



Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in Tunisia

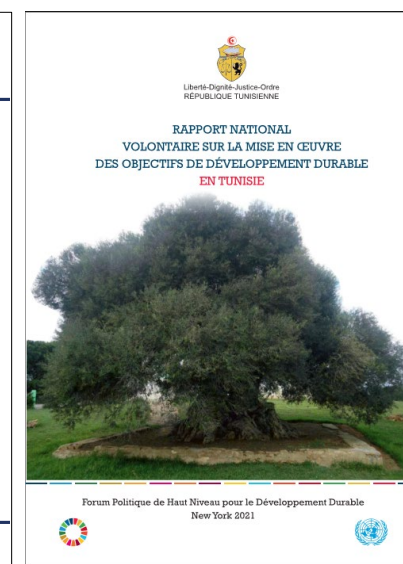
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Olfa SEBAI, National Agency for Environmental Protection – ANPE



*Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) to facilitate countries in Africa for water-related sustainable development
5-7 July 2023, Nairobi, Kenya*

Overall status of SDG 6 in Tunisia

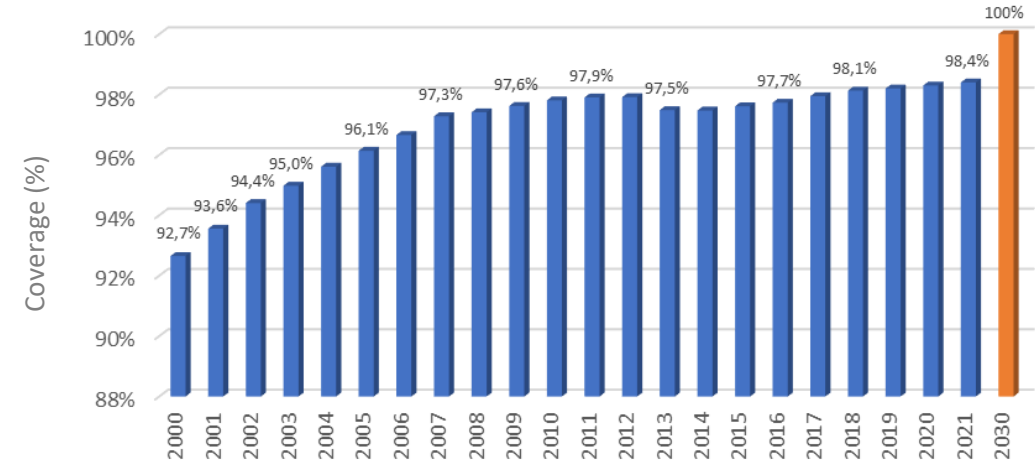
- Dec 2016: letter of agreement (Tunisian government/UN System: integration and establishing a mechanism for monitoring-evaluation and reporting).
- SDGs integrated into the National Development Plans.
- Alignment of SDGs with the constitution, national strategies, and the national plans.
- Prioritization of **9 SDGs**, for discussion at the HLPF (2021): 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17.
- SDG6 was not included, but already on track.
- **Priority targets (105: importance and performance):** selection based on their number and priority:
8 targets → 3 priority targets (6.2, 6.3, 6.4) validated by the working group.





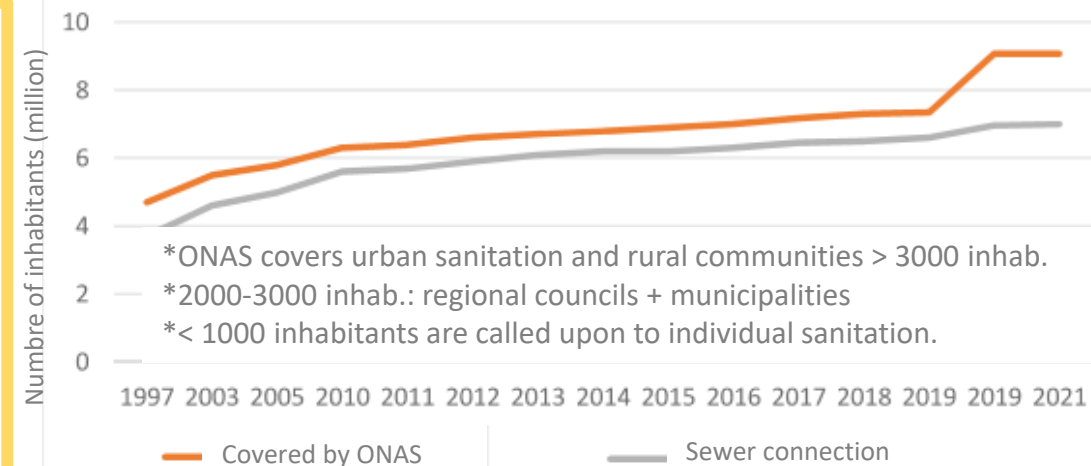
- Water supply coverage: 98.4% (2021) vs. 98.2% (2019).
- 100% coverage in urban areas and sensitive progress in rural areas (currently 33% of the population) 94.5% (2019) to 95% (2020).
- 100% to be achieved by 2030.
- Challenges: water quality and sustainability of access under limited resources and the impact of climate change.

Water supply coverage (%)



- Sewered population: 64.9% (2022) vs. 64.2% (2021).
- ONAS Sewered population: 76.8% (~ 7 out of 9 million) → 193 municipalities (197 in 2023) out of 350 connected to sewer system.
- Urbanization of national territory → communal area (178 areas).

Sanitation coverage by ONAS and nationwide (%)





- **6.3.1:** 124 WWTP (114 urban, 1 industrial, 9 rural)
- 300 million m³/y (98,9 %) of TWW; > 400 million m³ (2030)
- **6.3.2:** 45% of water has a salinity < 1.5 g/L.
- 1030 values: 12/27 surface water and 22/37 groundwater → 83% of surface water and 86% of groundwater are of good quality (85% nationwide in 2020).



