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POUR UN MEILLEUR AVENIR URBAIN

Voluntary Local Review of ENNOUR municipality, TUNISIA

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United Cities
and Local Governments

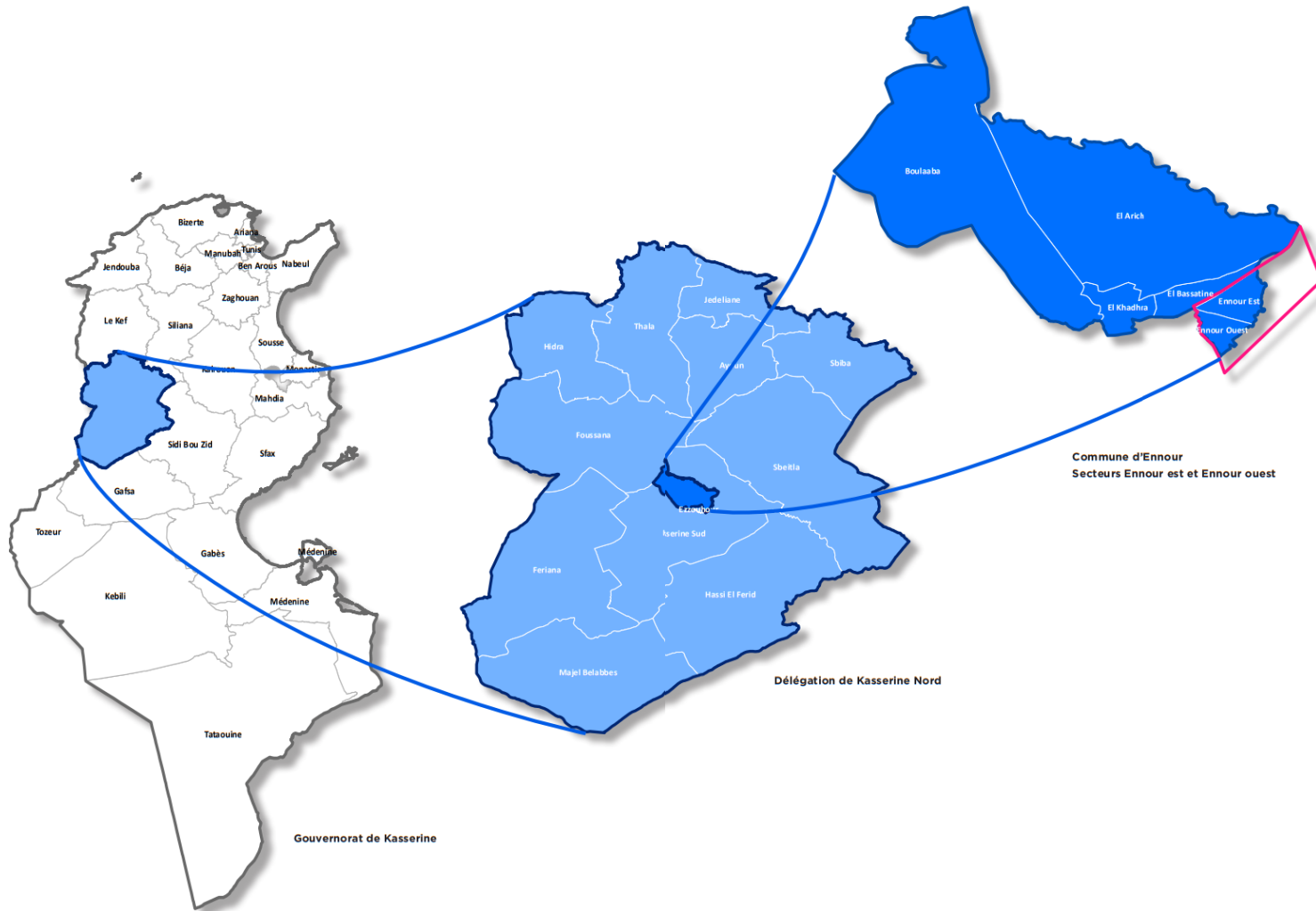


THE GLOBAL GOALS

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



THE MUNICIPALITY OF ENNOUR AT A GLANCE



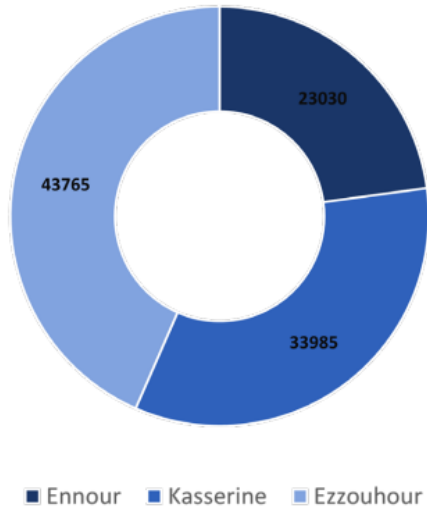
Commune d'Ennour
Secteurs Ennour est et Ennour ouest

Délégation de Kasserine Nord

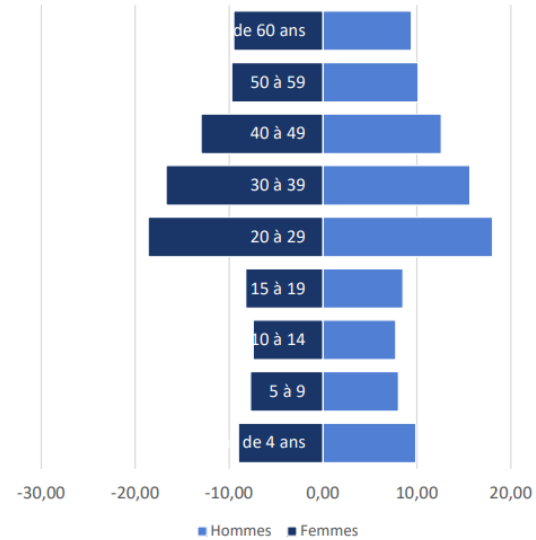
Gouvernorat de Kasserine

A suburb of an agglomeration in the interior regions of the country.

Taille des quartiers de l'agglomération de Kasserine en 2022²¹ (Hab)



Pyramide des âges de la population urbaine de la délégation de Kasserine Nord²³



Principales caractéristiques du territoire de la commune d'ennour



Surface totale : 1108 Ha
Surface urbaine : 425 Ha
Surface agricole : 683 H



