as OEP, CRDA, GiFruit, etc. (See Annex)

2. Workshop results

2.1. Plenary session on the selection of two value chains with high potential for the integration of agroecological principles

Arguments for choosing the value chains

Based on the results obtained in the three living labs in Siliana and also the literature review on national statistics, five value chains were selected for the region of Siliana. These latter are: Olive oil VC, Sheep VC, Honey VC, Cereal VC and Fig tree VC.

In the plenary sessions, the attendants were asked to choose among these value chains which one were the most adapted to the region based on economic, social and environmental criteria. The results from the first session carried out on the arguments for choosing value chains with a high potential for integrating agroecological principles are illustrated in Table 1.

The value chain "honey" was chosen by the participants during the workshop. Arguments related to economic aspects were evoked in particular the high added value created by this activity, the improvement of the income of the households, a honey market in expansion and notable opportunities as regards to the valorization of the product by the quality (creation of label). On the social level, honey is considered as a noble and healthy product. This value chain presents opportunities of creation of important employment and adhesion of the farmers in association for the sharing of the know-how. In environmental terms, beekeeping favors the improvement of biodiversity through the pollinization by bees of fruit trees and the planting of new trees (Acacia) in the mountain of Kesra.

The "olive oil value chain" was the most requested by the participants for economic, social and environmental criteria. In economic terms, the olive oil value chain presents important opportunities especially in terms of creation of added value and valorization of olive oil through quality. Olive is spread over a large area in Siliana and is in constant expansion compared to cereal growing. The olive oil market is expanding due to the increase in local and international demand and the attractive price of olive oil. Regarding the social aspect, olive oil is a noble product, symbolic for consumers and farmers. Olive oil strengthens the cohesion between family members, especially during the harvest (holiday period) and also offers employment opportunities in the region at the various levels (production, harvesting, processing, marketing). The region of Siliana also has a high technicality of farmers in the production of olive trees. On the environmental level, olive growing is a resilient crop that adapts well to climate change using less inputs, energy, water and is non-polluting. This crop contributes to the balance of the ecosystem in Siliana. In terms of recycling, olive oil is an agroecological crop that values the by-products such as margines, leaves and trunks of the olive tree.

Working Document

Table 1. Mains reasons for value chain selection

	<i>Olive oil VC</i>	<i>Sheep VC</i>	<i>Honey VC</i>	<i>Cereal VC</i>	<i>Fig tree VC</i>
Economic aspects	<p>Low production costs compared to other crops</p> <p>High potential to increase small farmers' incomes</p> <p>Olive tree area are increasing compared to cereals</p> <p>Attractive price of olive oil at national and international level</p> <p>Opportunities for product valorization (label)</p> <p>High-quality product</p> <p>Increasing demand for olive oil</p> <p>Large area of olive trees in Siliana (8.5 million trees)</p>	<p>Opportunities for job creation (shepherd)</p> <p>Improve farmers income</p>	<p>High value added</p> <p>Increase household income</p> <p>Expanding market</p> <p>Opportunities for product valorization (label)</p>	<p>Large area of cereal in Siliana</p> <p>Potentialities to increase yield and income by adopting innovative technologies</p> <p>Revenues are guaranteed because the cereal office is the buyer</p>	<p>Increase annual income of farmers</p>
Social aspects	<p>High level of farmer's technicity</p> <p>Experience of farmers</p> <p>Noble tree</p> <p>Opportunities for job creation</p> <p>Increase family cohesion (family labor)</p>	<p>Encouraging the sheep activity among the young farmers</p>	<p>Noble product</p> <p>Farmers are gathered in associations (diffusion of know-how and technologies)</p> <p>Opportunities for job creation</p> <p>Healthy product (children, old persons)</p>	<p>Cereal-based diets (rich in proteins)</p> <p>Valorization of products at household level: traditional food products (couscous, semolina, etc.)</p>	<p>Farmers are gathered in associations</p>
Environmental aspects	<p>A resilient crop</p> <p>Adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Minimal use of energy</p> <p>Non-polluting crop</p> <p>Contributes to a balanced ecosystem</p> <p>Water-saving cultivation</p>	<p>Integration crop-livestock</p>	<p>fruit tree pollination (conserve biodiversity)</p> <p>tree planting (acacia, etc.)</p> <p>Improve biodiversity</p> <p>Balanced ecosystem</p>	<p>Decrease of the use of pesticides by integrating innovative technologies</p>	<p>Soil conservation</p> <p>Water conservation (use of water-saving methods)</p> <p>Improve biodiversity</p>
Other aspects	<p>Genetic material conservation</p> <p>Valorization of olive tree by-products (margin, tree leaves, tree trunks, etc.)</p>	<p>Promoting forage association</p> <p>Straw valorization</p>			

