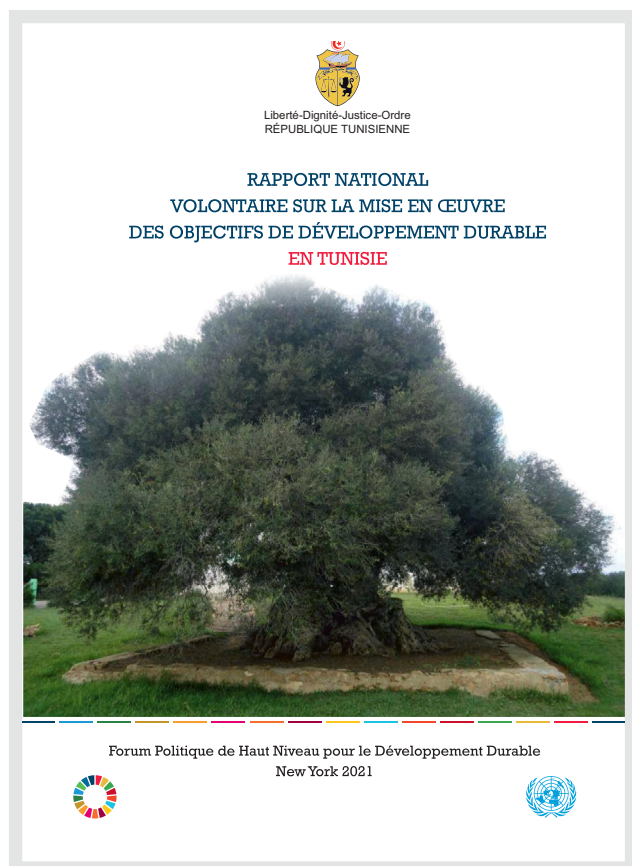


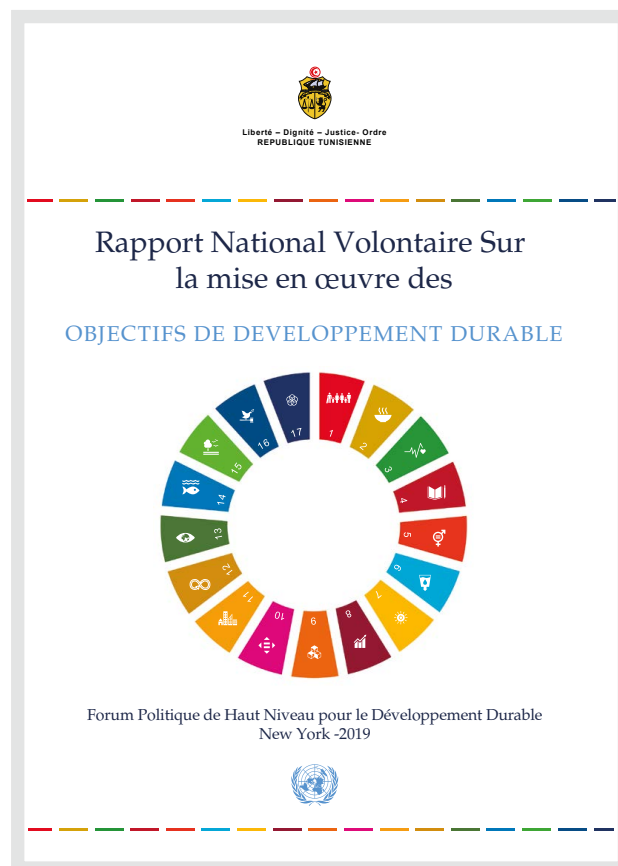
Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

TUNISIA 2026
Voluntary National Review





Tunisia VNR 2021
Report



Tunisia VNR 2019
Report



Tunisia VNR 2026
Report



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Tunisia

2026

Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 3 (75%)



SDGs Achieved: 0 (0%)

SDGs On-Track: 4 (24%)



SDGs Off-Track: 13 (76%)



SDGs No Progress: 0 (0%)

Introduction

The Tunisia Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2026, covering the period 2021–2025, was prepared for presentation at the 2026 High-level Political Forum (HLPF) to assess national progress towards the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development (SD) and its **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Building on its previous VNRs in 2019 and 2021, the report marks a shift from monitoring progress to using the SDGs as a strategic framework for policymaking. It highlights major institutional reforms introduced under the 2022 Constitution, including strengthened territorial governance through local, regional and district councils and the National Council of Regions and Districts. The VNR was developed through a rigorous, participatory process involving government institutions, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society, the private sector, youth and persons with disabilities, ensuring that national priorities reflect both evidence and stakeholder perspectives.



