



Implementation of the SDG-PSS In Tunisia: Progress, stakes and perspectives

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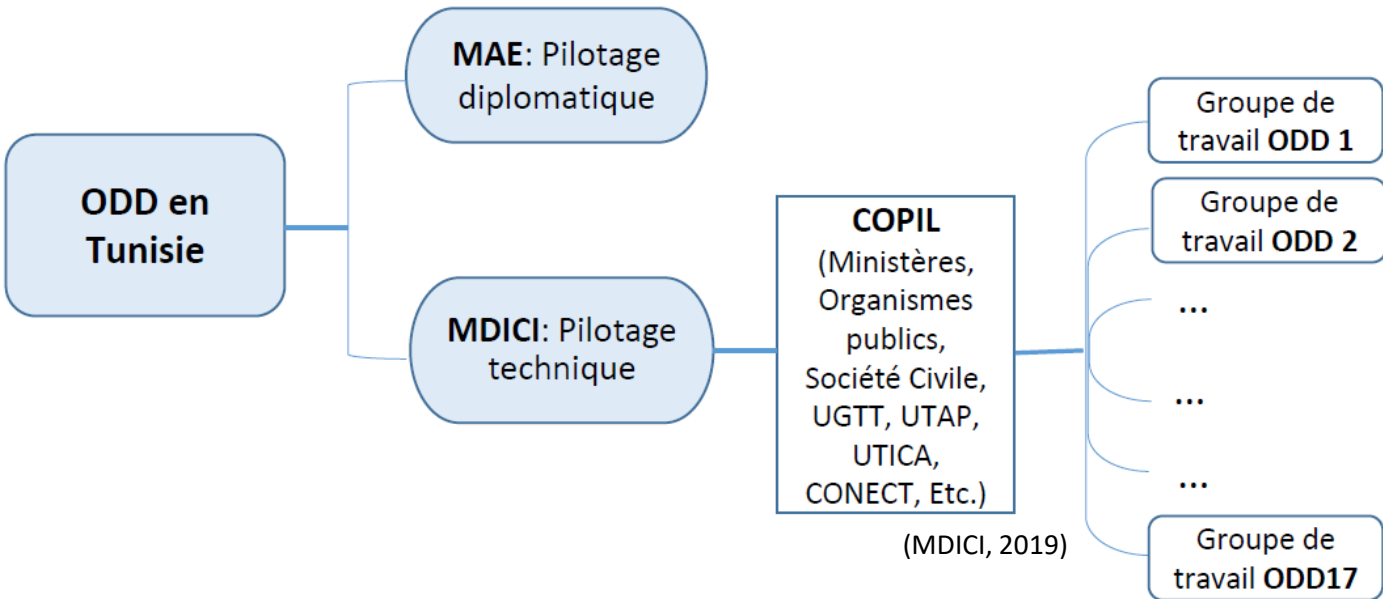
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*Online Final Meeting: Lessons learned from the use of SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) to accelerate progress towards SDG 6
10-11 November 2020*

