Country-Level Data for Tunisia country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-TUN_D_8.1

OUTCOME TUN_D_8.1   XM-DAC-41146-TUN_D_8.1

In 2025, accountable institutions supported by a harmonized legislative framework and committed populations guarantee the strengthening of the rule of law, the protection of human rights and social cohesion and justice, especially for the most vulnerable, in accordance with international conventions and standards and in complementarity and interdependence with inclusive and sustainable development efforts. (UNSDCF Effect 3)

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment

Impact areas

 Governance and participation in public life

Organizational outputs

 Norms, laws, policies and institutions

 Positive social norms

 Women's voice, leadership and agency

Outcome Description

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Intergovernmental Normative Support

Support functions

UN system coordination (discontinued)
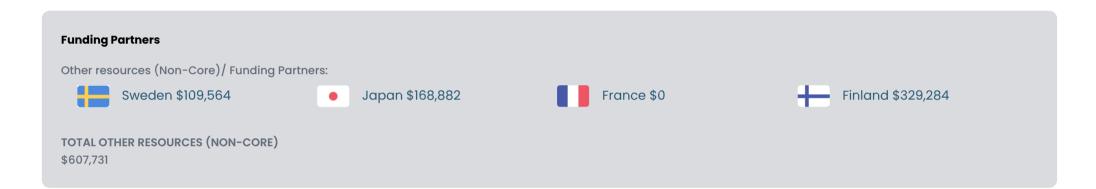
RESOURCES

$901.92 K
Planned Budget

$607.73 K
Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES

Funding Partners

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

Sweden $109,564   Japan $168,882   France $0   Finland $329,284

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
$607,731

OUTCOME TUN_D_8.1

B - Baseline　　M - Milestones　　T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
In 2025, accountable institutions supported by a harmonized legislative framework and committed populations guarantee the strengthening of the rule of law, the protection of human rights and social cohesion and justice, especially for the most vulnerable, in accordance with international conventions and standards and in complementarity and interdependence with inclusive and sustainable development efforts. (UNSDCF Effect 3)	TUN_D_8.1A UNSDCF outcome indicator 2a: Proportion of the population reporting having personally experienced discrimination or harassment in the previous 12 months on grounds prohibited by international human rights law • SDG Indicator :	2017 (Baseline)	60% (2017) material situation: 19.8%; regional: 12.7% political affiliation: 2.6% disability: 1.8%; gender: 7.5% skin color: 2.6%	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	No
		2023 (Milestone)	-	physical space recorded 72.3% cases of discrimination compared to 27.7% in the online space.
		2024 (Milestone)	-	–
		2025 (Target)	20% decrease	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1B	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
UNSDCF outcome indicator 2c: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported the incident to competent authorities or other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms	2022 (Milestone)	–	48.3% of victims of physical violence reported it to the police; 4.7% of victims of sexual harrassment reported it to the police; 9% of victims of psychological violence reported it to the police
• SDG Indicator :	2023 (Milestone)	–	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.4	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	1	0
	2023 (Milestone)	2	0
● Complementary Indicator :	2024 (Milestone)	1	–
	2025 (Target)	1	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.5	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	–	1
	2023 (Milestone)	–	0
	2024 (Milestone)	1	–
● Complementary Indicator :	2025 (Target)	1	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.6	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
Number of legal and policy frameworks that promote gender balance in decision making institutions and processes (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	–	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	–	FALSE
● Complementary Indicator :	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	–
	2025 (Target)	Yes	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.1	2021 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	–	The IMAGES study revealed three (3) positions on gender equality: (1) some clearly support patriarchy; (2) others are strongly opposed to it; (3) and many have 'ambivalent' opinions.
● Complementary Indicator :	2023 (Milestone)	TBD	0
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.2	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of institutions putting in places policies and practices to address gender-based discrimination and/or combat gender stereotypes (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	–	0
	2023 (Milestone)	0	1
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
● Complementary Indicator :	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.4	2021 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	–	1
	2023 (Milestone)	TBD	0
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.2	(Baseline)	–	N/A
Number of national plans and strategies that integrate gender statistics as an objective or strategy (CO, RO, HQ)	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.7.8	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
Number of UNCTs implementing UN-system commitments and advocacy on women's equal participation in elections and temporary special measures in their support to Member States (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	–	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2023**