VNR Framework Approach to assess Tunisia's Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

A VNR is a self-assessment process through which the UN Member States review and report on their progress in implementing the **2030 Agenda** for SD and its **17 SDGs**. These reviews are voluntary, country-led, and inclusive, allowing each nation to share experiences, identify challenges, and highlight best practices.

VNRs are essential because they promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of the SDGs, allowing countries to demonstrate their commitment and progress openly. They help governments track progress, identify gaps, and strengthen policies, ensuring that national development strategies remain aligned with the **2030 Agenda**. Moreover, VNRs facilitate knowledge sharing among nations by enabling the exchange of experiences, innovations, and lessons learned. They also encourage multi-stakeholder participation, bringing together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia in a collaborative effort to advance sustainable development. Finally, the VNRs serve as the foundation for the UN HLPF reviews, providing evidence-based insights that guide global discussions on accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Objectives of VNRs

- Assess a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- Identify key challenges and barriers to implementation.
- Share lessons learned and innovative approaches.
- Mobilise support, partnerships, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

Methodology to Measure VNRs Progress

VNRs assess development performance using quantitative and qualitative data, aligning national priorities with SDGs targets. Countries use available indicators and national statistics to evaluate whether they are:

- Achieved, on-track, moderately off-track, seriously off-track or no progress.
- Facing data gaps or methodological challenges.

Due to incomplete or inconsistent data, some assessments rely on proxy indicators or qualitative descriptions of progress. Each SDG is rated on a **0–5 scale** to measure Tunisia's progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

- 0 – No Progress:** No measurable progress or data available.
- 1 – Severely Off-Track:** Very little advancement; major gaps persist.
- 2 – Off-Track:** Limited progress with minimal improvement.
- 3 – Moderately Off-Track:** Some progress achieved, but key challenges remain.
- 4 – On-Track:** Noticeable progress made; close to achieving the target.
- 5 – Achieved:** Goal fully met with sustained performance and monitoring in place.

This scale helps to quantify Tunisia's SDGs performance, showing where strong progress exists and where further policy actions are needed. VNRs are vital tools for evaluating and accelerating progress towards the **2030 Agenda**. They enable countries to reflect on achievements, recognise shortcomings, and strengthen collective action for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Explanation of Analysis (Applied to Tunisia SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to Tunisia's SDG Report. Initially, the report was processed using an AI tool to extract, summarise, and categorise data related to the **17 SDGs**. The AI provided preliminary insights into Tunisia's progress, challenges, and measurable indicators. Following the AI review, the information was cross-verified by two independent human experts to ensure factual accuracy, contextual relevance, and alignment with the official UN SDG indicators. This validation step strengthened the reliability of the data interpretation.

Finally, a team of SDG experts conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify key challenges, potential solutions, and policy-level recommendations. The comprehensive approach, integrating AI-driven insights with expert validation, provides a balanced, evidence-based assessment of Tunisia's progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents Tunisia's progress across the **17 SDGs**, with ratings assigned to each goal based on the report's findings. The ratings reflect the extent of progress made, highlight areas where challenges have been addressed, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Table 1. SDG Progress Scoring

Score: 3		1 NO POVERTY
Justification	- Tunisia strengthened social protection through digitalisation and expanded social assistance, making social protection a central pillar of national stability. - The prioritisation analysis identifies social protection and access to basic services among the country's key acceleration targets.	
Challenges	- Poverty reduction continues to be constrained by economic pressures, unequal access to services and weaknesses in public transport, which affect equitable access to basic services.	
Progress/Solutions	- The AMEN Social Programme expanded the social safety net, while land administration was fully digitalised to improve access to services and property rights. - Digital governance also strengthened transparency and inclusion between 2021–2025.	
Unsolved Challenges	- Despite expanded social protection, ensuring universal access to quality basic services and reducing territorial inequalities remain ongoing challenges. - Continued investment in inclusive public services and transport is still required.	
Score : 3		2 ZERO HUNGER
Justification	- Tunisia improved food security through higher agricultural investment and sustainable agriculture initiatives. - The number of people experiencing severe food insecurity declined from 1.523 million (2021) to 1.168 million (2024–2025), while the agricultural budget increased from 1,756 Minimum Dietary Threshold (MDT) (2021) to 2,240 MDT (2023).	
Challenges	- Agriculture remains vulnerable to prolonged drought, chronic water stress, fragmented landholdings, dependence on imported seeds and fertilisers, and volatile international markets. - Agricultural value added declined from 10.1% of GDP (2021) to 9% (2025), while undernourishment remained around 3% in 2024 compared with 3.1% in 2021.	

