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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for Tunisia (2021-2025)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Tunisia, a middle-income country, has made substantial progress, in the wake of the 2011 revolution, in consolidating the democratic system consecrated in its 2014 Constitution. Nonetheless, the transition is vulnerable to challenges and growing social tensions.<sup>1</sup>

2. This country programme document is nested within the theory of change of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025, for Tunisia, which seeks to consolidate trust in communities and institutions, bolstering social cohesion and equity. Strengthening inclusion and resilience to socio-economic, security-related and environmental shocks (including pandemics) is cross-cutting. UNDP is the largest United Nations organization, leading or co-leading three of the four Framework outcome groups, and acting as integrator for collaborative United Nations country team action, balancing the three dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3. UNDP, with the country team and other economic and social actors, will contribute to effective and risk-informed public policies, putting national resources at the service of inclusive, sustainable and resilient socio-economic development that generates decent jobs, especially for vulnerable groups. It will respond to socio-economic inequalities and exclusions, which were drivers for the 2011 revolution and continue to threaten democratic gains. Tunisia achieved a Human Development Index rating of 0.793 in 2019, ranking 91<sup>st</sup> among 189 countries.<sup>2</sup> However, its inequality-adjusted rating drops to 0.585 (20 per cent loss). Regional disparities are critical: the regional development index decreased in all governorates, standing at 0.486<sup>3</sup> in 2018. Inclusion of women and youth remains weak. In 2015, the proportion of youth not in education, employment or training rose to 32.2 per cent, and that of young women had doubled (42.3 per cent versus 22.5 per cent<sup>4</sup>).

4. Inequalities increased globally during the pandemic, mostly in developing countries<sup>5</sup>. The Government took urgent measures to offset sudden loss of revenues<sup>6</sup>. As technical lead on the United Nations socio-economic response, UNDP published a study on socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic in Tunisia (2020)<sup>7</sup>, which reported that gross domestic product could fall by 4.4 per cent and global investment by 4.9 per cent. Unemployment could reach 21.6 per cent, compared to 15 per cent and monetary poverty could reach 19.2 per cent compared to 15.2 per cent pre-COVID. As a result, revenues for approximately 475,000 people would fall below the monetary poverty line, exacerbating pre-existing regional disparities and inequalities, including between men (19.7 per cent) and women (18.7 per cent). Multidimensional poverty would increase (15.6 per cent compared to 13.2 per cent currently<sup>8</sup>). The study informed both the Framework and the country team COVID response plan, with UNDP contributing to the latter in municipal response, evaluation and mitigation of microeconomic impacts, tele-justice, community policing, and fighting misinformation and ‘fake news’, with a gender dimension prioritizing economic violence and exclusion.

5. The country programme will contribute to the result on accountable institutions, fostering harmonized legislative frameworks and public engagement to reinforce the rule of law, access to rights, and social peace, particularly for the most vulnerable. Democratic transition remains incomplete and fragile. With the Independent High Authority for Elections, UNDP supported the first general (2014, 2019) and municipal elections (2018), which represented milestones in political participation and local governance. However, several constitutional and independent entities and

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Statistics, 2017: 72.5% of Tunisians are unsatisfied with the democratic transition versus 22.4% satisfied, nearly equivalent to 2014 figures.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP: Human Development Report 2019

<sup>3</sup> The regional development index is based on the main causes of regional disparities in Tunisia: (a) essential commodities; (b) the social dimension; (c) human capital; (d) employment and employment market, <http://www.itceq.tn/wp-content/uploads/files/notes2018/indicateur-dev-regional.pdf> p13

<sup>4</sup> ILO Work4Youth project: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed\\_emp/documents/publication/wcms\\_447495.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_447495.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/fr\\_pr\\_human\\_development\\_on\\_course\\_to\\_decline\\_for\\_the\\_first\\_time\\_since\\_1990.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/fr_pr_human_development_on_course_to_decline_for_the_first_time_since_1990.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Prime Minister's statements: <http://www.mdici.gov.tn/covid-19-appui-aux-investisseurs-et-au-secteur-prive/> -

<http://ecomnewsmed.com/article/5414/tunisie--quelles-sont-les-mesures-economiques-prises-par-le-gouvernement-pour-lutter-contre-les-consequences-du-coronavirus->

<sup>7</sup> Étude d'impact COVID sur l'économie tunisienne, PNUD Tunisie/Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, 2020: <http://www.mdici.gov.tn/impact-economique-de-la-pandemie-du-covid-19-sur-leconomie-tunisienne-pour-lannee-2020/>

<sup>8</sup> Multidimensional poverty estimates based on food, education, and health expenditure

structural reforms stipulated by the Constitution are still pending. This fragility was recognized in Tunisia's Universal Periodic Review, 2017.