Working Document



Figure 1. Proposed arguments for the selection of VC

Among 30 participants, 18 and 13 have chosen olive oil value chain and honey value chain as the best value chain with high potentialities to integrate agroecology principles.

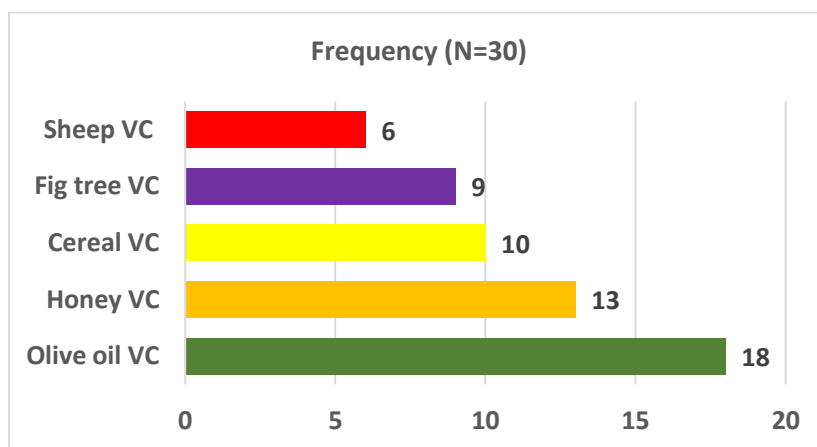


Figure 2. Number of respondents for the selection of VC

Working Document

2.2. Results of the plenary session: Selection of honey and olive oil value chains

The first task given to the attendants was the mapping of the selected value chains. This work was done in two parallel sessions: One session for the honey VC and one session for the Olive oil VC.

The second task was to do the mapping of the value chain with its main actors, the value-added of the product and the relationship from the input providers to the final consumers. Then, a Swot analysis was made describing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for each VC.

Finally, based on the 13 principles of the agro-ecology, an assessment was made on each of the VC.

Honey value chain at Siliana (Kesra)

The agricultural area of the delegation of Kesra is 44000 ha including 20550 ha of forest and public rangeland and 11900 ha of cultivated land composed of:

- 8500 ha arable crops
- 5900 ha olive trees and 500 ha arboriculture
- 500 ha vegetables

Beekeeping is an interesting activity in the area, particularly for the inhabitants in the forest region. The number of beehives in the sectors of Kesra, Hammam and Bouabdellah is 1140, 98% of which are modern. There is also an organic bee farm in the sector of El Garia Nord.

The sector of Kesra is particularly interesting for its melliferous production from the numerous almond and cherry trees that are planted there.

The key information related to honey VC at Kesra location are:

- Number of beekeepers in the delegation of Kesra: 121
- Quantity of honey produced in the delegation of Kesra : 18000kg at a rate of 9kg/hive/year
- Quantity of honey produced in the sector of Kesra : 2400 kg
- Quantity sold by the producers of the sector of Kesra: 2160kg
- The production cost of a hive is 150 TND/year
- The wholesale price of honey is 70 TND/kg at the SMSA
- The main national institutions involved in the honey value chain are: the extension service (AVFA), the regional commissariat to the agricultural development (CRDA), the national office of olive oil (ONH), the Office of Livestock and Pasture (OEP), Northwest development Sylvo-Pastoral Office (ODESYPANO) and the Agency for the Promotion of Agricultural Investments (APIA).

Working Document

The sales circuit for beekeeping products is based essentially on the local market through direct sales in one kg glass bottles purchased on the market and with a price of at least 40 TND/kg.

The honey market is attractive and expanding, especially as Kesra is a mountainous zone which offers a specific taste and a good quantity of honey.

Taking into account the characteristics of the area and the presence of the SMSA with its developed network, selling the product should not be a concern for the farmers. Nevertheless, the SMSA would like to establish contractual relationships with specialised sellers such as modern food distribution or exporters.

