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

Data as of:
26 March 2024

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

-

UN Partners

UNAIDS

UNDP

UNFPA

UNICEF

WHO

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

$861.07 K
Planned Budget

$607.73 K
Actual Budget



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 INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : **2022-2025**

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)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Target)	20% decrease	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1B 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 • SDG Indicator :	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	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
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

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SP_D_0.1.4 Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A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

- Complementary Indicator :

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

- Complementary Indicator :

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

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.1 Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO) • Complementary Indicator :	2021 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	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.
	2023 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

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

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.4 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)	2021 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	1
	2023 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

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

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.7.8 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)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	True
	2023 (Milestone)	No	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT TUN_D_8.1.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
The systems and capacities of actors in the justice and security sectors are strengthened and their capacities modernized for greater efficiency, accessibility and accountability in accordance with the principles of the rule of law and international human rights law (UNSDCF output 2.2)	TUN_D_8.1.1A UNSDCF Indicator 2.2: Degree of implementation of the new strategy for the reform of the judicial and penitentiary system (2022-2026) developed, adopted and implemented. 0: non-existent; 1: elaborated; 2: adopted; 3: Budget allocated to the strategy 4: implementation, 5: Implementation follow-up	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	0
		2023 (Milestone)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Target)	5	-

Planned Budget:
$833.20 K

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
$498.17 K

Shortfall: $335.03 K

Expenses:
$472.14 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.e Number of partners that have increased capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	20	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	2	0
	2023 (Milestone)	3	-
	2024 (Milestone)	5	-
	2025 (Target)	35	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.f Number of institutions that have increased capacities to design and implement institutional reforms/strategies/policies that promote gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	11
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	5	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.e Number of countries with multi stakeholder initiatives in place to prevent and respond to sexual violence including sexual harassment in public and/or private spaces (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	2	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.f Number of people who have access to justice and the proportion of whom are women (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.c Number of dialogues, mechanisms, platforms and/or coalitions created and sustained that enable meaningful and safe participation and engagement by gender equality advocates and civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, in decision-making (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	2
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	1	-
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.7.a Number of thematic interagency mechanisms/teams that effectively address gender mainstreaming in priority areas (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	1
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

OUTPUT TUN_D_8.1.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Institutional mechanisms for citizen participation, social dialogue, accountability, transitional justice, and the prevention of violent extremism, and the capacities of civil society and populations, especially the most vulnerable, to contribute to them are strengthened, at the national and territorial levels. (UNSDCF output 2.3)	TUN_D_8.1.2A UNSDCF Indicator 2.3: Participatory and inclusive nature of the updating, implementation, and monitoring of the implementation of the prevention component of the national strategy to combat extremism and terrorism (yes: 1; no: 0; for the 3 phases (i.e. updating, implementation, monitoring)	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	1
		2023 (Milestone)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Target)	3	-

Planned Budget:
$481.57 K

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
$109.56 K

Shortfall: $372.00 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.h Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue processes to promote engagement of governments with civil society and other partners to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	5	3
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	5	-

Expenses:
$104.95 K

OUTPUT TUN_D_8.1.4

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
The establishment and operationalization of democratic institutions and the effective implementation of the legislative framework are consolidated in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and international norms and conventions. (UNSDCF output 2.1)	TUN_D_8.1.4A UNSDCF Output Indicator 1.2.1A: Degree of operationalization of operational democratic bodies (Court and instances) in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (1: created; 2: operational; 3: in accordance with the Constitution)	2022 (Baseline)	Baseline: ISIE 2 initiatives, National Observatory 0, Peer Council for Gender Equality - 0	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	2
		2023 (Milestone)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Target)		-

Planned Budget:
$448.22 K

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
$0.00

Shortfall: $448.22 K

Expenses:
$0.00

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1.4B UNSDCF Output Indicator 1.2.1E: Number of initiatives for the benefit of Parliament and its structures aimed at strengthening its representation, oversight and legislative functions	2022 (Baseline)		N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	Target: 4 initiatives (GRB-internal process and oversight/Rules of Procedures)	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1.4C Number of respondents who feel confidence in their knowledge related to their political participation (including social mobilization, etc) (Track-it!)	2023 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1.4D Number of respondents who feel confidence in their skills related to their political participation (including social mobilization, etc) (Track-it!)	2023 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1.4E Number of respondents who have capacities to engage in politics. (Track-it!)	2023 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1.4F Number of respondents who have knowledge and understanding of political processes, laws, and systems. (Track-it!)	2023 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1.4G Number of respondents who have access to resources, communication tools and networks to improve their political participation (Track-it!)	2023 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
TUN_D_8.1.4H Number of respondents who have increased decision-making in politics (disaggregated by type: voter/aspirants/elected/nominated politicians. (Track-it!)	2023 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.d Number of partners that have increased capacities to promote/influence gender responsive legislation (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	4	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	4	10
	2023 (Milestone)	4	-
	2024 (Milestone)	4	-
	2025 (Target)	16	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.e Number of women and girls, including women and girls living with and/or affected by HIV, with increased capacities to participate in public life and exercise leadership (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	175
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.f Number of initiatives developed and implemented to prevent, monitor and mitigate violence against women in politics (VAWP) and in public life (including gender equality advocates in civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations) (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	2
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2022

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)

