CMI World Water Day Regional Youth Workshop on Water and Migration 2019

The 2019 Center for Mediterranean Integration, Mediterranean Water Heroes Youth Contest Winner:
Ms. Zeineb ETTIH
Head of the Migration Studies Department
Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies

Water-Employment-Migration (WEM) Nexus:
The WATER AND MIGRATION PUBLIC POLICY PARTICIPATORY FORMULATION
In Monastir, Tunisia.

25-28 March 2019
Terres d'Amanar Resort, Marrakesh, Morocco
A man was sitting to a table in a room. A 13 year old child, we will call him “Hope”, entered the room, horrified and in tears. He was asking for help because he was robbed of the money he earned from stealing his mother's jewels, assaulted and left behind.

Actually, he was saved, spared.

The boat used by the illegal smuggler sank the same day, after 15 hours of wandering in the Mediterranean sea, thirst, hunger and suffering;

14 young lives were lost, including 8 children under 16, including 5 young girls. The child headed to our listening center.

The man is Mr. Mohsen GHARSALLAH, the Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflicts Studies (@TNIPCS), Chief Executive Officer.
When hope is lost, when the evidence of a poor reality, promises you a dark future, when you observe your brother or sister, university graduate, engineer, doctor, and others, sitting all day at a cafe without the less hope of a promise of a better tomorrow, “Hope” could only look for alternative solutions.

What good was for him to go to school, train, or whatever, if the process will end with the same results of unemployment and poverty?

Above all, “Hope” was not native to Monastir. He immigrated internally with his family from an inner area in northwestern Tunisia 5 years ago. "Hope" was 8 years old.

5 years later, in Monastir, a tourist town and relatively economically active, offering a wide range of jobs, especially textile industries and hotels, did not allow him or his family to confirm a livelihood.
His parents, who were farmers, fled their governorate of origin "Beja", home of "Sidi Salem" dam, the largest in Tunisia, with 643 million cubic meters, because of scarcity! The valuable H2O was driven away to provide the rest of the country with water, without taking into account the areas adjacent to the dam itself! The population finds themselves forced to migrate internally into the country and precisely all along the Mediterranean sea coast.

In Monastir, water was not in its best governance either. The excessive use of this rare and irreplaceable resource by the hotelry during the summer, (extreme drought period in Tunisia as in the majority of the countries of the Mediterranean), or in the industrial ends of the textile, either is polluting it or wasting it, depriving agriculture and even citizens of relative basic services.

Let's take a closer look at the water situation in Monastir.
Water in Monastir, Tunisia.

Scientific research (2018-Now) led by the: Environment Studies Department, Pr. Ph.D. Noureddine CHATTI, Head of the Department, Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (@TNIPCS).
Monastir Governorate:

- Monastir (Arabic: ولاية المنستير) is one of the twenty-four governorates of Tunisia. It is situated in north-eastern Tunisia. It covers an area of 1,019 km² (393 mi²) and has a population of 548,828 (2014 census). The capital is Monastir.
- The following cities and towns are located in the Monastir Governorate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amiret El Fhoul</th>
<th>Bouhjar</th>
<th>Ksar Hellal</th>
<th>Moknine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amiret El Hojjaj</td>
<td>Cherahil</td>
<td>Ksibet el-Médiouni</td>
<td>Monastir (capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amiret Touazra</td>
<td>El Masdour</td>
<td>Lamta</td>
<td>Ouertdanin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bekalta</td>
<td>Ghenada</td>
<td>Menzel Ennour</td>
<td>Sayada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bembla</td>
<td>Jemmal</td>
<td>Menzel Farsi</td>
<td>Téboulba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beni Hassen</td>
<td>Zaouiet Kontech</td>
<td>Menzel Hayet</td>
<td>Touza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennane</td>
<td>Khniss</td>
<td>Menzel Kamel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monastir Governorate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Center</th>
<th>Monastir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>1,024 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Delegations</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Inhabitants</td>
<td>548,826 (April 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Electrification</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Access to Drinking Water</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Urbanization</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of School Enrollment</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Companies Located in the Governorate</td>
<td>434 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>824,397 MTND (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Employment Positions</td>
<td>43,710 (2015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Climate