Altitude moyenne : 675 m
Altitude maximale : 733 m
Altitude minimale : 624 m



Population totale : 43 761
Femmes : 22 009
Hommes : 21 752



Logements : 11 076
Densité brute : 10 log/ha
Densité nette : 26 log/ha

Ennour dans l'agglomération de Kasserine



40 %

de la surface
urbanisée

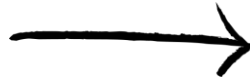


23 %

de la population
totale

Think globally, act locally

Tunisia's commitment to
the 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



Adherence to the
voluntary review process

Link between VLR and VNR

VNR Tunisia:

Focuses on the priority
SDGs at the international
level

VLR Ennour:

Focuses on the SDGs for
which local action has the
most impact and which
engage local actors

Create common values among local actors and guide their
intervention.

Methodology for the development of the Ennour VLR

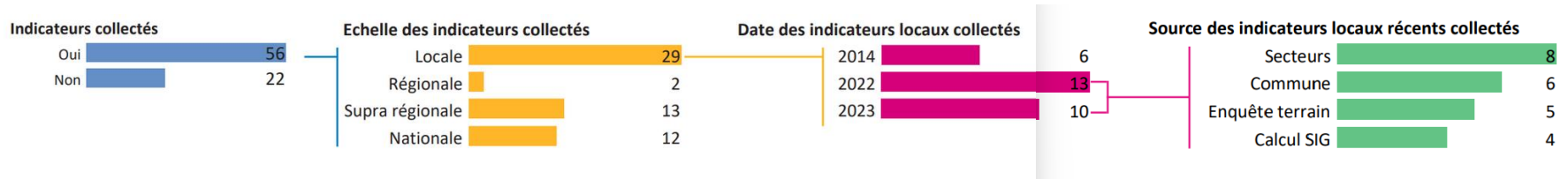
→ Compliance with International Recommendations

