



# SUSTAINING PEACE THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF A PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETY IN TUNISIA

## (SDG16+ PORTFOLIO)



### Annual Report 2021

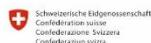
#### (Narrative)

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### II. PROJECT SHEET

Reporting period	1/1/2021 - 31/12/2021
Donor	The Dutch Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
Project title :	Sustaining peace through the promotion of a peaceful, just and inclusive society in Tunisia
Award ID:	00114456
Duration of the portfolio :	14 December 2018 - 31 December 2022
Extension(s) (if applicable):	N/A
Implementing partner :	UNDP Tunisia
Total resources required	28,279,009 USD
Financial contributions granted :	<p>Total: USD 26,620,719</p> <p>Of which :</p> <p>Netherlands (SDG16+ Portfolio): USD 18,808,479</p> <p>Netherlands (Global Rule of Law Programme): USD 744,448</p> <p>INL: USD 2,150,000</p> <p>Swiss cooperation: USD 2 116 974</p> <p>Canada: USD 676,870</p> <p>Sweden: USD 661,476</p> <p>UNDP: USD 523,213</p> <p>United Kingdom: USD 256,624</p> <p>Spanish cooperation: USD 228,311</p> <p>Catalan cooperation: USD 323,343</p> <p>Balearic Islands Cooperation: USD 91,741</p> <p>Denmark: USD 134,180</p> <p>UNPRPD: USD 38,958</p>

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<p>Key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which the project contributes</p>	<p><b><u>SDG 16: Peace, justice and effective institutions</u></b></p> <p><u>SDG 5</u>: Gender equality</p> <p><u>SDG 10</u>: Reduced inequalities</p> <p><u>SDG 11</u>: Sustainable Cities, Communities</p> <p><u>SDG 17</u>: Partnerships for achieving the goals</p>
<p>Output of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021</p>	<p>1.1.1 Capacity developed across government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements into development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions.</p> <p>1.2.3 Institutions and systems are able to ensure awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures in order to maximise resources available for poverty eradication.</p> <p>1.6.2 Measures in place and implemented in all sectors to prevent and respond to gender-based violence</p> <p>2.2.2 Strengthening constitutional, electoral and parliamentary institutions to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability</p> <p>2.2.3 Strengthening the capacity, functions and funding of the rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems to increase access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalised groups</p> <p>2.6.1 Capacity building for advocacy and implementation of legal, policy and institutional reforms to address structural barriers to women's empowerment</p> <p>3.2.1 Strengthening national capacities for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful conflict management and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities</p> <p>3.2.2 National and local systems and communities empowered to ensure the re-establishment of judicial institutions, redress mechanisms and community policing</p>
<p>Expected outcome as stated in the UNSDCF 2021-2025</p>	<p>Outcome 1: By 2025, institutions pursue effective and risk-sensitive public policies, in partnership with economic and social actors, and put the country's resources at the service of inclusive, sustainable and resilient socio-economic development that generates decent jobs, especially for the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Outcome 2: By 2025, transparent institutions, underpinned by a harmonised legislative framework and citizen mobilisation, guarantee a strengthening of the rule of law, the protection of human rights and social peace, particularly</p>

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	for the most vulnerable, as a complement to economic, social and environmental development efforts.
Contact person of the national partner	Slim Ben Jrad - Director General, Directorate General for Governance and Corruption Prevention, Presidency of the Government
National Portfolio Focal Point	Ines Kharrat Driss- Deputy Director, Directorate General for Governance and Corruption Prevention, Presidency of the Government
UNDP contact person :	Eduardo Lopez-Mancisidor - SDG16+ Portfolio Coordinator

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### III. ACRONYMS

ADESM	Association for Development and Strategic Studies of Medenine
ARP	Assembly of People's Representatives
ASF	Lawyers Without Borders
ASP	Preliminary design
BAJ	Legal aid offices
BDL	Local Development Offices
CCL	Code des Collectivités Locales
CDIS	Centre for Defence and Social Integration
CFAD	Training and support centre for decentralisation
CGF	General Audit Office
CGPR	General Committee on Prisons and Rehabilitation
CGSP	General Control of Public Services
CFAD	Training and support centre for decentralisation
CIFAL	International Training Centres for Authorities and Leaders
CLS	Local Safety Committee
CMU	University mediation centres
NPBT	National Commission for the Fight against Terrorism
CPSCCL	Caisse des prêts et de soutien des collectivités locales
CSM	Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature
DPS	Directorate of Social Promotion
ENA	National School of Administration
FNCT	National Federation of Tunisian Municipalities
FSI	Internal Security Forces
FTDES	Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPS	National survey of citizens' perceptions of freedom, security and local governance
HAICOP	High Authority for Public Procurement
HCCAF	High Committee of Administrative and Financial Control
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
HDI	Human Rights Forum

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IFEDA	Centre for Information, Training, Studies and Documentation on Associations
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau (US Department of State)
INLCTP	National Forum for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons
INLUCC	National Anti-Corruption Authority
INPT	National Institution for the Prevention of Torture
INS	National Institute of Statistics
IPAPD	the Forum for Prospective and Accompaniment of the Decentralisation Process
IPAPD	Forum for Prospective and Accompaniment of the Decentralisation Process
IRA	Drylands Institute
ITCEQ	Tunisian Institute of Competitiveness and Quantitative Studies
JORT	Official Journal of the Tunisian Republic
MALEV	Ministry of Local Government <u>and the Environment</u>
MI	Ministry of the Interior
NALAS	Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe
NCSC	National Center for State Courts
NDI	National Democratic Institute
ODD	Sustainable development objective
OGC	Oslo Governance Centre
OGP	Open Government Partnership
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
CSO	Civil society organisation
PDL	Local Development Plan
EPI	Prevention of violent extremism
GDP	Gross domestic product
PIP	Project initiation plan
PNMJ	National multisectoral youth policy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PTA	Annual work plan
PTF	Technical and Financial Partners
SNBGLCC	National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption

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SNLCET	National Strategy to Combat Extremism and Terrorism
UGTT	Tunisian General Labour Union
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
URAP	Regional Union of Agriculture and Fisheries
USD	Dollars United States

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### IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the year 2021, the SDG16+ portfolio, despite the significant evolution of the pandemic and the various policy changes, has as a whole managed to achieve significant results through a series of cross-cutting axes including

- i. **Strengthening the accountability of a range of institutions** including
  - **the Assembly of People's Representatives (ARP)**, through the elaboration and adoption of the charter of cooperation between the Parliament and civil society
  - the **Ministry of the Interior and the internal security forces** through the promotion of control mechanisms and the development of the legal and institutional framework (including in particular the ministerial policy on inspections and complaints management; the guide to operational procedures, inspection standards and internal control; a draft code of conduct and ethics for inspectors and auditors; a guide to disciplinary procedures; and a draft special statute for Ministry of the Interior inspectors.
  - Actors in the **judicial chain** (magistrates, lawyers, court clerks, prison officers) in the governorate of Médenine and Tataouine through training and awareness-raising sessions aimed at integrating accountability and the fight against corruption according to a sectoral approach
  - The **National Commission for Combating Terrorism (CNLCT)** through the development of an institutional communication strategy that aims to promote a better positioning of the Commission within the Government and a public appropriation of the different axes covered by the National Strategy for Combating Extremism and Terrorism (SNLCET) once it has been revised.
- ii. Support for the **digitalisation and use of digital tools** at institutional level, including
  - The ARP through the web portal of the assembly, officially launched on 30 June 2021, as well as the development of the platform for managing written and oral questions online, which are a response to the recommendations of the audit on the upgrading of the digital evolution plan of the Assembly's information system that has been carried out and completed at 100%.
  - The **launch of the development of an online platform for local planning and development** which will be hosted on the website of the Ministry of Interior. The aim of this platform is to provide the Ministry of the Interior with a tool to strengthen coordination between technical and financial partners (TFPs), the projects and activities they are implementing, to provide a space for exchange between TFPs and to constitute a database of the work done on strategic planning and development.
  - The **Ministry of the Interior and the internal security forces** through the implementation and generalisation of the management dashboard in all the national police and national guard stations in the governorate of Médenine and the updating of the criminal mapping tool at the level of the General Directorate of National Security and the General Directorate of the National Guard.

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- iii. The **production and use of knowledge** to inform public policy, including
- **The launch of the second edition of the "Tunisian Prison Law Manual" drawn up by the National Institution for the Prevention of Torture (INPT) in partnership with the General Committee for Prisons and Rehabilitation (CGPR)** with the support of national and international experts from the Council of Europe. This plan, which formalises a "crisis management process", helps to strengthen the adaptation, reaction and recovery capacities of the two bodies in the face of exceptional circumstances that may hinder the ordinary running of their services, in order to ensure their continuity in an effective and timely manner.
  - **Four (4) major research outputs aimed at achieving a shared understanding of the challenges of violent extremism**, which could, inter alia, inform the SNLCET review including: i) an analysis of the drivers of violent extremism; ii) an economic analysis of the impact of violent extremism; iii) an analysis of online hate speech in the context of COVID-19; and iv) an analysis of the political economy of the border region with Libya.
  - Three (3) preparatory knowledge products aimed at informing the National Multisectoral Youth Policy (NYP):
    - o Mapping of youth actors
    - o Analysis of constraints and obstacles to the development of the NIP
    - o A report analysing the section of the National Youth Observatory's five-year survey on young people's risk behaviour
  - **Validation of the perception survey on access to justice in the governorate of Médenine** and dissemination of the results during various activities (steering committee meeting, workshop for the elaboration of policy briefs on SDG16 in Médenine) and conduct of a similar survey in the governorate of Tataouine.
  - **A toolkit to facilitate the implementation of the concept of second generation youth centres was** used at the Jmila youth centre, where staff were supported in the development of a diagnosis of youth needs and the capacity of the facility to respond to them, and a mapping of local actors of interest for the diversification of services and activities, among others.
  - The conduct of a **pilot survey on SDG16 in Medenine** which, on the one hand, allowed for the initiation of a process of participatory elaboration of a first progress report on SDG16 in the governorate and, on the other hand, for the revision of the questionnaire of the Citizen Survey on the perception of freedoms, security and local governance conducted by the National Institute of Statistics during the last quarter of 2021.
- iv. Supporting the **participatory and inclusive development of a range of key public policies** at national and sub-national levels including
- **The SNLCET** through support to the drafting committees of the strategy and the inclusion of representatives of civil society, the private sector and the academic sector through the realisation of different consultation workshops

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- The launch of **the National Multisectoral Youth Policy (PNMJ)** after validation of a roadmap based on a methodology developed with the support of the UNDP and the organisation of the first two consultations of young people and civil society, which brought together 81 participants with different profiles and civil society organisations, ensuring that the process was inclusive.
- The launch of the process of elaborating **the strategic vision of partnership of the State with civil society for the achievement of the SDGs** through the elaboration of the roadmap of the process, the realization of a diagnosis of the needs of the services in charge of the relations with civil society and the consultation with different key stakeholders including the representatives of the services in charge of the relations with civil society in the different ministries and the Centre of Information, Training and Studies and Documentation on Associations (IFEDA).
- **The development of the strategic vision for the 2022 budget** and the **five-year justice sector plan 2022-2026** by the Ministry of Justice.
- **Start of the Local Development Plan (LDP)** in the communes of Medenine and Tataouine organised in collaboration with Cities Alliance.
- The establishment and institutionalisation of a **series of multi-stakeholder consultation spaces** at national and sub-national level, including
  - **The establishment of the YOUTH Committee at the Ministry of Youth and Sports** as an appropriate tool for consulting young people and sharing constructive and informative reflections to inform the NYMP
  - **The creation of two (2) Youth Advisory Councils**, through an inclusive approach; one council in the Municipality of Medenine and another in the Governorate of Medenine.
  - **The creation of two (2) new local security committees (CLS)** in Beni Khedech and Midoun bringing the total number to 18.
  - **The official inauguration of the Mediterranean Association Resource Centre in Djerba** in June 2021. Capitalising on the strategic location of this historic building in the heart of the Houmet Esouk commune in Djerba and its accessibility, the centre provides associations with collaborative work spaces, a conference room, a library and an exhibition gallery. The centre aims to foster synergies with local authorities and to provide associations with support and mobilisation opportunities.
  - **Support for the institutionalisation of the seven peace and youth hubs set up in the governorate of Medenine with the** aim of making them operational on the basis of the implementation of a series of action plans and in order to give them an appropriate legal status.
- v. Support for the implementation of human impact interventions on the ground, including :
  - **76 local actions carried out by the 18 CLSs** on the basis of local security plans, targeting young people in particular and focusing on: awareness-raising and information on the community policing approach, mainly among young people; prevention of violence in schools, violence against women, violence in the public space; prevention of

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drug use and circulation; prevention of school drop-outs and economic reintegration of young people; road safety; juvenile delinquency; and prevention of the economic exploitation of rural women

- **Three (3) associative actions aimed at improving access to justice** in the governorate of Médenine through Helping the reintegration of 6 detainees by providing training in administrative and financial management of projects as well as in accounting and taxation in order to help them have a source of income; creating awareness-raising videos on themes related to access to justice; and organising days to popularise legislative texts and the rights of disabled people (deaf and dumb), and to raise awareness of access to justice among women and students
  - **420 people assisted with legal aid, 48** of whom are legally assisted (in partnership with ASF)
  - **The finalisation of 14 initiatives** to strengthen social cohesion and prevent violent extremism with civil society partners in Medenine, Tataouine and Gabes
- vi. Continued support to the **response to the COVID-19 pandemic** through :
- **The delivery of batches of protective and hygienic materials to deal with COVID-19 to all the municipalities of the Governorate of Médenine, Tataouine and Gabès.** This follows coordination efforts between the various technical and financial partners under the aegis of the Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment through the Instance de Prospective et d'Accompagnement du Processus de Décentralisation (IPAPD).
  - **Validation of the contingency plans drawn up for the INPT and the National Authority to Combat Trafficking in Persons (INLCTP)** to strengthen their resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic. This plan, which formalises a "crisis management process", contributes to strengthening the adaptation, reaction and recovery capacities of the two bodies in the face of exceptional circumstances that may hinder the ordinary functioning of their services, in order to ensure their continuity in an efficient and timely manner.
- vii. Finally, **the portfolio has also contributed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment** through interventions that have strengthened gender mainstreaming within the Ministry of the Interior and reinforced the care of women and children victims of violence. Coordination is carried out between five ministries (Interior, Justice, Social Affairs, Health, Women) to model and consolidate the different circuits of care for women and children victims of violence.

In terms of **financial results**, as outlined in the Financial Annual Report, the total expenditure for 2021 reached USD 6.39 million (compared to USD 5.25 million in 2020) for all the portfolio and all funds. Expenditures of funds from the Netherlands reached USD 3.91 million (compared to USD 4.0 million in 2020).

Total expenditure for the entire implementation period (2018-2021) is thus USD **17.0** million which corresponds to 70.59% of the contributions received of USD 24 million and 64% of the total budget for the entire period (USD 27 million). Total expenditure of funds from the Netherlands is of USD 10.82

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million USD which corresponds to 67.4% of the total contributions received until end 2021 (USD 16.04 million) and 57.54% of the total planned contributions (USD 18.8 millions).

In terms of the distribution of expenditure by outcome, in 2021, expenditure on Outcome 1 corresponds to 43% of the total expenditure for the year, that of Outcome 2 to 40%, Outcome 3 to 4% and portfolio management and monitoring to 13%.

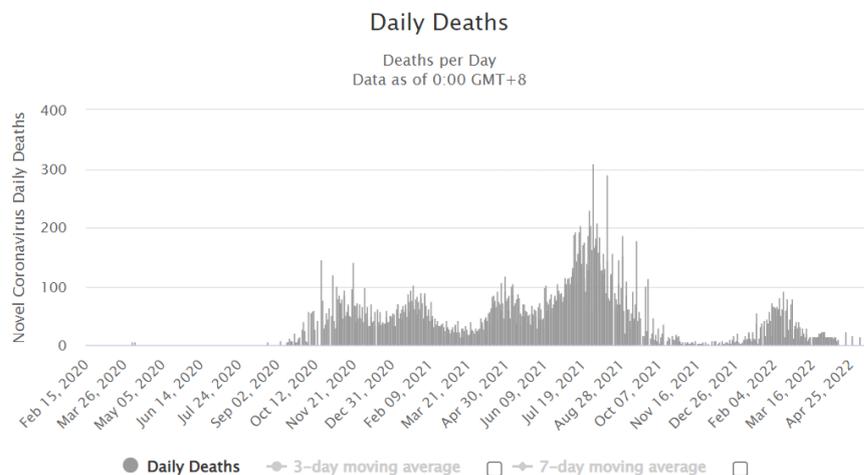
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### V. IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT

The year 2021 was characterised by a social situation marked by the effects of new waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as by significant political and institutional changes and spillover effects on the evolution of the socio-economic situation in the country.