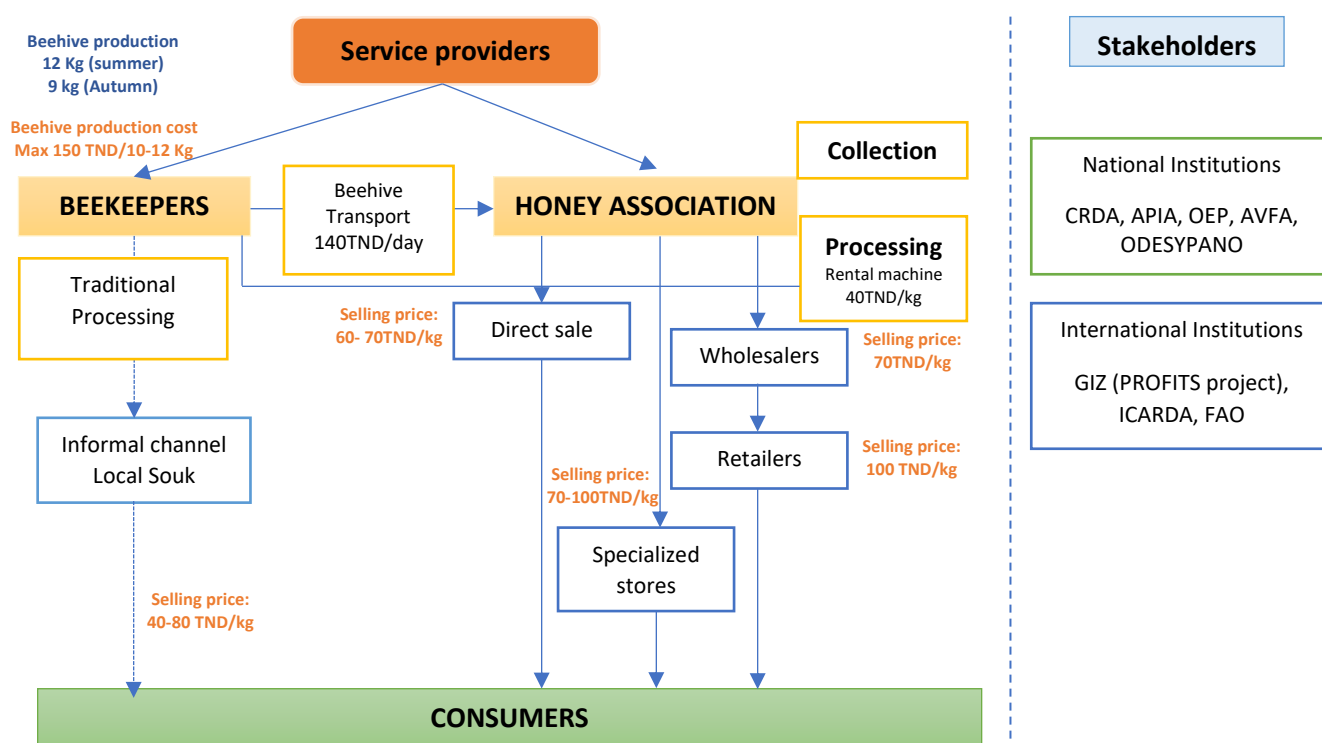


Figure 3. Mapping of the honey value chain (Kesra location)

- ✓ SWOT analysis for the honey value chain

As shown in table 2, honey VC has more opportunities than weaknesses. Indeed, in Siliana, beekeepers are highly invested in this practice through equipment, tradition and know-how. Being in farmer’s associations help them to share knowledge and information. Besides, beekeeping has a positive environmental effects and it helps in agricultural production through pollination.

Working Document

Concerning the weaknesses, this activity suffers from a lack of specialized means of transport for the beehives, the lack of laboratory analysis and also the unavailability and inaccessibility of input materials (such as packaging).

When it comes to the opportunities, this value chain has an easy access to the local market, there is a high demand from consumers, a lot of by-products are made such as wax, pollen, royal jelly, the market is also in constant expansion and finally honey can be stored for a long time without damage.

Concerning the threats, respondents cited the fragileness of the ecosystem with low rainfalls but also a fierce competition with cheaper honey available in the market.