6. As part of the country team, UNDP will support equitable, transparent, and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems, and territories by improving resilience and adaptation to climate risks, notably among the most vulnerable. Tunisia is endowed with 69 natural ecosystems, 12 agro-ecosystems, and protected areas extending over 6 per cent of its territory. However, it has for decades been facing environmental degradation, exacerbated by anthropogenic factors related to poor governance and over-exploitation of natural resources. Environmental degradation costs the country around 2.7 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>9</sup>. This is compounded by a primary energy deficit reaching 4.8 million tons of oil equivalent (2018), and an energy independence rate of 50 per cent, bringing the energy bill to 40 per cent of the overall trade deficit balance in 2019. The nationally determined contribution depends on achievement of the energy sector objectives (75 per cent), particularly the Tunisian Solar Plan<sup>10</sup> (25 per cent).

7. Tunisia suffers from water scarcity<sup>11</sup> aggravated by climate change; related regional disparities are often drivers of social conflicts. Water resources are limited (4,875 million cubic meters). Subterranean water and phreatic zones (44 per cent) are increasingly overexploited (117 per cent in 2017). Water consumption (120.6 litres/day/inhabitant) is on the rise. Agriculture is the largest user (78 per cent) followed by potable water (19 per cent). Drinking water supply reached 100 per cent in urban areas and 94.1 per cent in rural areas.<sup>12</sup>

8. The country faced 2,500 natural events between 1983 and 2013, resulting in 1,075 deaths and \$756 million in damages.<sup>13</sup> Studies on vulnerability to climate change showed that Tunisia is suffering its impacts: fall in precipitation and rising sea levels. The coastal zone,<sup>14</sup> hosting two-thirds of the population, 79 per cent of economic activities and 76 per cent<sup>15</sup> of tourism investments, and most of the irrigated agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate risks.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. During the previous cycle, UNDP supported transparent national and local elections and the creation of democratic entities prescribed in the Constitution. Pilot programmes on community policing, social cohesion, youth inclusion (second-generation youth centres) and transparency (integrity islands) were scaled up in national policies and programmes. UNDP accompanied the development of the national strategy on entrepreneurship, the definition of the Paris Agreement nationally determined contributions and carbon pricing, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation. The midterm evaluation highlighted the need to accelerate economic transition and consolidate democracy gains, 'leaving no one behind', through territorial convergence and partnerships with civil society, academia and the private sector.

10. The value proposition of this country programme is based on national priorities, lessons learned from the previous cycle, human rights principles – including gender equity and leaving no one behind – and the comparative advantage of UNDP in Tunisia. Its development was approached from a systems perspective, using innovative methodologies. The newly established Accelerator Lab facilitated a 'signal mapping' exercise to identify the 'new normal' and led a sentiment analysis exercise using social media that informed this country programme document and offset lockdown and social distancing constraints. The youth perspective was included using the results of an online challenge launched for this purpose using 'Speculative Design' methodology.

11. The proposed country programme adopts a systemic approach, prioritizing the development and consolidation of new aptitudes, both internally and among partners, to respond to complexities and uncertainties, promoting greener, more inclusive and more just strategic choices to accelerate and widen the impact of development. United Nations Volunteers will be mobilized to support the

<sup>9</sup> Note d'orientation, Plan Quinquennal de Développement 2016-2020 de la Tunisie.

<sup>10</sup> Nationally appropriate mitigation actions supported by UNDP.

<sup>11</sup> Water Risk Atlas 2019, World Resources Institute: <https://www.wri.org/blog/2019/08/17-countries-home-one-quarter-world-population-face-extremely-high-water-stress?fbclid=IwAR2wrpvl83TNV0dIcFswDb-ixTu2qDtJA71cnbJfUTE03ueiLnMv1-AdMrs>

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries, November 2019: Rapport national du secteur de l'eau pour l'année 2018.

<sup>13</sup> DesInventar, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and UNDP, 2014.

<sup>14</sup> Second national communication on climate change submitted by Tunisia.

<sup>15</sup> Le littoral tunisien chiffres-clés, UNDP and Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, 2015.

development of new aptitudes, mostly at the local level. It will capitalize on the integrator role of UNDP through knowledge- and data-generation, innovation, strategic partnerships for coherent and collaborative action for post-COVID socioeconomic recovery,<sup>16</sup> and acceleration of the 2030 Agenda. Inclusion, resilience, decentralization, prevention and financing for development are cross-cutting themes.