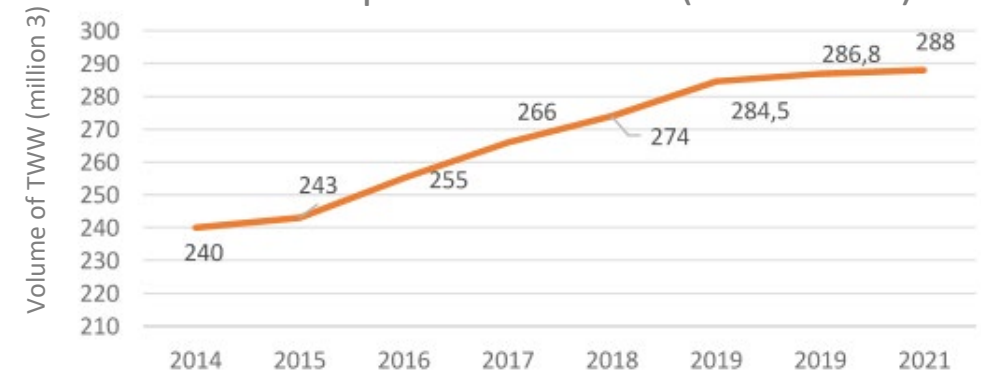
6.4.1

- **Agriculture:** 0.569 USD/m³ (2021) (vs. 0.65 USD/m³ in 2020)
→ Water use efficiency was affected by climatic conditions, water management and economic crisis (2021).
- **Global water use efficiency:** 7.939 USD/m³ (2021) (11,33 USD/m³ in 2020: ↗ added value of agriculture and ↘ industry due to Covid-19).

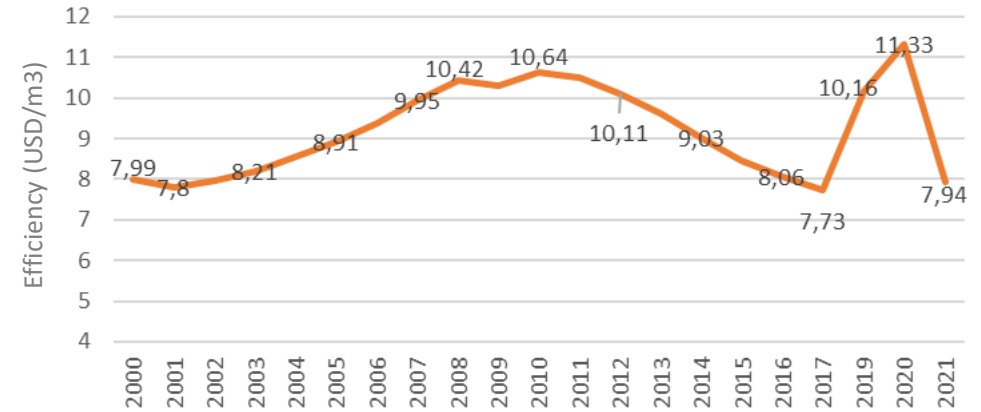
6.4.2

- **Water stress:** 120 % (2021) vs. 113% (2020).
- Water stress has worsened since 2000 (hydrometeorological factors).
- This indicator is underestimated (does not include illicit pumping).

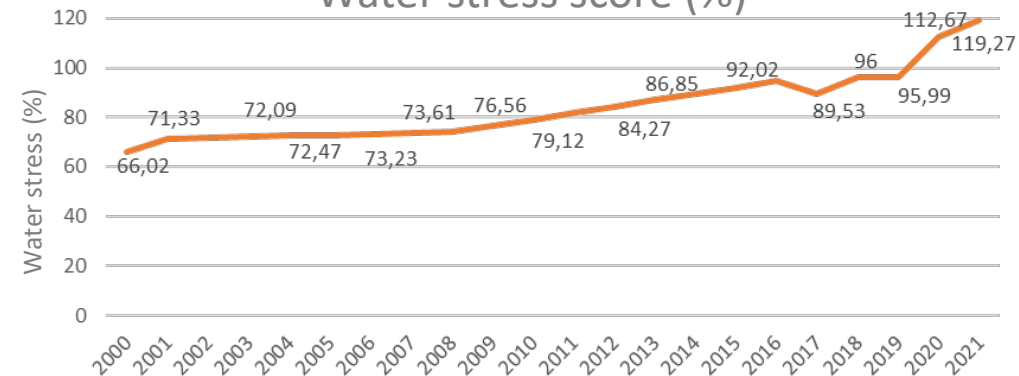
Volume of produced TWW (million m³)



Water use efficiency (USD/m³)



Water stress score (%)



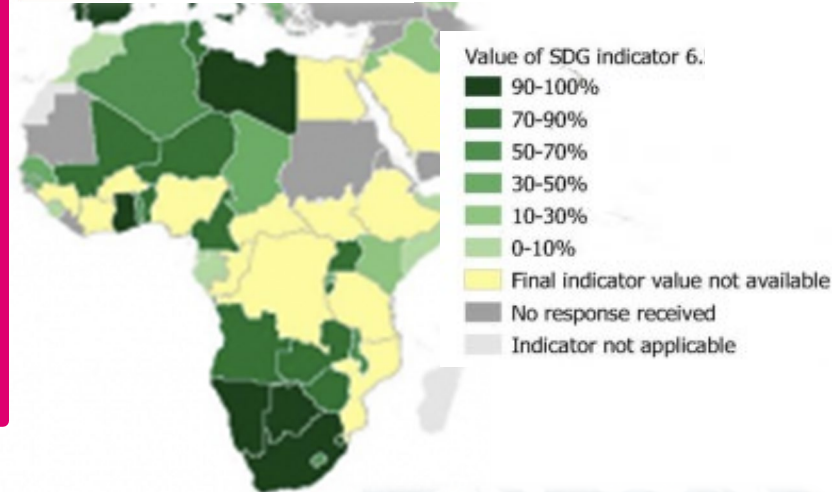


- **6.5.1** IWRM showed progress with 60/100.
- IWRM evaluated with the support of UNEP and the coordination of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) with UNEP-DHI Center and Cap-Net UNDP.
- **6.5.2 Tunisia** scored 80.47% (2021).
- Cooperation between Algeria, Libya and Tunisia around the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) has improved (agriculture, irrigation, practices, etc.) and further improvements could reduce abstraction by 47% in the NWSAS area
- Tunisia participated in the 2 exercises (3rd reporting on 30 June 2023).

