



Role of Tunisia in preparation, adoption and adaptation of SDGs at national level

Bishkek 2017

Sana Ben Salem
Tunisian Evaluation Network

Introduction

- Constitutional framework conducive to evaluation
- A democratic transition phase highlighting evaluation and accountability and institutional reform processes aimed at bridging the disparity gap.
- The institutionalization of the evaluation is largely based on the potential of Tunisian resources in terms of skills and human resources with the enthusiasm aroused by civil society.
- the parliamentarians who constitute the core of the evaluation by playing the role of a bridge as long as they reflect the aspirations of the Tunisians and act through Laws that best meet their needs.



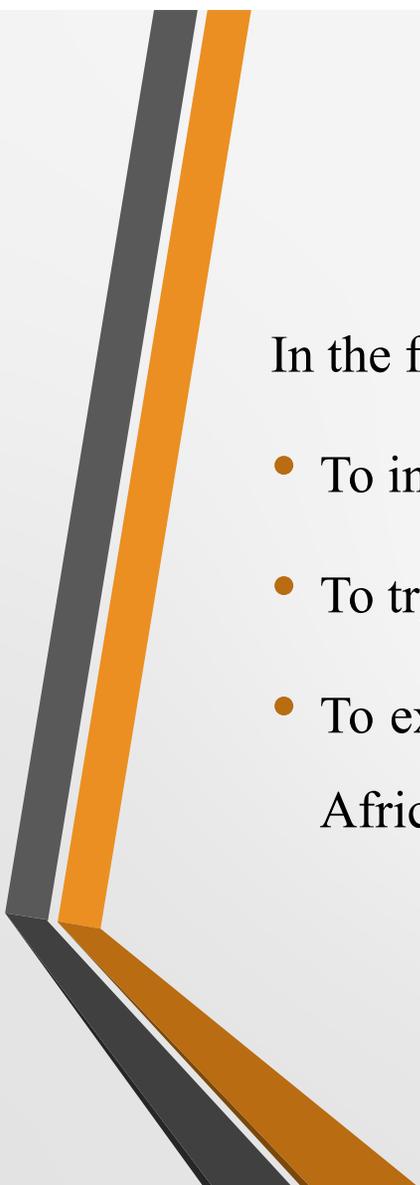
Phase1: Preparation

(1) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The United Nations General Assembly welcomed Tunisia to the adoption of the Program of Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) from 25 to 27 September 2015 in New York.

Tunisia was ready to:

- Contribute to the identification and development of SDGs
- Collaborate with the United Nations system in Tunisia by participating in several meetings, including those of the “ Open Working Group ”.



In the first phase, Tunisia 's ambition is :

- To integrate SDGs in 2030 into its new five-year development plan,
- To try to implement them at national and regional levels.
- To expand its network by promoting projects with its partners in sub-Saharan Africa within the framework of South-South cooperation.

(2) Tunisia's contribution to the development process of SDGs

Tunisia was able to contribute to the building through:

- **Conducting a national consultation entitled "Tunisia that we want".** Inspired by the global initiative "the world we want" and its standard questionnaire MY world, this consultation carried out in September 2014 of 60 countries of the world), heard the voice of more than 10,000 citizens in 10 regions of the country.

- 
- The active participation, among five selected countries at the global level, in the **elaboration of a Sustainable Development Objective (SDG) in the area of Governance (objective 16)**. Subject to a report in November 2014, this contribution permits a discussion on the post-2015 governance agenda.
 - **Participation in the intergovernmental negotiations of the proposed SDGs** which culminated in August 2015 in the final document of the United Nations Summit "Transforming our world: Agenda 2030 for sustainable development" and its adoption on 25 September 2015 by Tunisia at the General Assembly United Nations.

(3) Building public awareness and facilitation of communication on the 17 SDGs

A- Public awareness

Building public awareness is considered as a first step towards a participatory process in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

In this step, Tunisia has built awareness through organizing:

