

**We do not inherit the earth
from our ancestors.**



**We borrow it
from our children.**

Indian Wisdom



Economic Studies Department

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Hôtel le Belvédère 25/02/2020

- The genesis of the SDGs and The 2030 Agenda
- SDG in Tunisia

SDGs: The genesis

United Nations Conference
on Environment and
Development



1992

Millennium Summit



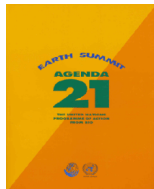
2000

World Summit for
Sustainable
Development



2002

NGO



“ Global Strategy for a SD”
27 principles, and **2500**
recommendations listed in
40 chapters (+ 2
conventions: CC and
Biodiversity)

Governments



Eight objectives
break down into 21
quantifiable targets
and measured by 60
indicators.

NGA (NGOs; companies, unions,
communities, research centers)

«Type II partnerships»
- SD for cities,
- Public / private
partnerships in project
finance,
- Corporate Social and
Environmental
Responsibility.

SDGs: The genesis

World Summit on
the **Millennium
Development
Goals**



2010

UN General
Secretary

Establishment of a
Working Group: The
United Nations
Department of
Economic and Social
Affairs (DESA) fully
committed to the
ambitious post-2015
project

United Nations Conference
on Sustainable Development,
Rio + 20,



2012

**High - Level Political Forum
on SD (HLPF)**

**“The Future We
Want,”** called for a
wide range of
actions, including
beginning the process
to establish
**Sustainable
Development Goals;**

70th session, the UN
General Assembly



2015

Developing Countries (Colombia,
Guatemala, Peru, Bhutan, and Mexico)

**Transforming our World:
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development**

- A universal pact covering 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 244 Indicators
- Paris conference on CC



UNITED NATIONS

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Universal, Integrated and Indivisible

-Covering 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 244 Indicators

- People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and PartnershipsA pact

SDG are Universal,

MDGs (2000 – 2015)



- Dictated by developed countries for developing countries

- A mapping based solely on the natural and social sciences or on “the functioning of the system”

- Social indicators for their essence

SDGs (2015 – 2030)



- Invented, suggested, and negotiated by developing countries for all countries

- Political mapping reflecting results of negotiations in an intergovernmental context

