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Arab NGO Network for Development
شبكة المنظمات العربية غير الحكومية للتنمية

SNAPSHOT ON SDGs
COUNTRY FOCUS: TUNISIA



Country Profile

Population: 11.1 million
Human Development Index: 0.721 Rank: 96 (2015)
Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP\$) 10,404.5
Transparency Index: Rank 76/168

Step 1: Localization of SDGs and planning for national development

Tunisia will integrate the SDGs in its 2016-2020 five-year development plan. This plan will be implemented by Ministry of Development and International Cooperation (MDIC).

Civil society highlights: An inter-ministerial committee would have been a better choice and would allow to coordinate and reinforce the government action for the implementation of Agenda 2030.

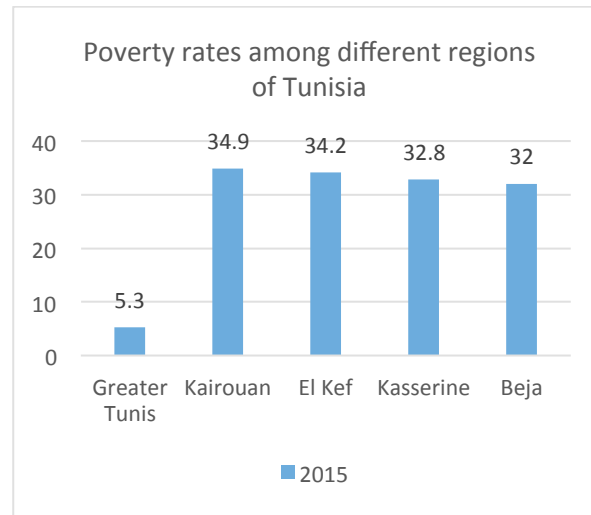
Step 2: Inclusive process in implementation

Tunisia launched The Tunisia We Want as a process in 2012 and in May 2014 National Consultation was organized by MDIC, UN and other partners.

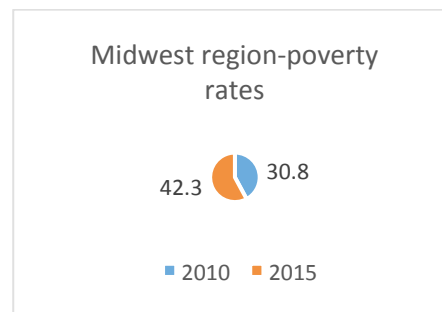
Civil society highlights: The call for participation in the consultation did not take into account the multiplicity and diversity of civil society. For example feminist associations such as the Tunisian Association of Democratic Women are not represented. This leads to the arbitrariness and lack of transparency in the participation of civil society.

Step 3: Structural challenges identified by civil society in implementation of SDGs

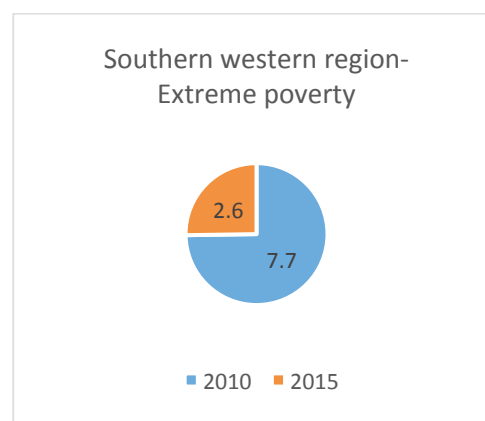
- Reduction of the policy space of the government in the definition and the development of public policies and economic policies due to international aid
- Gradual conversion of leaders and elites to the "Washington Consensus" through the training and use of IFI technical assistance
- Indebtedness (overall international debt burden 125% of GDP)
- IFI conditionalities (austerity policies)



