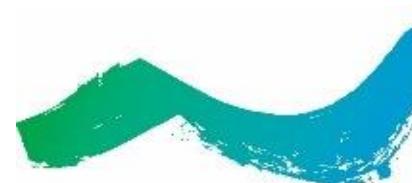




République Tunisienne  
Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources  
Hydrauliques et de la Pêche



Direction Générale des  
Ressources en Eau



Global Water  
Partnership  
Mediterranean

# Atelier de Lancement en Tunisie du Programme **AIP WACDEP-G**

*17 Février 2021  
09:30-13:30 CET, en ligne*

a water secure world

# Résultats de l'analyse de genre en Tunisie

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*With the support of*

 Austrian  
Development  
Agency

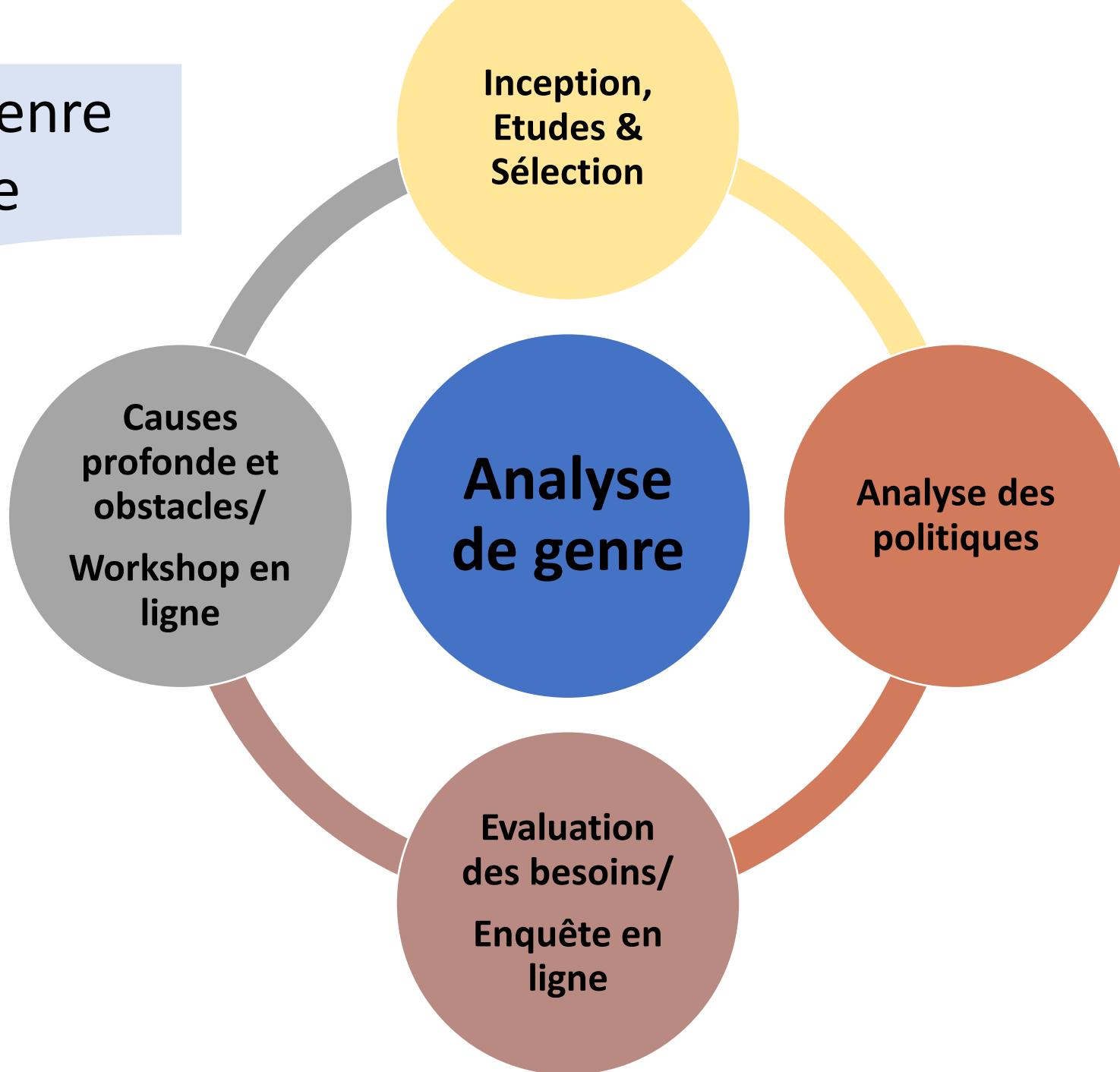


## Outline of presentation

### Résultats de l'analyse de genre en Tunisie

- Méthodologie d'analyse des politiques
  - Classification des politiques
  - Analyse des causes racines et des obstacles
  - Points d'entrée & Recommandations

# Analyse de genre en Tunisie

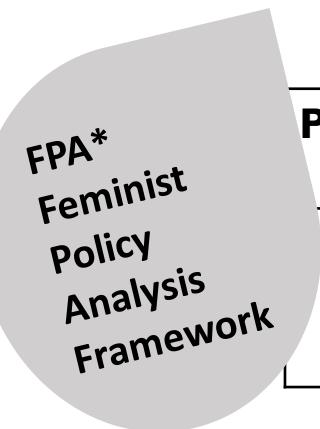


# Critères de sélection et d'inclusion des politiques nationales

**Evaluer le niveau d'intégration du genre dans les stratégies, programmes liés au changement climatique et à l'eau:**

- 1. Politiques en vigueur**
- 2. Politiques directement liées à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable et de l'agenda**
- 3. Politiques qui ont un impact national significatif**