The outcome is on track. Progress was made towards a system of governance and rule of law that is in line with international legal frameworks, including CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women). First, the pool of qualified women willing to run for election, win and serve in elective office, has expanded in Tunisia. Some 175 potential women candidates for elections strengthened their skills in leadership, political communication, campaigning, and prevention of political and electoral violence, according to the final report of the 12 training sessions in which they participated. The principle ‘Leave No One Behind’ was at the heart of this training, with over 50% of participants identified as ‘youth’ (18-35) and over 10% identified as women with a disability. Over 50 women came from the most disadvantaged regions (Gafsa, Seliana Kef, Sidi Bouzid). Training reports revealed that all women intended to run for the next elections and 22 presented their candidacy for the 2022 parliamentarian elections, which represents 10% of the total number of women candidates. The women received leadership training from four civil society organizations (CSOs): the League of Tunisian Women Voters, Tunisian Federation of Maghrebi Women Leaders, Aswat Nisaa and Nouvelle Capsa. The four CSOs had received a “ training of trainers ” (ToT) from UN Women with tools (trainer manuals, workbooks, presentations) and curriculum developed by UN Women’s Leadership and Governance Section. Second, government and civil society have more

resources available to promote gender equality through legal frameworks. Representatives from 49 institutions, including four (4) Government representatives (Head of Government Administration, Ministry of Family, Women, Children and Elderly (MFFEPA), Ministry of Justice, National Observatory for the Elimination of Violence against women), 30 from civil society, and six (6) from embassies (Canada, France, Finland, Spain, Sweden, and European Union) have increased their awareness of legal discrimination against women and girls. They participated in the launch event of the “ Baseline Study on Inequalities and Discrimination against Women & Girls in Tunisian Legislation .” The report exposes the state of discriminatory laws at all levels, such as provisions on nationality and inheritance and includes recommendations to improve legislation, such as reform of the codes for nationality and personal status. UN Women Tunisia contributed through the 2021 development and 2022 dissemination of the report in partnership with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Research Centre for Documentation and Information Studies on Women . UN Women contributed to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) draft report submitted to the expert committee for the UN Human Rights Council’s (HRC) Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for Tunisia in November 2022. It contributed on gender equality matters and developed an advocacy brief for the UN Women Geneva Liaison Office on key women’s human rights issues to be included in the recommendations issued to the Government of Tunisia. The outcome of the UPR will be considered by the HRC in February 2023. Also, 21 CSOs under the leadership of ATFD (Tunisian Association of Democratic Women) developed and endorsed an annex (“note complémentaire”) to update the 2021 CEDAW shadow report. It includes 35 points on the political and socio-economic developments during 2021 and 2022 and recommendations. This will support advocacy work of Tunisian civil society representatives who meet with the CEDAW Committee in February 2023. UN Women contributed with technical support to ATFD for the shadow report and the annex. Progress towards the outcome was also made under the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325. Regarding the 2018-2020 National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325, a wide range of institutions now have a better understanding of the WPS agenda and the NAP. First, the MFFEPA and 22 members of the Steering Committee of the NAP (Ministries of Justice, Interior, Defence, Foreign Affairs, Health, Religious Affairs, Finance, Economy and Planification, Education, Cultural Affairs, Youth and Sport) have increased their understanding of strengths and challenges of the first phase of the NAP and areas for improvement for the next phase. This was due to their involvement in the evaluation of the first phase of the NAP through evaluation interviews and in the presentation of the report in the presence of the MFFEPA Minister . According to the evaluation, the success of the next phase of the NAP depends on lead institutions taking the following steps: Establish a proper Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system; Maintain inter-ministerial connection and tap into synergies with other action plans; Conduct a cost analysis and dedicate adequate funding. 22 members of the Steering Committee (19 women/3 men) developed actionable recommendations for the next phase of the NAP in small working groups, which include: Sensitize ministers about the NAP in order to prioritize it in their respective budgets; Apply results-based management (RBM) for more realistic planning and periodic reviews; Engage the Ministry of Finance at an early stage and use gender-responsive budgeting. Second, 15 members of the Steering Committee improved their capacities in RBM in a four-day training on topics such as strategic planning, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure efficiency, transparency, and impact-level changes in the second phase NAP 1325. These results were captured in the workshop summary report. Steering Committee members requested this capacity development from UN Women. Third, 48 focal points (50% women) representing 24 governorates of Tunisia in the network of the National Commission for Countering Terrorism increased their awareness of the WPS agenda and gender-sensitivity in the prevention of violent extremism (PVE). During a workshop, they learned and exchanged information about gender mainstreaming and the linkage of WPS and PVE. Pre- and post-tests showed that they were convinced that global strategies for PVE must involve women as positive actors for prevention, and some recommended community-level safe spaces for women. Results in relation to the NAP were also achieved regarding committed populations. First, 34 participants (28 women/6 men) from CSOs from 11 diverse governorates working on a range of issues (women’s economic, vocational, and political empowerment; human rights; culture; and environment) have increased their awareness of the WPS agenda. According to workshop pre- and post-tests, participants are now able to relate the agenda’s distinct axes to their specific field of work. They participated in a four-day training about the role of civil society in WPS , including in developing, implementing, and monitoring the NAP. Second, 11 CSOs from six (6) diverse governorates improved their

understanding of the role of civil society in the promotion of the WPS agenda and learned about the concepts and tools needed to plan and implement an effective advocacy strategy, including in the framework of the NAP. The 11 organizations had responded to a call for CSOs by the MFFEPA and UN Women ahead of the launch of the NAP’s second phase. UN Women contributed to these results through direct technical support to the MFFEPA, funding support and by providing the conceptual framework for these workshops and processes, including the international NAP evaluation consultant. The Government of Finland was the primary funder for the NAP-related results and contributed conceptually and logistically to events. Based on the progress made, the strategy and theory of change are still applicable. If this strategy is successful, impact-level changes in the lives of women and girls in the areas of WPS and full normative gender equality are expected within five (5) years.