Table 2. SWOT analysis for the honey VC

Strengths	Weaknesses
Beekeeping has positive environmental effects	Lack of specialized means of transport for the beehives
Bees help in agricultural production through pollination.	Lack of laboratory analysis
Local honey has a sweet taste and aroma due to a diverse climate and flora. It is preferred by consumers.	Fire risks
Know-how of farmers	Unavailability and inaccessibility of the materials needed for the valorization of the olive oil like the packaging
Farmers grouped in association (SMSA)	
Strategic location for the development of honey value chain (Pollen resources)	
Collaboration with research and development projects (PROFITS) and institutions (ICARDA, GIZ)	
Opportunities	Threats
Easy access to the local market.	Fragile ecosystem (rainfall decrease from 650 mm to 350 mm)
Wholesalers themselves search for producers due to high demand for honey.	Competition with cheaper honey available in the market
Diversified business can be made out like wax (candle) production, colony production, queen production, production of beehives and other beekeeping gears.	Ecosystem degradation (Rosemary)
Market expansion	
Honey can be stored for a long time without damage.	
Creation of an organic label	

Working Document

- ✓ Agroecological assessment

Attendants were asked to make an agroecological assessment to the honey value chain based on the 13 principles of the HLPE (See Table 3).

Table 3. Agroecology principles applied to the honey VC

Agroecology Principles	Honey value chain
1. Recycling Does your organization engage or promote the recycling of inputs or outputs within the company and with your partners?	Recycling opportunities in the Honey value chain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wax recycling - recycle of old wooden boxes - recycle of the honey bottle after consumption
2. Input reduction/replacement Does your organization engage or promote the reduction or elimination/replacement of purchased inputs for agricultural production?	Use of traditional method (fight plant disease) Replacement/ planting trees Decrease/ stop the use of pesticides
3. Soil health Does your organization engage or promote the management of organic matter and soil biological activity?	Fruit trees pollination Planting the Sulla (increase soil fertility) Increase permanent crop
4. Animal health Does your organization ensure animal health and welfare?	Choosing the location of the hives according to the season Planting Sulla
5. Biodiversity Does your organization maintains and enhances the diversity of species, functional diversity and/or genetic resources?	Reasoned pasture management Planting Acacia tree Planting Carob tree Protect the Crown plants in the mountain of Kesra
6. Synergy Does your organization enhance positive ecological interactions and complementary in the agroecosystems? (Animals, crops, trees, soil and water).	Beekeeping has a positive impact on biodiversity (conservation of the natural resources in the Kesra mountain) Beekeeping has a positive impact on the livestock (Sulla plantation) Encouraging the plantation of different species of trees
7. Economic diversification Does your organization promote productive and income diversification on farms?	Diversification of farm income between crops (fig tree, olive tree, forage, etc.) and livestock (sheep, beekeeping, poultry, etc.) Off farm incomes