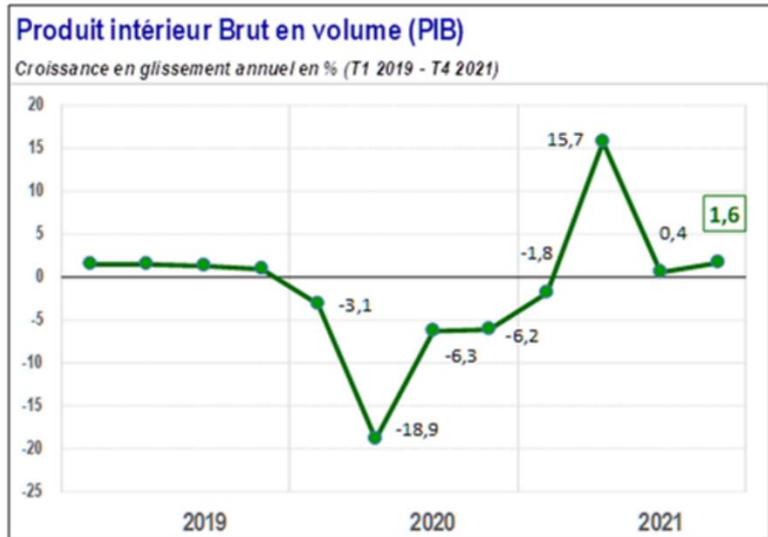
Indeed, Tunisia has not been spared from **the worsening health situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic** and the waves that have followed one another since the beginning of the year, often caused by the appearance of new variants of the virus. This has resulted in a significant increase in the number of deaths caused by the pandemic from 4,730 at the beginning of the year to 25,569 on 31 December 2021. The largest wave was caused by the Delta variant during the months of June to August with a peak of 1,258 deaths in the week of 26 July. Since then, the year has seen a steady decline in the number of cases and deaths, largely due to positive trends in vaccination rates.

Daily New Deaths in Tunisia



The health situation has undoubtedly impacted **the evolution of the Tunisian economy**, which finally recorded a growth of 3.1% for the whole of 2021, against initial forecasts of 4% growth (reflected in the finance law). These results show that the fall in GDP in 2020 (8.8%) was only partially absorbed, since the level of real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2021 is still 4.6 percentage points lower than in the last quarter of 2019. Thus, the dynamics of catching up and recovering activity in certain sectors is proving to be relatively slow and could be spread out over time. This can be seen in the tourism sector. The number of tourists from January to November 2021 increased by 14.5% compared to the same period in 2020, to 2 101 534 tourists against 1 835 076. These figures are still much lower than those of 2019 when 9.4 million tourists visited Tunisia. Other sectors have recorded even less favourable developments. The value added of the agriculture and fisheries sector fell by 4.2% on an annual basis, the textile and clothing sector also fell by 3.9% and the mechanical and electrical industries fell by 4.6%. Much more favourable was the development in the extractive sectors. The mining sector grew by 78.6% and the oil and gas extraction sector grew by 20.6%. The development of these sectors and the improved health situation contributed to the acceleration of the economy's growth rate to 1.6% in the fourth quarter of 2021, i.e. compared to the last quarter of 2020.

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Economic developments have also had an impact on the evolution of Tunisia's sovereign debt rating. In October, the American rating agency Moody's announced the downgrading of Tunisia's long-term sovereign rating, in foreign and local currency, from B3 to Caa1. According to Moody's, this downgrade follows the weakening of governance and the increased uncertainty about the government's ability to put in place measures to meet the high financing needs of the coming years.

Indeed, since the beginning of the year the **political situation** has faced increasing polarisation between political parties and supported institutions. The political crisis started with the ministerial reshuffle announced by the President of the Government on 16 January 2021, who had proposed 11 new ministers. Although the reshuffle obtained the confidence of parliament on 26 January, it could not be implemented due to the disagreement of the Head of State, who had expressly announced it at a meeting of the National Security Council on 25 January. The head of state did not call on the new ministers to take the oath of office, although this ceremony is required before taking office.

The situation was further complicated when the president of the government, on 15 February 2021, dismissed five ministers involved in the reshuffle, including the minister in charge of justice. The political crisis continued to escalate with tensions and aggression during parliamentary sessions and between political parties.

On 25 July 2021, the President of the Republic took exceptional measures (suspension of Parliament, dismissal of the Head of Government, lifting of parliamentary immunity, supervision of the Public Prosecutor's Office), followed on 22 September by a decree granting him the most extensive powers. The appointment of a Head of Government took place at the end of September 2021, a government on 22 October and then, on 13 December, the announcement of the organisation in 2022 of national consultations, a referendum (25 July) and legislative elections (17 December 2022).

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### VI. UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The monitoring and evaluation framework below shows the state of play at the end of 2021.

RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>OUTCOME 1: Key national institutions and processes to promote democratic governance, strengthen the rule of law and promote citizenship are operational.</b>	<b>1.1 Number (#) of UNDP supported institutions and processes that are operational</b>	<b>5: ARP, INLUCC, Justice Reform, CSM, INPT</b>	<b>11 - ARP, IBOGOLUCC, INAI, Justice reform, Constitutional Court, CSM, IDH, INPT, Community policing, CNLCT, youth policy</b>	<b>6 - CSM; INPT; INLCTP; Justice reform; Community policing; NCLB</b>
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Parliament has the capacity and mechanisms to legislate, oversee and represent effectively and responsibly, including through systematic citizen participation in its work.	1.1.1 # of new beneficiaries (MPs and administrative staff) trained 1.1.2. # mechanisms to involve civil society in parliamentary work	1.1.1 4,965 beneficiaries trained (2019) 1.1.2 - 1 mechanism for involving civil society in the work of the parliament developed	1.1.1 - At least 6,500 beneficiaries trained 1.1.2 - 3 mechanisms (Digital platform + MP mobile application + SC mobile application developed)	1.1.1 - 6 047 beneficiaries trained 1.1.2. 3 mechanisms (1 Digital Platform + MP mobile application + SC mobile application developed)
	1.2.1 # of organisational tools and feasibility studies available to national bodies 1.2.2 Updated national strategy and action plan developed	1.2.1 - 8 (2019) 1.2.2 - National strategy available - action plan 2019-2020 developed	1.2.1- At least 8 1.2.2- The national strategy for good governance and the fight against corruption is updated and the 2019-2020 action plan is developed	1.2.1. 0 1.2.2. National strategy available - Action plan 2019-2020 developed

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>Output 1.2.</b> The institutional framework for public accountability is effectively operational. <sup>1</sup>	1.2.3 % of members of organisations benefiting from the skills development plan consider that their training meets the needs identified	1.2.3 - 0	1.2.3- At least 75%.	1.2.3. 0
<b>Output 1.3.</b> The Government establishes monitoring and coordination tools and mechanisms to support the implementation of a national approach to the decentralization process and conducts effective training and communication, strengthening ownership by stakeholders and the population.	1.3.1 # A local development and planning platform established, A methodology for implementing LDPs identified.  1.3.2. of the representatives of the target local authorities feel they know their prerogatives.	1.3.1 - Platform not available, Methodology under development  1.3.2 - Information not available	1.3.1 A local development and planning platform established  1.3.2 75%	1.3.1. Development of the platform postponed to 2022.  1.3.2. 50% of elected representatives and 43% of the administration are aware of their prerogatives as defined in the Local Authorities Code
<b>Output 1.4</b> Key rule of law and human rights institutions are able to	1.4.1 % of representatives of rule of law and human rights institutions	1.4.1 Non-existent	1.4.1 At least 75%.	1.4.1 Data not collected

1 Following the specific context of the institutional framework of the fight against corruption and in particular the National Anti-Corruption Unit (INLUCC), the Project Initiation Plan implemented in 2021 calls for a review of the results framework of output 1.2

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
fulfil their essential roles and responsibilities.	who find capacity building activities useful			
<b>Output 1.5:</b> The Ministry of the Interior has a strengthened capacity and legal and institutional framework for good governance and human rights in the security sector.	1.5.1. Degree of implementation of the mainstreaming strategy <sup>2</sup>	<p>1.5.1 Project of the generalisation of the available strategy (2018)</p> <p>1.5.1.1 National strategy and action plan developed</p> <p>1.5.1.2 One (1) training programme integrating a community policing approach targeting internal security forces (ISF)</p>	1.5.1 Central unit to manage the implementation of the strategy; completion of the trial phase in the governorate of Medenine	<p>1.5.1.1. Progress in the development of a legal framework for local safety committees</p> <p>1.5.1.2. Training programme available and provided by a mobile training team and project experts, having trained 152 ISP officers, including 41 women, in community policing, security sector governance</p>

<sup>2</sup> Indicator 1.5.2. of the initial Results Framework deleted following validation by the Steering Committee in December 2020. The reason for the deletion is that this indicator, which refers to the number of localities where the community policing approach is implemented, is already included in output 2.3.

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>Output 1.6:</b> The capacity of the National Counter-Terrorism Commission is strengthened to effectively lead national efforts to prevent violent extremism	1.6.1. <sup>34</sup> Degree of development of the Strategy 2021-2025.	1.6.1- 0	1.6.1 1	1.6.1 : 1 - Launching the process of developing the new strategy to be finalised in 2022
	1.6.2: % of members of the NCCT and its permanent secretariat who are able to apply their learning on EPI.	1.6.2- Not available	1.6.2- Diagnosis carried out.	1.6.2. Programmed
<b>Output 1.7:</b> A multisectoral youth policy is defined and its implementation is supported and monitored.	1.7.1. A multi-sectoral youth policy is available	1.7.1 Non-existent. Sectoral vision of the Ministry of Youth and Sports available, one of the objectives of which is the development of the multisectoral policy	1.7.1 A multi-sectoral youth policy is available	1.7.1. Policy not yet available but instruments to contribute to its realisation put in place and validated by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Youth Committee, development strategy and roadmap), based on finalised knowledge products (mapping of youth actors, analysis of constraints and obstacles to the development of the said policy); diagnosis of the needs of

<sup>3</sup> New indicators validated by the Steering Committee in December 2020 that replace the original ones deemed irrelevant for the interventions, namely: 1.6.1. An integrated EPI plan available and implemented 1.6.2 Creation of a tripartite national platform on EPI between the State, civil society and the private sector and implementation of joint initiatives by its members.

<sup>4</sup> Scale indicator 1.6.1: 0= no strategy, 1= strategy under development, 2= strategy developed and sent for validation; Final target: 2

## SDG16+ Portfolio – Annual Narrative Progress Report 2021

RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
				young people and the capacity of actors to respond to them underway, implementation of the development strategy in 2022.
Output 1.8: The capacity of public institutions to work with civil society is strengthened and aligned with national development imperatives, including the 2030 Agenda <sup>5</sup>	<p>1.8.1 Degree of implementation of the capacity building plan for the departments responsible for relations with the Institutions, civil society and human rights</p> <p>1.8.2 Degree of development of a shared civil society vision</p>	<p>1.8.1. 0</p> <p>1.8.2. 0</p>	<p>1.8.1. 30%</p> <p>1.8.2. 1</p>	<p>1.8.1. % not available. Support provided in the coordination of civil society efforts in the response to the crisis COVID-19</p> <p>1.8.2. 50% of the elaboration process started A roadmap established and agreed with the different stakeholders. Two (02) workshops organised. 40 civil society resource persons involved in consultations. 10 interviews with representatives of public institutions conducted.</p>

<sup>5</sup> New product whose introduction was validated by the Steering Committee in December 2020. Indicator 1.8.1 follows the following scale: 0= no strategy, no action plan), 1= vision developed, 2= strategy developed, 3 = action plan developed. The target at the end of the portfolio period is 3

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>OUTCOME 2: Communities, especially youth, women and vulnerable groups, benefit from and contribute to efforts to foster local development, strengthen access to justice and security and promote social cohesion.</b>	<b>2.1: % improvement of the social cohesion index for the South-East region (Gabes, Medenine and Tataouine). Target= 20% improvement compared to 2017 results.</b>	<b>2.1 Index not available. 2017 NSI survey data available</b>	<b>2.1 Social cohesion index available with 2020 data.</b>	<b>2.1. The results of the third GPS survey that will be used to inform this indicator are being disseminated (July 2022)</b>
<b>Output 2.1</b> The capacities of local and regional partners are strengthened to fulfil their roles and responsibilities, and to promote sustainable local development.	2.1.1 % of elected officials in the target localities, disaggregated by sex and age, for whom the effectiveness of local planning training is observed	2.1.1. 0%	2.1.1. 70%	2.1.1. Data not available
	2.1.2. Number of municipalities and regions with a local or regional development plan	2.1.2. 0	2.1.2. 9 municipalities	2.1.2. 0 local development plans developed. Formulation process initiated in two municipalities (Medenine and Tataouine)

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
	2.1.3. % of actions that fall under the regions' and municipalities' budget and are part of the local/regional development plan implemented (or started to be implemented) for each of the targeted local authorities	2.1.3. 0%	2.1.3. 40%	2.1.3. 0% 3 Preliminary Summary Projects (PPS) prepared and published; 1 intermunicipal initiative identified on the island of Djerba
<b>Output 2.2</b> Improved access to justice in target regions	2.2.1. # of legal aid applications supported	2.2.1. 4 applications for legal aid were supported	2.2.1. 200	2.2.1. Legal aid taken in charge until December 2021 : - <b>302</b> cases handled in the four governorates (Medenine, Gafsa, Sidi Bouzid and Kasserine), <b>95</b> of which are in the governorate of Medenine - 83% of beneficiaries are women
<b>Output 2.3 Implement</b> a Tunisian community policing approach in target regions and municipalities.	2.3.1 # of localities where the community policing approach is implemented  2.3.2 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone in the target municipalities	2.3.1. 16 localities have implemented the community policing approach  2.3.2 Information not available	2.3.1. 20 (including 4 additional in the Tataouine region)  2.3.2. 30%	2.3.1 - 18 pilot stations rehabilitated and equipped and 18 CLS established, including 9 in Medenine.  2.3.2. According to the ODD16 survey conducted in September 2021 in the governorate of Médenine, 93.18% of the population feels safe walking alone (96% for men and 91% for women)

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>Output 2.4</b> Local authorities engage in efforts to prevent violent extremism with government, civil society and local authorities <sup>6</sup>	2.4.1. Degree of development of the regulatory framework of the network of regional correspondents of the NCLT. <sup>7</sup>	2.4.1 - 0	2.4.1.- 1	2.4.1. - 1 - The 24 NCLT regional correspondents were appointed in 2019. Support continued in 2020 to, among other things, assist them in understanding and defining their functions.
	2.4.2. # of multi-stakeholder initiatives involving local authorities implemented (cumulative).	2.4.2. 7 civil society initiatives implemented	2.4.2. 20	2.4.2. 27 of which 14 new initiatives launched in 2020 and 6 initiatives on capacity building of local institutions during the covid crisis
<b>Output 2.5</b> Regional implementation plans for the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security are	2.5.1 % of actions identified in regional plans implemented	2.5.1 - 0 (Plan not yet available)	2.5.1 - Medenine 30 Tataouine 10%. Gabes 10%.	Result to be reviewed - The project will not be launched.