National Context and Integration of the SDG-PSS

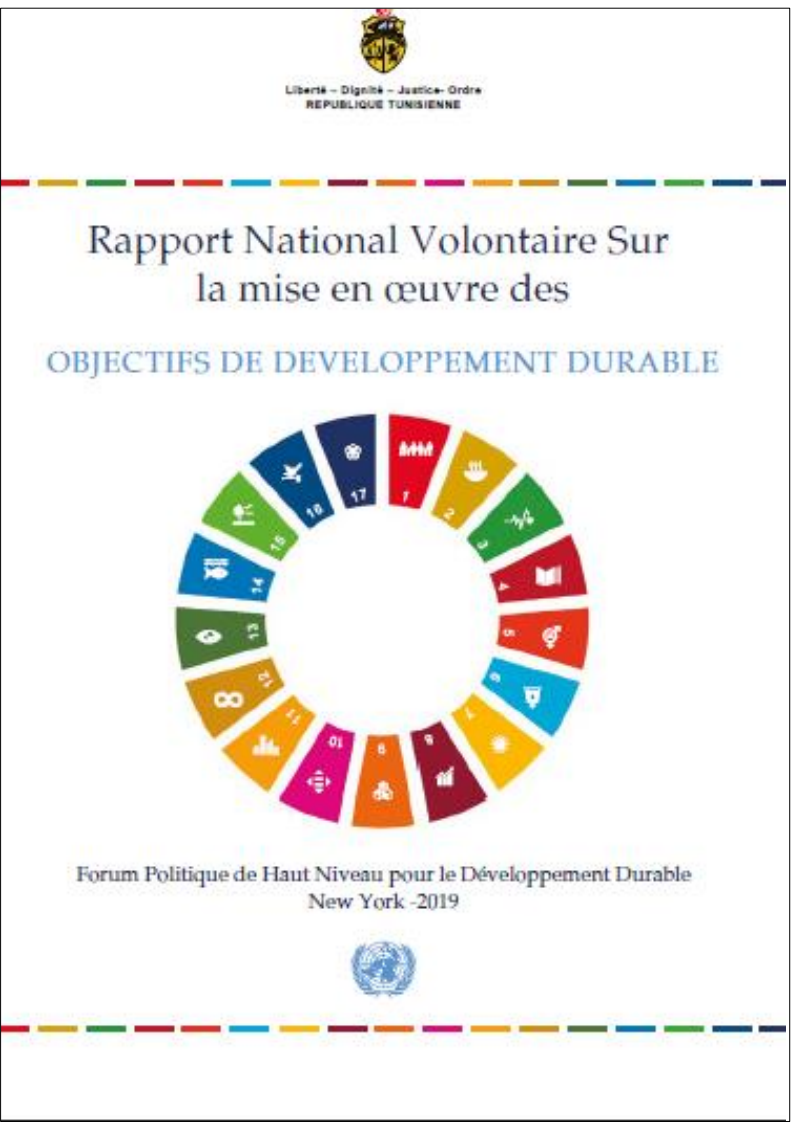


Tunisia’s National Voluntary Report 2019

- Alignement with the national plan, national strategies and the constitution.
- 6 SDGs were prioritized (SDG 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17) : SDG6 was not included!



(MDICI, 2019)



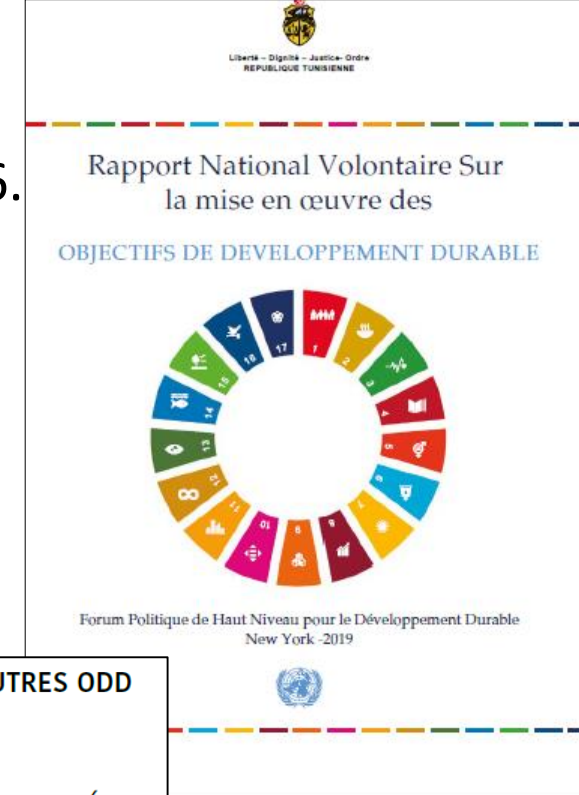
National Context and Integration of the SDG-PSS (cont')

SDG-PSS was mentioned as one of the initiatives to be adopted for achieving SDG6.

...La Tunisie a également bénéficié de l'appui du Systèmes de Nations-Unies et elle a été retenue comme pays pilote pour l'initiative «Sur la voie pour atteindre l'ODD6 relatif à l'eau propre et à l'assainissement»...

Tunisia's National Voluntary Report 2021 (on-going)

- The government has officially prioritized **10 SDGs** including SDG6: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16 et 17.
- **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.
- Participation of members of the group of experts: discussion, preparation, review under the flagship of MDICI (on-going) .