Progress/ Solutions	- Tunisia introduced agrivoltaics, SMART WATER, Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency (APIA) digitalisation, the PROFITS and PARFD programmes, support for artisanal fisheries, and strengthened maternal nutrition through the 12 August 2024 Labour Code, extending paid postnatal leave to three months. - The national plant genetic collection also increased to 25,159 accessions, including 7,754 repatriated accessions.
Unsolved Challenges	- Food security remains threatened by climate change, water scarcity, land fragmentation and dependence on imported agricultural inputs. - Rural vulnerability and external market shocks continue to limit progress towards sustainable food systems.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Score: 4	
Justification	- Tunisia maintained strong achievements in maternal and child health while implementing major health sector reforms. - Maternal mortality was estimated at 35.7 per 100,000 live births (2023) and under-five mortality at 12 per 1,000 live births.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies continuing pressures on healthcare financing and the difficulty of translating prevention policies, particularly for non-communicable diseases and mental health, into measurable health outcomes.
Progress/ Solutions	- Health reforms focused on strengthening universal health coverage (Target 3.8), which received the highest priority score within SDG 3, alongside continued efforts to prevent non-communicable diseases and promote mental health. - Constitutional reforms also recognised access to health as a fundamental right.
Unsolved Challenges	- Sustainable financing of universal health coverage, improving prevention of non-communicable diseases, and strengthening mental health services remain unresolved priorities requiring continued policy attention.

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



Score: 4	
Justification	- Tunisia continued to strengthen inclusive and equitable education through curriculum reform, digital transformation and improved access. - Gross enrolment in pre-primary education increased from 46.9% (2021) to 52% (2024), while the lower secondary completion rate reached 88.4% (2024).
Challenges	- The education system continues to face regional disparities, infrastructure gaps, digital inequalities and skills mismatches with labour market needs. - Improving education quality remains a national priority.
Progress/ Solutions	- Tunisia expanded digital learning, strengthened vocational education and training, modernised curricula and improved teacher capacity. - National prioritisation identified Target 4.4 (skills for employment) and Target 4.1 (quality primary and secondary education) as key acceleration targets during 2021–2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Persistent inequalities in education quality, school infrastructure and digital access, together with the need for stronger labour market alignment, remain significant challenges.

Score: 4

Justification	- Tunisia reinforced gender equality through constitutional reforms and strengthened women's legal and economic rights. - Women's representation in managerial positions reached 39.6% (2024), while women accounted for 36.3% of entrepreneurs (2024).
Challenges	- Gender gaps remain in labour market participation, economic opportunities and political representation. - Women continue to face barriers to economic empowerment despite legislative progress.
Progress/Solutions	- The 2022 Constitution reaffirmed equality and non-discrimination, while the 12 August 2024 Labour Code extended paid postnatal leave to three months and strengthened maternity protection. - National programmes also promoted women's entrepreneurship and economic inclusion.
Unsolved Challenges	- Achieving full gender equality in employment, leadership positions and economic participation remains an ongoing challenge requiring sustained institutional reforms and social change.

Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia prioritised integrated water resource management to address increasing water scarcity. - Access to safely managed drinking water services reached 98.4% (2024) compared with 97.9% (2021).
Challenges	- Severe drought, declining water resources, climate change and ageing infrastructure continue to threaten water security. - Tunisia remains one of the region's most water-stressed countries.
Progress/Solutions	- Tunisia implemented the SMART WATER programme, promoted wastewater reuse, modernised irrigation systems and expanded integrated water management to improve water efficiency and resilience during 2021–2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Long-term water scarcity, climate variability, infrastructure modernisation and sustainable water resource management remain unresolved priorities requiring continued investment and policy reform.

Score : 3

Justification	- Tunisia accelerated its energy transition through renewable energy investments and energy efficiency measures. - Installed renewable electricity capacity increased from 579 MW (2021) to 836 MW (2024), while the share of renewable electricity generation rose from 3.9% (2021) to 6% (2024).
Challenges	- Tunisia continues to face high energy dependence, increasing energy demand, financing constraints and delays in renewable energy deployment. - Fossil fuels still dominate the national energy mix.