→ Articulation with the National Report

→ Data available at the local level

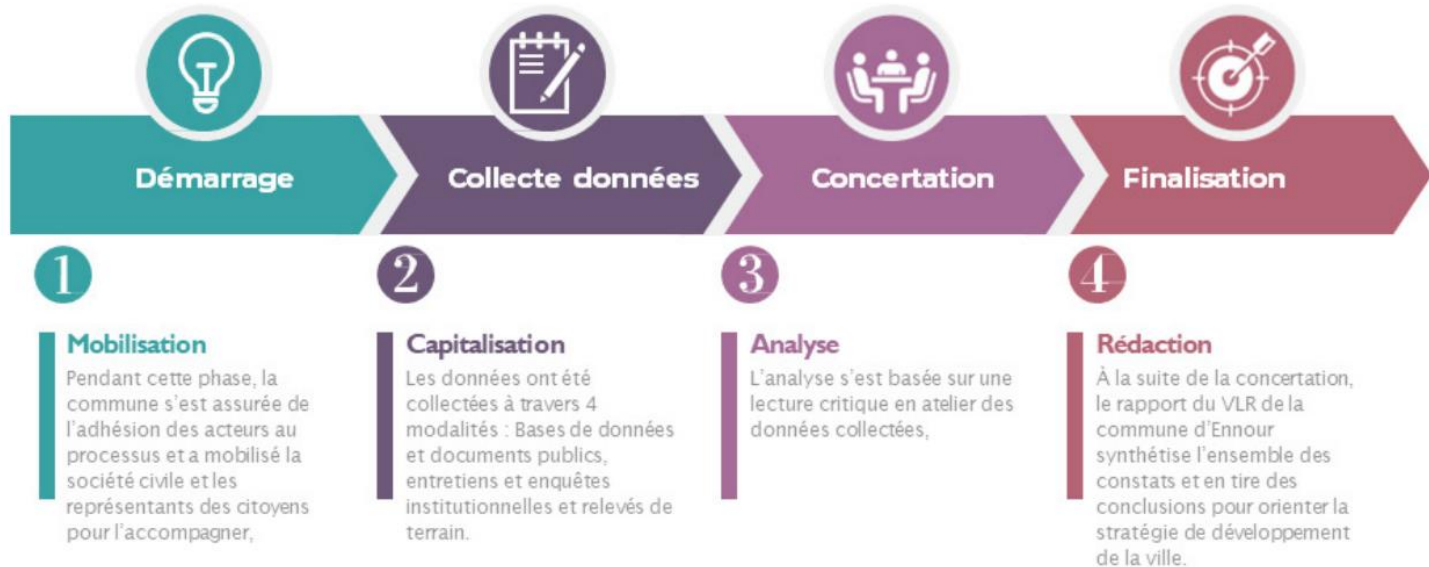
Overcoming the lack of local data with a that emanates from the experience of the actors

Process for the collection and selection of indicators mobilised for the VLR



Participatory process

Ennour VLR Development Process



1

Official launch of the process in March 2022 in Ennour, with the involvement of local actors, development of the VLR methodology, definition of development priorities, and confirmation of the roles of institutional actors in governance.

2

Spatial data collection in July and November 2022 in Ennour to address the lack of local data, with training of 20 civil society volunteers by UN-Habitat experts, using the KOBO toolkit to produce a spatialized database.

3

In February 2023, a two-day session in Ennour to map the actors, identify relevant sources of information, shed light on the local SDGs, and confirm the choice of SDG 11 as a priority for the VLR.