- Monastir is located in the center of Tunisia's eastern coast, making it semi-dry and with varying humidity for areas near the sea.
- The annual rainfall rate varies from 290 to 360 mm depending on geographical location. However, rainfall is irregular in place and time, with dry and rainy years recorded compared to the annual average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rainfall Monitoring Station</th>
<th>Annual rate (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monastir</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouerdanine</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemmal</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeramdine</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ksibet Mediouni</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayada</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasr Helal</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moknine</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teboulba</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bkalta</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahline</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benbla</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beni Hassen</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual General Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>379</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Water Resources in Monastir

I. Traditional water resources;

1. Surface water:
The available surface water resources are estimated at 13 m³ of water.

2. Groundwater:
The available groundwater resources are estimated at 16.83 m³ distributed over 9 hydrogeological basins composed of marine and continental sediments extending from the Miocène to the Quaternaire era and containing several deep and deep water layers. These resources are exploited by 45 fossils ranging from 100 to 400 m deep;

   2.1. Groundwater Surface:
   Surface surface water is estimated at 9.83 m³.

   2.2. Deep Groundwater:
   Deep groundwater is estimated at 7 m³.
Ground Surface Water:
Surface water is estimated at 9.83 m³ distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrogeological basins</th>
<th>Resources available Mm³/year</th>
<th>Exploitation Mm³ / year</th>
<th>Salinity g/l</th>
<th>Number of water points utilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemmal-Bembla</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zarmedine-Beni Hassen</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahline-Ouerdanine</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monastir</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teboulba</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bekalta</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moknine</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasr Helal</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mezaougha-Aouled Moussa</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghenada</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.13</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td><strong>2860</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surface aquifers in the governorate of Monastir:
Deep Groundwater:
Deep groundwater is estimated at 7 m$^3$ distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naame Aquifer</th>
<th>Resources available Mm$^3$/year</th>
<th>Exploitation Mm$^3$/year</th>
<th>Salinity g/l</th>
<th>Number of water points utilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliocene Jemmal-Bembla</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miocene Jemmal-Bembla</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miocene Zarmedine-Beni Hassen</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moknine</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliocene Oued Maal</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miocene Oued Maal</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouled Moussa</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.33</strong></td>
<td><strong>---</strong></td>
<td><strong>---</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The exploitation rate is estimated at 90%, but the Zermadine-Bani Hassan aquifer is overexploited: 182%. A maintenance area was established in the water basin of the aquifer.
Deep groundwater of the governorate of Monastir:
Distribution of deep water resources by sector:

Deep underground resources are exploited by 45 drillings ranging in depth between 100 and 400 m and are distributed as follows:

• Water suitable for agricultural irrigation: 4.89 m³
• Drinking water (SONEDE): 1.12 m³
• Industrial exploitation: 0.31 m³
Evolution of deep groundwater exploitation:
II. Non-conventional water resources:

The wastewater treatment plants in the Monastir are 8 stations and belong to the National Office of Cleansing. The treated water resources are 6 m³, of which 2.5 m³ are used for irrigation and are mainly used for irrigating:

- paddocks,
- green areas,
- gardens of hostels,
- and irrigated areas.
Agricultural irrigation:

- **Irrigated irrigated areas of the Nabhanéh dam:**
The area irrigated and processed the wholesale by dam Nbhanh is 2721 hectares of which 2592 hectares are for irrigation.

- **Aquifer areas around deep wells:**
The total area of the deep wells is estimated at 1536 hectares, of which 1423 hectares are for irrigation.

- **Irrigated areas around surface wells:**
The irrigated area around the surface wells was 1993 hectares, of which 1766 hectares is irrigated.
Irrigated irrigated areas of the Nabhanah dam and the possibility of supporting the water system: Monastir has 9 irrigation area, 2721 hectares. The water resources prepared for irrigation are estimated at 7 million cubic meters per year, representing about 70% of the total water needs for agricultural irrigation in Monastir.