<sup>6</sup> New indicators added following validation by the Steering Committee in December 2020. They replace the original indicator 2.4.1 which reads "Number of regions and municipalities with available ENP action plans under implementation"

<sup>7</sup> Indicator 2.4.1. The final target is 2 on a scale defined as follows: 0=no framework, 1=framework under development, 2=framework developed and sent for validation)

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
developed and implemented in target regions.	2.5.2. Proportion of women who feel safe walking alone in the target areas	2.5.2 Information not yet available	2.5.2. Available baseline data for the three regions	
<b>Output 2.6</b> Young people have access to improved services offered by youth centres and direct support for initiatives that foster their talent and creativity.	2.6.1 Number of renovated youth centres	2.6.1 - 0	2.6.1 - 3	2.6.1- 0 but all the architectural plans have been validated with the MJS, the regional commissariats and the youth centres concerned (Jmilla in Ben Guerdane, Métouia in Gabès and Remada in Tataouine); implementation planned for the first half of 2022.
	2.6.2 Evolution of the attendance rate	2.6.2 - (2019) Medenine Ejjmila: 136 (129H/7F); (2019) Gabès Métouia: 114 (49H/65F); (2019) Remada: 200 (120H/80F)	2.6.2 - Not applicable	2.6.2- To be measured after completion of the rehabilitation process of the youth centres (2022)
	2.6.3 Number of young people integrated in a capacity building process on citizenship and dialogue for the prevention of violent extremism (male / female)	2.6.3 - 0	2.6.3 - 2 000 (at least 40% are women)	2.6.3- 4,814 young people mobilised in the framework of civic initiatives since 2018 (54% of whom are young women)

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>Output 2.7</b> Strengthen civil society in target regions and support the implementation of interventions that contribute to sustainable local development and the achievement of MDG 16.	2.7.1 Number of CSO initiatives supported (cumulative)	2.7.1 0	2.7.1 - 50	2.7.1 - 95 community projects supported (68 youth projects; 22 Tarabot projects, 5 Justice projects)
	2.7.2 Number of young people supported (cumulative)	2.7.2 189 young people (48% female) - Tarabot	2.7.2 - 9,000 (at least 40% are women)	2.7.2 - 5,481 young people were supported by the SDG16 portfolio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4814 of which 54% women (youth project)</li> <li>- 667 (including 478 young people in 2020) (Tarabot project)</li> </ul>
<b>OUTCOME 3: Government and national and local stakeholders improve their capacity to plan, monitor and act to achieve Target 16+.</b>	<b>3.1. # of national and sub-national plans that incorporate the indicators and targets of SDG 16 and the lessons learned from the implementation of innovative solutions</b>	<b>3.1. 0</b>	<b>3.1 SDG16 integrated into at least one local and regional development plan</b>	<b>3.1. 0</b>
	3.1.1. Existence of the platform	3.1.1 No	3.1.1 - Platform met twice	3.1.1. Platform being set up at national and sub-national level

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>Output 3.1.</b> A platform for accelerating the implementation of SDG16 is established	3.1.2. Availability of the integrated action plan	3.1.2. No	3.1.2. Action plan available with an annual plan for 2020	3.1.2. Action plan not yet implemented
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Inclusive monitoring, reporting and accountability mechanisms for Goal 16 at the national level are in place.	3.2.1. # of functional monitoring and reporting mechanisms	3.2.1. ODD 16 Platform set up for the preparation of the ODD16 baseline study in Tunisia Contribution to the global report on ODD16 prepared by Tunisia	3.2.1. - 5 mechanisms put in place (1 at national level and 4 at regional level through the development of Policy Briefs)	3.2.1. - Mechanism at national level defined but not yet implemented.  - Regional mechanism defined and being implemented
	3.2.2. Existence of an established and completed indicator framework for SDG16, which includes disaggregated data.	3.2.2. List of available indicators	3.2.2. 80% of the selected indicators are available	3.2.2. 45.3% of MDG16 indicators are available <sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> [UNSDG](#) (data availability for at least one year since 2015)

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RESULT	INDICATORS	REFERENCE DATA (2018)	TARGETS - 2021	STATUS AS OF 31/12/2021
<b>Output 3.3</b> Innovative initiatives related to peacekeeping and the achievement of SDG 16 and/or related to other SDGs implemented.	3.3.1 # of innovative initiatives related to peacekeeping and the achievement of SDG16 and related to the implementation of other SDGs.	3.3.1. 0	3.3.1 - 2 at national level and 3 at sub-national level (one per target region)	3.3.1. 1 initiative under preparation at national level (Public Innovation Laboratory) and 1 regional initiative (HiIL Justice)
<b>Output 3.4</b> Participatory mechanisms are established at national and subnational levels to identify and mobilize resources and partnerships to address emerging crises and conflicts.	3.4.1 # of newly identified potential crises and conflicts at national and sub-national levels for which preventive solutions are being implemented	3.4.1. 0	3.4.1- 4 (1 national and 1 for each target region)	3.4.1. 10 of which 1 solution at national level (in universities), 2 at regional level (at the universities of Jendouba and Sfax) and 7 at municipal level (i.e., peace and youth hubs)
<b>Output 3.5:</b> Knowledge and best practices related to achieving SDG 16 are collected, codified and disseminated.	3.5.1 # of knowledge and support packages generated	3.5.1. 0	3.5.1 - 10 (third annual report of the programme, 4 quarterly newsletters, 4 blogs of CTP and its partners, 1 report of a mid-term conference of the programme)	3.5.1. 1 - Annual programme report

## VII. PROGRESS REVIEW BY RESULT

### OUTCOME 1: KEY NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES TO PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, STRENGTHEN THE RULE OF LAW AND PROMOTE CITIZENSHIP ARE OPERATIONAL

Among the institutions and processes supported by the Portfolio, the following institutions can be considered to be at an advanced level of operationalisation by the end of 2021

At the institutional level :

1. **The National Authority for the Prevention of Torture** carried out a series of visits throughout 2021 to detention centres and places of demonstration, among others. In particular, the visits carried out between the end of July and the end of August 2021 following the adoption of exceptional measures by the President of the Republic were the subject of a report published in September<sup>9</sup>.
2. **The National Authority to Combat Trafficking in Persons** is already able to produce annual reports, such as the one for 2020 submitted in November 2021 to the Head of Government, which lists 907 victims compared to 1,313 cases in 2019.
3. The **National Commission for Combating Terrorism** as recorded in the activities carried out during the period 2016 and 2019 in their first activity report presented to the Head of Government in November 2021.<sup>10</sup>

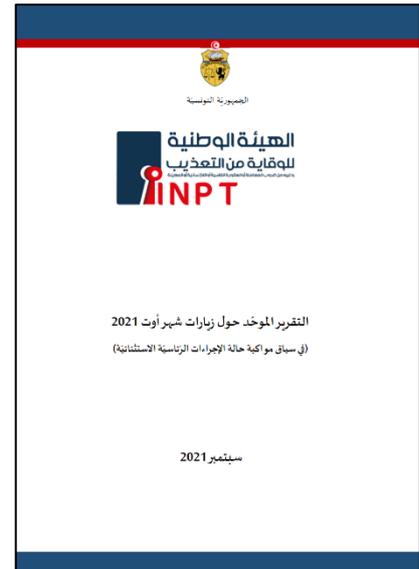


Figure 1 INPT report on visits between July and August 2021

At the policy level :

1. The **Justice Sector Reform Vision and Action Plan** - According to a diagnosis carried out by the Ministry of Justice with the support of the UNDP, the preliminary results of which were presented in December 2021, the 5 axes of the vision saw some progress in implementation, even if several actions remained to be concretised or even committed.
2. **Community policing** - An obvious example of the Ministry of Interior's ownership of the community policing approach supported by UNDP since 2013 is the rehabilitation of the national police station in Fernana, which has been refurbished according to the "pilot station" model using the Ministry's own resources and to the required quality

<sup>9</sup> [ReportVisitsAugust2021E.pdf | DocDroid](#)

<sup>10</sup> [The Head of Government receives the vice-president of the National Commission for the Fight against Terrorism - Commission nationale de lutte contre le terrorisme \(cnlct.tn\)](#)

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Two UNDP-supported institutions that in the past had been considered operational are no longer on the list due to measures taken during 2021, including the suspension of the work of the ARP and the INLUCC.

### **Output 1.1: Parliament has the capacity and mechanisms to legislate, oversee and represent effectively and accountably, including through systematic citizen participation in its work.**

In what was to be the implementation year of the project "Consolidation of the democratic transition in Tunisia: Support to the Tunisian Parliament", the annual work plan (AWP) for the year 2021 was oriented towards supporting the Assembly of People's Representatives (ARP) to, on the one hand, accelerate the implementation of the 2014 Constitution through the finalisation of the institutional network (mainly the establishment of the Constitutional Court and other independent constitutional bodies) and, on the other hand, consolidate the new mechanisms of parliamentary control and inclusion of civil society, support the committees in their legislative work and support the promotion of women's political participation, especially in Parliament.

It was also planned to continue laying the foundations for the essential reforms to be undertaken within the parliament for its second legislature. These include the political validation of the process of drawing up the parliament's Strategic Development Plan for 2030 and the finalisation of certain feasibility studies: (i) Administrative and financial autonomy of the Assembly, (ii) Digitisation of parliamentary work spaces, (iii) Prospects for the parliamentary academy.

Finally, taking into account that 2021 would be the closing year of the current phase of the project, it was foreseen to focus on: (i) the consolidation of the achievements and mechanisms established and implemented by the project within the Assembly, mainly the parliamentary academy, the oversight unit, the information and communication system and the various platforms for the inclusion of civil society in parliamentary work, (ii) the preparation of the next cycle of support to the Assembly on the basis of the Horizon 2030 strategic development plan, which is a key element for revisiting the priority reforms to be undertaken within the Assembly.

### **Main achievements in 2021**

Despite the particularly blurred political context, to which were added the constraints linked to the COVID-19 crisis, it was possible to complete some important projects, particularly during the first half of the year:

- **The administrative and financial autonomy of the Assembly** is one of the major areas of support, with notable progress. UNDP has accompanied the Assembly by providing high-level expertise and by supporting the adoption of a participatory and inclusive approach that has enabled the full implementation of the Assembly's financial autonomy and the adoption of decrees and guides on budget management procedures, procurement and expenditure control. A roadmap was also put in place for the implementation of administrative autonomy, again with the same inclusive approach, and full ownership of the Parliamentary Administration.

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- **Support for parliamentary committees** and capacity building for MPs, advisers and administrative staff, in particular through the parliamentary academy, or the entire long-term training cycle (legistics, parliamentary oversight, communication and English language training) was 100% completed despite the various interruptions caused by the periods of confinement imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as - and for the first time - a training cycle on international law and international treaty law. In addition, seven parliamentary study days and five regional consultations were also organised, on topics of great importance, such as
  - This support, which was provided jointly with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), led to the adoption of the text by the ARP last July.
  - The **review of the legal framework for elections** through a parliamentary study day organised in January under the initiative of the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunity, Parliamentary Laws and Electoral Laws.
  - **Gender equality** through various parliamentary days on organic law 58-2017 on combating violence against women, the concept of gender or the impact of COVID-19 on women, children and the elderly and support provided to institutionalise the women's parliamentary caucus. These different actions were carried out in partnership with UN Women.
  - **Monitoring the implementation of organic law 58-2017 on combating violence against women** through the organisation of a parliamentary study day in March in the presence of parliamentarians and representatives of the executive branch, as well as national organisations and CSOs active in this field.
  - **The evaluation of the decentralisation process** by facilitating exchanges between MPs, the Presidents of the Federation of Tunisian Municipalities and the Confederation of Mayors, as well as the President of the Higher Authority of Local Finance, among others.
  - The **national development plan** through a parliamentary day on development indicators with a focus on regional development issues.
  - **The new law on social and solidarity economy** and its contribution to the needs of the disadvantaged and marginalised categories of the population with the participation of representatives of CSOs, trade unions, cooperatives, development groups and other interested categories.
- Thus, the capacities of 685 people (32% MPs and 68% members of the administration) and representing 60% of the annual target of parliamentarians and civil servants benefiting from capacity building measures, 65% of whom are women, were strengthened.
- **The openness and transparency of the parliamentary institution:** the signing of the charter governing relations between civil society partners and the ARP, as well as the launch of the improved version of the digital platform and its mobile application, were all high points of this year's campaign to promote the image of an open and inclusive institution.

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**Figure 2** Two major achievements of the support provided to the ARP : The ARP-civil society cooperation office (right) and the Elissa platform for managing written and oral questions (left)

- The **digitisation and digitalisation of parliamentary processes**: one of the catalysts for the development of the institution: the Assembly's **web portal**, officially launched on 30 June 2021, as well as the **platform for managing written and oral questions online**, are important achievements and a response to the recommendations of the audit on the upgrading of the digital evolution plan of the Assembly's information system, which has been carried out and completed to 100%, as well as the study on the digital urbanisation of the parliamentary work spaces <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YPkRria9DOU&list=PLAz4cArkb26Oa6Z1UVUBqUjc8xIs1wzLf&index=8>). All these studies and achievements were presented at the World e-Parliament Conference (16-18 June 2021), included in the Innovation Scoreboard and featured in showcase sessions for other participating parliaments: <https://urlz.fr/fVOE> and in the official channel of the *Centre for Innovation in Parliament*.

### Output 1.2: The institutional framework for public accountability is effectively operational.

In June 2021 a Project Initiation Plan (PIP) was signed by UNDP after validation by the National Anti-Corruption Unit (INLUCC) to prepare a new project document for strengthening accountability and transparency, as well as to mobilise both technical and financial resources for implementation.

The PIP also aims to respond to the various opportunities presented by the current context, as well as to the urgent needs requiring rapid support from partners. These include capacity building of stakeholders for the evaluation and lessons learned from the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption (SNBGLCC) 2017-2020, as well as for consultations and dialogues prior to a shared diagnosis and prioritisation of objectives for the development of the new strategy for the period 2022-2026 and the related institutional reform agenda and the challenges of strengthening accountability and transparency of the response to the COVID-19 crisis, according to a sectoral and local approach.

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However, important changes affected the INLUCC and the theme during the year that impacted on the implementation of the PIP. These changes first concerned the presidency of the body (dismissal, then replacement, then vacancy), then the national context of exceptional presidential measures affecting the other main stakeholders of the project (ARP, presidency of parliament, etc.). Finally, on 21 August 2021, the decision was taken to temporarily close the INLUCC premises, which continued until the end of 2021.

### **Main achievements up to 31 December 2021**

Given this context, the support initially planned had to be reoriented towards strengthening other institutional actors of accountability and transparency in accordance with national policies, international standards and the results framework of the SDG16 portfolio. Thus, the following support was provided:

- **Supporting the National Authority for Access to Information (INAI) and strengthening the right of access to information at local level:**

Through this support, thirty-two (32) access to information officers and assistants in eleven municipalities in the governorates of Médenine, Tataouine and Gabès, 38% of whom are women, benefited from capacity building in the area of the right of access to information at the local level. INAI was assisted in disseminating the culture of the right of access to information to these actors and developing a partnership to improve advocacy and monitoring of public institutions that enshrine the right of access to information. The beneficiaries of this action were able to acquire a better understanding of the law on access to information, a better knowledge of the jurisprudence of cases of access to information specific to municipalities, and were able to identify and discuss concretely the difficulties and challenges of implementing this law at the municipal level.

- **Support to the High Committee for Administrative and Financial Control (HCCAF)**

The HCCAF, which is attached to the Presidency of the Republic, is mainly responsible for coordinating the intervention programmes of the bodies responsible for the general control of State services and public establishments and for following up on the recommendations and conclusions mentioned in the control or inspection reports, and for proposing practical measures to remedy shortcomings and improve management methods.

Despite the competence and integrity of the auditors belonging to the different audit bodies and the efforts made, the analysis of the current system has shown several weaknesses. Thus, **"the lack of coordination and collaboration between the different supervisory bodies is evident"** and **"there is a pressing need to reform and structure the supervisory system"**, according to the Council of Europe (2017). The reform of the system was thus considered among the objectives of the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption 2017-2021 (Goal III: Objective D).

PIP support to HCCAF in 2021 aimed to deepen the reflection through a participatory and inclusive approach of public control bodies on the current control system and its shortcomings and to develop a shared vision between the different structures to remedy the gaps and shortcomings of this system,

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and to ensure its modernisation and strengthening, in order to guarantee its performance, efficiency and impact on public sector management.

Thus, at the end of the year, **eight (8)** public sector control and audit **bodies and structures** and **three associations** took part in an initial consultation on the state of play and the guidelines necessary for the modernisation and strengthening of the control function. Among the structures that took part in this first exchange, the General Control of Public Services (CGSP), the General Control of Finance (CGF), the General Control of State Domains and Land Affairs (DGDE), the General Control of Public Expenditure, the State Controllers in non-administrative public enterprises and establishments and the High Authority for Public Order (HAICOP).

A total of **79** public sector **controllers and auditors**, 37% of whom were women, contributed to the discussions that fed into the shared vision for this reform and agreed on the relevance and timeliness of launching this reform in the current context.

### Inter-project synergies ODD16+.

In the framework of inter-project synergies at the level of the ODD16+ portfolio and the promotion of the integration of accountability and the fight against corruption according to a sectoral approach, a training cycle on accountability and the fight against corruption was organised during the year and benefited the actors of the judicial chain (magistrates, lawyers, court clerks, prison officers) of the governorate of Tataouine and Medenine

### Outlook 2022

Given the changing context post 25 July 2021 and the impossibility of implementing the support initially planned for the new National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption, the actions will be reoriented towards the implementation of a series of *quick-wins* that contribute to the expected result of strengthening the institutional framework for public accountability at national and local level, particularly through national policies and international commitments in force.

Support for public accountability will focus on two areas:

#### i) Support for the implementation of the 4th OGP Action Plan

A first component will be to support a series of commitments made by Tunisia in the 4th National Action Plan on Open Government Partnership (OGP) validated in 2021 for the period 2021-2023 and which has four main axes namely: i) transparency and governance of natural resource management; ii) public participation; iii) open government at the local level; iv) improving the quality of public services and digitalisation.

Support will focus on the following three commitments:

- 1. Support to the National Information Authority (INAI)** to operationalise its strategic vision. This will involve supporting it with tools and equipment to improve its capacity to carry out its mandate and its 2019-2023 strategic plan, and to improve the implementation of the

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constitutional right of access to information. More specifically, it will support it to better sensitise, accompany and monitor public institutions, particularly at the local level, to strengthen the proactive information made available to citizens.