SYNERGIES ET LIENS AVEC LES AUTRES ODD

La Tunisie est parmi les cinq pays (avec le Costa Rica, le Pakistan, le Ghana et la République de Corée) qui ont participé à l'élaboration des méthodologies de suivi intégré de l'ODD6 depuis 2016. Cette initiative pilotée par le Ministère de l'Agriculture a permis d'impliquer les parties prenantes (représentées par le MDICI, INS, ANPE, MALE, MF, et société civile) directe ou indirecte avec les cibles de l'ODD6 afin de déterminer leur faisabilité technique, -de promouvoir l'harmonisation et l'utilisation de normes et de définitions pour faciliter le partage et la comparaison des données au fil du temps tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des frontières. La figure suivante illustre les résultats de l'exercice d'identification des synergies inter-cibles.

(Tunisia NVR, 2019)

Renewal of the Group of Experts

- Commitment for Phase II.
- Multisectorial Group of Experts: 21 membres (2019-2020) including Ministries/Department, Agencies, Research institutes, international organizations, ONG.



BPEH
INRGREF
Inter. Coop.
BAFR
DGRE
DGGREE
SONEDE
DGFIOP
DGBGTH
ONAGRI
DGEDA
GBO
DGACTA



DGEQV
ONAS
ANPE

MDICI
INS

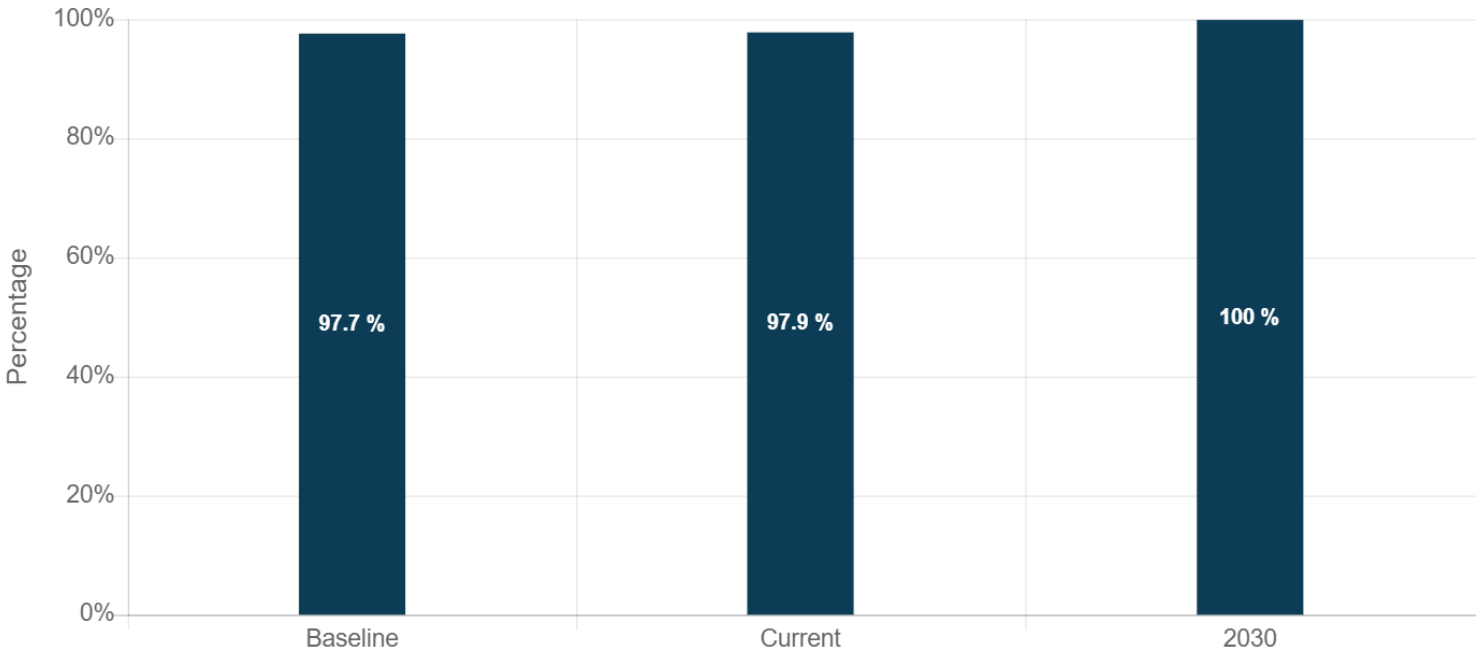
DHMPE

- Evaluation of the components relevance
- Contextualisation of the SDG-PSS
- Organization of national and international events
- Identification of new experts to help the project progress
- Identifications of funding opportunities for national activities