12. The country office launched a 12-month research and reflection exercise for framing the issue of trust in Tunisia – the main element of the theory of change. This lies within the framework of a global UNDP initiative, ‘Deep Demo’, for improving system thinking and transformation.

#### **Outcome 1 (Framework item 1)**

13. In 2025, institutions are leading effective, risk-informed public policies in partnership with economic and social actors, putting the resources of the country at the service of an inclusive, sustainable and resilient socio-economic development that generates decent jobs, especially for the most vulnerable.

14. UNDP will contribute to defining and localizing a new national ‘vision 2030’ to accelerate the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals during this Decade of Action, advocating for good governance, social protection, digitization and a green economy. Studies are under way to identify Sustainable Development Goals regression due to COVID-19, as well as environmental and climatic stakes for green recovery and building forward better. This will be complemented by an integrated national financing framework for development to operationalize the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the national level.

15. Private sector focus will be expanded. The annual survey “Miqyes<sup>17</sup>” reported an 83 per cent revenue reduction in small to medium-sized enterprises, which constitute 97 per cent of the productive sector; a deterioration of the business environment; and an increase in corruption perception. Further, 17.6 per cent of small and medium-sized enterprises reported a complete blockage post-COVID, and 50.4 per cent consider recovery very slow and compromised<sup>18</sup>. The informal economy is the primary competitor of small and medium-sized enterprises, contributing 50 per cent of GDP<sup>19</sup> and providing 46 per cent of women’s employment.<sup>20</sup> With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), youth and women’s empowerment, fighting informality and boosting innovation will be integrated into entrepreneurship eco-systems, the social and solidarity economy, and local development. These will also inform a migrant-inclusive development approach for addressing, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the root causes of irregular migration.

16. Special attention will be paid to knowledge- and data-generation, development of decision-making tools, inputs to national policy dialogue with international financial institutions on socio-economic issues, such as green economy; business environment for productivity, competitiveness and employability; alternative financing; digital gap; and poverty reduction.

#### **Outcome 2 (Framework item 2)**

17. In 2025, accountable institutions, supported by a harmonized legislative framework and engaged populations, guarantee a strengthened rule of law, protection of human rights and social peace – particularly for the most vulnerable – in complementarity with the efforts of economic, social, and environmental development.

18. UNDP will continue supporting the rule of law and democratic consolidation – the establishment or consolidation of institutions, normative and institutional frameworks and structural reforms stipulated by the Constitution – that would guarantee the inclusion of vulnerable

<sup>16</sup> Technical leadership of UNDP on the United Nations framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19:

[https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un\\_framework\\_report\\_on\\_covid-19.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_framework_report_on_covid-19.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> UNDP and the Confederation of Tunisian Enterprises: Miqyes survey, 2019 : <http://www.hlb-tunisia.com/MIQYES-Sante-de-la-PME-2018-22-05-2019.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> Miqyes survey, 2020.

<sup>19</sup> <https://lapresse.tn/7859/economie-informelle-des-indicateurs-a-la-hausse>, 2015 data, 2019 analysis

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.jeuneafrique.com/mag/538651/economie/economie-informelle-en-tunisie-la-republique-de-la-debrouille>

groups, youth and women according to international standards of inclusive governance, accountability and transparency.

19. With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UN-Women, UNDP will support the implementation of justice and security reforms; strengthen the strategic and administrative capacity of the parliament to bolster its constitutional role in a transparent and inclusive manner; prevent violent extremism; and promote anti-corruption and social cohesion. The scaling up of the community policing model and the implementation of resolutions 1325 and 2250 will lay the foundation for an inclusive, peaceful and resilient society.

20. The National Institute of Statistics<sup>21</sup> reported unequal access to the benefits of democracy, particularly in the interior regions. UNDP is committed to an integrated and decentralized approach to promoting local governance and local development. The creation of 350 municipalities<sup>22</sup> will promote greater equity in local development, inclusive policies and responsive public services, rooted in local specificities, the rights of vulnerable groups, and inclusion of women and youth. The regional council elections are expected in 2022.

21. UNDP will accompany the Government in developing a multi-sectoral approach to integrating the human rights approach to leaving no one behind. It will continue to consolidate an integrating framework for interventions around Sustainable Development Goal 16+, both internally and with United Nations partners, using a portfolio management approach that prioritizes complementarity, the evidence base, knowledge management, and innovation.

### **Outcome 3 (Framework item 4)**

22. In 2025, all the actors involved will ensure equitable, transparent and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems and territories, improving their adaptive and resilience capacity as well as that of populations – especially the most vulnerable – facing crises and climate risks.