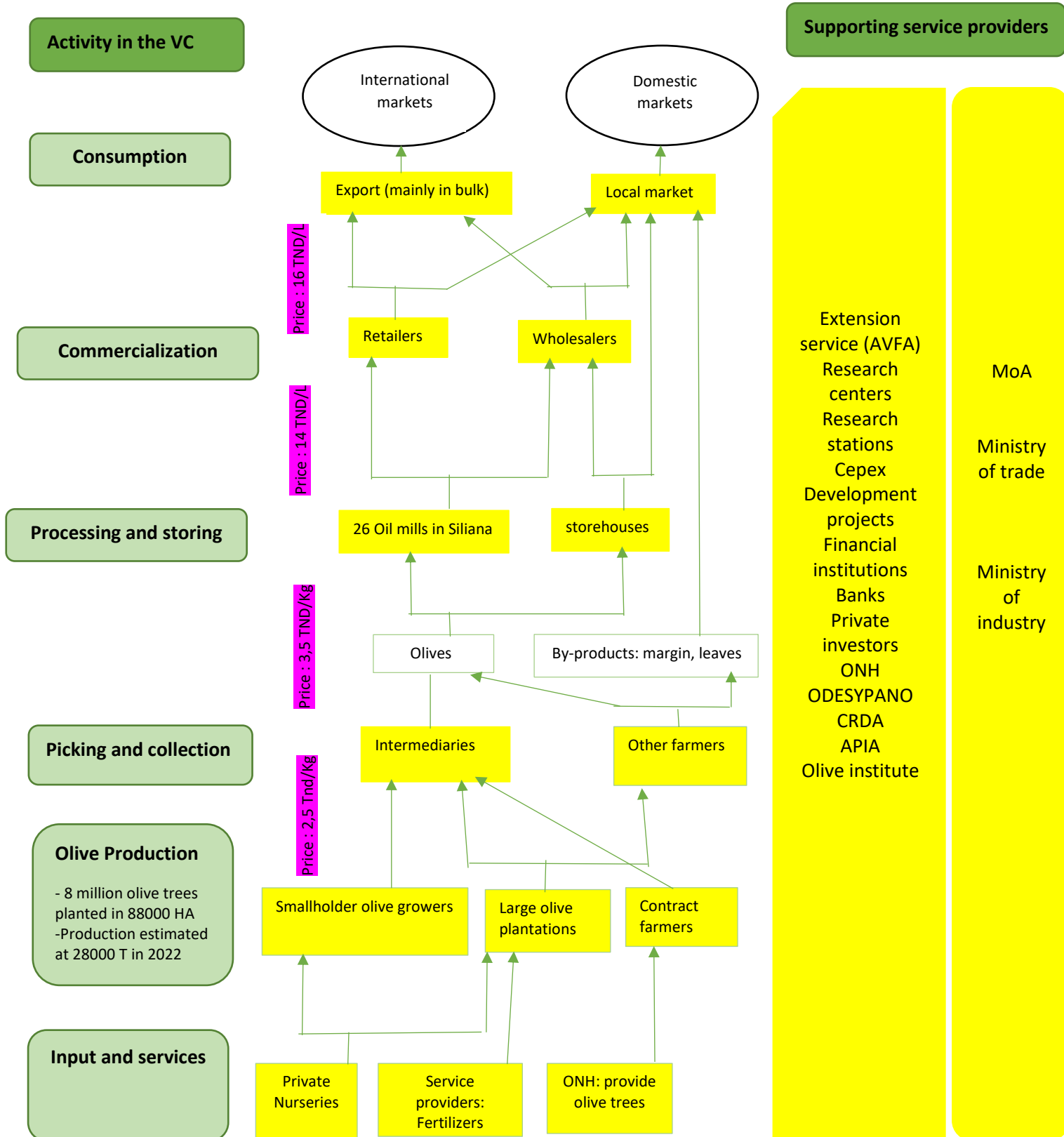
Working Document

<p>8. Co-creation of knowledge Does your organization enhances co-creation and sharing of knowledge?. (local, scientific innovation ,farmer to farmer exchange)</p>	<p>SMSA Kesra promotes co-creation and sharing of knowledge between their adherents PROFITS project: diffusion of innovative technologies to Kesra beekeepers Farmer Field School: Sharing knowledge with development agents (CRDA) and development institution (ICARDA)</p>
<p>9. Social values and diets Does your organization contribute to building healthy, diversified and culturally appropriate diets, based on identity, tradition, social and gender equity of local communities?</p>	<p>Honey is considered as a healthy and cultural product Social value of the beekeeping activity Different uses of the product (healthy product (improve immunity), food product, cosmetic product</p>
<p>10. Fairness Does your organization supports dignified and robust livelihoods for all actors in the food system (trade, employment, intellectual property rights, transparency)?</p>	<p>Beekeeping guarantees a decent income Beekeeper has a suitable social place in the community Solidarity and respect between beekeepers and consumers</p>
<p>11. Connectivity Does your organization ensures proximity and confidence between producers and consumers?</p>	<p>Direct sale of the product to consumers The name “Honey of Kesra” gives a sign of trust between producers and consumers Small packaging of honey (200 g) for a category of consumers High quality of the honey produced by Kesra SMSA</p>
<p>12. Land and natural resource governance Does your organization strengthen institutional arrangements to include the recognition of farmers as managers of natural and genetic resources?</p>	<p>SMSA Kesra has a control and guidance mission towards the natural resources in the community Beekeepers encourage the plantation of Carob and Acacia trees.</p>
<p>13. Participation Does your organization encourages participation in decision making, decentralized governance and or local management of food systems?</p>	<p>SMSA of Kesra has a positive influence on the decision making of the mountain management. Consultation with local authorities</p>

Working Document

Rapid Olive oil value chain analysis in Siliana (North-West Tunisia)

Figure 4. Main features of the Olive oil value chain in Siliana



Working Document

The value chain analysis was conducted in a participatory manner and led to the identification of a number of constraints and opportunities for developing the sector.

