

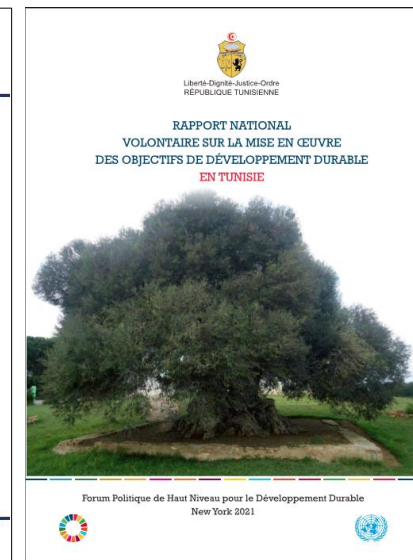
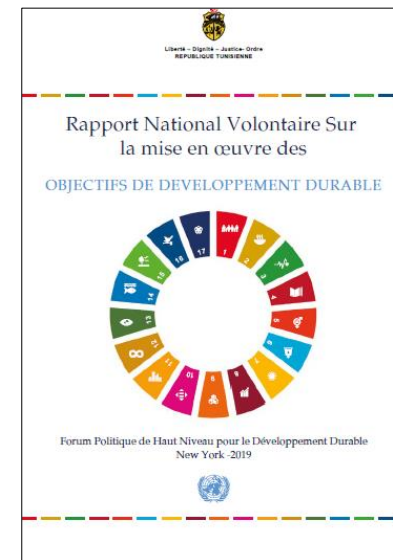


Status of SDG 6 in Tunisia

Olfa MAHJOUB, National Research Institute for Rural Engineering, Water, and Forestry – INRGREF
Abderrahman OUASLI, Office of Water Planning Hydraulic Balance – BPEH

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.

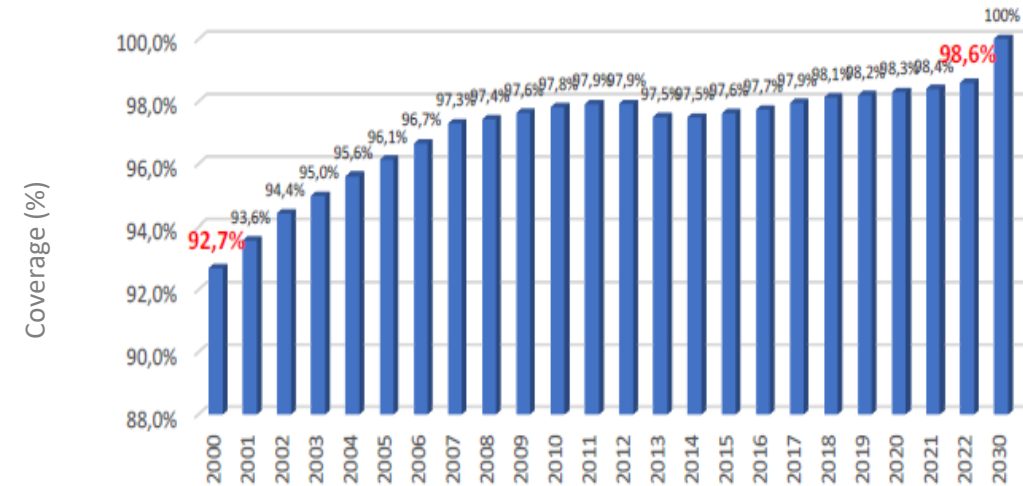


6.1



- Water supply coverage: 98.5% in 2023 (98.6% in 2022).
- 100% coverage in urban areas and sensitive progress in rural areas (currently 33% of the population) 95.5% in 2023).
- 100% to be achieved by 2030. Scattered populations will have decentralized water supply systems (2-3%).
- Challenges: water quality and sustainability of access under limited resources and the impact of climate change.

Water supply coverage (%)