Target				Indicator		Capacity			Finance				Policy & Institutional			Gender			DRR/Resilience			Integrity			
						Overall current capacity	Strengthening mechanisms	Overall Progress	Adequacy of financial flows	Funding Sources	Financing for equity	Financial accountability	Policy for equity	Coordination & cooperation	Public awareness	National policy	Governance	Gender training	Strategies	Information and Assessments	Infrastructures	Policy and Integrity	Public Sector Integrity	Whistleblower Protection	
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		Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate		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			6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate		In progress	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		In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate		No evidence	No evidence
				6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		In progress	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	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		In progress	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate		No evidence	No evidence	
				6.4.2	Level of water stress - freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources		In progress	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	
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)		In progress	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate		No evidence	No evidence	
				6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation		Inadequate	In progress	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	
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		Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate		No evidence	No evidence	

Contextualization and Interpretation

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services



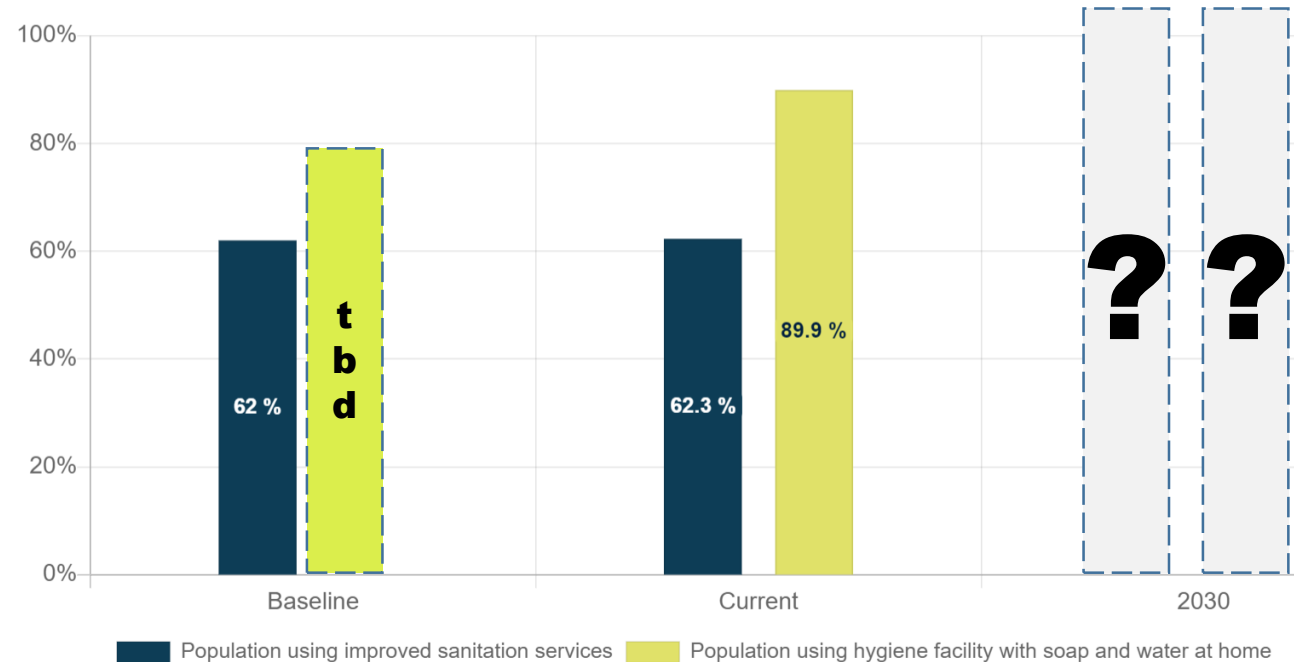
Highlights

- Urban vs. rural areas
- Access of remote area to clean water is costly ➔ Individual, decentralized solutions are recommended.
- Water quality is still of concern and affects the service provided (desalination of sea and brackish water !).