- **Support to the High Committee for Administrative and Financial Control (HCCAF) and other control bodies such as the Contrôle Général des Services Publics (CGSP), in particular with regard to the transparency, effectiveness and accountability of control reports**, notably by setting up an online mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in these reports. Indeed, these monitoring bodies publish several reports each year. These reports are of great importance as they identify many violations and failures related to administrative and financial misconduct and corruption in the public sector. The credibility of the reports of these audit and control missions relies on their publication and availability to the public so that the public is informed about the identified shortcomings and deficiencies, and corrective measures are taken to prevent corruption and malfunctioning in public institutions. The main objective of preparing these reports is indeed to publish them and share them with the various stakeholders in order to establish a system of fair accountability, monitoring the implementation of the recommendations made within acceptable time frames, thereby resisting and minimising corruption. The HCCAF will also be supported to develop a common and shared strategic vision with the other oversight bodies it oversees, to improve and modernise the control and audit function within the public sector, thereby improving good governance in the sector.
- 3. Strengthening the accountability and transparency of 6 of the 12 pilot municipalities** in the portfolio in line with the open government and participatory democracy provisions of the Local Government Code and Commitment 11 of the OGP Action Plan, which provides for the institutionalisation of the principles of transparency, participation, accountability and quality of services.

A **pilot initiative will also be carried out to increase the transparency and efficiency of the management of the property assets of three municipalities**. The project aims both to enhance and optimise the use of property, thereby increasing the municipalities' income, and to promote public accountability through more transparent management. An inventory of the municipalities' real estate assets will be compiled and a publicly accessible geographic information system will be set up.

This pilot initiative complements two other ongoing initiatives, **including the diagnosis of the rule of law**, to identify weak points for improvement in the partner municipalities. For the municipalities of Djerba Houmet Essouk, this project will be linked to the UNDP Clean Construction System project, which aims to set up a computerised system for monitoring construction sites.

### ii) Support to the UN Convention against Corruption self-assessment process

It is a support to Tunisia's commitments within the framework of the UNCAC to carry out a participatory self-assessment on the implementation of the Convention, particularly on Chapter 2 on preventive measures. This catalytic support, particularly in a context where it has not been possible to carry out an evaluation of the SNBGLCC 2017-2021, will make it possible to implicitly evaluate the measures put in place by this strategy and will deliver a final report identifying the challenges of implementing the convention and the technical assistance needs for Tunisia in order to strengthen and better implement

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an institutional and legal framework for the fight against corruption in accordance with the UN convention

### **Output 1.3: The Government defines and implements a national approach to the implementation of the decentralization process and conducts effective training and communication, strengthening ownership by stakeholders and the population.**

Progress towards this product has also been impacted by the health and political context. The most important impact concerns the abolition of the Ministry of Local Affairs (MALEV), the transfer of its powers and the attachment of its central and regional structures to the Ministry of the Interior, a decision that was published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Tunisia on 24 November 2021. The Caisse des prêts et de soutien des collectivités locales (CPSCL) and the Centre de formation et d'appui à la décentralisation (CFAD) are also placed under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior.

Despite this context, important achievements were reached during the year 2021, including

- **The delivery of batches of protection and hygiene materials to deal with COVID-19 to all the municipalities of the Governorate of Médenine, Tataouine and Gabès.** This follows coordination efforts between the various technical and financial partners under the aegis of the MALEV through the Instance de Prospective et d'Accompagnement du Processus de Décentralisation (IPAPD).
- **Implementation of a national survey on young people's knowledge and expectations of institutions and public policies.** Its results will allow the programming of targeted communication actions adapted to young people on decentralisation as well as identifying their perceptions and expectations towards the quality of municipal services.
- **Identification of interventions and areas of collaboration with CFAD,** including support for the CFAD certification process, a training of trainers plan and institutional capacity building.
- **Launch of the development of an online platform for local planning and development to** be hosted on the website of the Ministry of Interior. The aim of this platform is to provide the Ministry of the Interior with a tool to strengthen coordination between technical and financial partners (TFPs), the projects and activities they are implementing, to provide a space for exchange between TFPs and to constitute a database of the work on strategic planning and development that has been developed.
- Support to the Ministry in identifying a methodology for LDP development in Tunisia. This was done through participation in workshops and group work organised by IPAPD. This work aims to be finalised in 2022.

### **Outlook for 2022**

In 2022, support will be provided to the Government, including the Ministry of Interior, IPAPD, to finalise the online platform for **local development and planning**, and to identify a methodology for the development of local development plans.

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The capacity building of **the Centre de Formation et d'Appui à la Décentralisation (CFAD) and the Fédération Nationale des Communes Tunisiennes (FNCT)** will be continued and deepened in order to contribute to the sustainability of their support role to the communes through training programmes. CFAD will benefit from a specific institutional capacity building programme through CIFAL (International Training Centres for Authorities and Leaders) based in Malaga, Spain.

Similarly, support for the "Academy of Municipal Councillors" project in collaboration with the FNCT will be implemented and the results of the national survey on young people's knowledge and expectations of institutions and public policies will be collected and disseminated.

The year 2022 will also focus on consolidating the achievements through, among other things, the sharing of experiences and good practices with a view to scaling them up in the country as well as internationally, in particular through triangular cooperation. In this framework, an exchange mission will be organised for the members of the FNCT and the institutional coordination group (CFAD/municipalities concerned) with the associations of local authorities of Eastern Europe (NALAS).

### **Output 1.4: Key rule of law and human rights institutions are able to fulfil their essential roles and responsibilities.**

#### **Support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSM)**

In 2021, support to the WSC has been programmed firstly through capacity building for WSC staff, and in particular the IT department, in terms of internal management, virtualisation and electronic file management. Two training sessions in virtualisation were provided for the IT department to enable the members of the WSC and its administrative staff to manage their tasks remotely, especially after the health crisis. The training also allowed for the transition to more secure *email* exchanges and more efficient archiving of working documents.

Support was also provided for a survey of the population's perception of the independence of the judiciary and the role of the CSM, and for the analysis of its results. The main objective of this survey is to provide the CSM with information to feed into the development of a communication/training strategy.

#### **Support for the bodies for the prevention of torture (INPT) and the fight against trafficking in persons (INLCTP)**

The main achievements in 2021 in support of the two bodies were as follows:

- **80 inmates (including 10 women) and 25 managers and staff of Harboub prison were made aware of their rights and obligations in prison through the presentation and distribution of the "Prisoner's Guide" (in combination with output 2.2).** This guide, developed in partnership between the INPT and the General Committee on Prisons and Rehabilitation (CGPR) with the support of national and international experts from the Council of Europe, exposes and explains to prisoners, but also to prison staff, their rights and guarantees and the various legal and regulatory provisions

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governing their entry, stay and exit from prison through simple and explicit language organised in a question and answer format.

- **Launch of the 2nd edition of the "Handbook of Tunisian Prison Law" elaborated by the INPT in partnership with the CGPR** with the support of national and international experts of the Council of Europe. Published for the first time in December 2019, the Handbook is back in a second updated edition in French and Arabic. This edition takes into account the latest developments in national regulations, as well as the revision of the European Prison Rules, adopted by the Council of Europe on 1 July 2020. The Handbook is available in print and web formats, with 66 new question and answer topics and enriched content, including gender issues and additional information on women in detention. The framework of the book follows the journey of a detainee from the first to the last day in prison and includes 516 questions and answers that shed light on each stage of imprisonment. It is structured in 23 thematic chapters divided into four parts: "Entering prison", "Living in prison", "Enforcing rights" and "Leaving prison".
- **Validation of the contingency plans drawn up for the INPT and the INLCTP** to strengthen their resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic. This plan, which formalises a "crisis management process", helps to strengthen the adaptation, reaction and recovery capacities of the two bodies in the face of exceptional circumstances that could hamper the ordinary running of their services, in order to ensure their continuity in an efficient and timely manner.
- **Strengthening the logistical capacity of INPT to carry out in-depth and long-term visits to places of deprivation of liberty** by converting the INPT minibus into a mobile office. This office allows for the movement and work of 6 to 8 people and includes a work space equipped with a large desk and another small desk, which can be used for work, meetings and interviews with beneficiaries (persons deprived of their liberty, families etc.).
- **85 managers and staff of the CGPR working with female prisoners and minors in re-education centres were trained on national and international rules relating to the treatment of women deprived of their liberty, in particular the Bangkok rules, as part of the support provided to the INPT for the organisation of three training workshops for the CGPR.**

### Outlook for 2022

In 2022 and following the closure of the project to support the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, support will focus on two bodies, namely the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture (INPT) and the National Authority to Combat Trafficking in Persons (INLCTP).

The support to the two bodies (INPT and INLCTP) for the year 2022 will be based on the following axes

- (i) Logistical support for the fitting out of the INLCTP headquarters to take into account the specific needs of certain victims, the fitting out of a videoconference and face-to-face/virtual training room for each Forum and the acquisition of "Zoom" licences for the members and staff of the Forums.
- (ii) Strategic support to finalise the strategic plan and annual action plans of each body for the period 2022-2024, as well as the development and/or updating of their communication strategies for the same period.

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- (iii) Support for information and awareness-raising on themes arising from the results of the national survey on the knowledge and perceptions of the Tunisian population regarding the phenomena of torture and trafficking in persons and the roles of the bodies conducted in the last quarter of 2021. The launch of the INLCTP website and the upgrading of the INPT website will make it possible to better disseminate this information.
- (iv) Continued dissemination and presentation of the "Prison Law Manual" to experts and the "Prisoner's Guide" to the prison population, enabling them to better know and claim their rights.
- (v) Support to the INLCTP to capitalise on the lessons learned through the implementation of associative projects aimed at the socio-economic reintegration of victims of trafficking in the post-COVID-19 phase to inform future support by the body in this area.
- (vi) Support for the organisation of various conferences and workshops with partners and counterparts of the bodies, including the INPT International Colloquium. This is with the aim of strengthening the national and international partnership network of the bodies so that they can develop working tools and strategies already used by their counterparts elsewhere.

### Output 1.5: A strategy for mainstreaming the community policing approach is defined and its implementation is supported and monitored.

In close collaboration with the national partner (Ministry of the Interior), UNDP support during 2021 was provided mainly through

- The **implementation and generalisation of the management dashboard** in all national police and national guard stations in the governorate of Médenine.
- The updating of **the criminal mapping tool at the** level of the General Directorate of National Security and the General Directorate of the National Guard.
- Strengthening the accountability of the security sector **through the promotion of monitoring mechanisms**

Similarly, significant progress has been made in **developing the legal and institutional framework for community policing and accountability in the security sector**. A dedicated working group created in the previous phases of support, composed of seven (7) representatives of the governance services and the general inspectorates organised during the reference period a series of **eight (8) workshops** involving eighty (**80**) people from the various structures concerned in the Ministry of the Interior to work on

- **A legal text on CLS ;**
- **A departmental policy on inspections and complaints management ;**
- **A guide to standard operating procedures for inspection and internal control ;**
- **A draft code of conduct and ethics** for inspectors and auditors;
- **A Guide to Disciplinary Procedures ;**
- **A draft special status for inspectors** in the Ministry of the Interior.

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It is estimated that 70% of these documents were completed during the reporting period.

All of these documents will be finalised in the first half of 2022 and will be subject to internal consultations within the Inspectorate General and the Ministry in order to produce a version that can be submitted to the central inspectorate, the inspectors general of the bodies concerned and the Directorate General of Legal Studies as well as the Directorate General of Governance for validation, and can then be submitted to the Minister of the Interior.



Figure 3 Simulation workshop of the care cycle for women and children victims of violence, December 2021

In addition, the UNDP has continued its support for **gender mainstreaming** within the Ministry of the Interior and the strengthening of specific work on the care of women and children who are victims of violence. Coordination is being carried out between five ministries (Interior, Justice, Social Affairs, Health, Women) to model and consolidate the various care circuits for women and children who are victims of violence. It is within this framework that the Ministry of the Interior organised a simulation workshop bringing together the five ministries and a civil society organisation involved in the care of women victims of violence. The aim was to highlight good practices by sector and in terms of coordination, but also to detect shortcomings in each link of the care chain and in terms of coordination between the various actors to ensure optimal care for women victims of violence.



Figure 4 Symbol of commitment, the clock on the main avenue of the capital, where the Ministry is located, was illuminated in Orange with a strong message against violence, as part of the 16 Days of Activism (between November and December 2021).

### Outlook for 2022

The year 2022 will be dedicated to finalising the texts of the legal and institutional framework relating to community policing and the accountability of the security sector mentioned below and to carrying

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out internal consultations within the ministry to arrive at a participatory version and guarantee the appropriation of these new texts.

In the same way, after the generalisation of the management dashboard to all the stations of the pilot governorate of Medenine, during the year 2022, the application relating to the management of complaints, the criminal mapping application and the electronic report will be operationalised.

Having already supported the Ministry of the Interior and in particular the steering committee of the Ministry's gender strategy in the development of the sectoral plan for the years 2020 and 2021, support will be provided for its implementation during 2022. To this end, the capacities of the steering committee and the sectoral units and technical commissions will be strengthened to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of the strategy and its monitoring and evaluation through the establishment of a dedicated mechanism.

It is also a question of supporting the Ministry of the Interior in strengthening equal opportunities, mainly in terms of access to positions of responsibility, through the strengthening of equal opportunities in human resources management and the training and development of leadership and management skills among women working in the Ministry, which was started in 2021. This year will also see the continuation of support for the active participation of women in the Ministry of the Interior in the prevention of violent extremism and their contribution to the dissemination of the culture of peace and social cohesion within the framework of Resolution 1325.

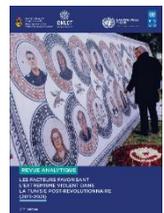
### **Output 1.6: The capacity of the National Counter-Terrorism Commission is strengthened to effectively lead national efforts to prevent violent extremism.**

In 2021, the actions converged towards accompanying the process of revision of the National Strategy for the Fight against Extremism and Terrorism (SNLCET) which is overseen by the National Commission for the Fight against Terrorism (CNLCT) in 2021.

To this end, the support provided has, in the first instance, focused on the production and valorisation of knowledge specific to the Tunisian context, thus aiming to inform a public debate on a shared understanding of the challenges of violent extremism, which can, in particular, inform the SNLCET review .

Four major research products were finalised and disseminated during the period:

- **An analysis of the factors favouring violent extremism in Tunisia<sup>11</sup>** : Through this research supported by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Tunisia and UNDP and co-published with the NCLT. The study proposes an evolving analytical framework specific to the Tunisian context to improve the impact of national strategies to prevent violent extremism.



<sup>11</sup> Available on : [Factors favouring violent extremism in post-revolutionary Tunisia \(2011-2021\) - National Counter-Terrorism Commission \(cnlct.tn\)](https://cnlct.tn)

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- An economic analysis of the impact of violent extremism in Tunisia<sup>12</sup> :** This study, which will be finalised and presented in December 2021, will, among other things, broaden the spectrum of research and studies on the phenomenon of terrorism in Tunisia, particularly the aspect related to its effects on the economic level in terms of direct material and human losses resulting from terrorist attacks, additional burdens on state resources resulting from the increase in public security expenditure, and the fact that it disrupts the business climate and reduces investment opportunities.
- An analysis of online hate speech in the context of COVID-19 in Tunisia:** In 2020, UNDP undertook research to analyse hate speech that is specific to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. By identifying aspects of the crisis that generate hate messages and fuel divisions on Tunisian social networks, the aim of the research was to improve the effectiveness of actions that counter alternative discourse to hateful content, but also to identify online trends that are likely to be exploited by violent extremist groups. The results of this analysis were disseminated through a video spread across social networks.
- An analysis of the political economy of the border region with Libya:** This research, the preliminary results of which were presented at the third global conference on the Prevention of Violent Extremism -Oslo [III](#)- organised by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (OGC) in June 2021, aims to: i) improve the understanding of local economic dynamics and their impact on security; and ii) facilitate a dialogue between local communities and public authorities around a new governance model for regional interventions



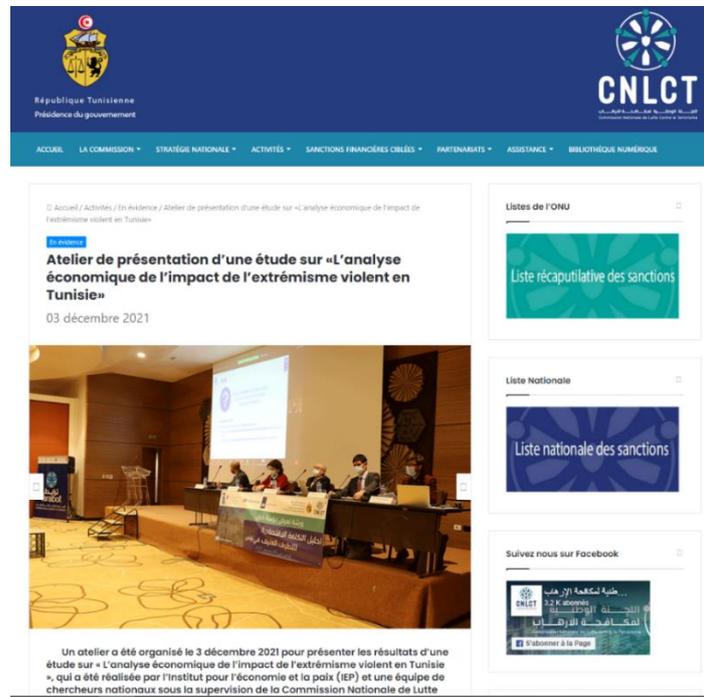
This research was synthesised in the form of fact sheets which were shared with the SNLCET editorial board.