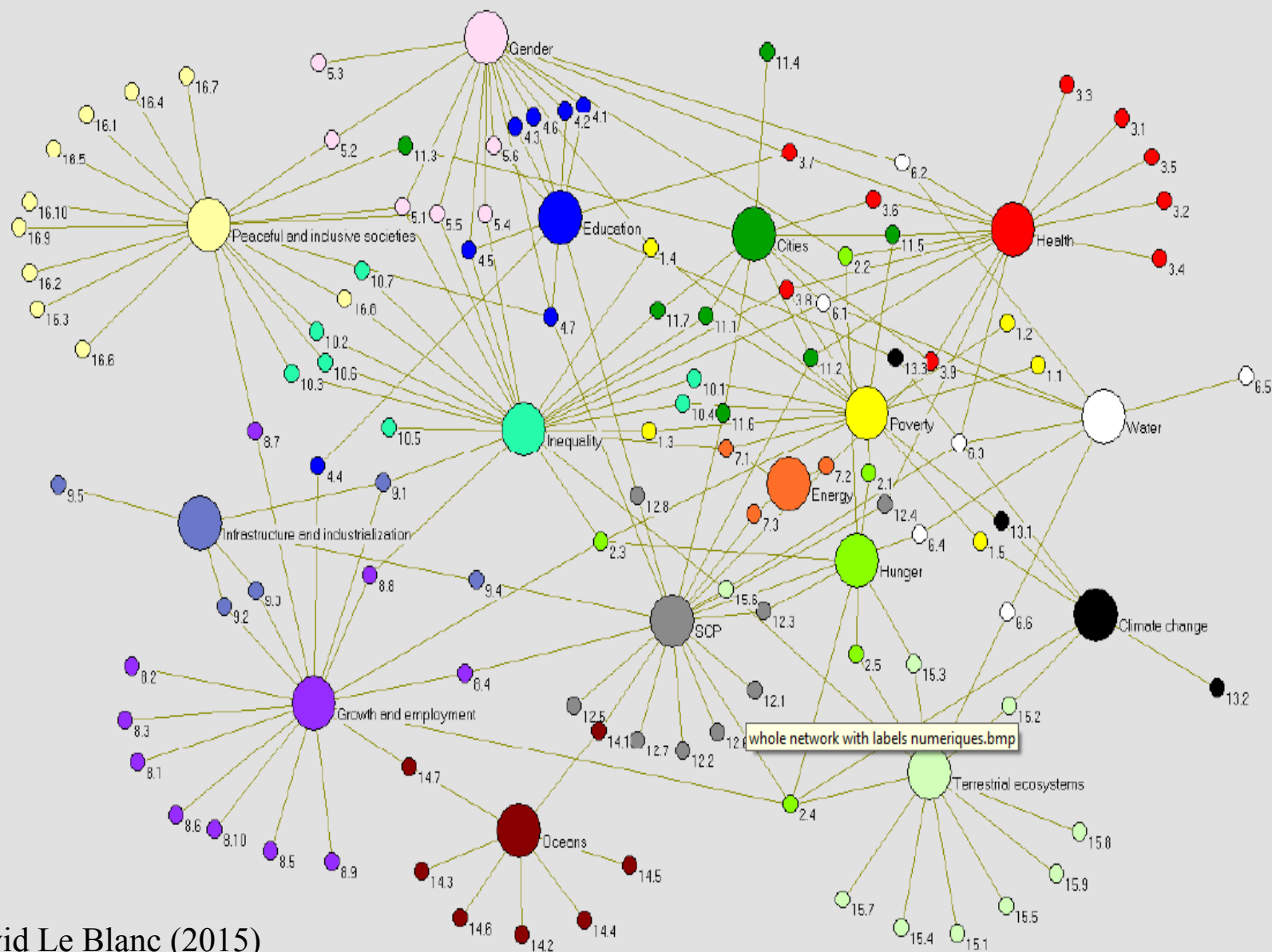
- Consideration of trade-offs and synergies between objectives



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs are Integrated and Indivisible; a “network of targets”