- 4. Politiques incluses dans les plans de développement à moyen et court terme du pays.**

# Méthodologie d'analyse des politiques



POLICIES	Year	Sector	FPA I (I-II)	FPA 2 (0-4)	FPA 3 (0-1)	Total score
	Created or updated	Sectorial category	Policy Content	Conclusions, Implementation mechanism	State of Implementation	Aggregate score of all assessments

FPA* 1	Score total: Catégorie x/11	Charactéristiques				
0-1.8	0-2.5	Aveugle au genre		Aucune tentative pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les sexes, peut perpétuer les inégalités entre les sexes ou les aggraver		
1.9-3.7	2.6-5.1	Neutre au genre		Efforts vagues, ou minimes pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les sexes		
3.8-5.6	5.2-7.8	Sensible au genre		Reconnaît les différences entre les sexes mais ne s'attaque pas aux inégalités entre les sexes		
5.7-7.5	7.9-10.4	Intégration partielle du genre		Des efforts sont faits pour inclure les femmes comme bénéficiaires		
7.6-9.4	10.5-13.2	Intégrative du genre		Comprend des déclarations basées sur le genre tout au long du programme; mais pas l'accent sur les normes de genre		
9.5-11	13.3-16	Transformatrice du genre		S'attaque aux causes des inégalités fondées sur le genre; transforme les normes, les rôles et les relations de genre		

