

# Country-Level Data for Tunisia country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-TUN\_D\_7.2

OUTCOME TUN\_D\_7.2 [XM-DAC-41146-TUN\\_D\\_7.2](#)

By 2025, health, education and social protection systems are resilient and ensure equitable access and quality services, especially for the most vulnerable, and effective engagement of the population (UNSDCF Effect 3)

## OUTCOME DETAILS

### SDG alignment



### Impact areas



Ending violence against women

### Organizational outputs



Access to services, goods and resources



Gender statistics

### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

### Humanitarian Scope

### Outcome Description

### UN Partners

UNICEF

No

**UN System Function**

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$258.65 K

Planned Budget

\$380.10 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



**Funding Partners**

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  MPTF-UN COVID-19 Response \$0  
\$380,095

**TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)**

\$380,095

OUTCOME TUN\_D\_7.2

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2025, health, education and social protection systems are resilient and ensure equitable access and quality services, especially for the most vulnerable, and effective engagement of the population (UNSDCF Effect 3)	UNSDCF Indicator: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services as determined by reference interventions including reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, noncommunicable diseases, capacity and accessibility of services for the population in general and the most disadvantaged in particular	2020 (Baseline)	70%	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	No
		2023 (Milestone)	TBD	70%
		2024 (Milestone)	-	
		2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where multi-sectoral systems, strategies or programs are implemented to advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources, including social protection (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	No	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national plans and strategies that integrate gender statistics as an objective or strategy (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	0	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

## OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

### OUTPUT TUN\_D\_7.2.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Institutional capacities, including front-line capacities, to provide a comprehensive package of quality and person-centred essential health services, tailored to the different needs of the population and accessible to vulnerable populations, are strengthened, including in crisis situations. (UNSDCF Output 3.1)	UNSDCF Indicator 3.5 D: Existence of preparedness and response plans to ensure the resilience of the health system and the continuity of essential services in times of crisis and involving the communities concerned	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	TBD	0
		2023 (Milestone)	-	0
		2024 (Milestone)	-	
		2025 (Target)	-	-

Planned Budget:

**\$953.81 K**



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

**\$520.19 K**

Shortfall: \$433.62 K



Expenses:

**\$241.41 K**





INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the provision of essential services, goods and/or resources for women (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	1	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	2
	2024 (Milestone)	1	
	2025 (Target)	5	-

## OUTPUT TUN\_D\_7.2.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Multisectoral and innovative approaches are dedicated to priority issues of health and well-being are implemented with the active engagement of the population and the participation of all stakeholders. (UNSDCF Output 3.4)	UNSDCF Indicator 3.6A: A sector-specific operational plan for the implementation of the multisectoral national strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases is being developed and implemented in three sectors. (Level 1. No; 2: validated; 3: partially implemented 4: fully implemented) Baseline TBD Target TBD Sources TBD	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	TBD	0
		2023 (Milestone)	-	0
		2024 (Milestone)	-	
		2025 (Target)	-	-

Planned Budget:  
**\$1.01 M**

Actual Budget and Shortfall:  
**\$240.00 K**

Shortfall: \$770.00 K



Expenses:

**\$324.67 K**

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, that have strengthened capacity to exercise their leadership role towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	1	38
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	3	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2022**

**By 2025, health, education and social protection systems are resilient and ensure equitable access and quality services, especially for the most vulnerable, and effective engagement of the population (UNSDCF Effect 3)**

The outcome is partly delayed due to a delay in a community health programme whose start date had to be moved from 2022 to 2023. Nevertheless, progress was made towards better policies and services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), particularly in the relatively neglected areas of economic and online GBV. First, progress has been made towards better qualitative data and statistics on GBV. The National Statistics Council (CNS) increased current access and also laid the foundation for future improvements in access to gender-sensitive statistics. First, it published the Gender Equality Profile, which presents available gender data and gaps for six Sustainable Development Goals, including statistics on economic GBV &ndash; particularly regarding prevalence and judicial proceedings. Moreover, in September, it developed the first draft of an Action Plan for the elaboration of the National Strategy for Statistical Development (NSSD). It did so in a workshop in September including key stakeholders from ministries, the National Statistics Institute, and the Central Bank of Tunisia. In a second workshop in October, participants discussed the draft Action Plan focusing on the following themes: women's economic empowerment, violence against women, women's education and training, women and health, and women and decision making. These results were achieved with the financial and conceptual support to provide knowledge products and workshops from UN Women under a project financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. In addition, decision-makers and service providers have access to new data for the improved implementation of the Organic Law No. 58-2017 on Ending Violence against Women (EVAW) and women and girls can access an important measuring tool as a result of two (2) new knowledge products. First, decision-makers and service providers can access the &lsquo;Analysis of Law 58 with a focus on economic violence&rsquo;; finalised by a Tunisian GBV expert hired by UN Women which incorporates data from