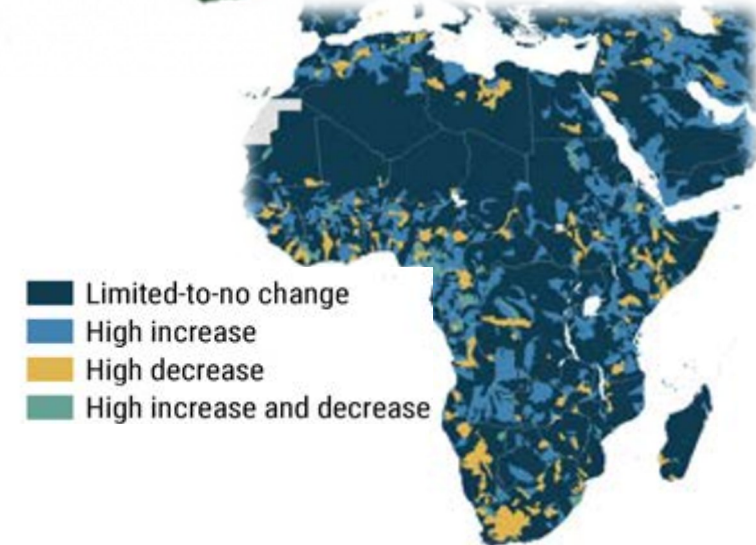
(North-Western Sahara Aquifer System Consultation Mechanism, 2020).

Degree of implementation (0 – 100)

Very high (100)	Objectives consistently achieved, and periodically reviewed and revised.
High (80)	Policy objectives consistently achieved.
Medium-high (60)	Being used by the majority of relevant authorities to guide work.
Medium-low (40)	Based on IWRM, approved by government and starting to be used by authorities to guide work.
Low (20)	Exists, but not based on IWRM.
Very low (0)	Development not started or not progressing.

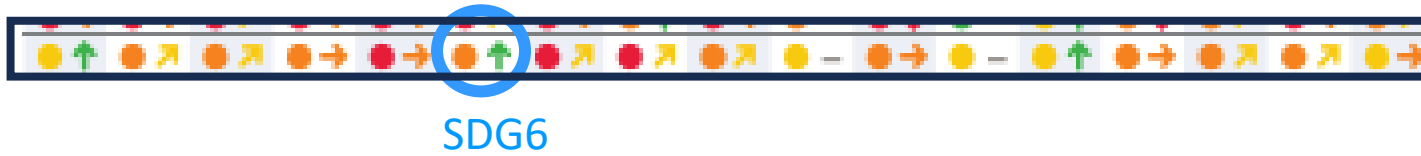


- Lack of focal point on the indicator.
- 100% lakes (6) are affected by turbidity (2017-2019).
- Out of 24 basins, 21% have shown high change: -4.17 (decrease) and 8.33 (increase) for seasonal surface water, and 0 (decrease) and 12.5% (increase) for permanent surface water.



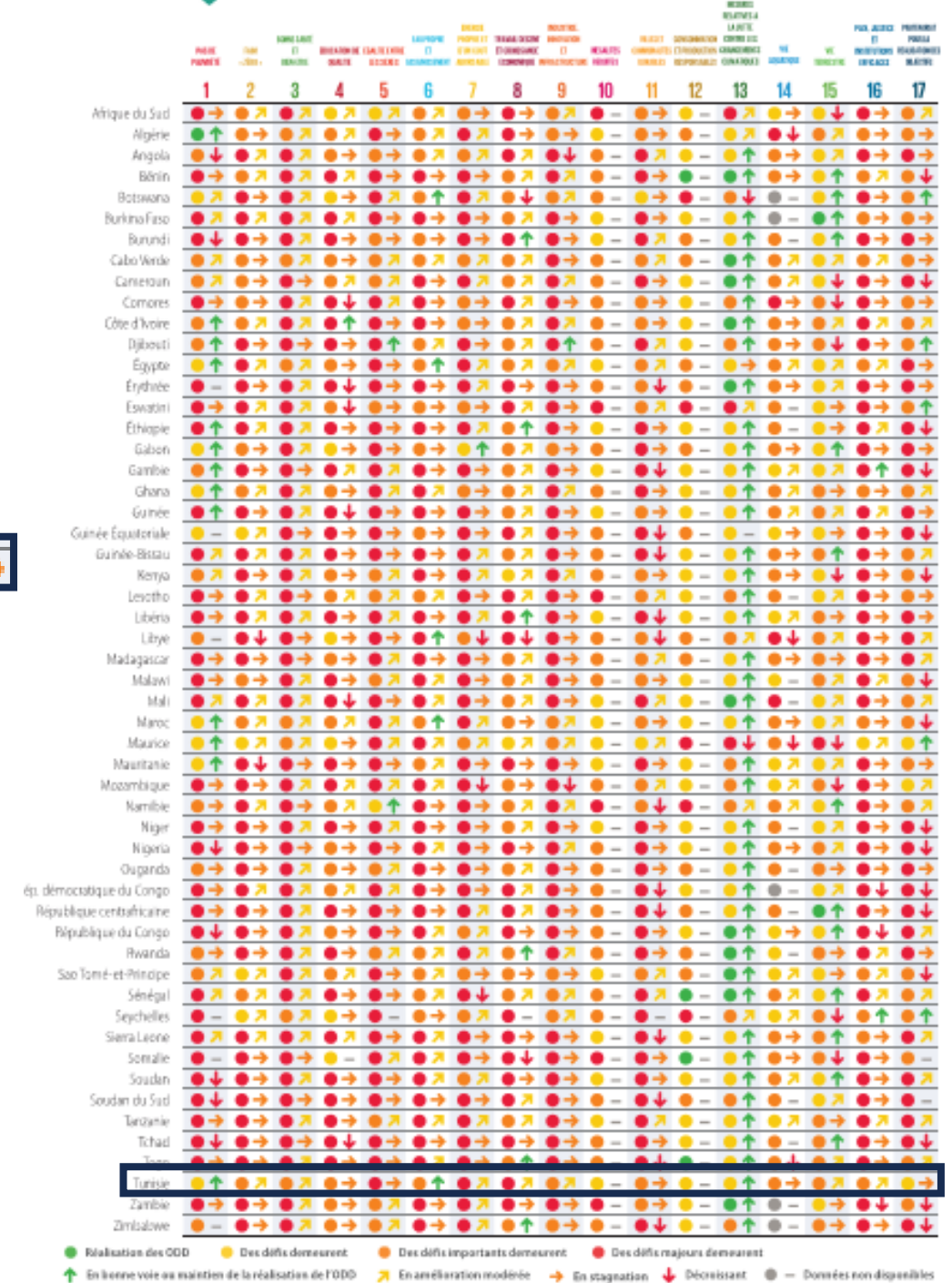
- Report of the Center of SDGs for Africa and the Secretariat of the Solutions Network for SDGs (SDSN) (2020) on indicators and dashboard of the SDGs: Tunisia is ranked first in Africa out of 52 countries, for the first time, in achieving the SDGs.