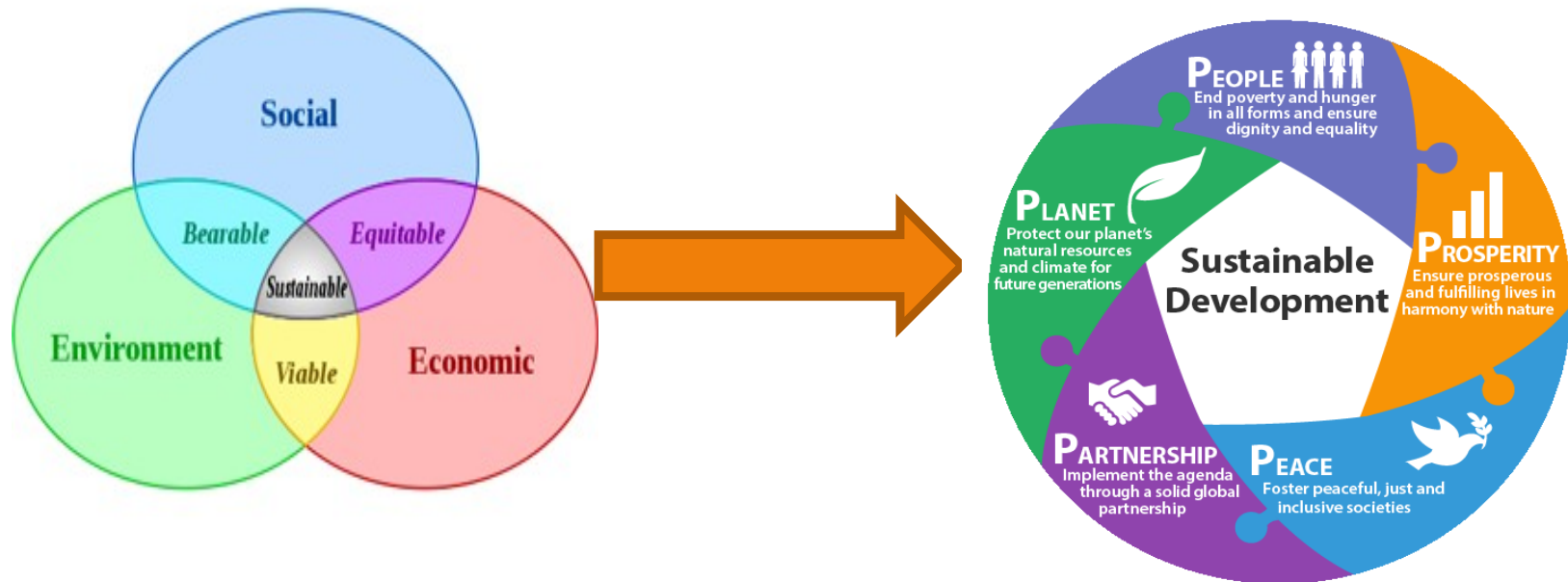


David Le Blanc (2015)

Sustainable Development (SD)

“...is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Our Common Future” (CMED 1988, p 47)



Goals according the 5 Pillars



The Goal, Indicator and Target triad

Goal specifies priority commitments: the desired outcome.

Eg: - End poverty in all its forms everywhere (Goal 1)

Target means the expected result or the degree of accomplishment targeted. Eg: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere. (1.1)

Indicator is an information or a measure used to judge the progress made towards achieving the Target. Eg is the proportion of population below the international poverty line less than \$1.90 a day, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural). (1,1,1-)

Tier Classification Criteria

- **Tier 1:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced.
- **Tier 2:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, **but data are not regularly produced by countries.**
- **Tier 3:** **No internationally established methodology or standards** are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested

Editions

2016 Edition

2017 Edition

2018 Edition

2019 Edition

Leave no one behind

Eradicate poverty and promote prosperity in a changing world

Transformation to sustainable and resilient societies

Empower people and ensure inclusiveness and equity

22
Countries

43
Countries

48
Countries

51
Countries



SDG: Tunisia Experience

- 2011, launch of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNDD) process.
- 2014, publication of the list of Sustainable Development Indicators, where the central element is what is known as the “challenges of sustainability” in Tunisia.
- 2016, signature of an agreement with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.
- 2019, presentation of the National Voluntary Report.

The National Voluntary Report (NVR)

- Participatory Process
- The Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) : Alignment of the SDGs with the planning framework, National Strategies and the Constitution:
- The Data Gap Analysis (DGA): identify the availability and gaps in indicators
- Thematic analysis of the 6 SDGs: Empower people and ensure inclusiveness and equity:
- SDG 4: Quality Education / SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth / SDG 10: Reducing Inequality
- SDG 13: Climate Action / SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions / SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals



Participatory Process

The management is shared between:

- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE): diplomatic leadership;
- the Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (**MDICI**): technical management, ensured the appropriation of the SDGs by non-governmental parties (parliamentarians, civil society, regions, young people, students) and inter-partner coordination.
- October 2018, Launching and Constitution of the Steering Committee (ministries, Parliament, organizations public, Civil society, General Union of Tunisian Workers, Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries, Tunisian Union of Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts, Confederation of Tunisian Corporate Citizens,)
- January 2019, Establishment of working groups, made up of all stakeholders (state and non-state), and supervised by MDICI referring to each SDG.
- Each SDG group involves UN agencies (eg UNDP and UNICEF for SDG1, FAO for SDG2,...)

Tunisian SDGs Process: Participatory Process



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

diplomatic leadership

Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (MDICI)

technical management



Steering Committee

Ministries, Parliament, Public organizations , Civil society, General Union of Tunisian Workers, Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries, Tunisian Union of Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts, Confederation of Tunisian Corporate Citizens,

The Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA):



The Data Gap Analysis (DGA): (data not provided or non-existent) /NBR indicator



- Data should be disaggregated by 84 dimensions
- Require approximately 4.000 to 5.000 series time.
- Obtaining disaggregated cross-tabulations for all indicators, all dimensions and all categories would lead to around 700.000 indicators, if not more.

Thanks for your Attention!