Classification des politiques		Year	Sector	FPA 1 (1-11)	FPA 2 (0-4)	FPA-3	Traffic light—continuum (score)
<b>Gender policies</b>							
1. Projets de génie rural: nouvelle structure administrative		2020	Gender	10.5/ 11	4	0.5	Gender transformative (15)
2. Le plan quinquennal de développement 2021-2025		2020	Gender	10.5/ 11	4	0.5	Gender transformative (15)
<b>Water, Climate &amp; Natural Resource Policies</b>							
3. Stratégie nationale et plan d'action pour la biodiversité 2018-2030		2015	Climate	9/11	4	1	Gender transformative (14)
4. « « Eau 2050 »: Elaboration de la Vision et de la Stratégie Eau 2050		2009	Water	8/11	3	0	Intégrative du genre (11)
5. « Code de l'eau » 2019		2019	Water	2/11	0	0.5	Aveugle au genre (2.5)
6. Stratégie nationale pour le changement climatique 2030 et 2050		2018	Climate	1.5/11	0	1	Aveugle au genre (2.5)
7. Stratégie nationale de protection de l'environnement après 2020		2018	Climate	1/11	0	1	Aveugle au genre (2)
8. Programme national d'action de lutte contre la désertification (2018-2030)		2018	Climate	1/11	0	1	Aveugle au genre (2)
9. Stratégies de mobilisation de ressources non conventionnelles (3e phase)		2011	Water	0.5/11	0	1	Aveugle au genre (1.5)
10. Système national d'information sur l'eau: SINEAU		2013	Water	0.5/11	0	0.5	Aveugle au genre (1)
1. Génie Rural	2. Nouvelles	3. A	4. Plan de Mise en œuvre	5. Mise en œuvre	6. Transparence	7. Comptabilité	8. Gouvernance



A votre avis, y a-t-il d'autres politiques, pertinentes pour WACDEP-G, qui pourraient être prises en compte?

# Root Cause & Barriers Analysis

## *Some background*

A root cause and barriers analysis were undertaken to identify underlying causes of the identified gaps and to find entry points to bring about behavioural changes necessary to address the problem.

These methodologies support gender transformative approaches because they look for deeper issues behind inequalities, beyond what may seem obvious.

- Gender transformative approaches to water security and climate resilience focus on addressing underlying power differences that contribute to gender inequalities.
- Efforts must be made to understand and address the social norms, attitudes, behaviours and social systems that underlie inequalities faced by marginalised groups, including different groups of women.
- Good starting point for this understanding is institutional level attitudes and practices toward gender and inclusion.
- The desk study and capacity needs assessment survey, identified gaps between attitudes and practice in integrating gender into institutions and the project cycle.

# Root Causes Analysis

## Through Online Survey

- Not convinced it is a problem
- Not a priority
- Lack of integration between sectors
- No critical information being communicated
- No gendered impact assessment
- Problem needs to be elevated to higher level
- No indicators or road maps
- No budget

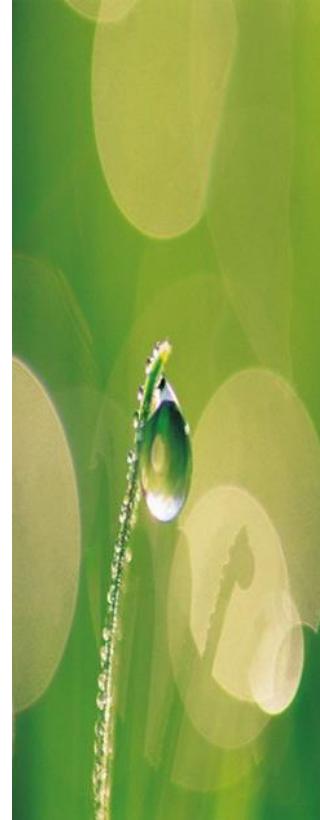
Lack of gender and inclusion experts working in water and climate	New concept, Women not near decision making, Foreign strategies. Water scarcity leads to real problems. Men dominate in rural areas-control finances. Male decision makers. No specialists. Not a priority
Limited ability to ask questions:	Lack of confidence accumulated from deep factors linked to the family environment, education, limited experience. Lack of self confidence. Limited communication. Education. Lack of experience
Lack of mutual respect for all colleagues	Education, Religion, Masculine society, Wrong interpretation of religious texts, Family behaviour
Acceptability of new technologies for women and men	Limited financial ability and also the lack of internet infrastructure in remote and rural area.
Elaborating gender indicators:	limited statistical capacity (absence of will, absence of efficient database, hierarchical conflict), problem of digitalisation (problem of financial ability, accessibility and lack of sensitization)
Developing activities to tackle gender inequality:	Traditions, lack of legislation (marginalized women, lack of tracking violence), limited statistics (inefficient and absence of pertinent studies).
Not addressing intersectionality in targeting	Culture, education and tradition limit the needed consideration of GTA in targeting phase, it's not considered as priority.
Limited ability for participatory monitoring and evaluation:	Absence of political good will (absence of specialist in the high level of the hierarchy), absence of coordination between the different stakeholders.
Limited ability for data collection by gender	Absence of a standardised process (absence of statistics and pertinent studies), absence of social conviction of the importance of the subject (lack of sensitization).
Limited ability to supervise social norms change	<p>It is considered as a new concept (absence of real engagement to apply norms), absence of practical guide and clear process (limited ability to formulated indicator of evaluation and monitoring).</p> <p>This is the reality; it will be worsened by the lack of consultation;</p> <p>The participants noted that in some rural areas, there is tension between government administrative staff and women who are struggling to cope with change and independence. Staff see difficulties in supervising them and changing mentalities.</p>