- Tunisia has achieved 67.1% of the SDGs compared to Mauritius (66,8%), Morocco (66,3%) and Algeria (65,9%).



- Index LNOB: Tunisia is 3rd (73.51) behind Mauritius (74.74) and Algeria (76.74).

	Poverty		Gender		Income		Services	
Nord	●	↗	●	↗	●	●	↗	↗
Centrale	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→	→
Sud	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→	→
Est	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→	→
Ouest	●	→	●	→	●	●	→	→



Potential impacts if SDG 6 targets and indicators are achieved

Challenges:

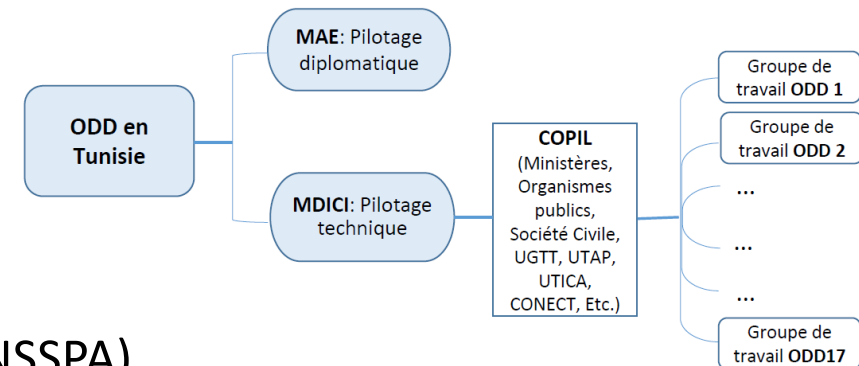
- Availability of official data and consistency of existing ones on 6.2 and 6.3 for 2030
- Lack of data on the other indicators

Indicator	Forecast by 2030	Impacted population
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water demand: 880 Mm³. • 100% of the population will have access to potable water in urban and rural areas 	12.9 M: 9.2 M in urban + 3.65 M rural (2M connected to SONEDE + 1,65 M to other)
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of the population nationwide will have access to sanitation (90% urban + 38% rural) (estimation made during the elaboration of the National Water Master Plan 2050) 	9.64 M (8.31 M urban + 1.34 M rural) with access to sanitation. As for communities < 1000 inhab. : 774000 inhab with autonomous or semi-decentralized.
6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWW production: > 400 Mm³ in urban + 30 Mm³ in rural. • Rate of treatment: 99% in urban and 20% in rural. • 210 WWTP : 156 urban + 54 rural • Urban area: 60% of WWTP will be tertiary • 50% of TWW will be tertiary treated 	No estimation. Upgrading WWTP and improved access of rural population to sanitation would reduce discharge to the receiving environment and release the burden of pollution on the ecosystems' and water resources

National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement



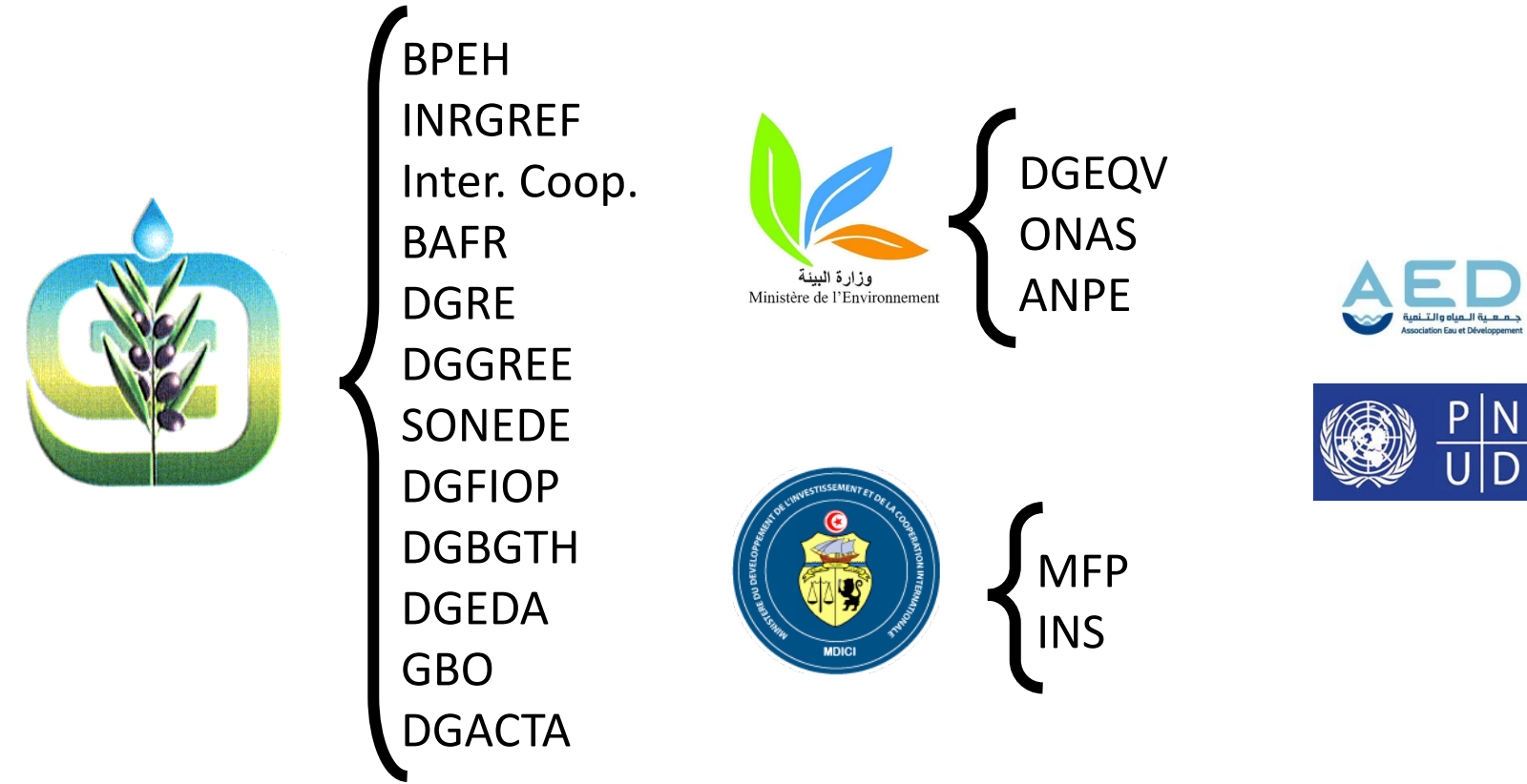
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Diplomatic side
- **Ministry of Economy and Planning (Technical side) and its departments and institutions (INS)**
- **Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries (MARHP) and its departments (DGGREE, DGRE, DGEDA, DGBTH, GBO, DGF, etc.), agencies (SONEDE: drinking water supply), and IRESA (research institutions).**
- **Ministry of Environment (ME) and its departments (DGEQV, DGDD) and agencies (ANPE, ONAS, OTED, etc.) and the national network for water quality monitoring Copeau.**
- Ministry of Health (MS) and its departments (DHMPE) and institutions (INSSPA)
- Ministry of Transport (including INM)
- Ministry of Finance (General Directorate of Financing, DGF)
- Ministry of Equipment and Housing (DHU)
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS): Universities.
- Civil society: NGOs, associations, etc.