The current situation of the Nabhana system:
In recent years, water revenues have been reduced to the Nabhanah Dam, resulting in water depletion since April 2016.
Migration in Monastir, Tunisia.
Scientific research (2018-Now) led by the: Migration Studies Department, Ms. Zeineb ETTIH, Head of the Department, Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (@TNIPCS).
• Percentage of the Tunisians illegal migrants from those seized in Italian detention centers: 89%, 6151.
• Percentage of Tunisians forcibly deported with international accompaniment: 95%.
• Evolution of the number of migrants whose attempted immigration was foiled:

![Graph showing the evolution of the number of migrants foiled.](image)

• Distribution, departure of the clandestine migration, of regions of Tunisia:

![Map showing the distribution of migrants with percentages.](image)

Monastir
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Number of illegal migrants who arrived at the Italian shores during the last 4 years:

- 1028: An underage minor without a companion.
- 128: A minor with a companion.
- 138: Women.
- 21: Age average.
1. Geographical importance of Tunisia:
According to this map drawn by the European Union, the flows of illegal emigration to Europe follow three routes in the Mediterranean Sea: The western route through Gibraltar, the central route through Tunisia and Libya and the eastern route through Turkey and the Aegean Sea.
1. Geographical importance of Tunisia

On this central route, Tunisia occupies a privileged place. Indeed, located on the Sicilian canal which is a bridge between Africa and Europe and marked by mild weather conditions for most of the year, it offers several possibilities to reach Italy:

- To the north, there are two roads: La Galite-Sardinia (130 km) and Bizerte-Mazzara (175 km).
- The north-east has three options: Kelebia-Pantelleria (70km), Al Hawaria-Mazzara (160km) and Beni Khiar-Lampedusa (195km).
- To the south, three other routes to Lampedusa: from Chebba (135km), Kerkennah (140km) and Zarzis (250km).
In addition, Tunisia became the only transit country after the closure of roads starting from Libya. Indeed, the flow of emigrants from this country has significantly dried up following the signing of a memorandum of understanding on 2 February 2017 between Rome and Tripoli (supported by the European leaders in the Malta Declaration). Under the agreement, Italy must cooperate with Libyan armed forces and border guards to stem the flow of illegal migrants. A device was then set up and 20,000 emigrants were intercepted in 2017 and returned to Libya, in detention centers. Thus, the flow coming mainly from the countries of the African Sahel has shifted to Tunisian territory.

2. Conduct of an illegal emigration operation
At first sight, it should be noted that Illegal travel is organized by criminal networks. The traffic has become transnational and brings a lot of money. A study published by the American Newspaper "The Christian Science Monitor" highlights "the appearance of mafia groups of international scale Italian, Albanian, Libyan and others" who engage in this trafficking and earn $ 400 billion across their actions that encompass the entire region. According to the same study, the candidate for illegal emigration from Tunisia must spend between 3000 and 8000 dinars.
The organization of an irregular emigration operation goes through three phases:

2.1. Recruitment phase
It is a question of using agents and intermediaries to look for and identify postulants to emigration on the national territory. The poor neighborhoods and gray areas of the country are targeted first. The contact is made directly by word of mouth in the cafes and the public places or by Internet and in particular through the social networks. Those coming from foreign countries are recruited and regrouped in neighboring countries before being transferred by smugglers to Tunisia.

2.2. The logistics preparation phase
First of all, it is necessary to find (local) caches where to gather the postulants to the trip and to store food to provide for them during the waiting period. Then, the means of transport is provided. It is usually a dilapidated means bought cheaply to make a go without return (inflatable boat, boat or old trawler). This means is devoid of any safety, navigation and communication equipment. Finally, the network leader must coordinate with his local agents and his peers abroad to set the means and procedures necessary to move and / or direct the emigrants to the place of the grouping. This phase also includes intelligence gathering on security devices deployed in the theater of the operation.
2.3. Transit preparation phase
This is the most important phase because it uses a good experience to choose the route, the period conducive to the trip and the smuggler (boss) who will be responsible for the crossing.

2.3.1. Choice of the route: The choice of the route must take into account the physical characteristic of the marine environment, the safety of the transit and the time taken for the crossing:

- The road La Galite-Sardinia is relatively long (130km). It crosses an area known for the low density of maritime traffic and bad weather. It is therefore favorable to radar detection (difficulty of concealment) and unfavorable to the navigation of small craft.