23. UNDP will support environmental governance and green low-carbon development to improve resilience in communities by reducing vulnerabilities; accelerate nationally determined contributions to climate action through mitigation and adaptation; and accompany the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy, continuing past support that resulted in the submission of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan horizon 2030 (2017) and the corresponding 6<sup>th</sup> national report (2018). This will involve the advocacy and integration of environmental and climate dimensions in public decisions on policies and investments, and supporting prospective analyses and studies to favour risk mitigation in vulnerable communities, using a gendered life-cycle approach. The cross-cutting aspects of governance and prevention of environmental conflicts will be addressed within an integrated, governance-socioeconomic-environmental action.

24. Technical assistance for access to climate finance will continue to implement the nationally determined contributions acceleration road map and consultation process that will facilitate a multi-sectoral overview of integrated measures, resources and means available, in the light of COVID-19 realities. An expanded partnership with the World Bank will further the low-carbon strategy, including the ‘solar energy by 2050’ horizon. The aim is to align the economy with a low-carbon growth path, including greenhouse gas emissions accounting. The elaboration of a transparency and accountability reference framework will allow analysis of the impact of energy transition on the most vulnerable groups, with a differentiated gender lens.

25. The National System for Disaster Management, 1991, focuses on hazards and disasters, including vulnerability and risk reduction, dimensions that are essential for the assessment of multidimensional causes related to poverty, chaotic and illegal construction, and the malfunctioning of territorial management. The country has yet to develop tools to systematically identify and evaluate risks and their impacts, especially on investment decisions. UNDP will consolidate its support using a territorial approach that aims to reduce climate and disaster risks,

<sup>21</sup> National Institute of Statistics, 2017. Citizens’ perception of security, liberties and local governance in Tunisia.

<sup>22</sup> Local Authorities Code (Organic Law 48/2017)

strengthen institutional coordination, reduce vulnerabilities in communities, and valorize local know-how and nature-based solutions.

26. UNDP is contributing to the joint intervention for integrated water resources management. With the Food and Agriculture Organization and UNICEF, UNDP will support the evaluation of risks associated with the loss of water resources, water stress due to climate change, and governance of water resources, especially the management of aquifers and their impact on social cohesion and food security affecting the most vulnerable, particularly in rural areas.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

27. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

28. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure or funding conditions. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

29. Participation of groups marginalized because of age, disability, gender, income, race, migration status, or health conditions (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, COVID-19) will be reinforced as a bottom-up mechanism in constructing inclusive policies and services in partnership with other United Nations organizations. A joint initiative will define the situations of vulnerability relevant to Tunisia to ensure that no one is left behind.

30. Acknowledging the potential of women and youth in promoting sustainable development, UNDP created dedicated dialogue spaces (such as Sustainable Development Goals camps and second-generation youth centres) to identify innovative solutions to development challenges and 'new normals' brought by COVID-19. The roles of women and youth are crucial to sustaining social cohesion and preventing violent extremism linked to the regional geopolitical context. The Goals camps will ensure that actions are at the heart of youth aspirations. The gender question is integrated into the programming, and the country office intends to improve its Gender Seal bronze status. Attention will be paid to addressing the needs of women and men, which vary according to situation, age, level of education, race and location.

31. Quality assurance, and the implementation of social and environmental safeguards, are institutional requirements to avoid or reduce potential social impacts and the environmental footprint of the programme.

32. The office will promote transformative development exchange through South-South and triangular cooperation in support of the three interlinked outcomes to which Tunisia has contributed in the past: experience on elections; access to justice; and transparency and parliamentary support.

33. UNDP maintains its historical ranking as one of the most transparent organizations globally.<sup>23</sup> It plays an important role within the inter-agency operations group in pooling and optimizing common services. The country office regularly reviews its procedures and deploys technological tools for improving transparency, financial efficiency, optimization of resources and services to national partners, resident and non-resident United Nations organizations in Tunisia and Libya, business continuity – including remotely – and conformity of the common premises, hosting eight organizations, to security standards. It leads the effort for office/common premises 'greening' in line with the Administrator's Climate Promise.

34. The joint reflection for the Framework identified several risks that could affect its implementation and, by default, this country programme: the lack of national consensus on an inclusive, sustainable and accountable socio-economic model; the onset of economic and financial shocks; suspension of international aid due to aid fatigue or repurposing of resources to respond to

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<sup>23</sup> Aid Transparency Index, 2020

COVID-19 or humanitarian crises elsewhere; political instability; persistence of social mistrust and resistance to change; and the onset of natural events leading to disasters or new waves of pandemics. Through its follow-up systems (such as regular monitoring and the crisis dashboard), UNDP will anticipate risks and implement corrective measures in consultation with the country team and partners. A resource mobilization and communication plan will identify local resources, alternative finance, and partnerships. In addition to the global practitioners' network, local rosters of national expertise are regularly updated for rapid mobilization.