The Experts' Working Group for SDG-PSS

Multisectorial Group of Experts: +20 membres

- Representativity and expertise vs. availability
- Strong coordination/collaboration



- Evaluation of the components' relevance.
- Contextualisation of the SDG-PSS.
- Identification of new experts to support the project progress.
- Identification of funding opportunities for national activities and organization of events.
- Contribution to discussions, publications, and reports (e.g. NVR).

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

Before the online course

- “Training by doing” adopted during the contextualization (phase I).
- New members introduced to the tool and trained by the country coordinators.



After the online course

- Members of the Experts' Group took the course in English and French
➔ **Better understanding of features, considering learning pace and adjustment to jargon.**
- Thanks to advertisement through various channels, students, engineers, technicians, experts, etc. took the course (certificates displayed in Social Media). .
➔ **Building capacities and raising awareness among various communities and institutions.**



- The course allowed:
 - Better knowledge of the SDG6 and its targets and indicators.
 - Enhanced understanding of the **importance of cooperation** among national institutions to achieve SDG6 and finding consensus: **NO ONE can work ALONE!**
 - Importance of the **connection/cooperation** between national and international organizations to identify existing initiatives, seek support, and evaluate the enabling environment.



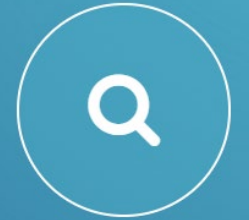
Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

Most relevant

- Finance and Integrity were on top priority since phase 1 (2017).
- **Finance:** under economic crisis, plans, strategies, etc. need funding for implementation.
- **Integrity:** design of a new governance model based on a more efficient institutional framework, transparency, accountability and equity, and enforcement of regulations.
(Recent study of the ministry of planning and finance: corruption is the first obstacle to funding and investment).
- **Capacity:** lack of human resources for data collection, monitoring, processing data, evaluation and reporting.
 - **Human capacities:** ↗ retirement, ↘ employment, ↗ brain drain, ↗ private sector. etc.
 - **Legal:** Water Code under revision; lack of enforcement; lack of water lawyers/juges.
 - **Equity:** disparity urban/rural (water and sanitation services), up/down stream watershed.
- **DRR:** climate change has increasing impacts on the populations and the environment.



Finance



Integrity



Capacity

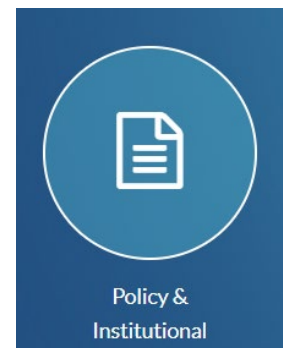
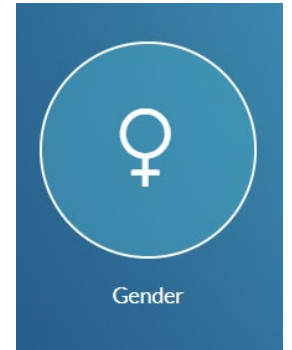


DRR/Resilience

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

Less relevant

- **Gender:** Initiatives and measures were taken since 2016.
 - “National Council of Peers for Equality and Equal Opportunities between Women and Men” (The peer counseling for equality) (2016): quantitative/qualitative indicators on gender approach integration in socioeconomic and political activities + strategy and gender mainstreaming in politics and social development.
 - National strategy for socio-economic autonomation of rural women and girls (2017): Inline with SDGs 5 and 6 and production of gender-disaggregated data and statistics (decision/ policy-makers.
 - Since 2020, Gender has an indicator for monitoring and evaluating the progress of Master Plans and Strategies.
- **Institutions:** several are established in charge of the water sector. An efficient coordination is needed.