Historically, the olive sector is one of the most ancient traditional source of income and livelihood in Tunisia, particularly to the rural poor households. Olives provide seasonal work, giving potential for increasing the household income, it can be grown traditionally and without any advanced technology.

In Siliana, the olive oil value chain is well organized, it is characterized by relatively small producers who market their produce through wholesalers or through other farmers.

The input supply concerns private nurseries for the olive tree plant and the providers of fertilizer especially for large olive plantations. In Siliana, there are 8 million olive trees planted in 88000 Ha, the production in 2022 is estimated at 28000 T. At the production level, the olive is sold at 2,5 TND/Kg to intermediaries and to other farmers coming from different regions especially from Sfax. Then the intermediaries sell the olives to the oil mills at the price of 3,5 TND/Kg and some quantities of olives go to the storehouses. Olive by-products such as margin, leaves and wood are sold in the local market. From the oil mill, the olive oil is sold at 14 TND/Kg and it needs 4kg of olives to have one liter of olive oil.

Olive oil is sold to retailers and wholesalers who commercialize it in the local market or abroad. The exporters mainly demand bulk shipments of olive oil, packed traditionally in large containers.

Public institutions intervene all along the olive oil value chain, they can be considered as a support or service provider for the sector. These organizations concern the extension service (AVFA), the different ministries (agriculture, trade, industry), the regional commissariat to the agricultural development (CRDA), the research centers and stations, the center for the promotion of exports (CEPEX), the national office of olive oil (ONH), the olive institute. The olive oil value chain is also supported by the development projects, the financial institutions and the private investors.

✓ SWOT analysis for the olive oil value chain

As shown in table 4, there are a lot of strengths in the olive oil value chain, they concern the existence of several modern oil mills in the region with a distribution throughout the territory of the governorate, the presence of autochthonous varieties (oueslati). Besides, olive is a culture not demanding in water and adapted to the area and it is a non-perishable product.

Concerning the weaknesses, the olive tree is sensitive to the alternation which leads to a lower productivity. There is an insufficient application of the technical package with a lack of availability for the workforce during the harvest and also a lack of skilled workforce labor. This sector suffers also from a low success rate of new plantations, a sensitivity to some diseases (tuberculosis) and a low valuation of by-products.

For the opportunities, olive oil value chain is a culture suitable for conversion into organic and ecological. There are different development projects involved in the promotion of this culture with a possibility of creation of a label. This speculation is adapted to changing climatic conditions, profitable and expanding because of the increase of the demand for olive oil, especially on a global scale.

Finally, for the threats, there is an absence of an organized market for olives, an absence of valorization of oils from the area (packaging, brand) and also a possible degradation in the ecosystem due to a bad

Working Document

management of the margin. There is also an insufficient professional organization, a limited funding by the Government and a large part of the production is processed outside the governorate.

Table 4. SWOT analysis for the olive oil value chain

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of several modern oil mills in the region and their distribution throughout the territory of the governorate	Sensitivity to the alternation
This crop is not demanding in water	Insufficient application of the technical package
presence of autochthonous varieties (oueslati)	large producers are dominant in the sector
Know-how of local farmers	Lack of availability for the workforce during the harvest
Culture adapted to the area and the population	Lack of skilled workforce labor
Culture spread throughout the governorate	Low success rate of new plantations
Longevity of the crop	Sensitivity to some diseases (tuberculosis)
Non-perishable product	Low valuation of by-products
Chetoui variety (80%) highly appreciated quality	
Opportunities	Threats
Culture suitable for conversion into organic and ecological	Absence of an organized market for olives
Different development projects are involved in the promotion of this culture	Absence of valorization of oils from the area (packaging, brand)
possibility of creating a label	Ecosystem degradation: margin polluting in case of bad management
Adapted to changing climatic conditions	Insufficient professional organization
Profitable	limited funding by the Government
Expanding demand for olive oil, especially on a global scale	A large part of the production processed outside the governorate (value-added is captured by other stakeholders)
Increasing plantations, of which a high percentage is still young	

✓ Agroecological assessment

In this session, the stakeholders present in the workshop were asked if the olive oil value chain can integrate the agroecology principles. The 13 principles applied to the olive oil value chain are presented in the table below.