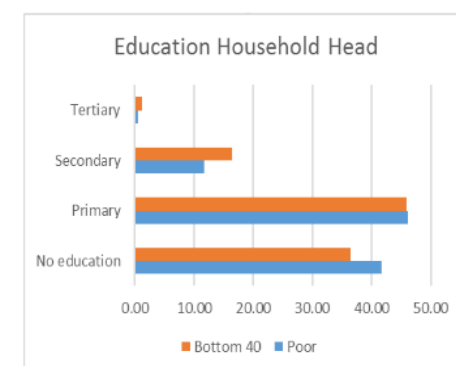
Graph 2



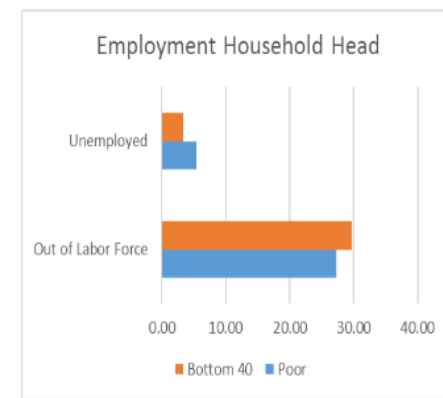
Graph 3



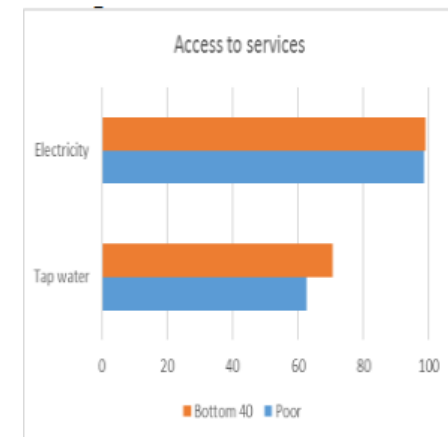
Graph 4²



Graph-5

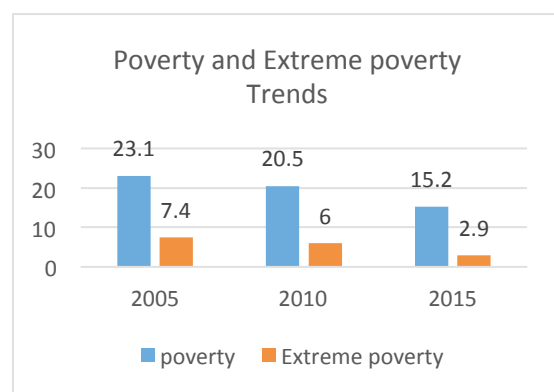


Graph 6



Graph 7³

Debt Statistics 2015	
Overall international debt burden(%GDP)	125
Government payments on foreign debt(%oof revenue)	13
Government foreign debt (%oof GDP)	29
Private foreign debt (%oof GDP)	16
IMF and WB debt cancellation (\$ billions)	0
Source: http://jubileedebt.org.uk/countries/tunisia	



Graph1¹

² Source for Graph 1-4 <http://www.tap.info.tn/en/Portal-Society/8575622-poverty-rate-falls>

³ Graph 5-6-7 Source: World Bank staff's estimates using ENBCV 2010 and ENPE 2012 Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24410/Revised0Poverty0Assessment.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

¹ See full report on Data Validity and Credibility in Tunisia and comparative poverty data based on different methodologies used



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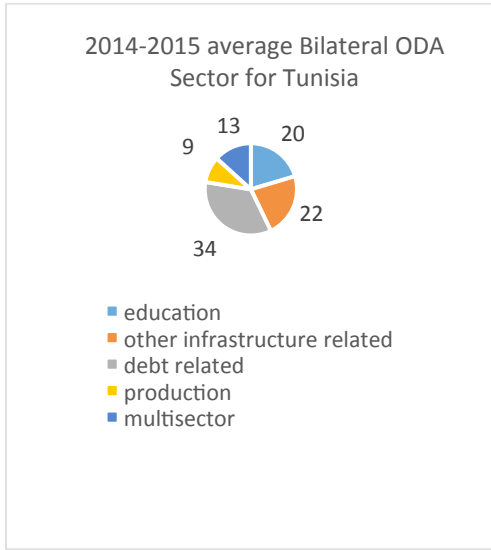




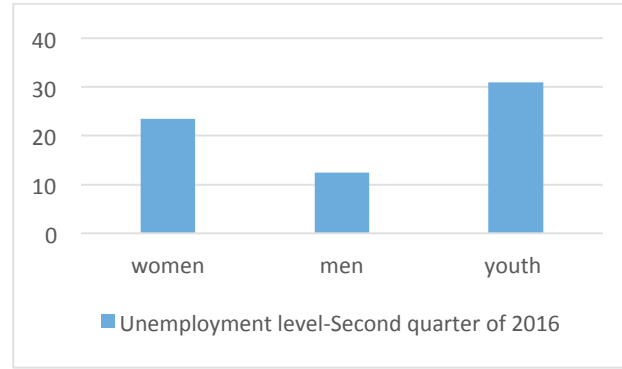
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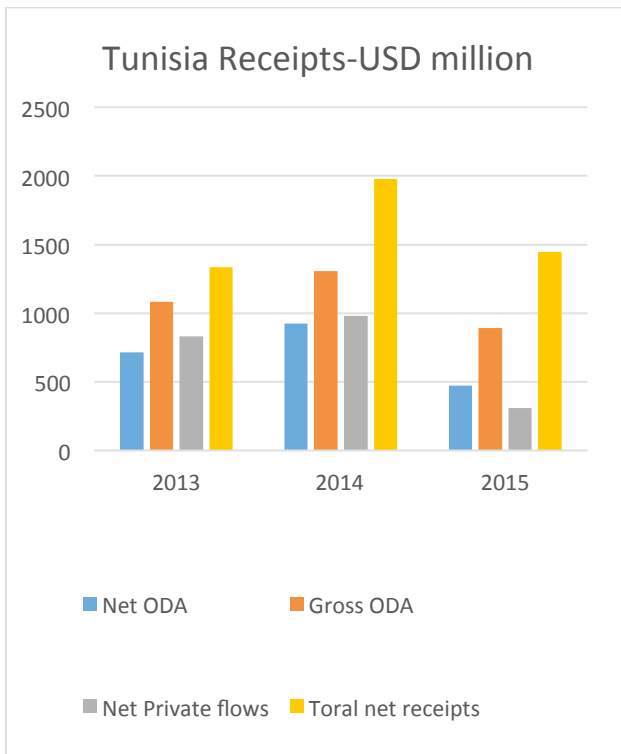
Graph 8



Graph 10⁵

Selected policy recommendations by Civil Society

- Adopt and implement a national anti-poverty plan with appropriate mechanisms to achieve sustainable development objective Goal 1 in 2030
- Maintain subsidy of essential food products, Promote food sovereignty, give priority to the development of agriculture for local consumption and implement an agricultural policy to support local farmers
- Study alternatives to external borrowing in order to maintain debt at an acceptable level and be less dependent on loan conditionalities.
- Strengthen the control of capital outflows to limit the use of external debt and tax evasion.



Graph-9⁴

⁴ Graph 8-9Source: https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDACAidataglancebyrecipient_new/Recipients?embed=y&display_count=yes&showTabs=y&toolbar=no&:showVizHome=no

⁵ Graph 10 NIS