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<sup>12</sup> Available at: <http://www.cnlct.tn/fr/?p=3173>

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This research work also complemented and informed the exchanges between the SNLCET editorial boards and representatives of civil society, the private sector and academia through the holding of various workshops.



**Figure 5** Launch of the study analysing the economic impact of violent extremism in Tunisia

The **production of documentaries on the realities experienced by young people** is also a channel used to open up communication channels between young people and institutions, through the CNLCT, which will contribute to the reflection on the revision of the SNLCET. In this respect, and through the *Soutna* initiative, two short documentaries on the situation of youth in Tunisia and the role of young people as positive actors of change were produced.

Finally, the UNDP supported the NCLT in developing an institutional communication strategy that aims to promote a better positioning of the NCLT within the Government and public ownership of the different axes covered by the SNLCET once it has been revised.

These different actions are part of the *Tarabot* project: *cohesion to prevent violence*, the first phase of which ended in December 2021. A second phase was launched in January 2022, which aims to build on past achievements by pursuing a holistic approach to the prevention of violent extremism based on three main axes: i) institutional development, ii) strengthening the involvement of non-state actors, and iii) knowledge generation and management.

**Output 1.7: A multisectoral youth policy is developed and its implementation is supported and monitored.**

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In 2021, the project to support the formalisation of the sectoral vision for youth was oriented towards supporting the process of developing a national multisectoral youth policy (PNMJ) of the Ministry of Youth and Sport, which was initiated through :

- **2 finalised preparatory knowledge products:** the mapping of youth actors and the analysis of constraints and obstacles to the development of the NIPJ, which allowed in particular to :
  - o Identify existing inter-ministerial synergies (e.g. Ministries of Youth, Education, Social Affairs, and Vocational Training) to capitalise on in order to facilitate the process of sector coordination around the national policy;
  - o Refine the understanding of the main bottlenecks and risks to policy development, which are mainly related to: a) a lack of tools and space for inter-ministerial coordination; and b) a lack of mutual trust between institutional actors and young people; in order to define adequate mitigation measures.
- **The elaboration by the MOYS of a roadmap for the elaboration of the PNMJ** based on a methodology proposed by the UNDP
- **The organisation of the first two youth and civil society consultations**, which brought together 81 participants from different backgrounds and civil society organisations, ensuring that the process was inclusive. The group work led to
  - o **The identification of the following priorities:** education, employment/entrepreneurship and civic participation;
  - o **The establishment of the YOUTH Committee as an appropriate tool** for consulting young people and sharing constructive and informative reflections. Its gradual expansion should be pursued.
- **The elaboration of an analysis report of the component of the National Youth Observatory's five-year survey on youth risk behaviours**, which will lead to the development of a *policy brief* in 2022, and which contributes to a better understanding of this thematic sub-axis of the multisectoral national youth policy;
- **The organisation of a workshop to revitalise the work of the Ministry of Youth and Sports on the promotion of volunteering** as a tool for the social and economic integration of young people, as a thematic sub-axis of the national policy, the progress of which had been blocked for the last three years due to institutional disagreements within the national partner.

### Outlook for 2022

In 2022, the focus will be on finalising the multi-sectoral national youth policy through the implementation of the Ministry's roadmap. To this end, support will be provided in terms of

- Supporting institutional advocacy with the highest levels of government to encourage their ownership of the policy development process and their commitment to the implementation of the policy. This will be done, on the one hand, by continuing to strengthen the Ministry's internal capacities in terms of management, planning, mobilisation and advocacy and, on the other hand, by supporting the Ministry in the steps aimed at involving these actors;

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- Finalization and dissemination of the results of the diagnosis of young people's needs and of the capacity of institutional actors to implement and monitor the policy, together with national actors, international cooperation and young people;
- Development of a tool for integrating young people into policy-making ;
- Support for the emergence of multi-stakeholder and multi-sector consultation and coordination mechanisms;
- Support for the development of an action plan, including tools for monitoring and evaluating the national policy.

### **Output 1.8: The capacity of public institutions to work with civil society is strengthened and aligned with national development imperatives, including the 2030 Agenda**

During the year 2021, support was provided to the Directorate General in charge of relations with civil society to advance in the formulation of a strategic vision to identify the priority axes of the State's partnership with civil society for the achievement of the SDGs as well as the modalities of this partnership. This support was both technical and logistical to ensure the participation of the main stakeholders (public authorities and civil society) in the process.

Similarly, a diagnosis of the needs of the services in charge of relations with civil society has been initiated with a view to strengthening their capacity to collaborate with civil society.

A roadmap of this process was established with the different stakeholders. Two (02) workshops were organised. 40 resource persons involved in the consultations. Technical meetings and 13 interviews with representatives of the departments in charge of relations with civil society in the various ministries and the Centre for Information, Training, Studies and Documentation on Associations (IFEDA) were held. The priority themes of the vision were identified.

This exploratory work made it possible to collect material around 3 axes, namely

- State of play and ways of improving partnership mechanisms between civil society and public institutions
- Priority areas and themes for the partnership between public institutions and civil society
- Capacity building needs for a sustainable public institutions/civil society partnership

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### Les étapes du processus

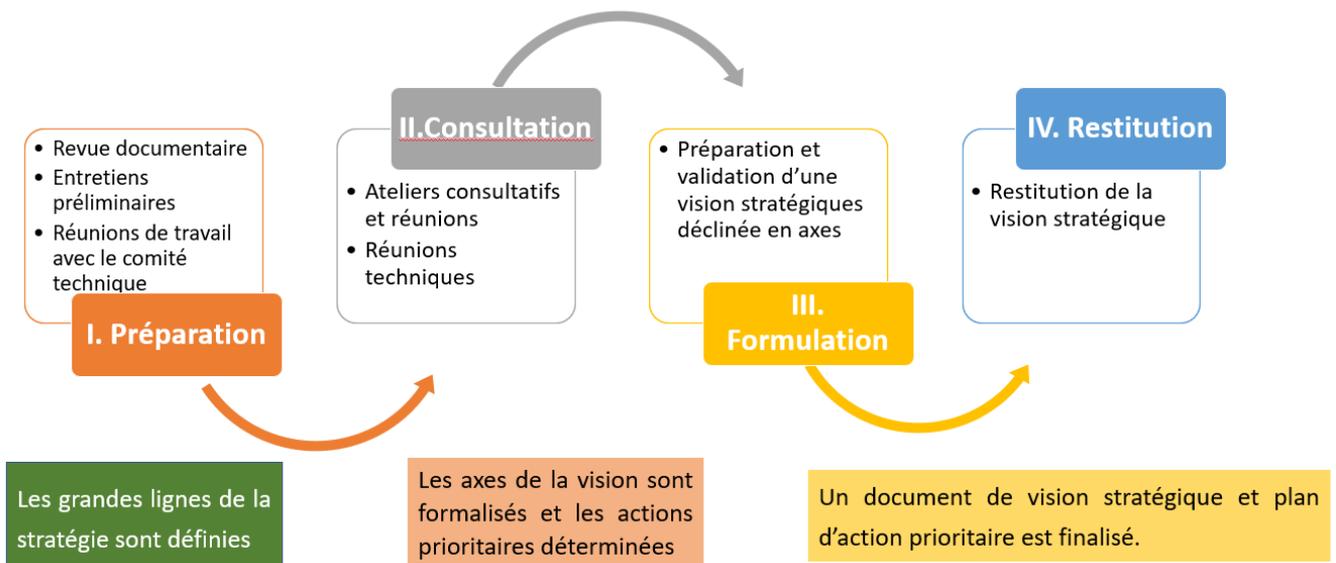


Figure 6 Steps in developing the strategic vision

### Outlook for 2022

In 2022, the last year of the project's implementation, the focus will be on **finalising the strategic vision**. The aim is to capitalise on the support provided by UNDP over the years in terms of capacity building to civil society in a logic of transfer of skills and institutionalisation of approaches.

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### OUTCOME 2: COMMUNITIES, ESPECIALLY YOUTH, WOMEN AND VULNERABLE GROUPS, BENEFIT FROM AND CONTRIBUTE TO EFFORTS TO FOSTER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT, STRENGTHEN ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND SECURITY AND PROMOTE SOCIAL COHESION.

At the time of drafting the progress report, the results of the survey of citizens with regard to freedoms, security and local governance were being disseminated. This survey will make it possible to inform the indicator at the level of effect, in particular through the questions relating to confidence in institutions, which is one of the fundamental dimensions of the social cohesion index.

These results will make it possible, on the one hand, to measure the evolution in relation to the two previous years in which this survey was conducted (namely 2014 and 2017) and to compare with other major regions of the country.

#### Output 2.1: The capacities of the members of the administration of 12 communes as well as their 12 respective municipal councils are strengthened to fulfil their missions and attributions and to promote sustainable local development.

During 2021, the project completed the following:

- **Conducting analyses of the current state of** financial, budgetary and functional management in 9 partner municipalities of the project. These documents formulate recommendations to improve the institutional organisation, efficiency and effectiveness of the overall financial system of the municipalities, in accordance with the principles of local autonomy and decentralisation provided for by national legislation. These analyses will constitute the reference for the capacity building of municipalities planned for 2022.
- **Nine Local Development Offices (LDOs) installed and inaugurated.** These spaces house the resource persons responsible for assisting the municipality in the identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its projects related to the promotion of local development.
- **Start of the** Local Development Plan (LDP) in the communes of Medenine and Tataouine organised in collaboration with Cities Alliances .
- **56 local authority representatives trained** in international best practice and methods for managing local development projects
- **12 municipalities equipped with IT materials**, allowing for the continuity of municipal work during periods of containment, among other things.
- **24 municipal officers from the Governorate of Medenine, including the mayors, trained on COVID-19 and 29 municipal officers trained** on the management of the remains of deceased persons from COVID-19.
- **80 students from south-eastern Tunisia trained on sustainable tourism (online and face-to-face)** to help create economic development and employment opportunities for these young people.
- **3 communes**, namely Tataouine, Médenine and Beni Beni Khedech, have been supported **to develop their cultural and tourist assets**. This was done through the development of three strategic plan initiatives in favour of sustainable tourism. Three Ksour sites to be restored have

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been identified in consultation with the National Heritage Institute. Rehabilitation and restoration equipment is being acquired to complement this support.

- **Support for the institutionalisation of the Youth Advisory Council of the municipality of Médenine and capacity building for its members** through, among other things, training, particularly on project management and municipal action, and assistance and support in the development of awareness-raising products, particularly in connection with COVID-19
- **1 Youth Consultative Council in the Governorate of Médenine created** through an inclusive approach, marked by the consultation of more than 170 young people and 58 representatives of the region's local authorities. The implementation of this structure was then supported by organising 5 workshops that enabled the council's reference documents (Charter, action plan, etc.) to be drawn up in a participatory manner. Training on local governance was also provided to the participants in this pilot experience, demonstrating the involvement of young people in the development of their region.

### Outlook for 2022

In 2022, the technical and logistical support provided to 12 target local authorities (namely, Ben Guerdane, Djerba-Ajim, Djerba-Midoun, Djerba-Houmt Souk, el Hamma-Gabès, Gabès, Médenine, Tataouine, Tataouine Sud, Remada, and Zarzis Nord), will be continued. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of each municipality based on the results of the functional, financial and budgetary analysis prepared in 2021. This will cover, among other things, the provision of IT solutions to municipalities to make certain municipal services more fluid and the implementation of training sessions, particularly on local development project management.

The project will focus much of the support in 2022 on the development of Local Development Plans (LDPs) using a collaborative approach and on the implementation of impact projects in the territories.

Inter-municipal cooperation will continue to be strengthened through the promotion of sustainable tourism and the enhancement of the historical, natural and archaeological heritage in Médenine, Tataouine and Beni Khedech. The first inter-municipal Urban Transport Plan (PDU) will be supported in Djerba in collaboration with the National Agency for Energy Management (ANME).

Finally, the pilot experiment implemented in Médenine to promote the participation of young people in the processes of local development and local governance in Médenine will be completed and extended to young people and local authorities in the Governorate of Tataouine and Gabès. The aim is to initiate concerted local development that meets the expectations of citizens in the territories. In addition, the three new municipalities of Tataouine South, El Hamma-Gabès and Zarzis North will be supported to create consultative structures with young people and women.

### Output 2.2: Improved access to justice in target regions

In 2021, the project continued to work on improving access to justice in the governorate of Medenine and started work in the governorate of Tataouine. It has completed the following achievements:

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- **Validation of the perception survey on access to justice in the governorate of Médenine** and dissemination of the results during various activities (steering committee meeting, workshop for the elaboration of policy briefs on the ODD16 in Médenine)
- **Support for the reintegration of 6 detainees** by providing training in administrative and financial management of projects as well as in accounting and taxation in order to help them have a source of income (in partnership with the ADESM association) and the financing of six (6) mini-projects to ensure their financial autonomy and better economic integration The projects were granted to five men and one woman.
- **Creation of awareness-raising videos on issues related to access to justice** (violence against women, rights of the deaf, courts and competences...) (in partnership with the association Jeunes et Sciences)



Figure 7 Awareness-raising videos produced by young people trained on the animated infographic on different themes related to access to justice

- **Organisation of days to popularise legislation and the rights of disabled people** (deaf and dumb), to raise awareness of access to justice for women and students (in partnership with the Jlij association)
- Sign language awareness day for people with sensory difficulties
- Improvement of the processing of cases in the Medenine courts
- **420 people assisted with legal aid**, 48 of whom are legally assisted (in partnership with ASF)
- **Prisoners and prison staff in Harboub prison made aware of their rights and obligations in prison through the presentation and distribution of the Prisoner's Guide** (in combination with output 1.4) carried out with the INPT and the Council of Europe
- **Support to the Ministry of Justice in the development of the strategic vision for the 2022 budget and the five-year justice sector plan 2022-2026**
- **Training in accountability and the fight against corruption for magistrates and lawyers of the courts of Tataouine**
- **Capacity building of court clerks in Tataouine in computer and archive management in partnership with NCSC**
- **Logistical support for the courts of Medenine to facilitate and secure access** through the provision of gantries and surveillance cameras, among others; CA Medenine gantry network cabling TPI Medenine Video surveillance TC Medenine
- **Perception survey on the courts of Tataouine carried out** at the judicial courts and the real estate court.

### Outlook for 2022

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In 2022, support will continue for the development of practical responses to procedural, organisational and infrastructural difficulties in civil and criminal courts through the installation and use of the statistical report and dashboard application, the securing and management of archive files, as well as the improvement of the function of the judge rapporteur. In addition, logistical support will also be provided to the various courts in the two governorates in terms of security equipment, computer network and video surveillance.

The year 2022 will also see the materialisation of logistical support to the Harboub prison to fit out and rehabilitate a pavilion and a multipurpose room. In addition, the capacities of judicial institutions to deliver quality services in line with international standards will continue to be strengthened, through training for judicial police officers on investigation techniques and police/prosecution exchange workshops to improve collaboration. This capacity building component will continue with training for judicial and prison staff on the subject.

Similarly, awareness-raising among the population of Médenine about their rights will continue and be extended to the governorate of Tataouine. In addition, in order to enable the population and in particular vulnerable groups to be guided and accompanied in their legal procedures by legal aid services, the project aims to strengthen the information service for litigants within the targeted jurisdictions. The population and in particular vulnerable groups will also be accompanied before the courts by legal aid services provided by lawyers and experts with the aim of improving the operation and reception service of the Legal Aid Offices (BAJ).

Finally, the project will analyse the results of the perception survey and the study of the situation in Tataouine at the beginning of the year and will ensure the publication and dissemination of its results.

Support will also be provided for modelling the regional approach to access to justice, enabling national institutions and other development partners to support its replication in other governorates.