- In 2019: 11.6 millions inhabitants (urban and rural) had access to potable water (98.2%).
- Water supply coverage : substantial improvement in the North-Western regions.
- Rural areas: 94.5% (53% by SONEDE + 41.5% implemented by DGGREE and managed by Water Supply Associations, GDA).

Contextualization and Interpretation (cont'd)

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services



Highlights

- ONAS services cover urban areas (+ communities > 3000 inhabitants): 86.1 % in 2019.
- Decentralized sanitation systems are not included in ONAS figures → Adapt the indicator to what is measured.

- No clearly mentioned perspectives for 2030 (strategic study/figures for 2030).
- Data on hand washing for 2016 could be retrieved by extrapolation of MISC survey of 2012 and 2018 (12000 households) : 89,9% (92.8% urban and 83.5% rural) in 2018.
- Access to water and soap is a matter of awareness (sensitization); not a matter of availability.

Contextualization and Interpretation

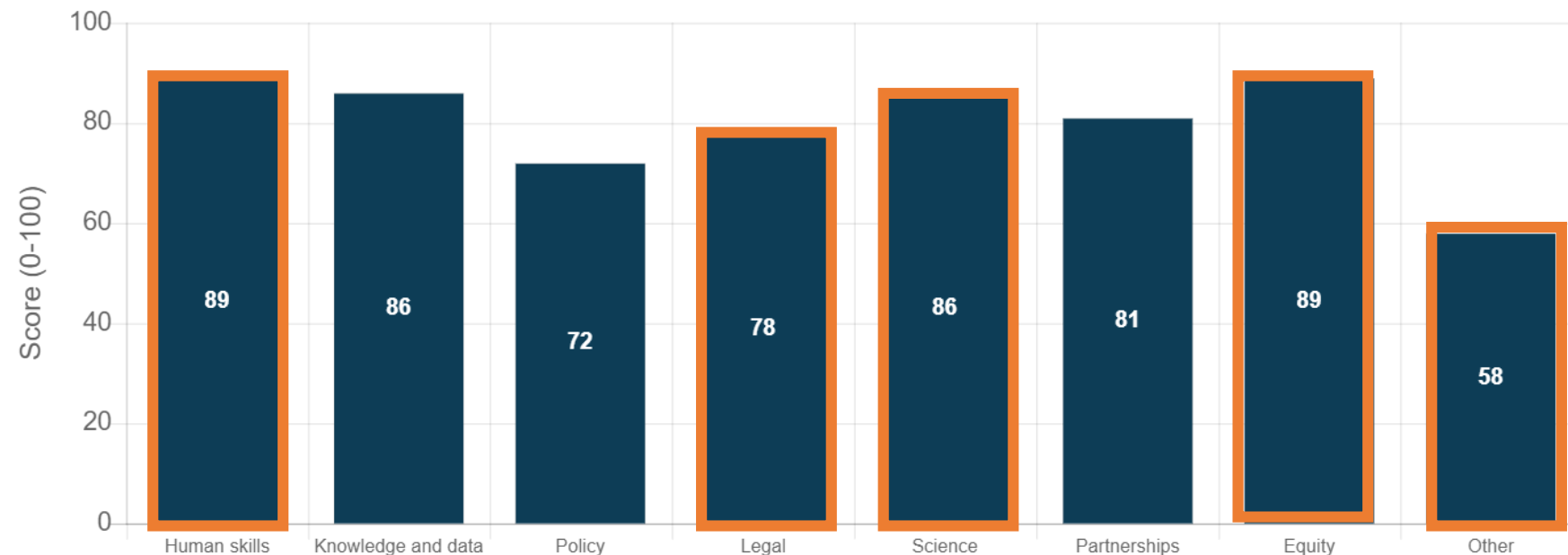
CAPACITY

- **Understand:** the required data (definition).
- **Identify:** the data sources/resource persons.
- **Collect:** data
- **Cross-check:** data sources and data validation
- **« Feed »:** the SDG-PSS (collectively)
- **Discuss and contextualize:** the questionnaires
- **Verify:** the outputs
- **Interpret:** the reports

Green: 63%
Blue: 26%
Red: 11%

Cible			Indicateur			Capacités		
						Capacité actuelle totale	Mécanismes de consolidation	Progrès global
6.1	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
6.2	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
6.3	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
6.4	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
6.5	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
6.6	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

