



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Food-processing industry (mineral water)



Extractive industry (cement)



Banking

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Tunisia:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN TUNISIA

FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRY (MINERAL WATER)



4 dialogue workshops

Stakeholders:

- Representatives of the public sector
- Private companies

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY (CEMENT)



2 dialogue workshops

Stakeholders:

- Representatives of the private sector (companies and the National Chamber of cement producers - CNCP)

BANKING



2 round-table discussions

Stakeholders:

- Banks and financial institutions
- Representatives from the ministries
- Governmental agencies



1 final event (with signature of VCs by actors from the three sectors)

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Catchment basins for mineral waters are located in areas characterised by the cultivation of cereals, livestock rearing and arboriculture. The ecological conditions in these areas are often degraded by these activities: Food-Cereals: land clearing, monoculture, use of alien varieties, use of processing pesticides, intensive practices industry (mineral water) **Livestock**: overgrazing, nitrogen and phosphorus pollutions, GHG emissions • Arboriculture : use of agrochemicals, use of alien species, expannsion of irrigated surfaces, forest clearing Use of explosives responsible for landslides Mineral-based demolition debris during mining shots, extraction and **Extractive** transportation industry Degradation of mountainous areas near protected areas (cement) Pollution of groundwater tables Noise pollution and vibrations The banking sector is not identified as a threat for biodiversity in either **Banking** DIAG 1 or 2 but as a facilitating one for the other sectors













COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN TUNISIA

Foodprocessing industry (mineral water)



- VCs will have to intervene at the aquifer system level in the following governorates: the Kairouan region, the Sidi Bouzid region, the Kef region and the Zaghouan region
- Mineral water companies will use their leverage to raise awareness among stakeholders and spread good practices
- The adoption of VCs may be confronted with both internal (costs linked with interest rates, resistance to change, lack of qualified human capital) and external obstacles (competition for the use of underground water tables, administrative and legal impediments)

Extractive industry (cement)



- VCs should focus on the production phase of the resources necessary for cement manufacturing
- VCs should capitalise on existing best practices namely to integrate energy efficiency and principles of circular economy, to create value locally and to promote innovation
- The adoption of VCs may be confronted with both internal (lack of understanding of the stakes, lack of human capital) and external obstacles (lack of scientific knowledge, of monitoring and technical / financial means)

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCs obtained in Tunisia

Foodprocessing industry (mineral water)



The mineral water value chain will spearhead best pratices locally. Specifically, these best practices will intervene:

- at the bottling stage: use of new materials, more rational use of water resources
- at the transportation stage: transport optimisation, use of a wellmaintained, international standards abiding vehicule fleet
- · at the selling stage and at the recycling stage

Awareness raising efforts will have to be made at each steps of the value chain

Extractive industry (cement)



The CNPC commits to:

- · promote the integration of biodiversity into:
 - i) Extracting activities in quarries
 - ii) Spreading knowledge at and near mining sites
 - iii) the restoration of ecosystems following quarry exploitation
- be attentive to and share information with stakeholders concerned with biodiversity: cement plants, administrative supervisors, supporting institutions, local governments and CSOs
- Act alongside the WWF to meet the objectives set through this VC

Banking



The Banking and Financial Council has signed a Charter through which signatories commit to:

- integrating environmental and biodiversity criteria in their investment decisions and risk evaluations
- promoting best practices and adequate tools to their member institutions
- developing green and eco-responsible investments and encourage investing in economic activities which preserve the natural capital
- · communicating on progress made













COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (3/4)

EVALUATION OF **VCs** OBTAINED IN TUNISIA

Criteria	Food- processing industry	Extractive industry	Banking
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Yes	Partly	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = "science-based"	Yes	Yes	No
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 14	7 ; 14 ; 15	18 ; 19
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Partly	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	Yes	Yes	Yes
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes	Yes
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved













COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)