### **Output 2.3: Implementation of community policing in target regions and municipalities.**

During 2021, UNDP continued to generalise the community policing approach through **the rehabilitation of two new pilot stations in the pilot governorate of Medenine**, including the national police station of Midoun and the national guard station of Beni Khedeche. This brought to 18 the number of pilot stations where the community policing approach is being implemented through UNDP support.

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**Figure 8** Official inauguration of the citizen's space of the national guard sector of Ben Guerdane, 11 December 2021, Ben Guerdane, Médenine

This work was accompanied by the **continuation of training in community policing** for the benefit of police station and national guard teams and Ministry of the Interior executives. More concretely, 142 new heads and officers of police stations in the south of the country were trained and/or made aware of the community policing approach.

Among these 142 representatives of the ISF are **41 women from the internal security forces** (Security, Guard and Civil Protection and regional affairs) working in the governorates of Medenine, Gabes and Tataouine who benefited from capacity building actions on the role of women from the Ministry of the Interior in the prevention of violence and the strengthening of community resilience through the community policing approach and the mechanism of local security committees. Specifically, the training focused on (i) the community policing approach and local security committee mechanisms and (ii) problem-solving techniques in community policing.

Similarly, **two new local security committees (CLS)** were **created** in Beni Khedech and Midoun in 2021, bringing the total number to 18. The 18 local safety committees have carried out 76 local actions on the basis of local security plans, targeting young people in particular and focusing on: awareness-raising and information on the community policing approach, mainly among young people; prevention of violence in schools, violence against women, and violence in the public space; prevention of the use and circulation of drugs; prevention of school drop-out and economic reintegration of young people; road safety; juvenile delinquency; and prevention of the economic exploitation of rural women

On the other hand, the 18 SLCs conducted **a field campaign on the occasion of the national baccalaureate exams** (14-19 June 2021). This campaign aims in particular to strengthen the relationship between the ISPs and young people and to raise awareness of citizenship and community involvement among young people. These actions took place in 17 pilot localities, targeted 27 examination centres and reached 7,371 citizens, including candidates, parents and educational staff.

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**Figure 9** The provision of sanitary protection products by CLSs and FSIs to protect students and educational staff

### Outlook for 2022

In 2022, support will continue for the modelling and generalisation of the Tunisian community policing approach in the governorates of Medenine and Tataouine. Two new Guard and National Police stations will be rehabilitated, bringing the total number of stations where the community policing approach is being implemented to 20, including 10 in the governorate of Medenine and 1 in the governorate of Tataouine.

The capacities of the security forces in these localities will be strengthened in the prevention of violent extremism and the prevention of violence against women, through the 42 members of the Mobile Training Team and the various training courses organised for this purpose in community policing, violence against women, human rights, conflict management and



agents of the internal security forces will continue to be trained in community policing, the prevention of violent extremism and the prevention of violence against women, through Mobile Training Team courses organised for community policing, conflict management and

In addition, the community policing mechanism at local level will be consolidated through the creation of two new local security committees and the training of its various members in the development of local security diagnoses and local security plans. As a result, local actors such as internal security forces, mayors, delegates, as well as local organisations will have strengthened capacities and tools to better prevent violence at the community level and to implement awareness-raising activities in various fields such as the prevention of violent extremism (PEV) and violence against women.

**Output 2.4: Local authorities engage in efforts to prevent violent extremism with government, civil society and local authorities.**

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During 2021, the project continued to support the integration of local perspectives in the process of revising the National Strategy for the Fight against Extremism and Terrorism (SNLCET), which is overseen by the National Commission for the Fight against Terrorism (CNLCT), mainly through the realisation of 14 projects for the reinforcement of social cohesion and the prevention of violent extremism, complemented with civil society partners in Medenine, Tataouine and Gabes. The details of these projects and the main results achieved are specified in the table below:

ASSOCIATION (GOVERNORATE)	TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT
<b>MuseAïque Cultural and Artistic Association (Medina)</b>	<p><b><i>"Illuminations...Let's talk about it</i></b></p> <p>The project is a continuation of a first phase implemented in 2019, which resulted in the establishment of a safe framework for dialogue and artistic creation for the benefit of 15 housewives in which they can fulfil themselves, express themselves freely and engage in community life. In this second phase, the project aims to continue this support, while broadening the target audience with a focus on youth participation. Therefore, the project facilitates artistic training spaces that act as a <i>"safe space"</i> to participate in a collective reflection on issues such as violence, discrimination, the role of art in civic participation, etc. Artistic activities are also a way for the beneficiaries to develop their confidence.</p>
<b>Association of Young Creators (Medina)</b>	<p><b><i>"Together for the dissemination of the culture of peace</i></b></p> <p>The project aims to disseminate an approach to strengthening social cohesion in universities, which will be tested in 2019, through the creation of animation committees in university dormitories and vocational training centres. These committees run cultural and leisure activities, and also have the function of preventing tensions by acting as mediation cells. For this new phase, the association aims to implement "Soft Skills" clubs within the university dormitories in partnership with local actors (Municipalities, Regional Directorate for Youth and Sports, Regional Directorate for Women, Ministry of Culture, Employment Office). Similarly, the association continues to mobilise not only the students, but also the directors and supervisors of the hostels through training sessions (on risky youth practices, conflict management, citizenship and human rights, etc.).</p>
<b>IRADA Association - Ben Guerdane (Medina)</b>	<p><b><i>"Our culture is dialogue and peace</i></b></p> <p>Based on a participatory diagnosis, conducted in 2019, of the factors affecting social cohesion, the project aims to strengthen the role of youth and women in building a participatory approach based on dialogue and cultural activities to prevent violent extremism. In this way, the association contributes to strengthening their knowledge of peaceful movements and the peacebuilding approach as alternatives to violent actions. In addition, the project supports families affected by terrorism in their reintegration into society with psychological support and in their integration into the labour market through income-generating activities. In addition, the project ensures the participation of local administrations in order to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the National Strategy to Fight Extremism and Terrorism.</p>
<b>Amal Association - Ben Guerdane (Medina)</b>	<p><b><i>"The impact of workplace violence on women workers</i></b></p> <p>The project targets women workers in Ben Guerdane who are victims of domestic or workplace violence. These women will be trained and empowered on their rights as community members and as workers. At the same time, the association will target their line managers at work to raise awareness about gender-based violence in the workplace. These trained women will be the spokespersons who will conduct awareness campaigns in 10 localities in Ben Guerdan and help other women suffering from gender-based violence. The association will work in partnership with local stakeholders to provide easy access to the local population on the different laws that criminalise gender-based violence as</p>

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	well as access to the different governmental institutions, while orienting to the legislative procedures regarding complaints, and advocacy.
<b>Club Unesco Alecso (Medina)</b>	<p><b>"Social media and cinema against violent extremism: a new approach to prevention and peace building in Medenine</b></p> <p>Based on a participatory diagnosis of the factors affecting social cohesion, the project aims to build the capacity of 20 young students in Medenine on mechanisms for preventing violence and strengthening social cohesion. The diagnosis will be carried out through dialogue sessions with different local authorities and actors where the young people will be able to establish a common understanding of the phenomenon being addressed while reflecting on solutions that can be implemented with joint efforts. The 20 young people selected will also be trained in ICT and film and will have the opportunity to document their ideas and explore the world of filmmaking when they are given the tools to produce and direct short films and awareness-raising videos. These productions will be screened at different universities through a festival open to young people.</p>
<b>Association Soutien pour les Handicapes - Sidi Makhoulouf (ASHSM) (Medina)</b>	<p><b>"Sport for all for a caring society</b></p> <p>The project aims to strengthen social cohesion in Sidi Makhoulouf through sport. Following a participatory diagnosis coordinated with young people, athletes, people with special needs, local authorities and local actors, the association aims to encourage the practice of sport as a lever to reduce tensions in the region of Sidi Makhoulouf, particularly between families and different communities. The project's target group will be trained on <i>leadership</i> and conflict resolution mechanisms. Different awareness campaigns will be organised to promote both access to sports, but also to use sports as a way to bring everyone together in competition and acting as a team. The project provides a safe space for different people from the region to meet and bond despite past differences and tensions.</p>
<b>FIDEL Association - Metouia (Gabes)</b>	<p><b>"Youth, Metouia Municipal Council and Administration, local people</b></p> <p>The association promotes the inclusion and participation of young people in local life and decision-making processes through the creation of platforms for dialogue and advocacy with local authorities. The project will mobilise a group of young people with whom the association will conduct a diagnosis of their specific needs before training them in advocacy strategies and techniques. The young beneficiaries will develop concrete solutions to their needs and submit them to the municipal council of Métouia for the adoption of their initiatives in local public policies. In this way, the association promotes an approach to strengthening social cohesion through the active participation of young people (especially those from rural areas) in the local life of the municipality of Métouia</p>
<b>Club Unesco Alecso Isesco Gabes</b>	<p><b>"Zen Space</b></p> <p>"Zen Space" is a welcoming, pleasant and well-equipped space created within the judicial and security institution (or in its surroundings) for the benefit of female employees to offer psychological support services and an opportunity to decompress in the face of psychosocial risks linked to working in the justice and security sector and in a prison environment. This approach is based on group therapy for these women to discuss these problems, accompaniment by psychologists and socio-psychologists to detect the extent of these risks, recreational activities (yoga exercises, forum theatre and art therapy such as singing, painting or therapeutic clay), as well as accompaniment with other family members if necessary.</p>
<b>Ghodwa Khir Association (Gabes)</b>	<p><b>"Voices of Wisdom of young people from rural clubs for the prevention of violence in Gabes</b></p> <p>Through focus groups, radio broadcasts, awareness campaigns and artistic production, the project aims to consolidate social cohesion in five rural areas in Gabes through the involvement of young people, activists, and the socio-educational framework in a participatory approach to prevent violent</p>

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	<p>behaviour. Indeed, the association prioritises the adoption of a socio-educational and participatory approach to prevent violent extremism by mobilising 40 young people from rural clubs to play the role of educators for their peers, by developing their knowledge of the forms of violence and by supporting their socio-educational skills to prevent violence. The project also aims to integrate five rural clubs in Gabes (Tounine, Kettena, Taoujout, Akarit, and Elhicha) into the ecosystem of activities related to youth issues, sustainable civic dialogue, and active citizenship by promoting networking with the mobile youth centres in Gabes, and by encouraging the sharing of experiences and good practices with these youth institutions.</p>
<p><b>Association Cinéma Pour Tous (Gabes)</b></p>	<p><b>"Discussion is better: we discuss to spread the culture of social peace"</b></p> <p>Through the production of 4 short films by young people and the debate led by them in universities, young people find a space to express their opinions without exclusion. The cultural activities and films produced during the project aim to attract the attention of young people in the university environment in a playful and participatory way, in contrast to conventional lectures whose format does not favour the participation of young people. The debate on the films allows a form of acceptance of counter-ideas. The interest of young people in talking about a specific phenomenon in a peaceful way enriches their knowledge and helps to prevent violent forms of conflict between opposing parties, and it remains the dialogue that leads to spreading the values of tolerance, diversity and acceptance of others.</p>
<p><b>Regional Committee for Social Solidarity (CRSS) (Gabes)</b></p>	<p><b>"Together for the prevention of violence and the promotion of dialogue"</b></p> <p>The CRSS intervention will target women who are parents of children in 12 school day-care centres with the aim of preventing all forms of violence and strengthening family cohesion. The intervention will be based on three essential axes: (i) a participatory diagnosis with women victims of violence through the creation of spaces for dialogue and consultation on the phenomena of violence and their consequences on the development of the child, (ii) the strengthening of the social, intellectual and economic resilience of these women in the face of these phenomena, and (iii) the establishment of a platform for consultation between families, kindergarten staff, local authorities and civil society in order to develop joint efforts in favour of the establishment of a culture of dialogue.</p>
<p><b>Tunisian Association for Science and Research (ATSR) (Gabes)</b></p>	<p><b>"Tamassok Tollabi - Cohesion between students to prevent violence in the university establishments of Gabes"</b></p> <p>The idea of the project is to strengthen the social, educational and psychological support mechanisms in order to provide the necessary solutions to the social, educational and psychological difficulties of young students in the university institutions of Gabes. This project will provide opportunities for discussion and analysis in relation to social cohesion and the prevention of violence. The Tunisian Association for Science and Research, which is active around the University of Gabes and whose activities are specifically aimed at the category of students and researchers, adopts the idea of launching this initiative in order to (i) elaborate a student charter to prevent violence, (ii) supervise the setting up of listening cells within the universities, student clubs, university hostels and youth centres in Gabes.</p>
<p><b>Nour Féminine Association (Tataouine)</b></p>	<p><b>"Women for peace"</b></p> <p>After conducting various focus groups with women from different regions in Tataouine and through training on the organic law No. 2017-58 of 11 August 2017 and the prevention of gender-based violence, the association will conduct several awareness campaigns in different localities in Tataouine (Al-Nour district, Bromet district, Wed IGamh, Remada, etc.). These campaigns will cover different concepts of violence such as violent extremism, infringement of fundamental rights, or Law 58. Another activity will focus on workshops between relevant authorities, local actors and women beneficiaries to determine the reasons for the spread of gender-based violence and the extent of its</p>

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	impact on women's participation in decision-making processes. An end result will be the establishment of a listening unit for women victims of gender-based violence.
<b>Association for Development without Borders (ADSF) (Tataouine)</b>	ADSF aims to contribute to the promotion of a culture of dialogue among youth delegates to build trust, support community cohesion and prevent violence. The project proposed by the Association for Development without Borders aims to involve young people in the decision-making process and to create a platform to improve their skills through the creation of a core group of young people capable of spreading a culture of dialogue. The project considers young people as an opportunity and a proposed force to achieve development and social peace.

Another major achievement of the year was the **conduct of the field survey on social cohesion in the governorates of Tataouine and Gabes** which was based on the experience in the governorate of Medenine in 2019-2020. The results of this survey will be analysed and presented in 2022.

### Outlook for 2022

As indicated in Output 1.6, the support to be provided under this component is part of the Tarabot project, whose first phase will end in December 2021. Support at the local level will continue in phase II, in particular through the supervision of a pilot coordination mechanism between the local security committees (CLS), the Governorate and the CNLCT on EPI issues and the strengthening of knowledge and awareness of CLS members on EPI. In addition, UNDP will continue to support initiatives led by local associations, including organizations that guarantee the participation of women and a good understanding of gender issues (on specific themes, for example: defence of human rights; promotion of dialogue and a culture of trust, tolerance and solidarity; promotion of social cohesion and human security; reintegration of former detainees and foreign terrorist fighters and their families). The choice of themes and modalities of intervention will be made in consultation with the CNLCT and the members of the project's Steering Committee on the basis of the relevance and competences of the partner associations. In the framework of this new phase, UNDP will continue its intervention in three governorates of the South-East and will begin its extension to the regions of Greater Tunis and the Centre-West, in particular.

### Output 2.5: Regional plans for implementing the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security are developed and implemented in target regions.

During the first months of 2021, discussions continued with the Ministry and UN Women to try to make the intervention a reality. Given the remaining timeframe for implementation and the fact that much of the support is already provided by UN Women, it was decided to put this support on hold. This output will be replaced by the local dimension of actions to strengthen public accountability (see output 1.2.).

### Output 2.6: Young people have access to improved services offered by youth centres and direct support for initiatives that foster their talent and creativity

During 2021, UNDP continued its support to the implementation of the youth sector vision, with a specific focus on the local level, following a pilot approach in Jmila (Ben Guerdane) and Métouia (Gabès), and Remada (Tataouine) by contributing to the evolution of youth centres towards their

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second generation model. In line with the related concept, the project intervened at five (5) levels of intervention:

- **The rehabilitation of the spaces**, so that they are more attractive to young people, so that they offer spaces for development and meetings, according to the needs in activities and services expressed by the young people of the localities, while pursuing a logic of optimisation and modularity;
- **Opening up spaces for young people's participation in the governance of the pilot institutions**, so that they can contribute to the planning of intervention programmes to meet their needs;
- **The diversification of services and activities**, by **strengthening the local anchorage** of the institutions, and the creation of partnerships with specialised local actors, with the capacity to offer new interventions responding to the specific needs of young people, without being constrained by the limited financial and human resources of youth centres;
- **Building the skills of the staff of the pilot youth centres**, using an action-based approach.