4 In May 2023, simultaneous collection of quantitative data via interviews with institutional players and qualitative data via a participatory workshop with civil society, based on the stakeholder mapping carried out earlier.

5 In June 2023, confirmation of the completeness of the data collected by presentation of a summary table at central level, involving the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Planning, ensuring a calm approach to finalizing the RVL.

6 In September 2023, review of the draft RVL based on the data collected, during a collaborative workshop, leading to two major recommendations: the need to nuance quantitative indicators with qualitative data derived from the feelings of inhabitants, and to reiterate the priority given to SDG 11, in line with the local development priorities of institutional players and the population.

Les acteurs de la ville en visite de terrain dans le cadre du processus d'élaboration du RLV.



Les jeunes volontaires collectant les données spatiales



SDG 11: A priority for the development of the city confirmed by the stakeholders.

Priorities imposed by the morphology of the territory.

Informal settlement with deficits in urban infrastructure and services, linked to unplanned development.

Priorities expressed by stakeholders of the city

- Urban informality
- Utilities
- Environmental conditions
- Urban transport
- The quality of public spaces
- Poverty and the development of a diversified urban economy.
- These priorities guided the VLR towards SDG 11, aligned with the goals of making cities open, safe, resilient and sustainable.

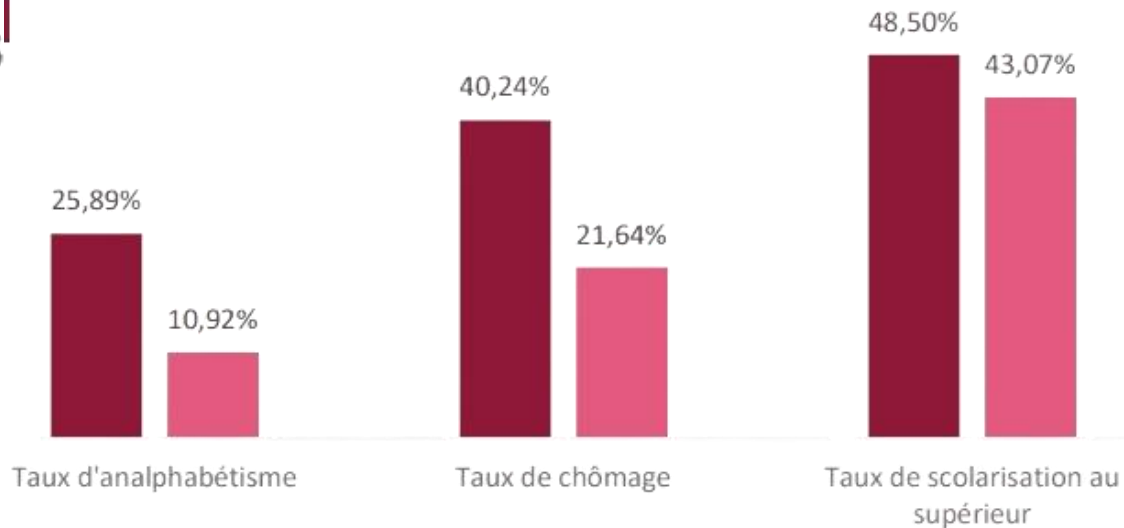
Local priorities aligned with SDG 11 are confirmed by the joint development strategy of Kasserine, Ennour, and Ezzouhour in 2028 with 90% of priority projects aligned with this goal.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND
(LNOB)