Progress/ Solutions	- During 2021–2025, Tunisia expanded solar and wind projects, promoted energy efficiency, strengthened the regulatory framework for renewable energy and prioritised renewable energy and energy efficiency as national accelerators.
Unsolved Challenges	- Renewable energy deployment remains below national ambitions, while reducing energy import dependency and mobilising sufficient investment for the energy transition remain significant challenges.

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Score : 3	
Justification	- Tunisia continued implementing economic reforms to promote employment and inclusive growth. - The unemployment rate declined from 16.2% (2021) to 15.7% (2024), while youth unemployment remained high at 40.5% (2024).
Challenges	- Economic growth remains constrained by slow private investment, high youth unemployment, regional disparities and labour market mismatches. - External economic shocks also continue to affect employment opportunities.
Progress/ Solutions	- Tunisia promoted entrepreneurship, SME development, digitalisation and vocational training while prioritising Target 8.3 (productive activities and entrepreneurship) and Target 8.5 (full and productive employment) within its national SDG prioritisation framework.
Unsolved Challenges	- Sustained job creation, reducing youth and regional unemployment, improving labour productivity and expanding decent work opportunities remain major development priorities.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Score: 3	
Justification	- Tunisia strengthened industrial competitiveness through innovation, digital transformation and infrastructure development. - Research and development expenditure reached 0.76% of GDP (2023), while fixed broadband subscriptions increased from 11.5 per 100 inhabitants (2021) to 16.8 per 100 inhabitants (2024).
Challenges	- Industrial competitiveness continues to be affected by infrastructure gaps, limited innovation financing, regional disparities and the need for greater technology adoption across industries.
Progress/ Solutions	- Tunisia expanded digital infrastructure, modernised public services, promoted research and innovation, and advanced industrial digitalisation. - Target 9.5 (research and innovation) and Target 9.c (ICT access) were identified as national acceleration priorities.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further investment is required to strengthen innovation capacity, modernise infrastructure, improve industrial productivity and reduce regional disparities in technological development.



Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia continued to promote social inclusion through expanded social protection, regional development and equal access to public services. - The national prioritisation exercise identified Target 10.2 (social, economic and political inclusion) as a key acceleration target.
Challenges	- Persistent regional disparities, income inequalities, unequal access to quality public services and labour market opportunities continue to affect vulnerable populations.
Progress/Solutions	- During 2021–2025, Tunisia strengthened the AMEN Social Programme, expanded digital public services and reinforced inclusive development policies to improve access to social protection and economic opportunities.
Unsolved Challenges	- Reducing territorial inequalities, ensuring equitable access to quality services and promoting inclusive economic opportunities remain major development challenges.



Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia promoted sustainable urban development through improved housing, transport and disaster resilience. - The VNR prioritises Target 11.2 (sustainable transport) and Target 11.3 (inclusive and sustainable urbanisation) for accelerating progress.
Challenges	- Urban areas continue to experience transport constraints, infrastructure pressures, rapid urbanisation and climate-related risks, affecting the quality and sustainability of urban services.
Progress/Solutions	- Between 2021–2025, Tunisia implemented urban development initiatives, strengthened municipal governance, improved territorial planning and promoted more resilient infrastructure to support sustainable cities.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further investment is required to modernise urban transport, improve infrastructure resilience and strengthen sustainable urban planning to address growing environmental and demographic pressures.



Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia advanced sustainable production through the circular economy, resource efficiency and sustainable waste management. - The VNR identifies Target 12.2 (sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources) as a national priority.
Challenges	- Resource depletion, waste generation, limited recycling capacity and unsustainable consumption patterns continue to constrain progress towards a circular economy.
Progress/Solutions	- Tunisia strengthened circular economy initiatives, promoted sustainable resource management, improved waste management systems and encouraged cleaner production practices during 2021–2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Scaling up circular economy practices, improving recycling infrastructure and promoting sustainable consumption across all sectors remain key challenges requiring continued policy support and investment.



Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia strengthened climate action through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation strategies. - The VNR identifies Target 13.2 (integrating climate measures into national policies) as a national acceleration priority during 2021–2025.
Challenges	- Tunisia continues to face severe climate risks, including recurrent droughts, rising temperatures, water scarcity and increasing pressure on agriculture and natural resources.
Progress/Solutions	- During 2021–2025, Tunisia integrated climate change into national planning, implemented adaptation and mitigation programmes, promoted renewable energy, strengthened disaster risk management and expanded climate resilience initiatives.
Unsolved Challenges	- Climate vulnerability remains high due to persistent drought, limited financial resources and the need to accelerate adaptation measures and climate-resilient infrastructure.



Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia continued protecting marine and coastal ecosystems through sustainable fisheries management and marine biodiversity conservation. - The VNR prioritises sustainable management of marine resources under Target 14.2.
Challenges	- Marine ecosystems continue to face pressures from pollution, overexploitation of fisheries, climate change and coastal degradation.
Progress/Solutions	- Tunisia strengthened sustainable fisheries management, supported artisanal fisheries, promoted marine ecosystem conservation and improved integrated coastal management during 2021–2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are needed to reduce marine pollution, protect biodiversity, strengthen coastal resilience and ensure the sustainable use of marine resources.



Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia reinforced biodiversity conservation through sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration. - The national plant genetic collection reached 25,159 accessions, including 7,754 repatriated accessions, by 2025, strengthening biodiversity conservation.
Challenges	- Land degradation, desertification, biodiversity loss, drought and climate change continue to threaten terrestrial ecosystems and agricultural productivity.
Progress/Solutions	- During 2021–2025, Tunisia expanded biodiversity conservation programmes, strengthened sustainable forest and land management, enhanced genetic resource conservation and promoted ecosystem restoration initiatives.
Unsolved Challenges	- Addressing desertification, conserving biodiversity, restoring degraded ecosystems and improving resilience to climate change remain long-term environmental priorities.

Score: 3

Justification	- Tunisia strengthened governance, transparency and institutional effectiveness through constitutional and digital governance reforms. - The national prioritisation exercise identified Target 16.6 (effective, accountable and transparent institutions) and Target 16.7 (inclusive decision-making) among the country's key acceleration targets during 2021–2025.
Challenges	- Public institutions continue to face challenges related to governance efficiency, public service delivery, digital transformation and strengthening citizens' trust in institutions.
Progress/ Solutions	- During 2021–2025, Tunisia advanced public administration digitalisation, expanded e-government services, modernised land administration, strengthened anti-corruption measures and reinforced institutional reforms under the 2022 Constitution.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to improve institutional efficiency, accountability, judicial effectiveness, transparency and inclusive governance across all levels of government.

Score: 4

Justification	- Tunisia reinforced partnerships for sustainable development through international cooperation, digital transformation and improved national SDG monitoring. - The VNR highlights strengthened collaboration with development partners and identifies Target 17.18 (capacity-building for high-quality, timely and reliable data) as a national acceleration priority.
Challenges	- Progress remains constrained by financing gaps, statistical capacity limitations and the need for stronger coordination among national institutions and international partners to accelerate SDG implementation.
Progress/ Solutions	- During 2021–2025, Tunisia enhanced SDG monitoring systems, strengthened partnerships with UN agencies and development partners, expanded digital public administration and improved national statistical and data systems to support evidence-based policymaking.
Unsolved Challenges	- Mobilising sustainable financing, strengthening data systems, improving institutional coordination and expanding multi-stakeholder partnerships remain essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Source: (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).

Major Challenges

- Persistent macroeconomic pressures, including slow economic growth, inflation and high unemployment, particularly among young people and women.
- Severe water scarcity, recurrent droughts and increasing climate change impacts affecting agriculture, food security and water resources.
- Continued dependence on imported energy and the need to accelerate the renewable energy transition.
- Regional disparities in access to quality education, healthcare, employment opportunities and public services.

- Limited fiscal space and financing constraints affecting implementation of sustainable development programmes.
- Labour market mismatches and persistently high youth unemployment despite ongoing reforms. Youth unemployment remained **40.5%** in 2024.
- Increasing pressure on biodiversity, land resources and marine ecosystems due to climate change and environmental degradation.

Key Lessons Learned

- Prioritising SDG targets through a national acceleration framework enables more focused implementation and efficient allocation of resources.
- Digital transformation of public administration improves governance, transparency and access to public services.
- Expanding integrated social protection programmes, such as the AMEN Social Programme, strengthens resilience among vulnerable populations.
- Integrating climate adaptation with water resource management is essential for countries facing increasing climate risks.
- Linking renewable energy expansion with energy efficiency policies supports a balanced and sustainable energy transition.
- Promoting digital agriculture, innovation and scientific research enhance food security and environmental sustainability.
- Strong collaboration between government institutions, development partners and the UN improve SDG monitoring and implementation.