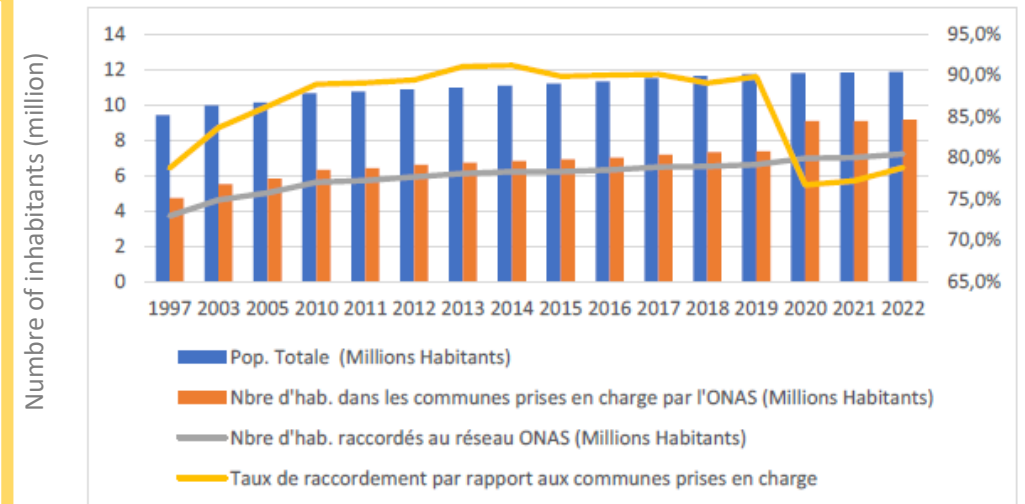


6.2



- Sewered population: 78.9% in 2023 vs. 64.2% (2021).
- Population in ONAS sewered cities: 9.1 millions inhabitants → 193 municipalities (197 in 2023) out of 350 connected to sewer system.
- ONAS sewered population: 78.8% Urbanization of national territory → communal area (178 areas).

Sanitation coverage by ONAS and nationwide (%)





- **6.3.1:** 127 WWTP (117 urban, 1 industrial, 9 rural) → 293 millions m³/y TWW (98.9% % collected) in ONAS sewered cities; > 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).



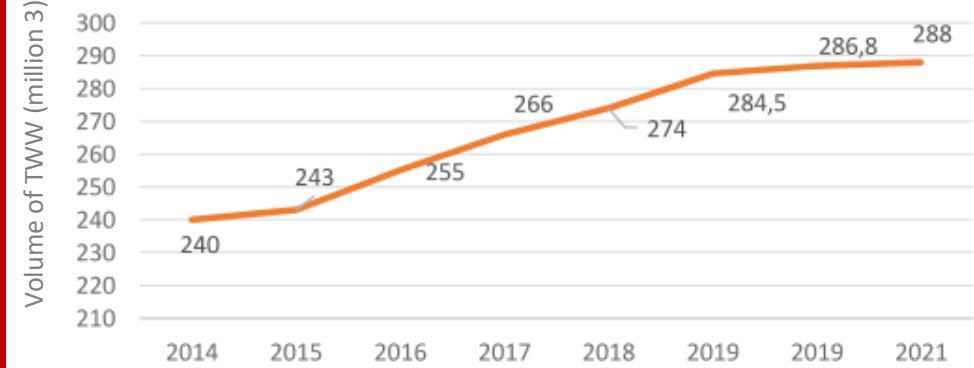
6.4.1

- **Agriculture:** 0.604 USD/m³ in 2022 vs. 0.569 USD/m³ in 2021 → Water use efficiency was affected by climatic conditions, water management and economic crisis (2021).
- **Global water use efficiency:** 8.354 USD/m³ in 2022 vs. 7.939 USD/m³ in 2021 : ↗ added value of agriculture.

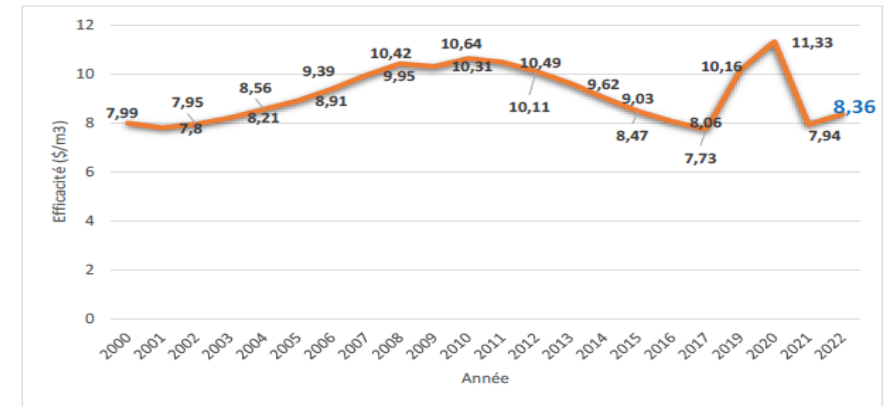
6.4.2

- **Water stress:** 129,3 % (2022) vs. 120% (2021).
- 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 (%)