Les femmes

Latent gender inequalities
despite efforts





Les enfants

Enrolment rate for 6-14 year olds: 96.07%

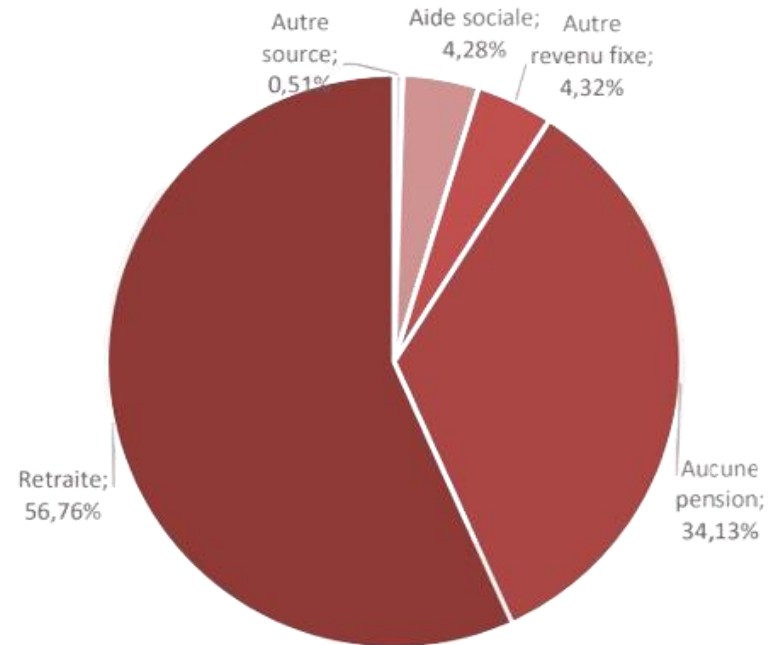
Progress in education and efforts to reduce violence
can be improved



Les personnes âgées

Ageing of the population accentuated by the immigration of young people, with the proportion of people over 60 increasing from 7.3% in 2004 to 9.59% in 2014.

Source of income of people over 60 years of age in Kasserine governorate in 2014 (%)





Les jeunes

Young people aged 15 to 29 accounted for 26.4% of the population in 2014, facing high unemployment (28.3%), with migration mainly motivated by economic reasons.

The suicide rate is relatively low at the national level, but it remains **high** in the region, mainly affecting young people between the ages of 20 and 39.



Les migrants, les demandeurs d'asile et les réfugiés

Close to the Algerian border, Ennour has become **a major stop in the migration journey of sub-Saharan and Maghreb citizens.**



Les personnes en situation de handicap (PSH)

In the governorate of Kasserine, **2.9% of people with disabilities are**

4.2% with vision difficulties and 16.4% with walking difficulties

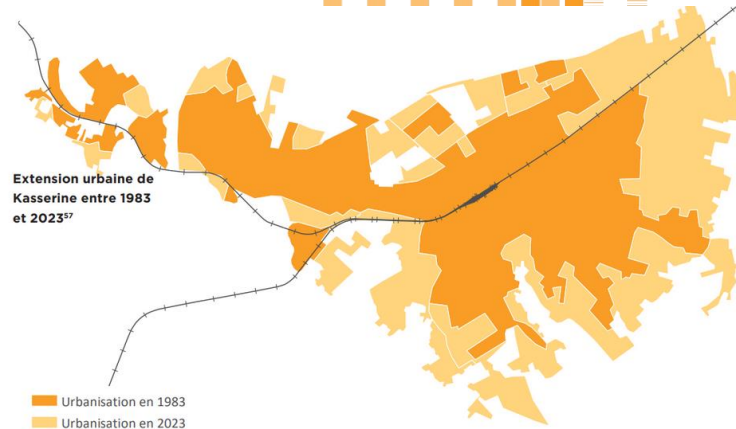
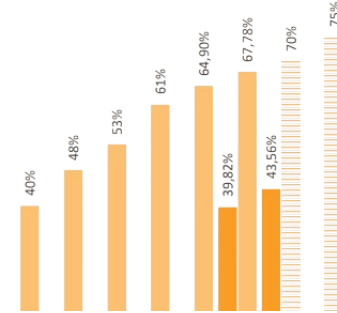
DETAILED REVIEW OF SDG 11

SDG 11 – Benchmarks and National Context

The municipality of Ennour is part of the Less urbanized regions of Tunisia.

Ennour is a suburb of a medium-sized city belonging to the interior regions of the country.