Collaboration, challenges, and trade-offs

Capacité actuelle totale Mécanismes de consolidation Progrès global

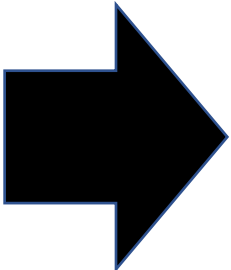
- **Analysing/Understanding:** questions and required data (group)
- **Identifying:** the data sources/resource persons (group).
- **Collecting:** data (individual or group)
- **Cross-checking:** data sources and validation (group)
- « **Feeding** »: the SDG-PSS (group)
- **Discussing** : qualitatif and quantitatif answers (group)
- **Verifying:** the outputs (individual or group)
- **Interpreting:** the reports (group)

Cible	Indicateur	Capacité actuelle totale	Mécanismes de consolidation	Progrès global	
D'ici à 2030, assurer l'accès universel et équitable à l'eau potable, à un coût abordable	6.1.1	Pourcentage de la population utilisant des services d'alimentation en eau potable gérés en toute sécurité	Adéquat	Adéquat	Adéquat
D'ici à 2030, assurer l'accès de tous, dans des conditions équitables, à des services d'assainissement et d'hygiène adéquats et mettre fin à la défécation en plein air, en accordant une attention particulière aux besoins des femmes et des filles et des personnes en situation vulnérable	6.2.1	Pourcentage de la population utilisant des services d'assainissement gérés en toute sécurité, notamment des équipements pour se laver les mains avec du savon et de l'eau	Adéquat	Adéquat	Adéquat
D'ici à 2030, améliorer la qualité de l'eau en réduisant la pollution, en éliminant l'immersion de déchets et en réduisant au minimum les émissions de produits chimiques et de matières dangereuses, en diminuant de moitié la proportion d'eaux usées non traitées et en augmentant considérablement à l'échelle mondiale le recyclage et la réutilisation sans danger de l'eau	6.3.1	Proportion d'eaux usées traitées sans danger	In progress	Adéquat	Adéquat
	6.3.2	Proportion des plans d'eau dont la qualité de l'eau ambiante est bonne	In progress	Adéquat	Adéquat
D'ici à 2030, faire en sorte que les ressources en eau soient utilisées beaucoup plus efficacement dans tous les secteurs et garantir la viabilité des prélèvements et de l'approvisionnement en eau douce afin de remédier à la pénurie d'eau et de réduire nettement le nombre de personnes qui manquent d'eau	6.4.1	Variation de l'efficacité de l'utilisation des ressources en eau	In progress	Adéquat	In progress
	6.4.2	Niveau de stress hydrique : prélèvements d'eau douce en proportion des ressources en eau douce disponibles	In progress	Adéquat	Adéquat
D'ici à 2030, assurer la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau à tous les niveaux, y compris au moyen de la coopération transfrontière selon qu'il convient	6.5.1	Degré de mise en œuvre de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau (0-100)	In progress	Adéquat	Adéquat
	6.5.2	Proportion de bassins hydriques transfrontières où est en place un dispositif opérationnel de coopération en matière d'eau	Inadéquat	In progress	Inadéquat
Proportion de bassins hydriques transfrontières où est en place un dispositif opérationnel de coopération en matière d'eau	6.6.1	Variation de l'étendue des écosystèmes liés à l'eau dans le temps	Inadéquat	Adéquat	Adéquat

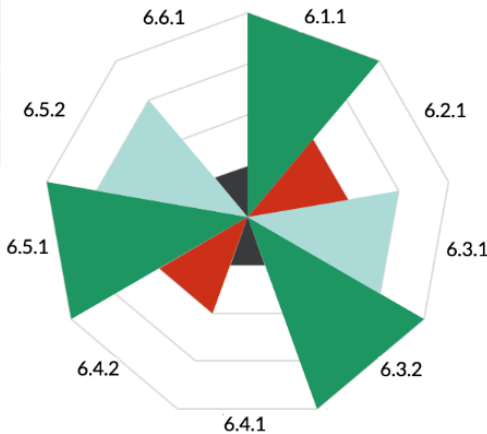
Reaching consensus for creating evidence

Target	Indicator	Capacity			Finance			Policy & Institutional			Gender			DRR/Resilience			Integrity		
		Current Capacity	Overall Progress	Strengthening mechanisms	Accountability	Financial Planning	Public Investment	Policy Planning and Equity	Coordination & cooperation	Public awareness	Gender analysis	Participation of Women	Training and Resources	Strategic Planning	Funding Mechanisms	Infrastructure	Accountability and Transparency	Fairness and equity	Regulatory process
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate		Adequate	Adequate	
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence		Adequate	Adequate	
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and hazardous waste and ensuring safe recycling and safe reuse of water resources, including the protection of freshwater ecosystems	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence		No evidence	No evidence	
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and healthy freshwater ecosystems	Inadequate	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence		No evidence	No evidence	
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Inadequate	Inadequate	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence		No evidence	No evidence	
6.6	By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Adequate	In progress	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence		No evidence	No evidence	
6.4.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence		No evidence	No evidence	

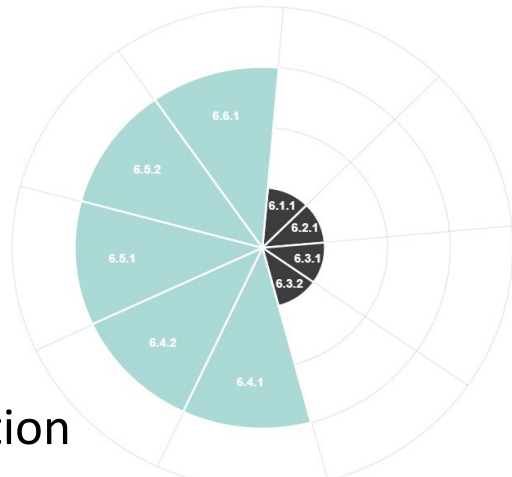
Low Capacity
Partial Capacity
Complete Capacity
Unknown



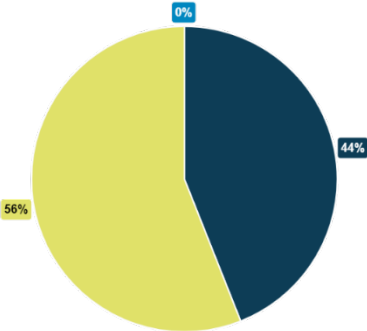
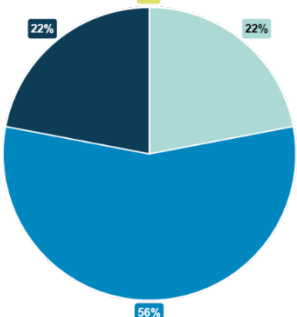
- Adequacy of the illustration
- Preservation of information
- Easiness of interpretation
- Understanding/clarity of information