In 2025, accountable institutions supported by a harmonized legislative framework and committed populations guarantee the strengthening of the rule of law, the protection of human rights and social cohesion and justice, especially for the most vulnerable, in accordance with international conventions and standards and in complementarity and interdependence with inclusive and sustainable development efforts. (UNSDCF Effect 3)

Progress towards this outcome has been made. First, progress was made into accountable institutions supported by a harmonized legislative framework through the establishment and operationalization of democratic institutions and the effective implementation of the legislative framework being consolidated in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and international norms and conventions. 24 high-ranking officials in public administration from 19 governorates (13 women and 11 men) enhanced their skills in good governance, equal opportunities, and gender mainstreaming. They are equipped with the knowledge and tools necessary for the effective application of gender-sensitive approaches in their professional sphere. In addition, progress towards Actions Plans aligned with the goals of the National Plan for Gender Integration and Institutionalization (PANIIG) has been made by key Ministries. The PANIIG focuses on establishing an accountability system eliminating all forms of discrimination and increasing the representation of women in decision-making bodies; on increasing women’s participation in key positions at various levels of governance; on the economic empowerment of women; on eliminating gender disparities and enhancing gender integration in Tunisia. UN Women supported this by organizing a series of workshops in collaboration with the Budget Management by Objectives units. Finally, 19 young Tunisians (10 men and 9 women) developed innovative solutions to create an inclusive digital public service during the Hackathon "EnaHack4Equality" in June 2023. Participants included students from the National Administration School (ENA), young scholars, members of the Code of Performance Strategy, and start-up enthusiasts. The event was a resounding success, highlighting the innovation and creativity of the participants in the context of gender equality and an inclusive digital public service. Second , progress towards the outcome was made as women

enhanced their role in social cohesion, mediation, and peacebuilding through one institutional mechanism for citizen participation, social dialogue, accountability, transitional justice, and the prevention of violent extremism. Further, civil society and populations, especially the most vulnerable, strengthened their capacities to contribute to these mechanisms, at the national and territorial levels. Members of the Network of women promoters of peace and social cohesion in Tunisia from Kairouan, Gafsa, Jendouba, Gabes, Great Tunis, Beja, and Medenine increased their understanding in conflict analysis and mediation as part of the capacity-building sessions for the network. UN Women organized sessions on early warning, risk assessment, and conflict prevention. Progress toward the outcome was also made as systems and actors in the justice and security sectors strengthened and modernized their capacities for greater efficiency, accessibility, and accountability in accordance with the principles of the rule of law and international human rights law. F our governorates of Tunisia improved their crucial knowledge o the protection of the rights of women and girls. Governates now have access to research about the reality of sexual and reproductive rights, family life, violence against women, violence against women in political life, equality at work, the right to education, in addition to recommendations to improve the legal framework for the protection of the rights of women and improve the synergy of work with civil society organizations. UN Women contributed to this by conducting the research using a participatory approach. In addition, 22 focal points from key ministries increased their capacity on law 58-2017 on the elimination of violence against women and girls; 23 female presidents and vice presidents of care centers for women survivors of violence improved their capacities in the application of law 58 for legal mechanisms for the protection of women victims of violence and; 14 female workers from the National Observatory to fight violence against women, working on the green number 1899 for listening and guidance of women victims of violence increased their capacity on the legal framework for the application of law 58, the available mechanism to protect and orient women victim of violence. To achieve these results, UN Women organized capacity-building workshops, including in partnership with the national observatory to fight violence against women. Based on the results, the theory of change remains largely applicable.