Working Document

Table 5. Agroecology principles applied to the olive oil VC

Principles	Honey value chain
<p>1. Recycling</p> <p>Does your organization engage or promote the recycling of inputs or outputs within the company and with your partners?</p>	<p>Recycling opportunities in the olive value chain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shredding of wood - wood used as livestock feed - composting - Charcoal (energy) - pomace used as livestock feed - use of margins as fertilizers - use of wood in the manufacture of small tools
<p>2. Input reduction/replacement</p> <p>Does your organization engage or promote the reduction or elimination/replacement of purchased inputs for agricultural production?</p>	<p>Olive tree is an undemanding culture concerning the inputs</p>
<p>3. Soil health</p> <p>Does your organization engage or promote the management of organic matter and soil biological activity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Olive plantations help floor fixing -Soil improvement
<p>4. Animal health</p> <p>Does your organization ensure animal health and welfare?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Olive tree can serve as an animal shelter -It is used as a livestock feed
<p>5. Biodiversity</p> <p>Does your organization maintains and enhances the diversity of species, functional diversity and/or genetic resources?</p>	<p>There is a various genetic potential in the olive crops</p>
<p>6. Synergy</p> <p>Does your organization enhance positive ecological interactions and complementary in the agroecosystems? (Animals, crops, trees, soils and water).</p>	<p>There is an ecological interaction between production units (carbon fixation, water and soil conservation, soil fertility)</p>
<p>7. Economic diversification</p> <p>Does your organization promote productive and income diversification on farms?</p>	<p>Olive tree provides an income diversification through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procuring income in winter - Olive is a non-perishable product, and can be sold at any time -by-products can provide additional income
<p>8. Co-creation of knowledge</p>	<p>Transfer of data (know-how)</p>

Working Document

Does your organization enhances co-creation and sharing of knowledge?. (local, scientific innovation ,farmer to farmer exchange)	Exchange of olive varieties between farmers
9. Social values and diets	
Does your organization contribute to building healthy, diversified and culturally appropriate diets, based on identity, tradition, social and gender equity of local communities?	Local product Creation of a label High nutritional value Healthy product
10. Fairness	
Does your organization supports dignified and robust livelihoods for all actors in the food system (trade, employment, intellectual property rights, transparency)?	Improves family income
11. Connectivity	
Does your organization ensures proximity and confidence between producers and consumers?	Sales circuits are short Purchase at the farm, at the oil mill
12. Land and natural resource governance	
Does your organization strengthen institutional arrangements to include the recognition of farmers as managers of natural and genetic resources?	Institutional support Sector regulation Presence of specialized organizations (ONH, IO)
13. Participation	
Does your organization encourages participation in decision making, decentralized governance and or local management of food systems?	There is a small participation through support organizations (ONH, CRDA, IO, ODESYPANO)

Conclusion

The objective of the workshop was to identify the main value chains present in the region, choosing among them the two that are the most profitable to integrate agroecological principles in a participatory approach. Olive oil VC and Honey VC were selected by respectively 18 and 13 participants according to economic, social and environment aspects.

Based on the VC assessment according to agroecological principles, the majority of stakeholders especially the public institution (ONH, CRDA) promote the olive oil VC as the main value chain with agroecological potential. Olive oil VC has great opportunities to improve resource efficiency (inputs reduction, by-products recycling), strengthen resilience (improve soil fertility, improve biodiversity by the valorization of local varieties, crop-livestock integration for animal feed, economic diversification) and to guarantee the social equity/responsibility (Social values of olive oil, Co-creation of knowledge at the community level and at the VC level).

Working Document

Acknowledgments

This research work was implemented under the CGIAR Initiative on “Transformational Agroecology across Food Land and Water Systems” (<https://www.cgiar.org/initiative/31-transformational-agroecology-across-food-land-and-water-systems/>) in the frame of the WP3 “**Inclusive Business Models and Financing Strategies**” led by the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas - ICARDA (<https://www.icarda.org/>) (Agreement # 200302).