By the end of 2021, the project has achieved the following:

- The dissemination of the youth sector vision has been pursued and has reached **100% of the second generation youth sector** (youth inspectors, regional commissioners, directors of youth centres and facilitators of second generation institutions), which thus has planning tools to work towards the implementation of the vision at all levels of intervention (national, regional, local);
- In addition to the **Jmila** youth centre, **those of Métouia and Remada** have been identified as pilots of the second generation concept, based on a number of factors, including their capacity to accommodate young people, their geographical location, and the local challenges in terms of socio-economic integration and social cohesion; the intervention at the Remada youth centre is joint with the Tarabot project;
- The three pilot youth centres have **spatial rehabilitation plans finalised and validated** by the Ministry of Youth, the Regional Youth Commissariats and the youth centre staff, which will be implemented in the first half of 2022;
- **A toolkit was developed to facilitate the implementation of the second generation youth centre concept**, and to contribute to the capacity building of youth centre staff, following an action learning approach. The tools developed focus on the participatory planning of youth centre intervention programmes, the creation of partnerships with relevant local actors focused on the needs of young people, and the diversification of services and activities;
- **These tools were tested at the Jmila youth centre**, whose staff were assisted in drawing up a **diagnosis of young people's needs and the establishment's capacity** to meet them, **a map of local actors** with an interest in diversifying services and activities, and finally, the organisation of a **workshop with these actors to devise joint interventions** around four (4) axes: health education for young people, in partnership with the ONFP; nature and environmental protection, with the Scouts; promotion of sports and well-being, in partnership with the Red Crescent; support for employment and entrepreneurship with the Office of Employment and Self-Employment. These are expected to be implemented in 2022;

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- **Finally, a study was developed on the contribution of youth institutions to the prevention of risk behaviours** of irregular migration, self-harm and violent extremism. It led to a set of recommendations, the implementation of which, most relevant to the concept of a second generation youth centre, will be supported in 2022.



### Main prospects for 2022

- **Dissemination of the second generation youth centre concept and competency frameworks** for youth inspectors and youth centre inspectors;
- **Completion of the spatial rehabilitation** of the three (3) youth centres and the *testing of* the second generation youth centre concept tools;
- On this basis: **development of a guide for the implementation of the concept**, requested by the Ministry of Youth;
- **Support for youth initiatives** aimed at implementing the concept of a second generation youth house or strengthening local resilience in the wake of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic;
- **Monitoring (visits, interviews), evaluation (surveys) and capitalisation of the** project results to the youth sector, with direct input from young people.

### Output 2.7: Civil society strengthened in target regions and implementation of interventions that contribute to local sustainable development and the achievement of MDG 16 supported.

One of the key results of the year 2021 was the **official inauguration of the Mediterranean Association Resource Centre in Djerba** in June. Capitalising on the strategic location and accessibility of this historic building in the heart of the commune of Houmet Esouk in Djerba, the centre provides associations with collaborative work spaces, a conference room, a library and an exhibition gallery. The centre aims to foster synergies with local authorities and to provide associations with opportunities for support and mobilisation. Through its concept, which goes beyond just providing material amenities, the centre aims to promote proximity, concerted action and cooperation.

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In parallel with the development work, progress was also made in the year 2021 in the definition of a **concerted and inclusive management mode for the centre**. To this end, a series of consultations were held with the various stakeholders (civil society, the municipality and other actors) with the aim of determining a mode of governance that is open, participatory and endorsed by both civil society actors and the local authorities.



Figure 11 Inauguration of the Mediterranean Associative Resource Centre in Djerba, 26 June 2021

### Main prospects for 2022

In 2022, the support aimed at equipping associations and the institutions that accompany them to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, and more particularly SDG 16, at the local level will be continued.

This support will have two main areas of intervention:

- i) **The continuation of the support to the Mediterranean Associative Resource Centre of Djerba, in order to strengthen its participative governance and its appropriation by the CSOs and local actors of the island:** The aim here is to complete the setting up of the associative resource centre of Djerba by accompanying the development process of an open and participative governance mode and by supporting its appropriation by the associations of the island of Djerba. To this end, support will be provided for the definition and implementation of a governance mechanism as well as for the development of management tools for the Centre's daily business.

Similarly, a plan of activities will be put in place with the aim of making the centre more dynamic and supporting its appropriation by the beneficiaries. The plan should include the organisation of a series of workshops (debates, workshops, round tables) within the centre, the subject of which will be determined in coordination with local actors.

- ii) **Supporting civil society initiatives in 12 municipalities targeted by the portfolio to, firstly, better understand the challenges of achieving SDG16 and, secondly, to act to contribute to efforts to advance Goal 16.**

These initiatives will be selected in the framework of a **call for proposals launched at the end of 2021 to provide technical and financial support to civil society initiatives**

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**in the South-East region (governorates of Gabes, Medenine and Tataouine) to strengthen the citizen's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs, and in particular SDG 16. Specifically, the project aims to promote the design and implementation by local civil society of field actions that will make it possible to achieve the SDGs and to strengthen their understanding and appropriation by citizens.**

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### **OUTCOME 3: GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS IMPROVE THEIR CAPACITY TO PLAN, MONITOR AND ACT TO ACHIEVE THE SDG16**

By the end of 2021, concrete steps have been taken to enable the integration of SDG16 into national and local planning. This has been done through the inclusion of a set of globally defined questions in a joint initiative led by UNDP, OHCHR and UNODC to collect data on a range of MDG16 indicators through surveys.

Tunisia has integrated these questions into the module of the National Survey of Citizen's Perception of Freedoms, Security and Local Governance (GPS survey) which was conducted for the third time in the last quarter of 2021.

The timing of the survey coincides with the process of drawing up the new national development plan for the period 2023-2025, which should continue during the first months of 2022, thus providing a real opportunity for its integration.

#### **Output 3.1: A platform for accelerating the implementation of SDG16 is established**

The **governance mechanism of the SDG16** as validated by the partner has identified a scheme allowing for coordination, both at national, regional and local levels through the establishment of equivalent coordination committees at these different levels. The members of these different committees are the main actors of the platform.

The pandemic situation in 2021 and the fact that the citizen survey on perceptions of freedom, security and local governance was launched in the last quarter of the year did not allow the platform to be operationalised and was postponed until 2022.

It is also planned in 2022 to develop the action plan for the implementation of SDG16 in Medina and Tunisia.

#### **Output 3.2: Inclusive monitoring, reporting and accountability mechanisms for SDG16 at the national level are in place**

In the context of this product, the following two major achievements can be mentioned:

##### **i) Conducting a pilot survey on SDG 16 in Medenine :**

This survey is the result of cooperation between several UN stakeholders, namely OHCHR, UNODC and the Oslo Governance Centre (OGC). It comes to support and assist in the production of data related to the SDG16 based on the lived experience of the respondents. Tunisia was among the 8 pilot countries where the pilot questionnaire and implementation manual were to be tested.

In Tunisia, the survey was conducted in the Governorate of Medenine during the month of September. Prior to the launch of the survey, the global questionnaire was adapted to the Tunisian context in consultation with the Presidency of the Government, the INS, the OHCHR and the UNODC.

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The survey was conducted in September 2021. The total number of respondents was 504 (251 of whom were women), which met the sample of more than 500 people proposed by the global initiative and the representative sample for the governorate of Medenine<sup>13</sup>.

In October 2021, the next step in data collection was initiated through, on the one hand, the elaboration of a technical report to illustrate the preliminary results of the pilot survey and, on the other hand, to launch the process of participatory analysis of these data in order to produce a first progress report on SDG16 in Medenine. To this end, an informal multi-stakeholder platform comprising representatives of both institutional and non-institutional stakeholders was set up. To this end, an informal multi-stakeholder platform was set up, comprising representatives of both institutional (Governorate, municipality, court, social affairs, youth) and civil society actors (UGTT, regional bar association, etc.), URAP and the association of women researchers at the IRA) was set up and trained in the production of policy briefs (analysis notes) on the basis of the data from the pilot survey as well as those from two other surveys recently conducted in 2019 in the governorate, namely, the social cohesion survey, to discuss together the problems of the region and to formulate feasible solutions in close collaboration.

The results of this survey were taken into account by the OGC for consideration in the finalisation of the survey module and implementation manual which were launched in February 2022 (see: [link](#)).



<sup>13</sup> To be representative of the target population of the Governorate of Medenine with a margin of error of 5% and a confidence level of 95%, the number of respondents should be around 385 individuals.

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### ii) **Conducting the survey on citizens' perception of freedoms, security and local governance**

Conducted by the NSI among 17,000 responses in accordance with the national sample between October and December 2021, this third edition contains a number of new features including :

- a. **The possibility of having disaggregated data at governorate level.** The previous editions of 2014 and 2017 had a smaller sample size that only allowed for data by major region (a set of governorates such as Greater Tunis or the South-East).
- b. **Inclusion of the non-Tunisian resident population:** Previous editions of the survey focused exclusively on Tunisians residing in Tunisia. For the first time, the survey includes non-Tunisians residing in Tunisia, thus adding a new level of disaggregation in line with the "leave no one behind" principle of the 2030 Agenda.
- c. The **review of the survey questionnaire** in order to, among other things, adapt it to the global questionnaire of the MDG16 piloted in Medenine. This review made it possible to integrate questions relating to eight SDG16 indicators. In this way, according to the analysis carried out through a state of play on the SDG16 indicators, the number of SDG16 indicators for which data is available according to the global metadata would be 17 (out of 23 for which Tunisia is concerned) compared to a starting situation of 8. This means that once the data from the GPS survey is available in 2022, Tunisia will go from a current availability of 45.28% to more than 66% % of the total of SDG16 indicators. This would place Tunisia as the country with the highest rate of data availability on SDG16 in the world.

### **Outlook 2022**

In 2022 it is planned to continue the process of finalising a **first progress report on SDG16** in the governorate of Medenine, which will be informed, among other things, by a parallel *reporting* process initiated by the governorate's civil society with UNDP support.

The experience of Médenine and the publication of the results of the GPS survey will make it possible to initiate a similar process at the national level, which should also lead to the drafting of **a first progress report on SDG16 in Tunisia.**

Similarly, based also on the regionally disaggregated data from the GPS survey, the participatory *reporting* process will also be initiated in at least one other governorate, namely Tataouine.

### **Output 3.3: Innovative initiatives related to the achievement of SDG 16 and linked to other SDGs are implemented**

The year 2021 saw the launch of a series of innovative initiatives and a move towards the institutionalisation of innovation at both national and sub-national levels.

#### **i) Setting up a Public Innovation Lab**

At the national level, following a partnership agreement signed with the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA) in June 2021, support was provided to set up a Public Innovation Laboratory at

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ENA. In 2021, this support focused on the elaboration of the vision of the laboratory and the definition of the legal status and the mode of governance through a participatory approach including different representatives of ENA and the Presidency of the Government, as well as other actors such as GiZ, which also supports the setting up of the laboratory through logistical support. These different elements informed the elaboration of a proposal for a governmental decree aiming at establishing the laboratory, which was finalised before the end of December.

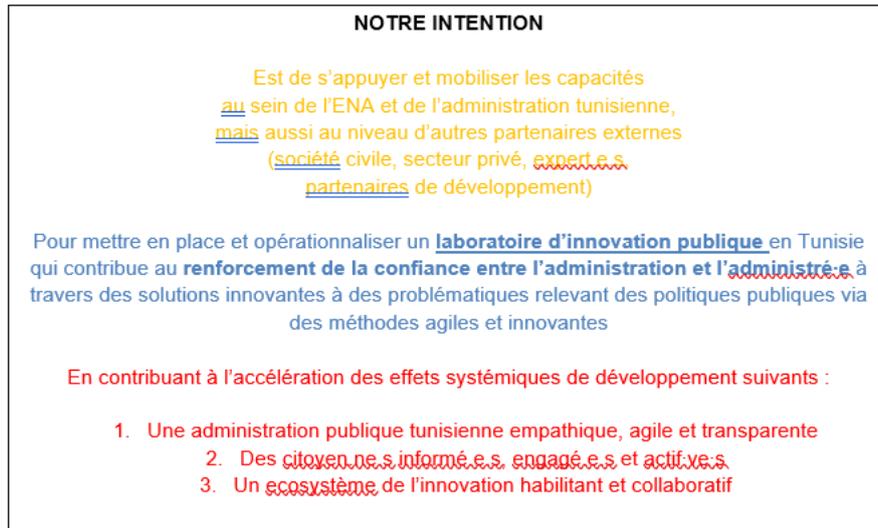


Figure 12 Statement of intent of the Public Innovation Lab

### ii) Launch of a justice innovation laboratory in Medenine

At the sub-national level, a participatory process was launched to identify an innovative solution to strengthen access to justice in the governorate of Medenine. A first workshop was held in November with a group of justice stakeholders to identify priority themes on which the laboratory could focus. Three (3) main themes emerged from the discussion, of which the one relating to the quality and access to public services in the justice sector proved to be the most suitable to be dealt with by the laboratory.

### Outlook 2022

In 2022, it is expected that the Public Innovation Laboratory will have a validated legal status and will be launched while addressing an initial problem. Similarly, the Justice Innovation Laboratory will have to complete its course and identify a concrete solution that can be implemented and contribute to improving access to justice in the Medenine region by focusing on aspects related to improving the quality of public services.

**Output 3.4. Participatory mechanisms are established at national and subnational levels to identify and mobilize resources and partnerships to address emerging crises and conflicts**

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At the national level, the support focused on **a specific sector, namely the university environment**. More concretely, the support aims to strengthen the resilience of the university sector to conflicts through the development and implementation of a monitoring and mediation system.

The main achievements in 2021 related to this intervention are

- i) The finalisation of a **study and mapping was completed to refine the understanding of the conflict dynamics specific to the university space**.
- j) This has made it possible, among other things, to inform the conceptualisation of a **specific mechanism for the alternative management of university conflicts in the form of university mediation centres (CMU)** following a participatory process. This mechanism was formalised following the adoption of a ministerial decree on the creation and organisation of the CMUs, published in the JORT in June 2021.
- k) The setting up of the CMUs was supported through, on the one hand, the support to the elaboration of a **CMU procedures guide, a mediation charter** as well as a knowledge base for the operationalisation of the said centres and, on the other hand, **the setting up of two pilot centres** in the Universities of Sfax and Jendouba through their equipment

Liste des agents à promouvoir  
Au grade de conseiller rapporteur général au titre de l'année 2020

- Salha Benmour.
- Afef Ben Nair.

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT  
SUPERIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE  
SCIENTIFIQUE

Arrêté de la ministre de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique du 28 mai 2021, portant création des centres de médiation et de gestion des conflits et des cellules d'écoute, de veille, de médiation et de gestion des conflits, fixant leur composition, leurs attributions et les modalités de leur fonctionnement.

La ministre de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique,

Vu la Constitution,

Vu la loi n° 88-135 du 3 décembre 1988, portant création de l'office des œuvres universitaires pour le nord, telle que modifiée par le décret n° 2008-2245 du 7 août 2008,

Vu la loi n° 88-136 du 3 décembre 1988, portant création de l'office des œuvres universitaires pour le centre, telle que modifiée par la loi n° 96-89 du 6 novembre 1996,

Vu la loi n° 88-137 du 3 décembre 1988, portant création de l'office des œuvres universitaires pour le sud, telle que modifiée par la loi n° 96-90 du 6 novembre 1996,

Vu la loi n° 92-50 du 16 mai 1992, relative aux instituts supérieurs des études technologiques,

Vu la loi n° 2008-19 du 25 février 2008, relative à l'enseignement supérieur, ensemble les textes qui l'ont modifiés et notamment la loi n° 2017-38 du 2 mai 2017,

Vu le décret n° 92-2055 du 16 novembre 1992, relatif à la détermination des attributions, de la composition, de l'organisation et du fonctionnement des organes de direction des instituts supérieurs des études technologiques, ensemble les textes qui l'ont modifiés ou complétés et notamment le décret n° 2011-737 du 15 juin 2011,

Vu le décret n° 95-2381 du 13 novembre 1995, portant attribution, organisation des établissements des œuvres universitaires et emplois fonctionnels dans ledit établissement, ensemble les textes qui l'ont modifiés ou complétés et notamment le décret gouvernemental n° 2015-1765 du 9 novembre 2015,

Vu le décret n° 2008-2716 du 4 août 2008, portant organisation des universités et des établissements d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche et les règles de leur fonctionnement ensemble les textes qui l'ont modifiés ou complétés et notamment le décret gouvernemental n° 2017-827 du 28 juillet 2017,

Vu le décret n° 2008-2876 du 11 août 2008, portant organisation du ministère de l'enseignement supérieur, de la recherche scientifique et de la technologie, tel que modifié par le décret n° 2010-615 du 2 avril 2010,

Vu le décret présidentiel n° 2020-84 du 2 septembre 2020, portant nomination du chef du gouvernement et de ses membres.

Arrête:

Article premier - Est créé sous la tutelle de la ministre de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique, un centre national de médiation et de gestion des conflits dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique.

Le centre national de médiation et de gestion des conflits est présidé par la ministre de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique ou son représentant. Il est composé des membres suivants:

- le président de l'université concernée,
- le chef de la cellule centrale de gouvernance du ministère,
- le directeur général des affaires juridiques et du contentieux,
- le directeur général de l'enseignement supérieur,
- le directeur général des études technologiques,
- le directeur général de l'office des œuvres universitaires concernées.

Le chef de la cellule centrale de gouvernance au sein du ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique est chargé du secrétariat permanent du centre national.