- The two routes to Mazzara from Bizerte (175km) and Hawaria (160km) are similar. They are long and cross a traffic separation zone through which several hundred ships pass each day. The area is characterized by relatively strong round currents. It is therefore favorable to dissimulation but unfavorable to the navigation of small craft.

- The road Kélébia-Pantellaria is the shortest (70km). However, it is risky because of the patrols, radar coverage and security arrangements put in place by the Italian authorities.
• The Beni Khiar-Lampedusa road (195km) is long and runs through a low-traffic area for a large part of the year. It is therefore very unfavorable to the use of the inflatable boats which are handicapped by the lack of autonomy and the mode of propulsion.

• Both routes to Lampedusa from Chebba (135km) and Kerkenah (140km) are very similar. They have the same distance and cross the reserved fishing area delimited by the 50m isobath (the green zone on map nr3). It is a highland area that extends to the approaches of Lampedusa. This area is very hospitable for small vessels. It is frequented by several thousand trawlers and boats. The environment is therefore very conducive to navigation and concealment.

The Zarzis-Lampedusa road is the longest (250km). The use of small craft on this road is very risky unless they are used as relays to join a larger platform parked offshore (vessel or trawler).
Solutions for Water scarcity in Monastir, Tunisia.

Scientific research (2018-Now) led by the: Environment Studies Department, Pr. PhD. Noureddine CHATTI, Head of the Department, Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (@TNIPCS).
In light of this situation, the different departments of our Institute led by the Migration Studies Department, in a close collaboration with the willing stakeholders and partners:
• The Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture,
• The Regional Commissariat for Agricultural Development, Monastir, Tunisia,
• The Tunisian Ministry of Social Affairs,
• The Office of Tunisian Abroad, Republic of Tunisia,
• The Women, Family, Childhood and the Elderly Ministry, Republic of Tunisia,
• The Tunisian Health Ministry,
• NGOs, especially those based in Monastir, Tunisia,
are seeking alternative solutions in the short, medium and long term.
1. Proposed short-term solutions:
Dependence on the governorate's water resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irrigated areas</th>
<th>Aquifer</th>
<th>Possibility of support</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monastir</td>
<td>Lack of water resources</td>
<td>Not possible</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bekalta</td>
<td>Shallow water table</td>
<td>Not possible</td>
<td>High salinity (greater than 5 g/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teboulba</td>
<td>Shallow water table</td>
<td>Not possible</td>
<td>Water table (quarry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moknine</td>
<td>Deep water table</td>
<td>Not possible</td>
<td>High salinity (greater than 7 g/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouerdanine</td>
<td>Shallow water table</td>
<td>Not possible</td>
<td>High salinity (greater than 4 g/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemmal</td>
<td>Semi - deep water aquifer</td>
<td>-Permission to license 10 tubular wells for private use</td>
<td>-Degree of salinity 3.5 3.5 g/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-The possibility of producing an exploratory well at a depth of 200 m</td>
<td>-Degree of salinity 3.5 3.5 g/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Producing a compensatory well</td>
<td>-Flow: 10 l/s and salinity = 2.8 g/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bembla 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bembla 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Consider adopting a salinity score of 4 g/l when assigning grants.
The Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (@TNIPCS) alternative solutions:
Study of the possibility of using treated wastewater (triple filtration and sterilization) in agricultural irrigation, especially the station of roses and stone and linking it to the Nabhana system.
2. Proposed medium-term solutions:
To allocate a percentage of the available water resources to the dam that will be completed by the “Kalaa Kobra” for the benefit of the National Company for the Exploitation and Distribution of Water (SONEDE) to support the water system of Nabhana.
• Study the possibility of supply by desalination of saline groundwater by reverse osmosis, where our preliminary study showed the possibility of:
  ▪ The creation of 6 deep wells in the “Mknine” aquifer with a depth of 2500 m and a flow rate of 90 l/s.
  ▪ The creation of 4 deep wells in the “Bekalta” aquifer at a depth of 600 m and a flow rate of 40 l/s.
• Concentration of 02 desalination plants in each of the “Raml” area within the boundaries of the “Mknine” vicinity and sediments near the sea and the possibility of resorting to seawater desalination as an alternative proposal.
3. Proposed long-term solutions:
Studying the possibility of linking the major dams in the north and the center on the national scale to raise the level of water in Nabhana dam.
“Water and Migration Public Policy Participatory formulation”
in Monastir, Tunisia.
Scientific research (2018-Now) led by the: Migration Studies Department,
Ms. Zeineb ETIHI, Head of the Department,
Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (@TNIPCS).
1. Regional context: is characterized by;
   • The political instability,
   • Low human development indicators,
   • Lack of transparency,
   • Corruption,
   • Absence of equity,
   • A challenging demographic growth,
   • And the missing trust between the different stakeholders.