Capacity building needed at the national level to achieve SDG 6 in the country



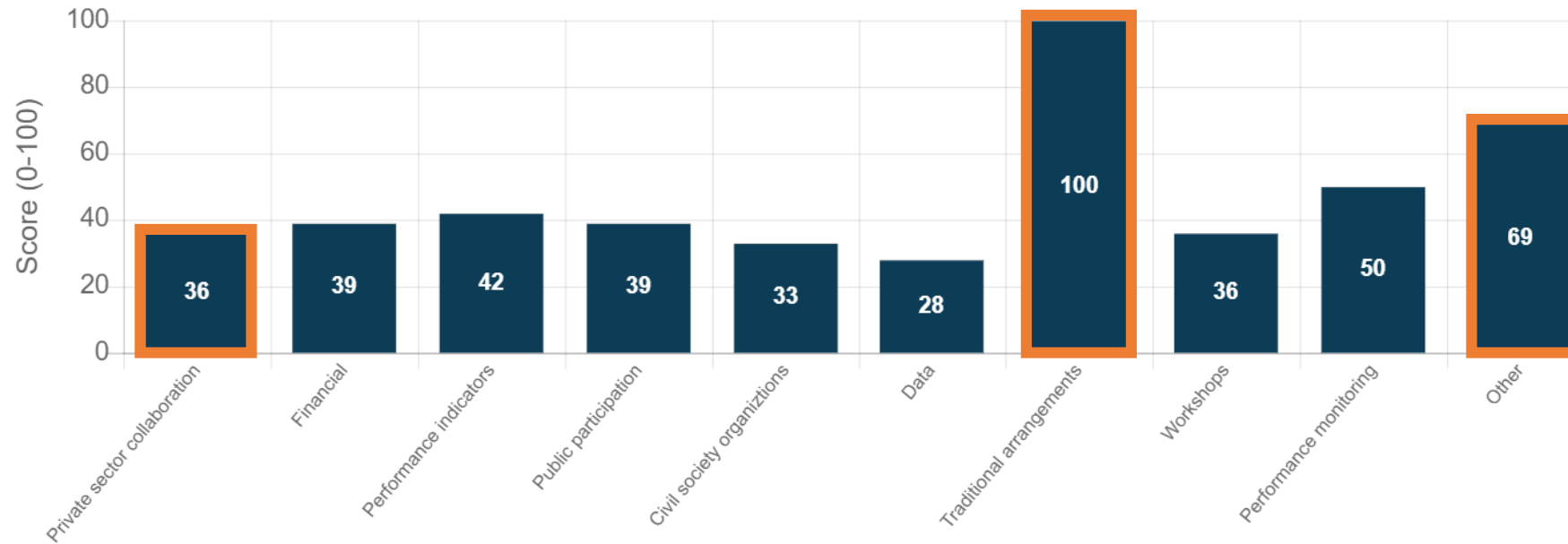
CAPACITY

Highlights

- The relative importance of the different categories → what is the priority?
- « Others » capacities is unclear: it needs to be better defined with examples

- **Human capacities:** ↗ retirement, ↘ hiring, ↗ brain drain, ↗ private sector. etc.
- **Legal:** Water Code under revision; lack of enforcement; lack of water lawyers.
- **Science:** innovation, new technologies, start-ups, etc.
- **Equity:** disparity urban/rural (water and sanitation services), up/down stream watershed.

Capacity available at the national level to achieve SDG 6 in the country



CAPACITY

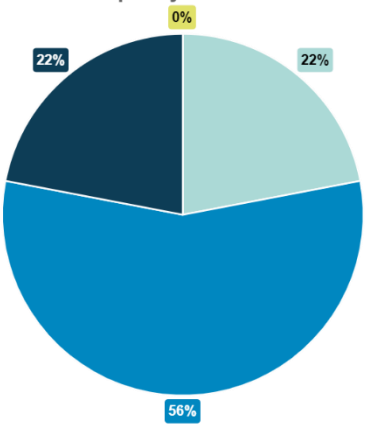
Highlights

- The relative importance of the different categories → what is the priority?
- « Others » capacities is unclear: it needs to be better defined with examples