Contacts

- Boubaker Dhehibi & Asma Souissi: Natural Resources Economist/ Research Associate - Agricultural Economics, RALSP-SEP-ICARDA, Tunisia: b.dhehibi@cgiar.org / a.souissi@cgiar.org
- Aymen Frija: Agricultural Economist (Economic Modeling), RALSP-SEP-ICARDA, Tunisia: a.frija@cgiar.org

Disclaimer

The views expressed are the authors’ own and do not necessarily reflect those of ICARDA, CGIAR, IRESA, INRAT, or any research and development partners involved in this research program. Personal information, including name, business title, e-mail, phone, images, and GPS points included in this report, have been authorized in writing or verbally by the data subjects.

Working Document

Annex 1: Workshop's program

Session 1: Workshop opening		
9:30- 9:40	Presentation of the project	Project Coordinator International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
9:40-10:10	Presentation of the obtained results within the framework of the project	Socio-economic team National Institute of Agricultural Research in Tunisia
Session 2: Plenary session		
10:10- 11: 00	Identification and selection of potential value chains	
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break	
Session 3: Parallel session		
11:30 - 13:00	-Rapid value chain assessment for the selected VC (mapping, SWOT) in two parallel sessions -Integrating agro-ecological principles into rapid value chain analysis	
13 :00 – 13:50	Presentation of the results and discussion	
13 :50 – 14:00	Session 4: Closing Remarks	
14:00	Lunch	

Working Document

Annex 2: Participant's list

Last name	Name	Institution	Profession	E-mail	Phone number
Dhraief	Med Zied	INRAT	Researcher	dhraief.mz@gmail.com	92700083
Mejri	Rihab	INRAT	Engineer	mejri_rihab@ymail.com	21500143
Souissi	Asma	ICARDA	Researcher	asma.s@hotmail.com	98595255
Aouji	Mourad	INRAT	Technician	oujmourad@yahoo.fr	29064409
Marzougui	Sarra	INGC	Quality Engineer	marzoukisarra@yahoo.fr	23329062
Jebali	Imen	CFPAM Gantra	Trainer	formatriceimen@gmail.fr	98104469
Smiri	Ridha	GIFRUIT	Regional Director.	ridhacfpam@gmail.com	92765400
Boussouffi	Aymen	OEP	Regional	boussoufiaymen@hotmail.fr	51816569
Rahali	Khalil	OEP	Technician	khalilrahal01@hotmail.fr	52036375
Zlaoui	Meriem	INRAT	Researcher	meriem.zlaoui@gmail.com	24335235
Ben Amor	Med arbi	SMSA Chawarnia		mohamedarbibenamor@gmail.com	
Sahli	Nabil	SMSA Chawarnia			
Dridi	Rim	GIFRUIT	Engineer	rimdridi@gmail.com	97560134
Sliti	Marwa	CFPAM Gantra	Technician	marwasliti5@gmail.com	26424561
Yahaoui	Riadh	Association	Executive Director	wifakbargou10@gmail.com	92394681
Rhli	Rzig		Farmer		97874343
Sayoui	Saiad				97521253
Rahali	Sadok		Farmer		26436244
Mensi	Mohamed		Technician		97896352
Zgaia	Abdessalem	SMSA Kouzira	Director	smsa.kouzira@gmail.com	22191966
Dohari	Abdelahfid	SMSA Kouzira		smsa.kouzira@gmail.com	95528310
Houas	Samir	SMSA			98827318
Chaouali	Siham	SMSA			97497586
Khemam	Sami	SMSA			21207490
Hosni	Moez	GIVLAIT	Assistant director	hosnimoez@yahoo.fr	97611923
Azouz	Med Taher	CRDA Siliana	CIB.GC	azouztaher8@gmail.com	
Ben Toumi	Ali	CRDA Siliana	Driver		
Ouni	Hedi	CTV Bargou			95912281
Lassoued	Lazher	CRDA Siliana			98813316
Messaoud	Fethi	ONH			97609774
Zouari	Noura	CRDA Siliana		nourazouari8@gmail.com	97803626
Chaabi	Ali	ODESYANO	Regional Director.	chaabi_ali@yahoo.fr	98500920
Ben Alya	A.H	ODESYANO	Assistant director		93019501
Hadded	Hassen	ctv		haddedhassen@yahoo.fr	25547007
Rezgui	yosra	CFPAM Gantra	Trainer	rezquiyosra82@gmail.com	93450510

Working Document

Annex 3: Workshop's photos



Working Document