Notable Contribution

- The number of people experiencing severe food insecurity declined from **1.523 million** (2021) to **1.168 million** (2024–2025).
- Agricultural investment increased from **1,756 MDT** (2021) to **2,240 MDT** (2023).
- Installed renewable electricity capacity increased from **579 MW** (2021) to **836 MW** (2024), while renewable electricity generation increased from **3.9%** to **6%** over the same period.
- Access to safely managed drinking water improved from **97.9%** (2021) to **98.4%** (2024).
- Gross pre-primary enrolment increased from **46.9%** (2021) to **52%** (2024), and the lower secondary completion rate reached **88.4%** (2024).
- Women's representation in managerial positions reached **39.6%** (2024), while women accounted for **36.3%** of entrepreneurs (2024).
- Maternal mortality was estimated at **35.7** per **100,000** live births (2023), while under-five mortality remained **12** per **1,000** live births.
- The national plant genetic collection reached **25,159** accessions, including **7,754** repatriated accessions (2025), strengthening biodiversity conservation.
- The 12 August 2024 Labour Code extended paid postnatal leave to three months, strengthening maternity protection.

Recommendations

- Accelerate renewable energy investment to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels and improve energy security.
- Strengthen climate adaptation measures, particularly in water management, drought resilience and sustainable agriculture.
- Expand employment generation programmes targeting youth, women and disadvantaged regions to reduce labour market inequalities.
- Increase investment in education, vocational training and digital skills to better align workforce competencies with labour market needs.
- Continue strengthening social protection systems to ensure inclusive access to essential public services and reduce regional disparities.
- Enhance financing mechanisms, innovation capacity and public-private partnerships to accelerate implementation of the **2030 Agenda**.
- Further strengthen national statistical systems and SDG monitoring frameworks to support evidence-based policymaking and effective progress tracking.

Conclusion

The Tunisia VNR 2026 concludes that achieving the SDGs requires an integrated and systemic approach rather than sector-specific interventions. The review emphasises that sustainable development depends on strengthening the water–energy–infrastructure nexus, accelerating digital transformation, enhancing governance, improving statistical systems, mobilising sustainable finance and reinforcing multi-stakeholder partnerships. It also highlights the importance of territorial development, institutional accountability and evidence-based policymaking to accelerate implementation of the 2026–2030 Development Plan. While recognising progress achieved between 2021 and 2025, the report acknowledges that continued efforts are needed to address climate change, water scarcity, economic vulnerabilities and social inequalities to ensure that no one is left behind by 2030.

Reference

- United Nations (2026a): Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2026. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/2026>
- United Nations (2026b): *Tunisia Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/tunisia/voluntary-national-reviews-2026>

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The SDG Tracker (SDGT) is a global research initiative, developed under the auspices of the World Association for Sustainable Development (WASD), designed to systematically analyse and score the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by United Nations member states. The SDGT aims to enhance global accountability, promote transparency, provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, and facilitate cross-country comparison and benchmarking, with all its comprehensive findings made publicly available on the dedicated SDGs Tracker Platform. For more information about this report and/or any other activities of the initiative, please visit: www.sdgstracker.org and contact us: director@sdgstracker.org.



WASD COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WASD is delighted to be working very closely with various United Nations Agencies, most specifically with the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Both JIU and WASD are inspired by the conviction that the UN Agenda **2030** for Sustainable Development (SD) and the **17** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the momentum for renewed UN engagement with the public and private sectors.

In **2018**, WASD collaborated with JIU on the UN project **Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, aimed at reviewing the policy research uptake in service of the **2030 Agenda** for SD. For the first time in its **52** year history, the UN (aided by WASD) officially consulted academics and researchers from all over the world on the policy research uptake in the UN.

In **2019**, WASD also worked very closely with the UN JIU to undertake a UN system-wide review of policies, programmes, and platforms to support learning and enhancing the adequacy of training policies in the UN. The report **Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination, and convergence** was launched officially on **28** October 2020 at the opening of WASD's Online Learning Conference.

These various initiatives and events with the UN JIU have encouraged WASD to launch its **Sustainable Development Goals Tracker (SDGT)**.



Sustainability Tracker

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