35. Bottlenecks include constraints in access to information and statistical data; resistance to inter-sectoral collaboration for consolidating achievements and promoting transformational change; delays in implementation, generally due to turnover in partner institutions; and heavy bureaucratic and administrative processes (such as customs clearance and tax exemption).

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

36. UNDP will align to the monitoring and evaluation requirements set in the Framework. The evaluation plan and iterative monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will document achievements, progress, and lessons learned, and will inform implementation and portfolio development. Formative evaluations will be the central modality and the reference for updating and analysing multidimensional challenges and COVID-19 'new normals'; supporting decision-making; scaling up solutions; and promoting innovation, both internally and with partners.

37. UNDP will partner with United Nations organizations and data-generating entities to strengthen national capacity for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals through nationally owned sources of data, and to enhance data quality and availability. Reliable disaggregated data is essential to ensuring universal access to development. The simplification of statistics for the benefit of the wider public will be pursued in partnership with the National Institute of Statistics.

38. Partnerships with United Nations organizations, associations, young volunteers, and the private sector will be reinforced to ensure inclusiveness, transparency, and diversification of alternative, verifiable data sources, including through crowdsourcing and machine data analytics.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Tunisia (2021–2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITIES OR OBJECTIVE: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 10, 5, 8, 9, 11, 7				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1. In 2025, institutions are leading effective, risk-informed public policies in partnership with economic and social actors, putting the resources of the country at the service of an inclusive, sustainable and resilient socio-economic development that generates decent jobs, especially for the most vulnerable.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 1, 2, and 3				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in \$ thousands)
<p><b>Ind.1.1</b> (SDG 1.2.1): Proportion of the population living under the national poverty line, by sex and age.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 15.2% (2015 - national)</p> <p><b>Target</b> TBD/Government</p> <p><b>Ind.1.2</b> (SDG 1.2.2): Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms, in accordance with the definitions set by every country.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 28.97% (2016)</p> <p><b>Target</b> TBD/Government</p> <p><b>Ind.1.3</b> (SDG 8.3.1): Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors, by sex.</p>	<p>Ind.1.1. Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (MDICI) National Institute of Statistics (INS) World Bank</p> <p>Ind.1.b MDICI INS UNDP</p> <p>Ind.1.3: World Bank International Labour Organization (ILO) INS</p> <p>Ind.1.4: INS, ILO</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1. The 2030 vision, strategic planning and related public policies are aligned with the SDGs.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.a:</b> Number and type of mechanisms and tools in support of inclusive public policies (e.g., urban, rural, environmental, social, economic, gender). Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: To be determined (TBD) (2025) Source: Agencies' reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.b:</b> Extent to which institutions make use of tools that help in decision-making (gender-sensitive, leaving no one behind) and new data. Baseline (2021): 2 (Gender-sensitive budget, National Voluntary Report - RNV) Target (2025): 5<sup>24</sup> Source: Agencies' reports, observatories' follow-ups; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.c:</b> SDG targets covered by national planning Baseline 2021: 191 Indicators defined by INS, 86 informed Target (2025): Increase (TBD) Source: MDICI (SDG platform), Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>MDICI International financial institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank, International Development Bank), European Union, Canada, Netherlands, UN-Women, ILO, IOM Civil society organizations Private sector President's office</p>	<p><b>Regular: \$3.9 m</b></p>
		<p><b>Output 1.2. The business environment is inclusive, transparent, and favours private initiative, productivity, competitiveness and employment.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.a:</b> Number of partnerships targeting job creation (decent, innovative, green, inclusive for the most vulnerable and/or inked with post-COVID-19, women-based job) networks Disaggregation: National/local, private/public Baseline (2021): 2 (Entrepreneurial spaces; business centres and incubators) Target (2025): TBD/Government Source: Official publications, including those of observatories; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.b:</b> Integrating 'leaving no one behind' dimensions in the support mechanisms, environmental regulations for green jobs, preservation of ecosystems, circular economy.</p>		<p><b>Other: \$8.5 m</b></p>

<sup>24</sup> 0: no tools used; 1: new tools developed; 2: new tools are in use by the institutions; 3: public policies informed by decision-making tools are formulated