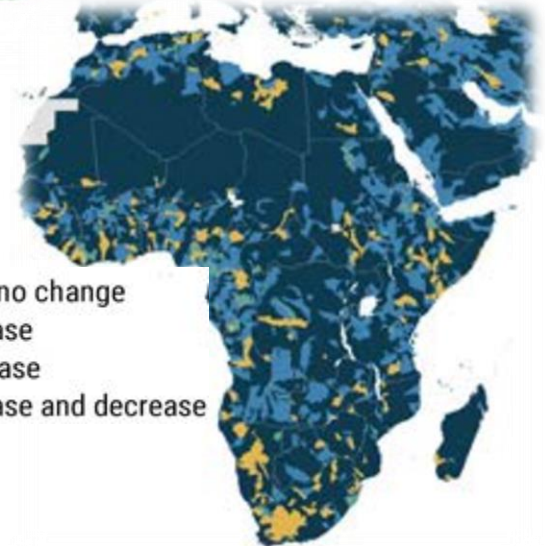
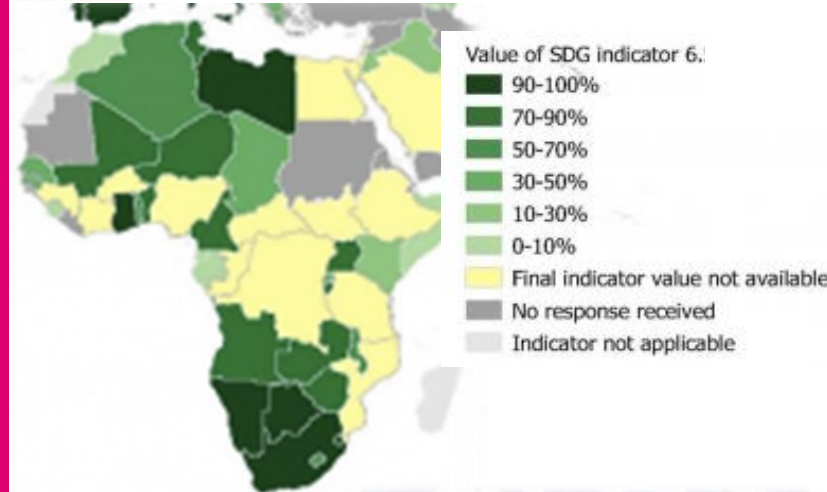


- **6.5.1** IWRM showed progress with 60/100.
- IWRM evaluated with the support of UNEP and the coordination of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) with UNEP-DHI Center and Cap-Net UNDP.
- Validated Action Plan on IWRM established by GWP-Med.
- **6.5.2 Tunisia** scored 80% (2023).
- Cooperation between 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.

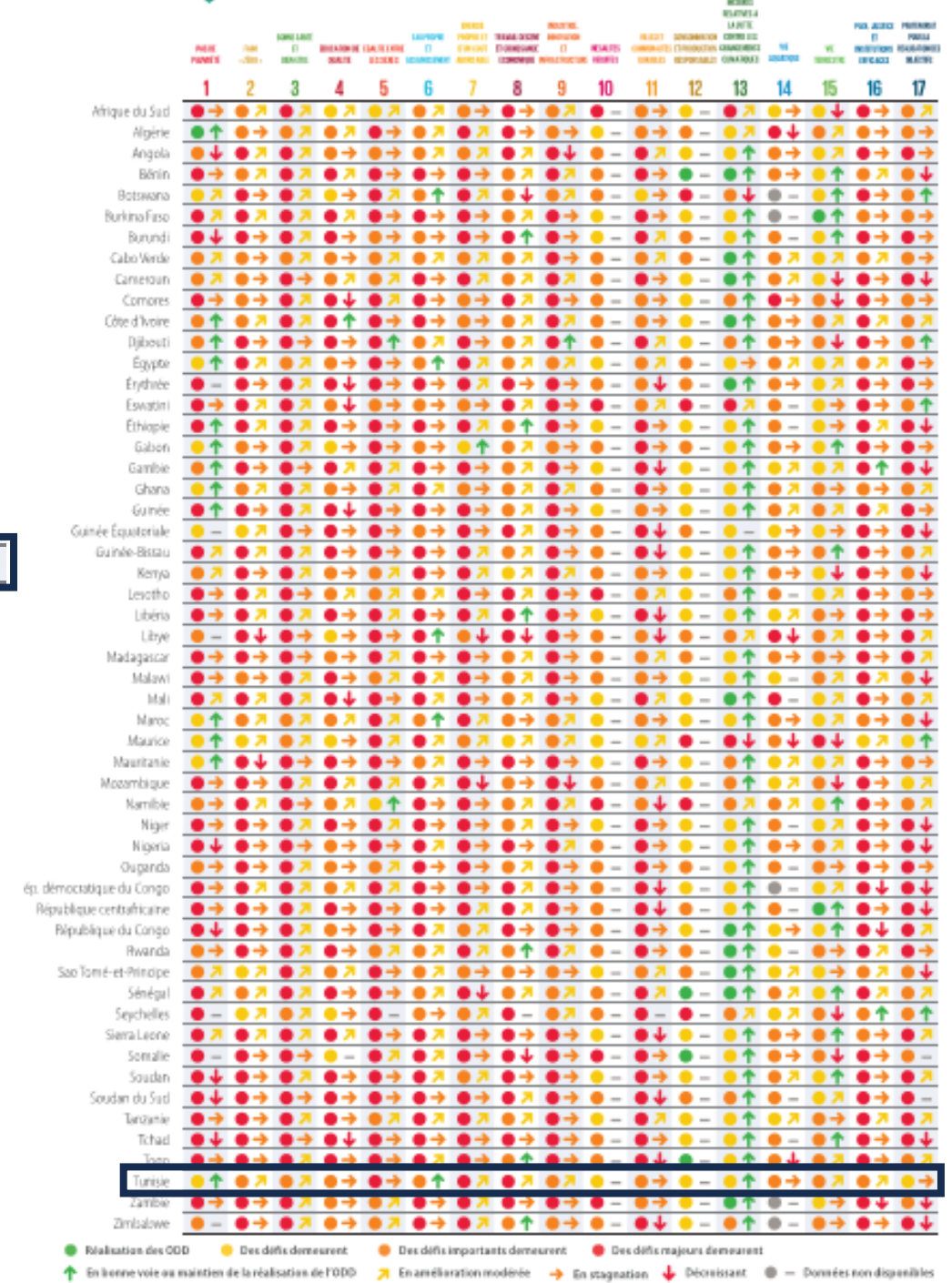
- Tunisia has achieved 67.1% of the SDGs compared to Mauritius (66,8%), Morocco (66,3%) and Algeria (65,9%).