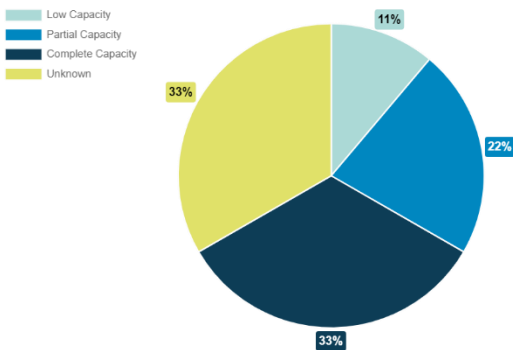
- 100%!!! : The response « not applicable » needs to be modified or translated differently in the graph.
- **Private sector:** not recommended to intervene in critical sectors (water supply and sanitation) although better and competitive services could be provided (vulnerable communities).
- Water Supply Associations (GDA), as part of the private sector, contributes to supporting the public sector.

Contextualization and Interpretation (cont'd)

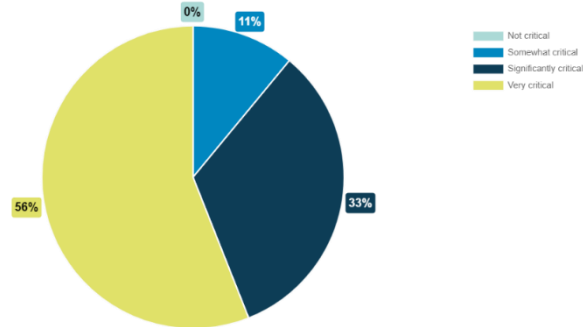
Level of available capacity at the national level for achieving SDG 6



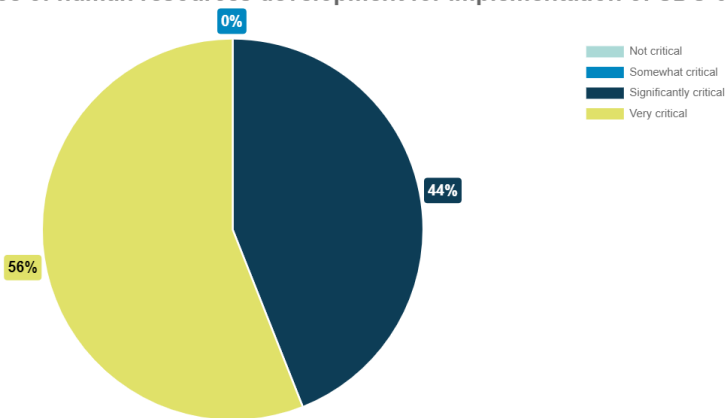
Importance of human capacity to make policy for the implementation of SDG 6



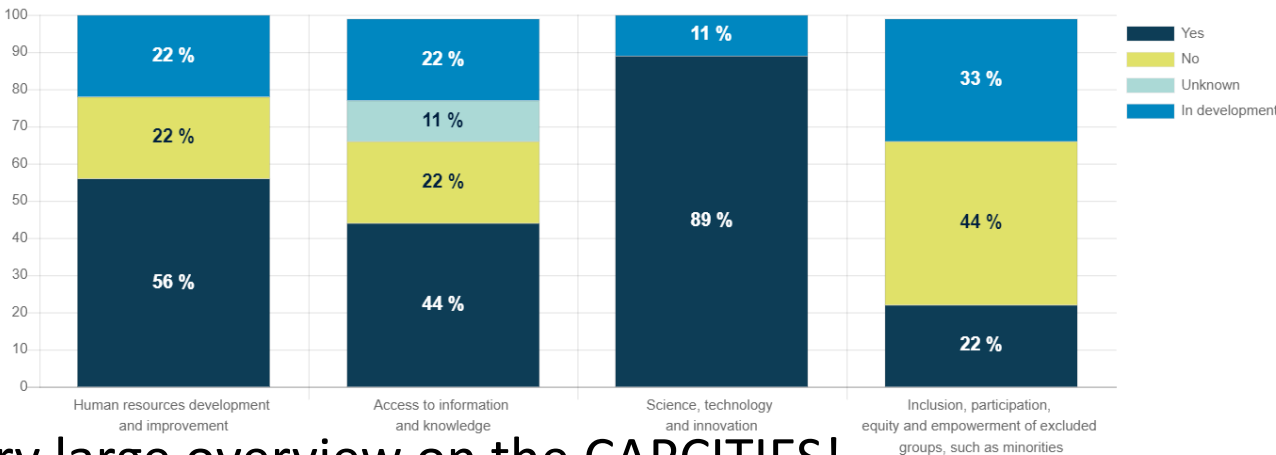
Importance of knowledge and data in implementation of SDG 6