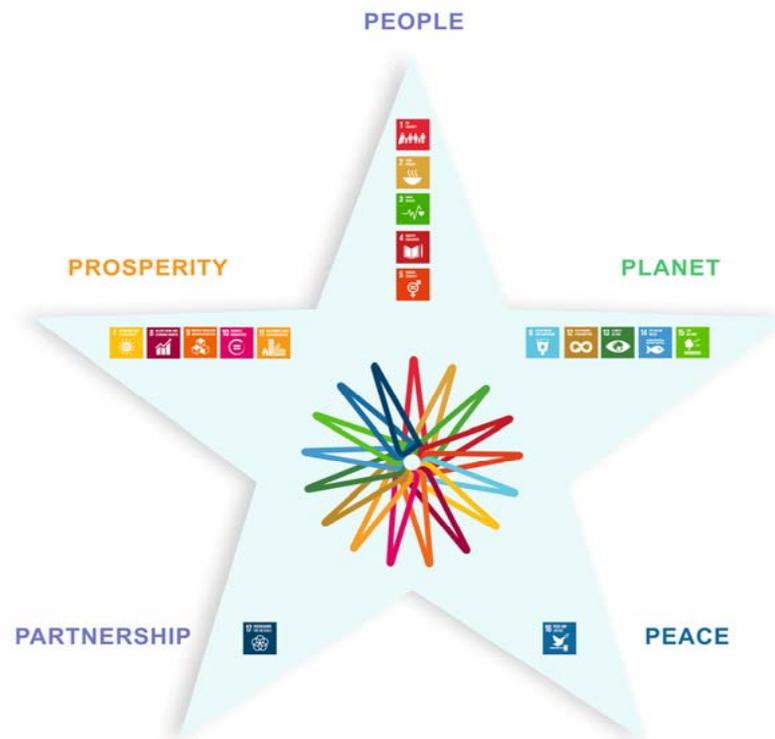
- Meetings with the Member State government ministry
- Sensitization campaign on the SDGs
- A series of Workshops

B-Facilitation of communication

The 5Ps facilitated the communication on the SDGs **and the compromise between the mandate given by the Member States to the GA:** Sustainable development objectives must be concrete, concise and easy to understand, limited in number, ambitious, global in scope and likely to be applied in all countries, taking into account their respective realities, resources and level of development, as well as national policies and priorities. ("Resolution 66/288, annex, para. 247 63 “) and on the other hand, the ambitions of a universal transformation program, the fruit of a broad inclusive process of consultation and negotiation.

The SDG's STAR

The 5 « P » of sustainable development program 2030



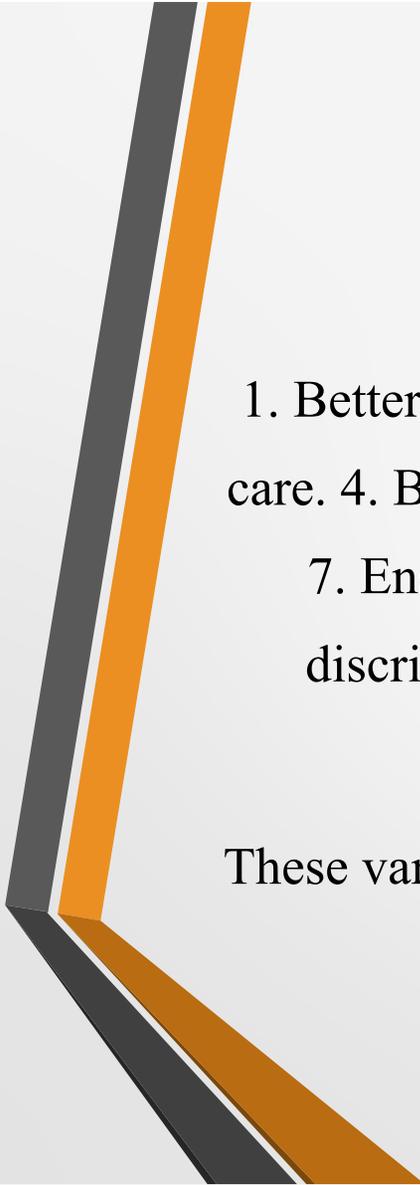
RCO Tunisia
mahmoud.ghouil@undp.org



Phase2: Adoption: **Some actions and best practices**

- Gender equality is supported by the Tunisian parliament which is carrying out a reform guaranteeing an increased representation of women in local political life as well as by Ministers, in particular the Minister of Women.

- 
- Camps on SDGs representing different regions with equal gender distribution (October 2016: the first edition of the "Camps des ODD" initiative under the sign of the commitment of young people to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Objectives in Tunisia).



Phase3:Adaptation

(1) The 12 Pillars identified

1. Better education.
2. Less poverty and the right to adequate food.
3. Better health care.
4. Better job opportunities.
5. Better governance.
6. Fewer regional disparities.
7. Ensure safety.
8. Better connection to potable water and sanitation
9. Less discrimination, persecution and inequality.
10. Better means of transport.
11. Improved access to CIT.
12. Protection of the environment

These various fields, ranging from education to preservation of the environment, are considered priorities.

(2) Objectif 16: example of adaptation

- Tunisia has adapted its indicators as in Objective 16, where 89 indicators were identified during the first phase of the pilot work in line with the recommendations of the global program, which underlines the importance of National ownership of development strategies and encourages governments to develop their own national indicators.