<p><b>Baseline</b> 50%</p> <p><b>Target</b> TBD/Government</p> <p><b>Ind.2.4</b> (SDG 8.5.2); Rate of unemployment by sex, age, and handicap status.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 15,2% (national)</p> <p><b>Target</b> TBD/Government</p>		<p>Baseline (2021): Mechanisms of support: Yes (micro-entrepreneur law) Regulations: No Target (2025): Yes Source: Reports and regulations; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.c:</b> Improving the national position in international rankings.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): Institutions (World Economic Forum – WEF): 53, Job market (WEF): 49,4, Business dynamism (WEF): 59, Business creation (Doing Business report): 19 Target (2025): At least +2 points Source: Tunisian Institute for Competitiveness and Quantity Studies (ITCEQ), Doing Business report, WEF, global competitiveness report; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 1.3. A new financial architecture favouring financial inclusion and new mechanisms of alternative and innovative financing is implemented.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.a:</b> Extent to which alternative financing mechanisms (digitization, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and cooperatives) are operable and gender-sensitive.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 1 (Crowdfunding) Target (2025): 3 (0: no mechanisms identified; 1: alternative mechanisms proposed; 2: pilots tested, 3: financial architecture tested; 4: tools and texts for operability proposed) Source: Ministry of Finance, other reports, Frequency: annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.b:</b> Existence of green financing mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): No Target (2025): Yes Source: Texts, reports; Frequency: Annual</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR OBJECTIVE: SDGs 16, 3, 5, 10, 17</b>				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2. In 2025, accountable institutions supported by a harmonized legislative framework and engaged populations guarantee the strengthening of the rule of law, the protection of human rights and social peace, particularly for the most vulnerable, in complementarity with the efforts of economic, social, and environmental development.</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 1, 2 and 3</b>				
<p><b>Ind.2.a</b> (SDG 10.3.1/16. b.1.) Proportion of the population that has reported having been subjected to discrimination or harassment within the last 12 months for reasons violating international human rights law.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 60% (2017) Economic situation: 19.8%; Region: 12.7% Political affiliation: 2.6%</p>	<p>Ind.2.a Periodic investigation (NIS, UNDP)</p> <p>Ind.2.b Quinquennial investigation Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) Periodic investigation INS/UNDP</p> <p>Ind.2.c</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1. Democratic institutions and legislative framework are consolidated in accordance with the Constitution and international standards and commitments.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.a:</b> Degree of operationalization of democratic and constitutional institutions (courts and authorities) in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. (1: created; 2: operational; 3: well-performing)</p> <p>Baseline (2021) : Court: 0; Independent High Authority for Elections (ISIE): 2 Good Governance and Anti-corruption (IBOGOLUC): 0; Communication and Audiovisual (ICA): 0; Human Rights (IDH): 2; Sustainable Development and Future Generations (IDDGF): 1 Target (2025): Court: 0 / ISIE: 3 / IBOGOLUCC: 2 / ICA3 IDH: 3 / IDDGF: 3 Source : Annual reports, Frequency : Annual</p>	<p>President's office Ministry of Justice Constitutional and non-constitutional authorities MDICI Ministry of Local Affairs NGOs (Avocats sans Frontières, Scouts, Search for Common Ground) Local security committees</p>	<p><b>Regular: \$13.8 m</b></p> <p><b>Other: \$8.5 m</b></p>