Art. 2 - Le centre national de médiation et de gestion des conflits œuvre pour renforcer la cohésion sociale au sein de l'espace universitaire par la diffusion de la culture du dialogue et l'appui des mécanismes de consensus. Il est chargé notamment des missions suivantes:

- la médiation et la gestion des conflits auxquels l'université est partie.

At the **local level**, the **intervention focused on the continuation of the support to the Peace and Youth Hubs set up in 2020** within the framework of the project "Sustaining peace through youth inclusion at the local level" financed by the United Nations *Peacebuilding Fund* and whose continued support through the SDG16+ Portfolio was validated during the steering committee. The activities linked to the support to the hubs were affected by the pandemic. Thus, the relaunch of the said activities took place from September 2021 mainly through:

- **Equipment of the Hubs' offices**

Believing in the value that hubs can bring in terms of youth engagement and inclusion, municipalities offered office space and in order to ensure their functionality and smooth running, UNDP equipped them with office furniture, office equipment (computers, printers, overhead projectors, cameras) as well as flip charts and whiteboards and consumables (paper, pens, post-its, etc.).

- **Adoption of 7 action plans**

During the sustainability workshop, and in view of the operationalisation of the hubs, the members worked on the design of an action plan that defines the priority activities to be carried out, namely training activities, mobilisation of young people, or procuring equipment or even for some hubs, carrying

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out rehabilitation work on the premises offered by the municipality. Given the absence of a legal status allowing them to manage funds, the UNDP will be responsible for procurement and financial management operations.

### - **Institutionalisation through an adequate legal status**

Discussions with the Hubs focused on comparisons between the association status and other options such as a legal structure linked to the municipality. The idea is to look for an alternative legal form to the association, which preserves the link with the municipality and at the same time allows for a recognised legal identity with a more flexible functioning, as well as the possibility of fundraising and financial management. A legal expert has been contracted by UNDP to support the ODD16+ coordination team aiming at the sustainability of the Hubs and particularly to solve the problems related to the choice of the legal form to be adopted by the Hubs.

### **Output 3.5. Knowledge and good practices related to achieving SDG 16 are collected, codified and disseminated.**

The multi-level approach of the portfolio, which provides for interventions at national, regional and municipal levels and ensures a connection with the international level, notably through SDG16, has proven in 2021 to be an excellent way to ensure the collection, codification and dissemination of knowledge at these different levels.

In this regard, it is important to highlight the impact that the conduct of the pilot survey on SDG16 in Medenine has had, on the one hand, at the national level, by informing the review of the main data collection instrument on themes related to Governance, Peace and Security, and, on the other hand, at the international level, where the work carried out has informed the finalisation of the global survey module on SDG16 scheduled to be adopted in early 2022.

Similarly, through the launch of the MDG16 *reporting* process in Medenine following the conduct of the survey, a pioneering exercise was carried out to pool data generated through different surveys produced with UNDP support in the region including the social cohesion survey and the access to justice survey. The data generated by these surveys proved to be very useful in complementing the data on SDG16 by strengthening some dimensions, such as trust in institutions and citizens, which is not sufficiently developed in the SDG16 survey.

Similarly, 2021 has been an interesting year in terms of the publication of knowledge products on the SDG16 at the global level that have informed, or in some cases been informed by, the work in Tunisia.

The most obvious case is the aforementioned MDG16 survey module that was piloted in Tunisia and whose experience was used to complement the final module launched in February 2022.

Other knowledge tools launched during 2021 that have been used to inform portfolio interventions, particularly in relation to SDG16, are

- The [Framework for analysing the quality of stakeholder engagement in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda](#) developed by UNDP and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which, among other things, informed the selection of stakeholders for the multi-stakeholder group to prepare the first progress report on SDG16 in Medina

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- The [toolkit on SDG16 for civil society](#) launched by the Transparency, Accountability and Participation Network (TAP) which informed the preparation of the support to a group of associations in the region in the elaboration of the first *spotlight* report on SDG16 in Medenine
- The [toolkit on the National Monitoring Initiative \(NMI\)](#), which offers a methodological approach to strengthen country monitoring mechanisms on the SDG16 and which was informed by the experience of Tunisia as one of the case studies.



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### Mexico

Mexico joined the National Monitoring Initiative in 2017 and applied the three-step methodology to develop an SDGs 16 monitoring framework including a data and indicators mapping, engage stakeholders and develop monitoring scorecards in the form of visual infographics. Currently, UNDP in Mexico is conducting an assessment of these efforts to inform future interventions by the UN in support of the country's SDGs 16 monitoring system.

### Tunisia

Tunisia was one of the first pilot countries of the National Monitoring Initiative and has been successful in increasing capacities of national institutions and civil society to collect data and report on SDG16, increase availability of data on SDG16 indicators and development of a sustainable SDG16 data collection system. Currently, Tunisia is working to extend SDG 16 monitoring at the sub-national level through development and piloting of scorecards in several regions. The findings of this monitoring exercise will inform the development of a national-level Tunisian SDG 16 Action Plan.

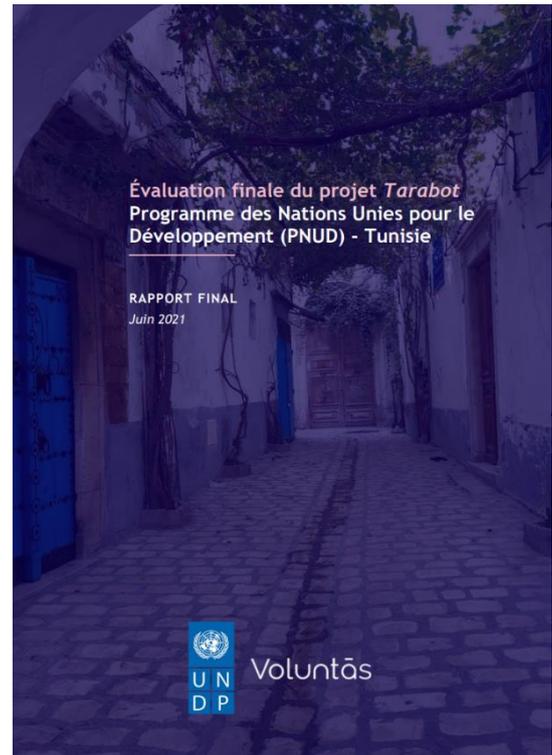
**Figure 13** Tunisia case study reflected in the NMI virtual toolkit

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### VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During 2021, the portfolio recorded the evaluation of only one project in the portfolio, namely **the evaluation of the Tarabot project**.

According to this evaluation, in terms of **relevance**, the project is satisfactorily positioned, with particular emphasis on the institutional partnership between UNDP and the NCLT, which is considered very relevant and provides visibility, legitimacy and credibility. The project is also adapted to the Tunisian context, both at the national and local levels and has covered regions and target groups relevant to the ENP theme. The research component is a key pillar of Tarabot as the work undertaken allows for a better understanding of the causes of violent extremism and for capacity building in Tunisia on the one hand, and to feed future public policies on the other. Furthermore, through a multi-stakeholder approach, the project has made it possible to gather and federate many relevant actors around the ENP theme and to foster collaboration between the CNLCT and civil society associations.



The Tarabot project is positioned as an innovative, unifying and structuring initiative within the UNDP and the United Nations system, in convergence with the coordination role of the CNLCT. It is part of the implementation of the SNLCET and efforts to complement a security approach with a preventive approach and is perfectly aligned with the national strategy. Through the associative projects, the project has enabled collaboration with local governance, although this remains limited.

In terms of **effectiveness**, the main key factors relayed are the relationship of trust between the UNDP and the NCLT, the active participation of civil society and the field studies allowing a real diagnosis of the issue and the needs of the communities. Indeed, the Tarabot project has certainly contributed to the construction of a knowledge based on facts, in particular through the field experience acquired by the associations but also through the research component and the direct involvement of the Commission in the latter, which is considered to be positive.

In terms of **efficiency**, the COVID-19 pandemic was the biggest obstacle to overcome in the implementation of the project. UNDP showed good leadership and maintained good relations with the partners (institutional and associative) and played a key role in networking between the various actors involved.

**The main impact of** the Tarabot project lies in its contribution to strengthening resilience to EV, particularly at the local level. The opening up of the academic space to the topic of ENP should also be highlighted, in particular through the partnership with the DGRS. Furthermore, the project has had an impact on the image and perception of the NCLT, even if this is still limited. The project is considered

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by all the actors involved as being a federating initiative that has allowed the development of a common vision in the field of ENP and to bring together the different actors relevant to the theme. The impact on social cohesion is clearly present and significant, at the individual and societal level within the limits of the target regions and the individuals affected (the project's impact is limited in scope).

In terms of **sustainability, there is** a consensus among the different stakeholders involved that there is a real willingness to continue working on the issue jointly, in order to achieve long-term sustainable results. The sustainability of the links forged by the project is important, especially at the level of the UNCCT but also at the level of the UNDP and local actors, for future knowledge exchange, future programming but also to ensure ownership on the part of the UNCCT.

The **gender dimension and respect for human rights** have been taken into consideration by the various stakeholders. It is noted that women are represented, at the NCWC level, in the associations and in the implementation of activities as well as direct beneficiaries. However, there is a need to provide a more refined understanding of gender considerations and to work on a more strategic approach to the inclusion of women in the theme.

Twelve recommendations were developed and prioritised, bearing in mind **that a capitalisation approach to the efforts already made is essential**. It is recommended to **maintain and consolidate the local approach in the implementation** and to pursue efforts with local actors having a good knowledge of the field and direct access to communities. It is also necessary to strengthen the multi-stakeholder approach and engage the private sector on the EPI theme. Continue to work with the authorities (national, regional and local governmental actors) to solidify the role and place of the NCLCT and increase its influence and visibility. It would be important for the UNDP to reflect on the **model of engagement with civil society** and to explore the different potential mechanisms, such as the subsidiarity model (model adopted for phase I of the project) or the cascade funding model. The reflection will also need to address the working relationship with associations, either as beneficiaries or as service providers.

In addition, the **steering committees** of the following projects met during the year.

- The **Steering Committee of the Support to the Tunisian Parliament project** (Output 1.1.) which met in April 2021 and validated the extension of the project until the end of 2021
- The **Steering Committee of the project to support the improvement of access to justice in Medenine**, which met and validated, on the one hand, the extension of the duration of the project until the end of 2022 and the enlargement of the geographical zone of intervention to the governorate of Tataouine
- The **Steering Committee of the INPT and INLCTP support project**, which met in April and validated, among other things, the extension of the project until the end of 2022
- The **Steering Committee of the project to support the formalisation of the sectoral vision for youth** in Tunisia met in September 2021 and, among other things, validated the extension of the project's duration until the end of 2022.
- The **Tarabot Project Steering Committee, which** met in September and whose decisions were mainly aimed at ensuring the transition between the first and second phases of the project

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- The **Steering Committee of the Support to Community Security and Institutional Reform of the Security Sector project**, which met in November and validated the extension of the project until the end of 2022.

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### IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk matrix has not been updated. The risks remain valid, and some are even accentuated due to the political and health context. An update will be made during the first half of 2022 at the next meeting of the portfolio steering committee:

#	Description	Date of identification	Risk category	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Risk treatment / Management measures	Risk holder	Submitted, updated by	Last update	Risk status
1	The complexity of institutional arrangements and levels of intervention (national and sub-national) hinders implementation.	30/11/2018	Organizational	P = 3 (Moderate) I = 5 (Critical)	Support and close coordination on key elements of the programme with key national/national and sub-national counterparts, including authorities and stakeholders.  Development of detailed Terms of Reference for governance mechanisms detailing the roles of the parties and levels of intervention	Steering Committee	UNDP	16/12/2020	Assets
2	Imbalance with the rest of the efforts related to the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda	30/11/2018	Strategic	P = 4 (Important) I = 3 (Moderate)	Efforts to build on the cross-cutting features of SDG 16 and to establish links with other SDGs in the Agenda (SDG 16+)  Involvement of institutional partners in charge of ensuring the lead in the global reporting of the SDGs (MEFI and MAE)	Steering Committee	UNDP	16/12/2020	Assets
3	Sense of stigmatisation of target intervention areas	30/11/2018	Strategic	P = 3 Moderate I = 4 (Important)	Clear communication with government and other stakeholders from the outset on the objectives of the programme  The presence of UNDP and its partners through the various interventions in the three targeted governorates is now consolidated and understood by local actors. However, given the sensitivity of the situation in the targeted regions, communication efforts and the adoption of conflict-sensitive approaches will have to continue	Steering Committee	UNDP	16/12/2020	Assets
4	The lack of willingness of actors to achieve a coordinated response to the phenomenon	30/11/2018	Policy	P = 4 (important) I = 4 (Important)	Government coordination actions foreseen in the project document  The activation of coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national level will help to address this risk/problem, which should also be supported by joint efforts in the framework of SDG16+ reporting	Steering Committee	UNDP	16/12/2020	Assets

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#	Description	Date of identification	Risk category	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Risk treatment / Management measures	Risk holder	Submitted, updated by	Last update	Risk status
5	Lack of national capacity for project implementation	30/11/2018	Operational	P = 4 (Important) I = 4 (Important)	The project will adopt an approach to make capacity building a priority Adoption of direct implementation by UNDP The portfolio is shifting to a national ownership and capacity development approach as an exit strategy. These capacities are not yet in place in the likelihood and impact remain unchanged.	Steering Committee	UNDP	16/12/2020	Assets
6	Lack of appropriate technical expertise at international and national levels	30/11/2018	Operational	P = 3 Moderate I = 4 (Important)	Develop a technically qualified programme team Building a network with other partners The portfolio is shifting to a national ownership and capacity development approach as part of an exit strategy. In the course of implementation, capacities are being identified to reduce the likelihood of this risk	Steering Committee	UNDP	16/12/2020	Assets
7	Some institutions are not sufficiently established before the end of the portfolio's duration, preventing the provision of the initially planned support	16/12/2020	Strategic	P = 4 (Important) I = 5 (Critical)	This risk concerns in particular the Constitutional Court, the IBOGOLUCC and the HDI. Despite the extension of the portfolio period, these institutions may not be established sufficiently in advance. A close watch will be kept and a decision taken by mid-2021 on a possible review of support.	Steering Committee	UNDP	16/12/2020	Assets

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### X. LESSONS LEARNED AND IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

One of the major challenges of the year continued to be the **continuation of the pandemic and its various waves**, which certainly impacted on the progress of planned activities and actions. One of the main impacts at portfolio level has been on the establishment of **governance mechanisms and, in particular, coordination mechanisms**. As regards the platforms requiring the participation of a large number of participants, these could not be put in place. The fact that these platforms have not been put in place in the meantime, and that the portfolio is entering its final year of implementation, may mean that they are no longer needed. This translates into an important lesson learned at the portfolio level, which is to **plan for the establishment of governance mechanisms at the outset**.

Another important lesson learned is **the strategic nature of the regional/governorate level** in terms of the appropriate geographical scale to ensure replication whether horizontal, i.e. in other regions, or vertical, by informing both the national and municipal levels. This could be appreciated through the exercise to pilot the ODD16 survey that was conducted in Medenine and which was able to quickly inform the national level by including different questions from the module in the national GPS survey.

In the same vein, and as anticipated in the portfolio document, **the SDG16 is also showing its potential as a vector of knowledge** between different levels of intervention. This also includes the international level through the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (OGC), but also other global platforms to which Tunisia belongs such as the [Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies](#) and [the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies](#).

**XI. EVIDENCE**

[Semi-annual report 2021 of the Support to the Tunisian Parliament Project](#)

[Annual Report 2021 of the Support to Decentralisation, Governance and Local Development Project \(ADDL\)](#)

[Annual Report 2021 of the WSC Support Project](#)

[Annual Report 2021 of the Support Project to the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture and the National Authority to Combat Trafficking in Persons](#)

[Annual report 2021 of the project to support the improvement of access to justice in Medenine and Tataouine](#)

[Annual Report 2021 of the Support to Community Security and Institutional Reform of the Security Sector Project](#)

[Final report of the Tarabot I project \(Cohesion to prevent violence\)](#)

[Annual Report 2021 of the Support Project for the Formalisation of the Youth Sector Vision](#)

[Annual Report 2021 on Supporting Civil Society's Contribution to Achieving the MDGs](#)

[Minutes of the Steering Committee of the Support to the Tunisian Parliament Project](#)

[Minutes of the steering committee of the project to improve access to justice in Medenine and Tataouine](#)

[Minutes of the steering committee of the support project to INPT and INLCTP](#)

[Minutes of the steering committee of the project to support the formalisation of the sectoral vision for youth](#)

[Minutes of the Tarabot project steering committee](#)

[Minutes of the Steering Committee of the Support to Community Security and Institutional Reform of the Security Sector Project](#)

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