Évolution du taux d'urbanisation en Tunisie et dans le gouvernorat de Kasserine (%)⁵⁴

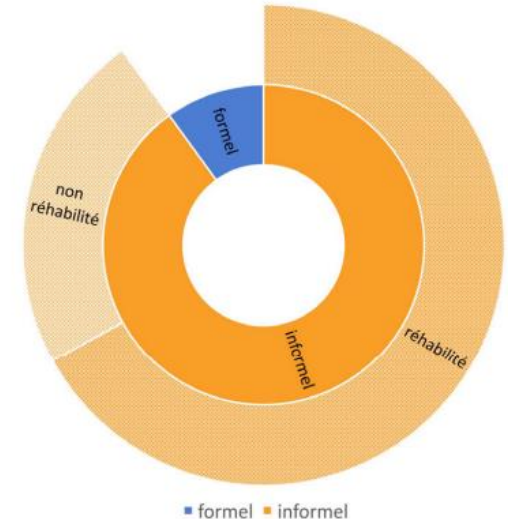


Ensure access to adequate and safe housing and basic services for all at an affordable cost, and rehabilitate slum settlements.

Proliferation of informal housing: 90%
of the housing stock

- Consequences:
-
- Very dense organization of the housing
- Minimal public space and lack of gardens and parks
- Deficit and uneven distribution of public facilities
- Degraded cityscape

Surface des logements dans la
délégation en 2014⁶⁶



Projects implemented

1

Development of a municipal architectural and landscape charter, involving all the actors of the sector, to integrate qualitative values into urban production.

2

Creation of a local technical assistance structure for self-construction, with the voluntary support of local competences to guarantee the health and safety of self-built housing.

3

Participatory development and animation of local public spaces, in collaboration with the municipality and local associations, putting the needs of users at the centre of the approach.

Ensure access to safe, accessible and sustainable transportation systems for all at an affordable cost.

Almost non-existent public transport in the municipality of Ennour
Motorization rate in the delegation relatively low with only **24%** of households owning a private car.

Projects implemented

1

Creation of a soft mobility network linking the neighbourhoods to the national road, promoting safe pedestrian traffic.

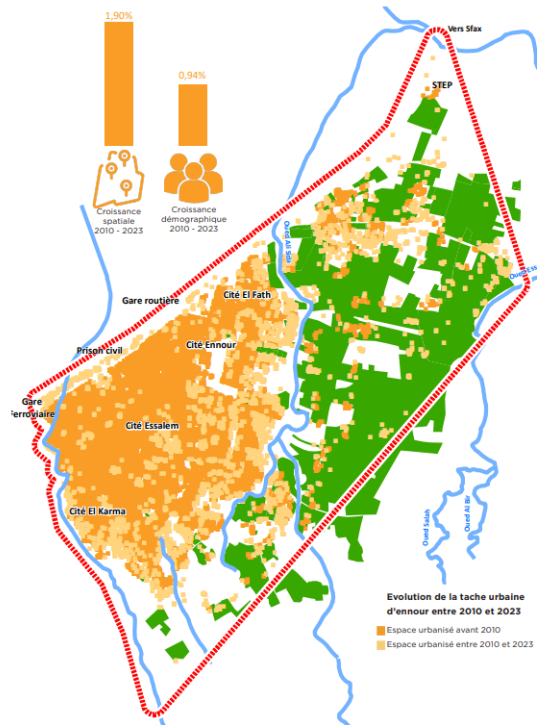
2

Establishment of a transport loop adapted for people with reduced mobility, linking the neighbourhoods to the main facilities and commercial spaces.

3

Road Safety Awareness Program targeting cyclists and motorcyclists to reduce road accidents.

Strengthen inclusive and sustainable urbanization for all and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements.



Urbanization is taking over flood zones and Wooded areas

Projects implemented

1

Study and implementation of an urban restructuring project for the entire municipality, reorganizing land, traffic, equipment and infrastructure.

2

Creation of public land reserves in extension areas to anticipate future needs and prepare the base for public facilities.