<p>Handicap: 1.8%; Sex: 7.5% Skin colour: 2.6% <b>Target</b> Decrease of 20%</p> <p><b>Ind.2.b</b> (SDG 16.3.1): Proportion of victims of violence within the last 12 months who have reported such events to the relevant authorities or other officially recognized mechanisms of settlement</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> (2018) Women :48% Men: 36%</p> <p><b>Target</b> Women: 60% Men: 50%</p> <p><b>Ind.2.3</b> (SDG 16.6.1): Primary public expenditures in proportion to the initial approved budget, by sector</p> <p>(Budget 2020) Interior: 9.47% Justice: 1.89% Court and Constitutional bodies: 0.08% Court of Auditors: 0.05% Local affairs: 2.1% Ministry of Women, Family, Childhood and Seniors: 0.49% Min. Human Rights: See Budget Law 2020 Parliament (0,09% - 2019) <b>Target</b> TBD/Government</p>	<p>Budget and complementary budget</p> <p>Ind.2.d</p> <p>Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.b:</b> Extent to which independent non-constitutional public authorities are operable (Instance d'accès à l'information – INAI ; Instance nationale pour la prévention de la torture – INPT, Instance nationale de lutte contre la traite des personnes – INLCTP, Instance nationale de lutte contre la corruption – INLUCC, National Authority for Personal Data Protection – INPDP) (1: created; 2: operational; 3: conforms with international standards) Baseline (2021): INAI: 2; INLUCC: 2; INPT: 2; INLCTP: 2 Target (2025): INAI: 3; INPDP: 3; INPT: 3; INLCTP: 3 Source: Annual United Nations and authorities' reports; Frequency: annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.c:</b> Number of sectoral legislations compliant with national and international standards of human rights, gender equality, right to work, and right to development Baseline: 5/17 (2021) Target (2025): 15/17 Source: Official Journal of the Republic of Tunisia, United Nations reports; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.d:</b> Number of initiatives for the parliament that aim at reinforcing its representation, control, and legislation functions Baseline (2021): 7 Target (2025): 17 Data source: United Nations activity reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.e:</b> Proportion of the population whose latest experience with public service was satisfactory (disaggregation, men/women/youth) Baseline (2021): TBD through INS survey Target (2025): TBD Source: INS; Frequency: TBD</p> <hr/> <p><b>Output 2.2. Systems and capacities of justice and security actors are modernized for higher efficacy, accessibility, and accountability in line with the principles of the rule of law, international law, gender equity and human rights.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.a:</b> Extent to which new strategies for the reform of security, justice, and penitentiary systems are implemented (2022-2026) (0: non-existent; 1: elaborated; 2: adopted; 3: budget allocated to strategy; 4: implemented; 5: implementation follow-up.) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target (2025): 4 Source: Ministries' reports (Interior, Justice), United Nations organizations' reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.b:</b> Reduction of proportion of population incarcerated pending trial Baseline: 50% (2020: 9,000 persons) Target (2025): 30% (disaggregation, men/women/youth) Source: General Directorate of Prisons, Ministry of Justice; Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Assembly of People's Representatives Universities</p>	
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<p><b>Ind.2.4</b> Percentage of formulated and accepted recommendations under the UPR that have been accepted and/or implemented</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 79% (UPR, 2017) Formed: 242 Accepted: 190 Implemented: n/a</p> <p><b>Target</b> Accepted: 90% Implemented: 80%</p>		<p><b>Output 2.3 Institutional mechanisms of citizen participation, social dialogue, transitional justice and the prevention of violence are reinforced on a national and territorial level, and capacities of civil society and the most vulnerable are improved.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.a:</b> Extent to which the government programme for adoption of the Truth and Dignity Commission recommendations has been implemented (0: non-existent; 1: implementation plan elaborated; 2: implementation started; 3: implementation follow-up) Baseline (2019): 0 Target (2025): 1 Source: Annual reports (Parliament and Government); Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.b:</b> Participative and inclusive aspects of the update, execution, and follow-up of the preventative part of the national strategy for counter-extremism and counterterrorism (yes: 1; no: 0; for the three phases (update, execution, follow-up) Baseline (2019): 0 Target (2025): 1 Source: Annual reports; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.c:</b> Degree to which the strategy for good governance and anti-corruption on a territorial level is implemented ensuring fair and just gender representation at all levels (0: non-existent; 1: elaborated; 2: adopted; 3: partially implemented; 4: halfway through full implementation; 5: fully implemented) Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 3/5 Source: INLUCC/UNDP reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.d:</b> Number of SDG16+ progress reports elaborated Baseline (2020): 1 Target (2025): 3 Source: INS, MDICI, Frequency: Annual</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITIES OR OBJECTIVE: SDGs 7, 11, 13, 14, 15</b>				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4. In 2025, all committed actors will ensure an equitable, transparent, and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems, and territories by improving their resilience/adaptation as well as that of populations, notably the most vulnerable in the face of climate risks.</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 2 and 3</b>				
<p><b>Ind.3.a</b> Proportion of population using securely managed sanitation services, especially equipment dedicated to hand-washing with water and soap</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 92% (Wash report, 2017)</p> <p><b>Target</b></p>	<p>Ind.3.a Wash International Bank</p> <p>Ind.3.b INS</p> <p>Ind.3.c State budget, Budget and Complementary Budget</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1. Public, private, and civil society actors have the necessary tools and capacities for sustainable, equitable, and participative governance of natural resources, ecosystems, and environment services.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.a</b> (SDG 6.b1): Proportion of local administrations having put in place policies and operational procedures that involve participation of local population in rational management of water and sanitation Baseline (2020): TBD (evaluation to be conducted) Target (2025): TBD/Government Source: Reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.b:</b> Number of 2030 climate objectives updated and integrated into the PDQ</p>	<p>President's office Ministry of Environment and its agencies Ministry of Energy, Mines and Energy Transition MDICI Ministry of Local Affairs</p>	<p><b>Regular \$4.9 m</b></p> <p><b>Other: \$25.096 m</b></p>