# Barriers Analysis

1	Lack of awareness about gender transformative approaches requires advocacy and mobilisation from civil society (workshops, media and social media)
2	Civil society must take a leading role in addressing gender in meaningful ways that will lead to sustainable change.
3	Elaborating gender indicators will require a national and multi-sectoral platform to standardize approaches
4	Create a cadre of rural women leaders who can spread the importance of integration of women into power structures and processes.
5	Influential groups to promote change are NGOs and trade unions to sensitize people toward GTA. Ministry of women's affairs, MARHP, medias and CRDA.

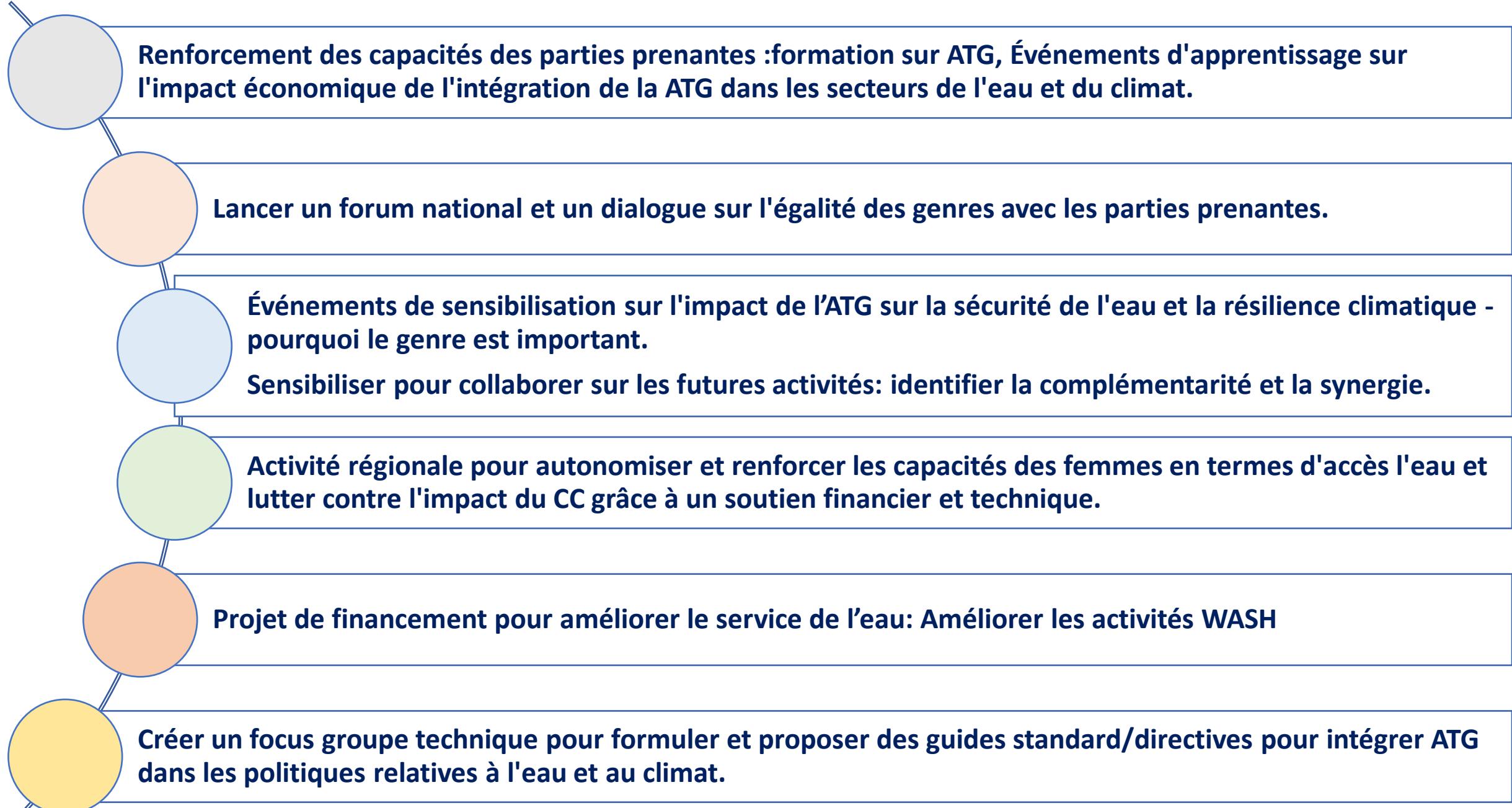
# Overall remarks

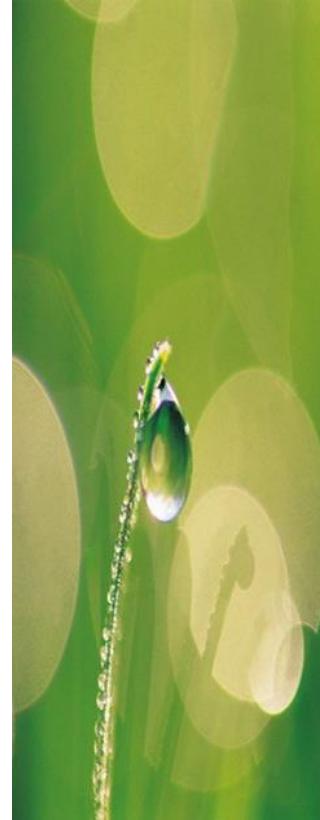
- A general misunderstanding/limited understanding of GTA
- Gaps that caused surprise: respect, communication, participation of women in the different phases from design to plans and programs' monitoring
- Additional points identified during the Workshop:
  - Difficulties of women in important positions working on water and climate.
  - Weak representation and integration of women.
  - Very low involvement of women in the management of administrative councils; only 3%.
  - Problem of farmers' behaviour in relation to women administrators.
  - Difficulties of fieldwork for women borough leaders.
- Gaps in attitudes: a deep cultural problem
- Gaps at the institutional level
- The need of a coordinating gender unit ensuring integration and synergy
- Communication, civil society and media are at the center of change
- The need for capacity building and relevant technology
- Opportunities for addressing the gaps and root causes



A votre avis, y a-t-il d'autres obstacles qu'on pourrait considérer?

# Points d'entrée & Recommandations





Svp pouvez-vous partager d'autres réflexions, recommandations ou commentaires pouvant permettre au programme WACDEP-G de combler les lacunes ou les opportunités pour améliorer le niveau et la qualité de l'intégration du genre ?



مع خالص شكري  
وامتناني

*Thank you  
for your kind attention*

*Merci pour  
votre attention*