3

Carrying out public land operations focused on disadvantaged groups, including developed land, social housing and rentals, with an innovative approach on institutional, financial and constructive aspects. Possible creation of a land agency in collaboration with the university and professional corporations.

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Reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, paying particular attention to air quality and waste management, including municipal waste.

26 %

De la superficie
boisée perdue entre
2010 et 2023

40 %

des déchets ménagés
ne sont pas collectés
provoquant la
prolifération des
points noirs dans la
ville et à ses alentours

To deal with environmental risks, the municipality must:

- Improving waste management in partnership with neighbouring municipalities,
 - Strengthening territorial resilience,
- Establish measurement and warning mechanisms for local pollution,
- Collaborate with all stakeholders to address issues related to industrial pollution.

Projects implemented

1

Create an inter-municipal controlled landfill to receive household waste from the 3 municipalities of the agglomeration.

2

Generalize the collection of household waste by relying on community and private mechanisms in uncovered neighborhoods.

3

Undertake a municipal program of greening public space to create a network of islands of freshness.

4

Create an inter-communal educational nursery to promote gardening, support residents and associations in their community greening efforts, and provide training, seedlings and inputs.

5

Promote peri-urban agriculture by creating short supply chains, points of sale from producer to consumer, and by promoting local products in public canteens.

6

- Develop and enhance an ecological corridor along the waterway that crosses the city to create a transitional space between urban and non-urban, with recreational and educational activities geared towards young people.

Ensure access to safe green and public spaces for all, especially women and children, the elderly and persons with disabilities

The only landscaped green space in the municipality is a residual space of the formal housing estate "Cité des Juges" located on the outskirts. Fenced and crudely landscaped, the space is sparsely frequented and has not been adopted by local residents

The majority do not feel safe in the public space. For them, the public space is the space of psychological and verbal aggressiveness, delinquency and marginality.

Projects implemented

1

. Generalize public lighting to all roads in the municipality

2

Identify and address all barriers that hinder the movement of people with special needs in public spaces and facilities.

3

Undertake, with the support of civil society, the development of the green spaces provided for in the urban development plan through a participatory and inclusive programming and development process.

4

Set up a dedicated unit for the management and programming of the occupation and community, commercial, cultural, sports and religious animation of the public space to ensure its development and management in compliance with the rules of safety and inclusiveness through the organization of the installation and circulation.

Promote positive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening development planning at the national and regional levels.

Three structural dysfunctions include:

- 1/ The dichotomy between planning and development with excessive sectorization
- 2/ The inadequacy of planning tools and the lack of monitoring, evaluation and control mechanisms
- 3/ The weakness of the municipalities' resources and the insufficient control of land, hindering the implementation of development plans.

Projects implemented

1

Undertake prospective studies at the scale of the agglomeration.

2

Define, program and manage urban projects.

3

Seek out funding opportunities and set up public-public or public-private partnerships.

4

To ensure exchanges and consultation between local stakeholders and to lead public debate on issues related to development and land use planning.

5

Ensure coherence between development operations carried out by local, regional and national actors.

Projects implemented

1

Assist the 3 municipalities in the reflection, studies, implementation and monitoring of their local strategies.

2

Informing local decision-makers

3

Ensure the monitoring of urbanization and urban development and the monitoring of data related to development: jobs, housing, transport, environment, facilities, etc.

4

Ensure a better knowledge of the territory.

5

Leverage and share data.

Ennour shares the urban development issues identified at the national level within the framework of the VNR: recommendations of the Report validated by the local authorities

- Fighting against anarchic housing
- Managing urban and rural space more efficiently and in parallel
- Protecting Natural Resources and Built Heritage
- Review approaches to interventions in cities to make them more attractive, resilient and ensure "social peace"
- Preserving natural and urban landscapes in the face of peri-urbanization
- Adopt planning approaches for the adoption of project planning
- Preserving architectural and urban heritage in the face of radical changes in cities.

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Thank you!



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