SDG6

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

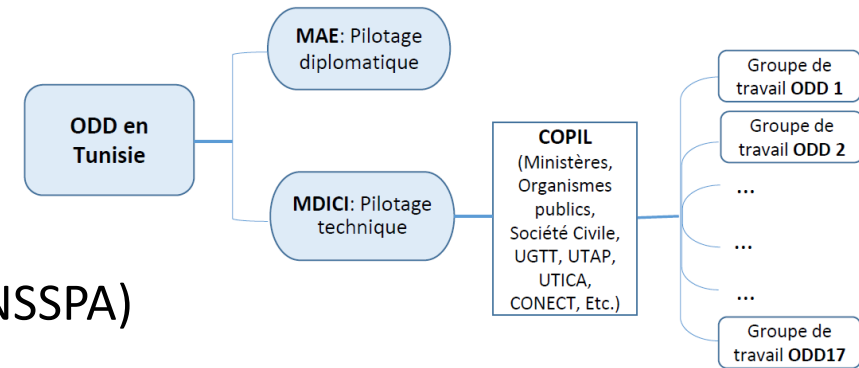
	Poverty		Gender		Income		Services	
Nord	●	↗	●	↗	●	●	↗	↗
Centrale	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→	→
Sud	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→	→
Est	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→	→
Ouest	●	→	●	→	●	●	→	→



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 Public Works and Housing (DHU)
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS): Universities.
- Civil society: NGOs, associations, etc.
- Ministry of education: through UNICEF programmes for education and awareness.



SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Most important SDG 6 targets

- **Target 6.4** : Water use efficiency
- 6.4.1 : Improving water efficiency is one of the main objectives of National Water Strategy for 2050 (Eau 2050) → Decrease the agricultural water consumption from 80% down to 70% by 2050 by introducing high water valuing/efficient and less water demanding crops, and crops with high economic value, using water saving technologies, etc.
- 6.4.2 Water scarcity : it is a national challenge to use sustainably water resources specially groundwater resources threatened by overexploitation (rate of exploitation of groundwater resources around 140% (2022)).
- **Target 6.5**: on IWRM

SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Least important SDG 6 targets and indicators

- 6.1 for safe and affordable drinking water
- 6.2 End of open defecation and access to sanitation and hygiene
- 6.3 Improvement of water quality and wastewater safe reuse

National programmes and strategies to achieve these targets are already developed.

SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

- Other contexts relevant to SDG 6 achievement at the national level.

6.b.1 : Important for the participation of local populations in water and sanitation management.

Successful experience of water users associations managing drinking water supply networks in rural areas (1400 water users associations).

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



Afef



Aïda



Awatef



Boutheina



Chiheb



Jinene



Marwan



Mehrez



Abderrahman



Olfa



Narjess



Noura



Olfa



Raqya



Ridha



Rachid (RIP)



Slim



Yosra

THANK YOU

Olfa Mahjoub, PhD

**National Research Institute for Rural Engineering, Water, and Forestry (INRGREF)
Carthage University, Tunisia**

olfama@gmail.com