(3) gender equality integration

- The integration of the gender approach is also reflected in the budgetary reform. This opens the debate on gender equality and the drafting of the organic budget law (LOB) with a view to gender-sensitive budgeting.
- Reforms in favor of gender equality integration in politics: This reform applies to municipal and regional elections and includes a provision in favor of "horizontal and vertical" parity in article 49 of the electoral law.
- Elaborating the “women, peace and security” agenda that aims to better protect the rights of women in Tunisia by identifying the first steps towards the implementation of an action plan for resolution 1325 and organizing the workshops related to it.

(4) Correspondence between the five-year plan and SDGs

Development of the 2016-2020 plan	SDGs
Governance and major reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reform of the administration▪ Reform of the judicial and penitentiary system▪ Establishment of a social protection platform, in particular through the reform of social security schemes	Objective 11: Cities and sustainable communities Objective 16: Peace, justice and effective institutions Objective 1: No poverty
From a low-cost economy to an economic hub <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reduction of the unemployment rate from 15 in 2014 to 12% in 2020▪ Promotion of innovation and creativity through the doubling of the number of patents	Objective 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Objective 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Human development and social inclusion

- Raise the human development index to (HDI) to 0.772 in 2020 against 0.729 in 2015
- Reduce the poverty rate from 15.5% to 10% and absolute poverty from 4.6% to 2% between 2010 and 2020
- Reduce the rate of medical density from 1 doctor per 766 inhabitants in 2015 to one doctor per 759 inhabitants in 2020
- Reduce the maternal mortality rate by 44.8 per 100,000 live births
- Reduce the infant mortality rate in the first 12 months of birth from 16% to 12.5% by 2020
- Guarantee the quality of the education system support the women's economic initiative and increase the participation rate of women from 28% in 2014 to 35% in 2020.

Objective 1: No poverty

Objective 2: Zero “hunger”

Objective 3: Good health and well being

Objective 4: Good health and well being

Objective 5: Gender equality

Realization of regional ambitions

- Develop decentralization and lay the foundations of local governance
- Limit disparities between less developed inland regions and coastal regions by reducing the gaps by an average of 30% on the RDI scale

Objective 10:

Reduced inequalities

The green economy, driving sustainable development

- Control the use of natural resources to achieve a mobilization rate of 95% water resources at the end of the plan against 93% in 2015.
- Increase the rate of connection to the public sewerage network in urban areas to reach 92.5% in 2020 against 91% in 2015.
- Controlling energy consumption, increasing the share of renewable energies in the energy mix from 3% in 2014 to 12% in 2020 and reducing the energy intensity by 3% annually.

Objective 6: Clean water and sanitation**Objective 7:** Clean energy and affordability

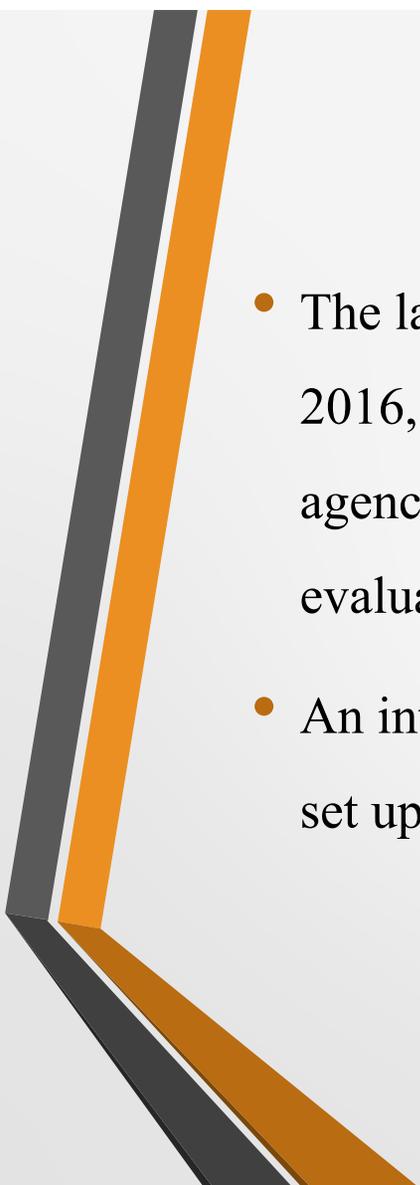


Develop forest pasture and pasture to achieve a forest cover rate of 8.7% in 2020 compared with 8.3% in 2015.

Objective12: Responsible consumption and production

Objective 15: Life on Earth

Objective 17: Partnerships for achieving the objectives: this objective concerns all axes of development of the plan without exception

- 
- The launch of the SDGs in Tunisia was officially launched on December 2, 2016, a letter of understanding was signed between MAE, MDCI and the UN agencies in Tunisia to set up a spouse program on integration monitoring, evaluation and reporting of SDGs.
 - An interdepartmental task force / commission chaired by the MAE is being set up to adapt the SDGs at national and local level.