Therefore we need a participatory approach in formulating policies relative to water employment migration nexus, to guarantee all stakeholders (especially populations) inclusion within the decision making process which is characterized, in the southern shore countries, by its restriction.

Monastir, characterized by an arid, semi-arid climate, is a governorate from Tunisia which is facing a persistent economic crisis, socio-political instability, large-scale conflicts and migratory movements, often in dramatic conditions, putting more pressure on available water resources.
2. Field Study:
To prepare the project, and in addition to the Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies efforts consolidating Assimilation, the Assisted Voluntary Return, empowering Asylum seekers and fighting smuggling, I conducted in February 2018 a census on "The possibilities of resettlement and reintegration of Tunisians abroad into the Tunisian economy", that has shown that a vital concern for water is persistent. The Opportunities to harness the capacities and resources of Tunisians abroad to create jobs face water-dependent conditions.

Although the problem of water has always been a huge threat we faced, it is becoming more and more urgent!

Among the migrants or the remaining families, I supervised and highlighted several urgent facts, such as the readiness of more than 56% of the community youth to emigrate. The Tunisian unemployment rate (15.4%) is at its highest level and is the main factor of migration for both men and women.
However, girls are in an even more disadvantaged position and suffer the triple burden of gender, age and skills mismatch.
3. Conception:
Investing in water should mean investing in jobs;
- supporting young professionals,
- promoting the transfer and use of green technologies,
- harnessing the potential of creating new green/blue markets,
but above all empowering communities to become a sustainable and reliable partners.

To do this, I target:
- young people (with a gender perspective) in 13 delegations (548,828 inhabitants by April 2014),
- specifically the remaining families,
to provide them with all the necessary empowerment and then turn them into partners to decide which public policy on migration will best fit to their needs and ambitions.
4. Public Dialogue on water issues, employment and migration:
To achieve these goals, we have already engaged in a public dialogue, with special attention to girls, women and young people, in a geographically limited application, targeting a local farming community (Amiret-El Hojaj, Monastir, Tunisia).

We chose for this to act within a college. The school, the best accessible by all social categories of the community, offered us more proximity, added value sure to choose our organizer and our team among the students themselves, who were mostly girls, a fact so encouraging in a super conservative and rural environment.
And in order to achieve better results, we asked our government partners to provide the basic services. For this, the teams of the following administrations, they are moved on the spot:

- The Regional Directorate of Health,
- The Regional Directorate for Employment and Vocational Training,
- The Regional Commissariat of Education,
- The Regional Directorate of Social Affairs,
- The Regional Office of Tunisian Abroad,
- The Regional Commissariat of Women affairs, Family, Childhood and the Elderly.
CMI World Water Day Regional Youth Workshop on Water and Migration
25-28 March 2019
Terres d'Amanar Resort, Marrakesh, Morocco

[Images of workshop participants]
The same local youth organizing team, aged between 13 and 22 years, participated in gathering feedback from the women and men with whom we engaged in dialogue about water, employment and migration.
5. Empowerment on Water and Migration Public Policy formulation:
We have discovered the capacity building population needs, which led us therefore to a clear road map including an empowerment action plan.
The stage we are already conducting is the empowerment phase. We are starting from the next week with an awareness campaign based on the proximity approach by bringing:
• experts,
• facilitators,
• youth animators,
• mixed with socio-cultural benefits,
to the seaports.
Therefore, the probable illegal migrants would find the advice and consultancies in the same playground where the smuggler and the human beings trafficker may exist.