Adequate progress
In development
Inadequate progress
Unknown/No data



Adequate
In development
Inadequate
Unknown/No Data



Looking forward to the next step

In progress



Adequate progress



Understanding where does it stem from

Inadequate progress



No evidence

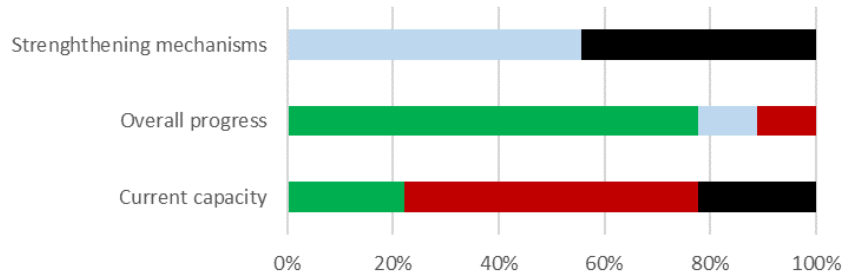


SDG-PSS Summary View

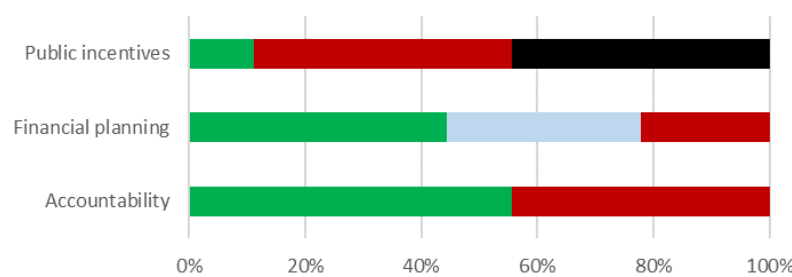
Target	Indicator	Capacity			Finance			Policy & Institutional			Gender			DRR/Resilience			Integrity				
		Current capacity	Overall Progress	Strengthening mechanisms	Accountability	Financial Planning	Public Incentives	Policy Planning and equity	Coordination & cooperation	Public awareness	Gender analysts	Participation Of Women	Training and Resources	Strategical Planning	Funding Mechanisms	Infrastructures	Accountability and Transparency	Fairness and equity	Regulatory process		
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate
		6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Inadequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate
		6.4.2	Level of water stress - freshwater withdrawn as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Inadequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Inadequate	In progress	In progress	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	In progress	In progress	In progress	Adequate	No evidence
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Inadequate	Inadequate	In progress	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	In progress	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	In progress	In progress	In progress	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence
		6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Adequate	In progress	In progress	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence

The summary view revisited

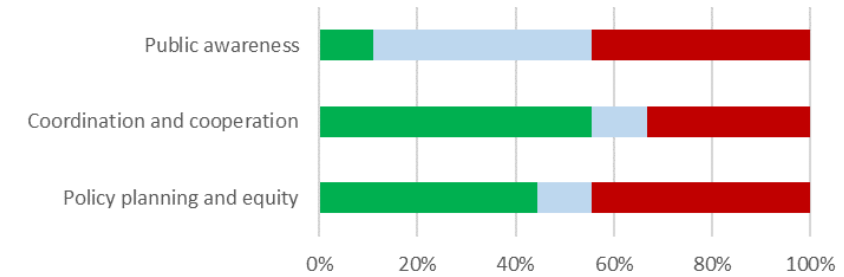
Capacities



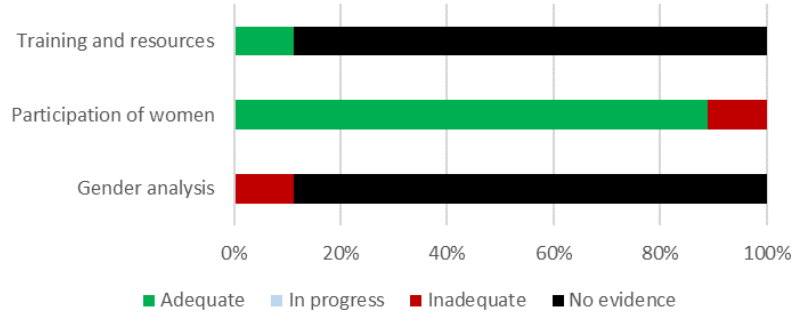
Finance



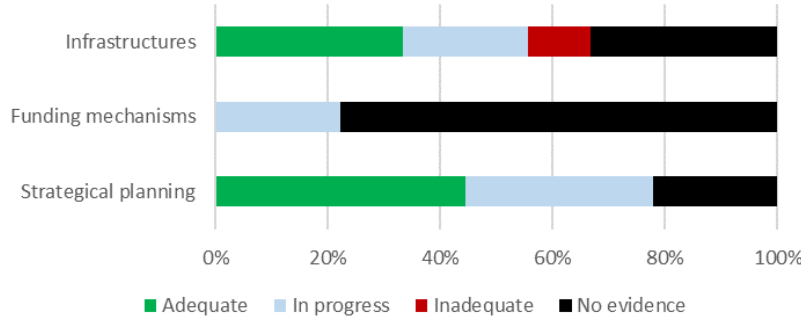
Policy & Institutions



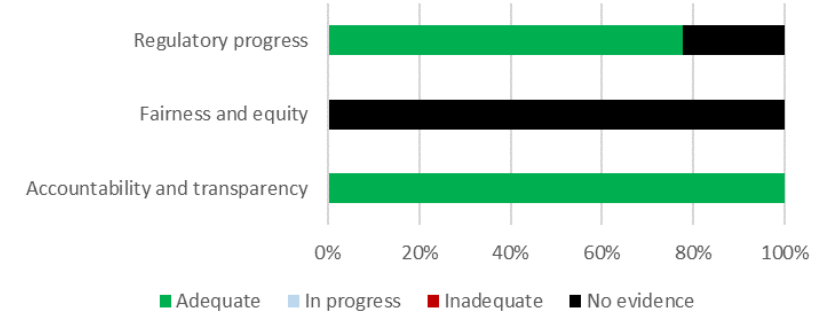
Gender



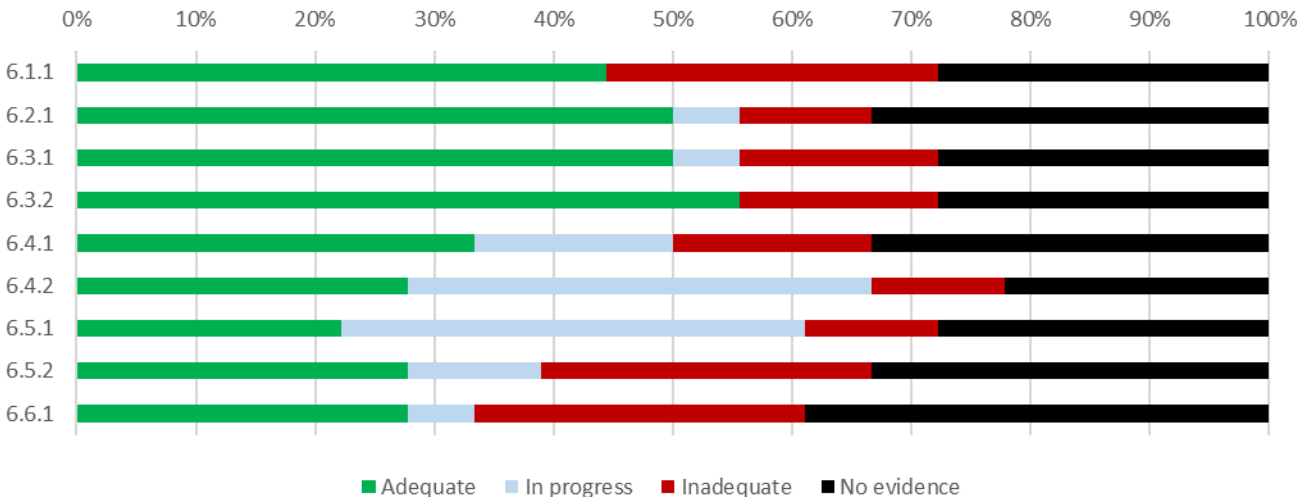
DRR



Integrity



Overall progress



- Overall, Tunisia is almost half-way (sum of green + blue) to creating an enabling environment.
- Gaps to fill: gender disaggregated data and training, funding on DRR and public incentives for finance, regulation to guarantee equity and fairness.

Selected achievements

Meetings, workshops, publications

- 20 meetings of the Group of Experts.
- 2 days workshop on the STATUS and CAPACITY, interpretation and of reports and contextualization, 23-24 July 2020.

Contribution to SDG6 working groups

- FAO events on SDGs, Food Security and Agriculture:
 - Workshop « Acceleration of the achievement of the targets related to food security and agriculture.
 - Workshop « Building of national capacities related to SDG food security and agriculture.
- National consultation on « Reporting on target 6.5.1 - the implementation of IWRM » : filling the questionnaire out and finalizing the report (UNEP-GWP-CapNet-MARHP-DGRE), 9 July 2020, Tunisia.
- Contribution to the NVR2021: working group on SDG6.

Focal Points

- Mr. A. Ouasli: focal point of 6.4 and UN Water Global
- Ms. O. Sebai: focal point 6.3.2 (Workshop UNEP/GEMS Water + ESCWA workshop)

Training/e-course

- Participation of members of the Group of Experts and external members to the e-course.
- Training of new members.

Publications

- Contribution to the preparation of the NVR 2019 and 2021: data collection and prioritization of SDG6 indicators.
- 2020 Gender Summit, Global for SDGs.
- 2 articles in the Lettre de l'ONAGRI (2020).
- Webinar in October 2019.

Selected achievements

- Introduction of SD6 and the SDG-PSS at the regional level.
- Collaborative event: Research-Development-NGO.
- Audience: decision-makers, policy-makers, technicians, scientists, civil society, etc.



The poster features a light blue background with a landscape image of a lake and hills. At the top, there are five logos: INRY, AED, a water drop logo, a tree logo, and IRESA. The main title is 'Journée d'information' in orange. Below it, the text reads: 'Sur la voie pour atteindre l'ODD 6 en Tunisie à travers l'implémentation du Projet « l'Eau dans le Monde que Nous Voulons » et le Système de Soutien des Politiques « SSP-ODD »'. The date and location are '21 mars 2018, INAT, Tunisie'. At the bottom, there are four logos: UNU-INWEH, K-eco, Ministry of Environment, and UN Women.

Journée d'information

Sur la voie pour atteindre l'ODD 6 en Tunisie à travers
l'implémentation du Projet « l'Eau dans le Monde que Nous
Voulons » et le Système de Soutien des Politiques
« SSP-ODD »

21 mars 2018, INAT, Tunisie

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-INWEH
Institute for Water, Environment and Health

K-eco

Ministry of Environment

United Nations Office for Sustainable Development
Incheon, 2018

Lessons learned and challenges

- SDG-PSS is a cross-sectoral collaboration platform, a useful **strategic evidence-based tool** that can help **assess, monitor, and report** on the progress in creating an enabling environment to achieve SDG6 targets.
- **Contextualization** of the SDG-PSS is an important step to obtain reliable outputs.
- SDG-PSS implementation allowed active discussions to identify strengths and weaknesses, missing data, gaps, and opportunities related to SDG6 → Created awareness among institutions and members and gave a new perspectives on the targets and indicators (components-based).
- **Collaborative** effort within and between **government actors** and **research** in the water sector is a key ingredient to inform decision- and policy-makers on the status of national policies.
- Working **collaboratively** for reaching consensus, providing qualitative and quantitative data and interpretation.
- SDG-PSS is recognized as a tool but still not used officially → Political **commitment** at high level is required.
- To guarantee the use of the tool at country level, an official national permanent committee should be established, for ensuring the sustainability of the outputs → Capacity building to capitalize the existing outcomes of SDG-PSS and other existing tools.



Abderrahman



Afef



Aïda



Arbi



Awatef



Boutheina



Chiheb



Hamed



Jinene



Marwan



Mehrez



Mohamed



Narjess



Noura



Olfa



Olfa



Raqya



Ridha



Rachid (RIP)



Salah



Slim



Yosra

THANK YOU

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