Importance of human resources development for implementation of SDG 6



Long-term policy options and mechanisms for building critical capacity at the national level for each SDG 6 indicator



- Difficulties in the interpretation: very large overview on the CAPCITIES!
- These graphs do not allow a clear/precise interpretation.
- ➔ Report against targets could help weighing their importance and identifying where they lies (in the pies).

Dissemination and visibility of the SDG-PSS

- Mahjoub, O., Ouasli, A., Hamrouni, N., Baggio Ferla, G., Qadir, M. (2020). Gender mainstreaming from the Policy Support System SDG-PSS lens for monitoring the enabling environment and achieving SDG6 in Tunisia, **2020 Gender Summit, Global for SDGs (GS19)**. The Book of The Abstracts. 23-30 November 2020.
- Mahjoub, O. Ouasli, A., Ferjani, N. et al. (2020). L'Objectif de Développement Durable 6 lié à l'Eau (ODD6) en Tunisie : Mise en œuvre de l'Initiative « l'Eau Dans Le Monde Que Nous Voulons». **Lettre de l'ONAGRI**, Vol 6, No 1, 2020.
- 2nd article in the Lettre de l'ONAGRI: Etat et évolution des Indicateurs de l'ODD6 en Tunisie (1ère Partie) (to be published in **Lettre de l'ONAGRI**, December 2020).
- Participation of the scientific coordinator to the **Webinar “Striving to attain water and sanitation for all: The SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS)”**, 24 October 2019.
- Mahjoub, O. and Ouasli, A. (2019). Navigating through limited data in Tunisia while aiming at SDG-6 ‘fit-for-policy’ evidence. Session “Navigating through limited data while aiming at SDG-6 ‘fit-for-policy’ evidence”, **Stockholm World Water Week 2019**, 26 August 2019, Stockholm, Sweden.

Main Achievements 2019-2020

Meetings and workshops

- 9 meetings
- 2 days workshop to work on the STATUS and CAPACITY components and the reports generated by the SDG-PSS and to continue contextualization, 23-24 July 2020.

Participation in working groups on SDG6

- **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 and finalizing the report (UNEP-GWP-CapNet-MARHP-DGRE), 9 July 2020, Tunisia.

Focal Point on Water Quality

Ms. Olfa Sebai, National Agency for Environment Protection (ANPE); “Insight on Water Quality Monitoring Activities in Tunisia”, Workshop UNEP/GEMS Water

Training/participation to e-course

- Participation of several members of the Group of Experts and external members from other organizations to the e-course.
- Training of new members.

Contribution to NVR (2019 & 2021)

- Preparation of the NVR 2019 with support of UNDP.
- Participation in the identification of the priority SDGs and targets to be included in the NVR 2020 (on-going)

Key Messages

- **Continuous** and **collaborative work** within a **cohesive team** were important ingredients for the finalization of 3 components (Status, Capacity, Gender) including interpretation, analysis, and publication of outputs.
- **Visibility** and **recognition** of the SDG-PSS at national and international levels is a driver to its **improvement** and **adaptation** to local, national and regional contexts for a larger use.
- Contextualization of SDG-PSS and interpretation of the reports should go together to identify **shortcomings** to be timely addressed to evaluate the enabling environment for achieving SDG6.

The Way Forward

- **National**
 - Better commitment of experts/members, departments, ministries, etc.
 - Official handling of the SDG-PSS management to ONAGRI and collaborative work with the Group of Experts and the coordinators (BPEH and INRGREF).
 - Better integration, recognition, and adoption of the SDG-PSS for the reporting.
- **International**
 - To enforce the role of Tunisia as a Hub for the MENA and African Region.



Abderrahman



Afef



Aïda



Arbi



Awatef



Boutheina



Chiheb



Hamed



Jinene



Marwan



Mehrez



Mohamed



Narjess



Noura



Olfa



Olfa



Raqya



Ridha



Salah



Slim



Yosra

RIP

Dr. Rachid Khenfir