This will be repeated all along the Monastir 120Km long coast and 10 ports (possible clandestine migration departure points).
Next actions in the same phase should include Media, different willing citizens and local civil society organizations. Our aims is to provide them with skills;
- In understanding water management,
- Water issues,
- Relative employment threats and opportunities,
- To understand migration phenomena.

6. Participatory local Water and Migration Public Policy formulation:
In this framework, we could achieve a genuine participatory policy formulation led by the Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflicts Studies and the local community. This would guarantee for them a heard voice and tailored solutions.
The policy formulation will allow us verify the empowerment phase results and give rooms for the public to become a suggestive power.
7. Implementation and evaluation:

With our Institute working essentially on Public Policies making and its impacts on the development of Private sector, I will be leading the final step to link the freshly elected local authorities in Monastir (33 municipalities-2018). The ultimate goal of this phase is to transform what we are seeing as just a political decentralization in a real and a technical one, enabling communities to suggest, participate in the formulation and evaluate public policy making.

Public-private partnership will be the first knowledge to share with these communities in order to make them profit from the available opportunities for funding and realization of local projects not accessible or achievable by central governments. Hopefully, this will allow an equitable sharing of this vital resource, the governance of the water sector and the integration of the new technologies (specially the internet of things) in the agriculture.

Proximity is a main goal to make administrative and public services more reachable to the citizens. An enhanced health care system is expected as a result due to the knowledge gathered about these communities needs in the field.
I will never forget this woman, the mother of a young person who disappeared in the Mediterranean sea on the Italian shore and whom the medical team diagnosed her with breast cancer during our sample action (Phase of Public Dialogue).

On the spot (the school where our stakeholders-partners were gathered) she was able to access the social service where she was granted with social health insurance, the fund of SMEs which allocated her a fund of 2000 TND for the purchase of farm animals and the Regional Directorate of Health, where she was supported for his future treatment.

Before leaving, she said aloud, with tears in her eyes:

"Thank you Tunisia, you discovered my illness and you offered me the cure".
With regard to "Hope", that you should have questions about his fate, I can inform you that he has joined a vocational training center, in boat mechanics.

He is also now part of our staff and under the approval of his parents, he will give lectures during our next sensitization companion to the ports along the coast of Monastir, telling his experience to teens his age.

"Hope" is still there, "Hope" still fight!

Thanks for your attention 😊
Water-Employment-Migration (WEM) Nexus:

“Investing in water should mean investing in jobs.”

The 2019 Center for Mediterranean Integration, Mediterranean Water Heroes Youth Contest Winner:

Ms. Zeineb ETTIH
Head of the Migration Studies Department
Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies
WATER RESEARCH 2019,
THE WATER AND MIGRATION PUBLIC POLICY PARTICIPATORY FORMULATION

THURSDAY
DECEMBER 13, 2019
2ND MEETING
AT 3PM

LED BY
PR. PHD. NOUreddine Chetti
HEAD OF THE ENVIRONMENT STUDIES DEPARTMENTS.
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Global Water Partnership
Union for the Mediterranean
Union pour la Méditerranée
CMI World Water Day Regional Youth Workshop on Water and Migration

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MIGRATION STUDIES DEPARTMENT 2019,
THE WATER AND MIGRATION PUBLIC POLICY PARTICIPATORY FORMULATION

MONDAY
JANUARY 07, 2019
VIDEO RECORDING SESSION
AT THAM
TUNISIAN INSTITUTE OF PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES:
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The Tunisian Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies is closely working with regional governments due to the trust it built through its technical support, it is providing advice and consultancies to the legislative powers, CSOs and others players. It aims to enhance the six main areas of practice it is implementing in the region:

- The Educational activity: by a strategical partnership with the various ministries of Education.
- The Research activity: essentially in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- The Conceptions of peace: it is our goal to participate in the policies making by suggesting constantly new ideas and alternatives helping the stability and sustainability of development.
- The Triangle of conflicts: we are working to normalize the preventing, managing, limiting and overcoming violence efforts by the pre-empting of the crises and the suggestion of innovative solutions.
- The Cost of conflict: we are attempting to calculate the price of conflict to the development process locally and regionally.
- The Normative aims: we are working for the conflict transformation and conflict resolution through mechanisms such as peacekeeping, peacebuilding.