<p>100%</p> <p><b>Ind.3.c</b> (ODD 15.a.1) Public aid for development and public expenditures dedicated to preservation and sustainable exploitation of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> TBD <b>Target</b> TBD/Government</p> <p><b>Ind.3.d</b> (ODD 11.b.1) Adoption and implementation of national strategies for reduction of disaster threats, in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> No <b>Target</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Ind.3.e</b> (ODD 13.2.1) Putting in place or implementing an integrated policy/strategy/plan to improve adaptability to negative climate incidents, reinforce resilience in the face of such incidents, and reduce greenhouse emissions, without threatening food production (national plan of adaptation, predetermined national contribution, national communication, updated biennial report)</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> No</p>	<p>Ind.3.d MDICI Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Ind.3.e Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Baseline (2020): (a) Emergence of the first nationally determined contribution (NDC) in 2015 with a climate objective being a reduction of 41% in carbon intensity compared to 2010; (b) PDQ 2016-2020 integrates a green economy axis that includes energy intensity and renewable energy objectives. Target (2025): At least one objective Source: MDICI, Ministry of Energy Transition, Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALE) Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.c:</b> Number of partners who favour involvement, sensitization, and behavioural change, notably of youth and the most vulnerable, on environment and rational water management education. Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): TBD/Government Source: United Nations reports; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 3.2. Concerned actors are equipped to develop and implement a territorial approach that favours integrated management of ecosystems and natural resources, taking into account the effects of climate change.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.a</b><sup>25</sup> Number of identified reforms and decision-making tools that contribute to inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems (biodiversity, coastlines, water) and target the most vulnerable (gender, leaving no one behind) Baseline (2020): 3 (national integrated strategy for management of coastal areas; 6<sup>th</sup> national report; Biodiversity strategy H2030) Target (2025): 6 Source: Reports, articles, documents; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.b</b> Implementation of national and territorial urban policy integrating sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources. Baseline (2021): TBD (evaluation to be launched) (0: non-existent; 1: national; 2: territorial) Target (2025): TBD/Government Source: MALE; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 3.3: Concerned actors have elaborated integrated public policies that are both sensitive and resilient to climate change and to shocks, including COVID-19, and contribute to green growth.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.a</b> (SDG 1.5.4): Proportion of local administrations that have adopted and implemented disaster risk strategies that conform to national strategies Baseline (2020): TBD (evaluation) Target (2025): TBD/Government Source: MALE; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.b</b> Number of green measures integrated in plans, including the plan for post-COVID-19 socioeconomic recovery</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fishing Research NGOs Private sector</p>	
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<sup>25</sup> UNDP-only indicator.

<p><b>Target</b> Yes</p>		<p>(a) NDC; (b) Energy poverty; (c) Code de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme, integrating climate risk, Water Act project) Disaggregation: National/local/interregional Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2025): At least 2 Source: United Nations reports; Frequency: annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.c:</b> Degree to which environmental dimension (green employment, sustainable transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, eco-construction, equitable tourism, ecosystems preservation, circular economy) has been integrated into the planning and financing of development policies Baseline (2019): (a) Presence of two plans for expediting renewable energy and energy efficiency. (b) Presence of national strategy for a social economy that integrates dimensions 3 and 4 (1: non-existent; 2: mentioned only; 3: favourable planning and financing) Source: MDICI; Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p><b>Output 3.4.</b> Public, private, and civil society actors have implemented tools for the reduction and management of risks.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.a:</b> Emergency plans on national and regional levels adopted and operational Baseline (2020): To be determined (evaluation) Target (2025): TBD/Government Source: Administrative and agency reports Law ref: 91-39, 8 June 1991 Decree ref: 93-942, 26 April 1993; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.b:</b> Degree to which mechanisms and approaches for crisis and disaster recovery are operationalized Baseline (2018): Presence of recovery plan limited to Nabeul governorate following floods. Target (2025): 3 (1: absent, 2: partial, 3: fully operational) Source: United Nations reports; Frequency: annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.c:</b> Inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable populations in disaster risk prevention measures Baseline (2019): TBD (evaluation) Target (2025): 2 (0: no inclusion; 1: participative diagnostics; 2: preventative measures informed by vulnerability analyses and participative diagnostics; 3: operationalization of measures relating to women, youth, and the vulnerable) Source: United Nations reports; Frequency: annual</p>		