extensive consultations and in-depth interviews with stakeholders from justice and service institutions as well as civil society. While the evaluation highlights the truly progressive nature of the law, it also identifies gaps and challenges, including in terms of prejudices in a patriarchal society, procedural gaps, and data gaps, particularly due to the lack of data collection and analysis around economic violence. It provides recommendations on how to address these challenges at the level of the legal text and in terms of data collection and institutional set-up of the justice and service systems. Plans for a wide range of stakeholders to discuss the evaluation are set for 2023. Second, regarding the new tool, UN Women completed the preliminary concept for the “Violentomètre”; a measuring tool for women and girls which captures the toxicity of behaviours in economic relations in the domestic and work sphere – be it formal or informal. Its dissemination in 2023 will also contribute to awareness-raising for economic GBV. Finally, the National Observatory to Combat Violence against Women Helpline should soon produce better statistics on GBV thanks to the increased capacity of 12 responders from the Observatory. In a workshop provided by UN Women, the Observatory’s responders learned to better collect and utilise the data they collect when receiving calls from women affected by violence, including economic violence. Second, women and girls as well as key stakeholders increased their awareness of GBV, particularly about online and economic violence, and their commitment to combat it. Regarding online violence against women (OVAW), 292 women and girls now have information and tools to combat online violence and stand up for their rights, to express themselves freely and to be active in the virtual space as in any public space. This result is based on reports from the 16 women who trained these women and girls (themselves participants in a training of trainers – ToT – offered by UN Women). The material from the ToT was made available by UN Women as a replicable training package. Moreover, throughout the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence”; OVAW was a priority topic, including in a campaign for better services led by eight (8) representatives from civil society. In May, 28 participants in a roundtable discussion on OVAW from public institutions and civil society, including from the LGBTIQ+ community and people with disabilities, agreed on priority interventions to combat online violence. Among them were 24 women (three younger than 24). UN Women organized the roundtable to ensure inclusivity in its OVAW programming. According to the event report, the priorities include working on improving the legal framework, social norms, and services. In July, nine (9) authorities (6 women and 3 men) developed an action plan on ending OVAW. They included representatives from the Ministry of Interior and the National Agency on Computer Security and experts in the areas of law, cyber-crime, and sociology. The action plan, based on the criteria of relevance and feasibility, contains five (5) outputs and 14 actions to protect women from online violence. UN Women supported them by providing an expert in strategic planning and disseminating the priorities identified during the roundtable mentioned above. Moreover, 65 representatives from civil society, public institutions and the international community showed their interest in addressing OVAW by attending a seminar about the results of UN Women’s OVAW programming in Tunisia and Libya, funded by the Government of Finland. An awareness-raising campaign on economic GBV highlighted this key issue to the Tunisian general public through an innovative artistic debut in Diar Lemdina, a popular tourist village. For three weeks, clear messages on economic GBV appeared on four giant canvases on the central esplanade of this domestic tourist town. The topics addressed on the canvases ranged from the labour market and decision-making to the too-common death of female agricultural workers and the management of financial resources within the household. Nineteen (19) youth leaders from the Tunisian Scouts, including 14 women created these giant pieces of art during a three-day session under the supervision of two painters and a psychologist. These youth leaders were the winners of the first drawing competition on GBV, drawn from a pool of almost 200 youth, which took place in 2021. In addition, university students across the country will soon see a short film on economic GBV and the burden of care work, developed by UN Women in partnership with the Women’s Ministry. Additionally, the general public will soon receive norm and behaviour change messages related to GBV as part of an upcoming national campaign to end GBV, including economic GBV. Data from 22 focus group discussions with 221 participants across Tunisia in 2021 was analysed and organized to create the basis for the campaign. UN Women supported all these results in the framework of a joint programme on GBV funded by the Government of Canada. Specifically, it hired experts on GBV, psychologists, trainers, and facilitators and conceptualised and organised the various activities. Based on the progress made, the strategy and theory of change are largely still applicable and impact-level changes in the lives of women and girls through better systems to address GBV are expected in five (5) years.