United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Tunisia

8 March 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	155 713	904	156 617	
2 005	155 721	896	156 617	
2 010	155 720	897	156 617	
2 015	155 719	898	156 617	
2 019	155 719	898	156 617	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Other Lands
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Other	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	3 571	17 474	44 644	4	842	89 177	905	
2002	3 594	17 405	44 570	4	864	89 285	895	
2003	3 606	17 266	44 680	4	877	89 288	896	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2004	3 624	16 104	45 815	4	887	89 287	897	
2005	3 627	15 928	45 877	4	914	89 370	897	
2006	3 662	15 854	45 887	4	937	89 375	898	
2007	3 687	15 745	45 933	4	954	89 396	898	
2008	3 894	15 302	46 065	5	967	89 486	898	
2009	3 930	15 119	46 165	5	982	89 519	898	
2010	3 931	15 028	46 233	5	996	89 527	898	
2011	3 934	14 758	46 504	5	1 010	89 509	897	
2012	3 933	14 570	46 688	5	1 030	89 494	897	
2013	3 935	14 513	46 727	5	1 051	89 489	897	
2014	3 943	14 319	46 900	5	1 073	89 479	899	
2015	3 943	14 318	46 890	5	1 088	89 475	898	
2016	3 955	14 663	46 865	5	1 088	89 142	899	
2017	3 957	14 715	46 796	5	1 159	89 086	899	
2018	3 975	15 484	46 768	5	1 205	88 282	899	
2019	3 987	15 715	46 756	5	1 239	88 016	899	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 566	0	4	0	0	0	0	3 570
Grasslands (km²)	2	14 223	2 797	0	3	449	0	17 474
Croplands (km²)	366	33	44 053	0	183	1	7	44 643
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	842	0	0	842
Other Lands (km²)	9	63	35	1	57	89 013	0	89 178
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	2	12	891	905
Total	3 943	14 319	46 889	5	1 087	89 475	898	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Total	3 987	15 715	46 756	5	1 238	88 017	898	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 937	1	3	0	1	0	0	3 942
Grasslands (km²)	9	14 263	41	0	4	2	0	14 319
Croplands (km²)	38	40	46 704	0	104	4	0	46 890
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 088	0	0	1 088
Other Lands (km²)	3	1 411	8	0	41	88 011	0	89 474
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	898
Total	3 987	15 715	46 756	5	1 238	88 017	898	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	731	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	155 886	99 .5
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	1 510	1 .0
Land area with stable land cover	154 905	98 .9
Land area with degraded land cover	200	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Durant la période de référence 731 Km2 de terres ont été dégradées sur 15 ans soit 52km2 par an. Pour la période considérée par le reportage 200 km2 de terres ont été dégradées soit 40 km2 par an cela est due essentiellement a des parcours qui ont été dégradées et des terres cultivées ont été urbanisées notamment dans les grandes villes. Ainsi que des zones forestières ont subit des incendies. le rythme de dégradation a baissé par rapport a la période de référence. Les superficies améliorées concernent 1510 km2 dont la plus grande partie soit 1410 km2 étaient des autres terres qui ont été convertis en prairies.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	90	396	21	1 102	1 955	3
Grasslands	59	2 065	21	9 333	2 739	6
Croplands	511	3 625	589	26 620	12 673	37
Wetlands	0	0	1	1	0	2
Artificial surfaces	115	101	92	330	192	12
Other Lands	447	3 677	1 678	80 719	2 331	161
Water bodies	18	9	28	44	34	756

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	444	302	16	1 507	1 347	3
Grasslands	661	153	13	11 502	1 898	6
Croplands	1 574	922	443	31 042	11 236	37
Wetlands	0	0	0	1	1	2
Artificial surfaces	190	20	94	434	160	15
Other Lands	1 325	102	2 252	77 597	6 304	212
Water bodies	16	5	22	58	35	759

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Croplands	2 797	2	159	5	1 917	713
Grasslands	Other Lands	449	1	38	4	343	62
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	366	9	61	0	85	210
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	183	38	31	11	66	34

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Croplands	1 457	23	54	3	1 010	367
Other Lands	Grasslands	1 441	24	0	0	1 291	125
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	346	51	24	0	140	130
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	229	71	5	13	109	30

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	11 472	7 .4
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	144 007	92 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	231	0 .1

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	21 668	13 .9
Land area with stable land productivity	127 784	82 .1
Land area with degraded land productivity	5 987	3 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	277	0 .2

General comments

La superficie des terres dont la productivité s'est dégradée à baissé entre la période de référence 2001 - 2015 et la période considérée 2005 - 2019. Elle a passé de 11472 Km2 à 5987 Km2. Cela signifie une amélioration et/ou une stabilité de la productivité due essentiellement à l'augmentation de la productivité des terres cultivées ainsi que augmentation légère de leurs superficies. Nous avons utilisé les données de la productivité des terres de la conservation international (CI) à partir du plugin de Trends.Earth vue que les données par défaut de JRC présente des données manquantes.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	85	25	44	78	42	17	11
2002	85	25	44	76	42	17	11
2003	85	24	44	77	42	17	11
2004	85	23	44	77	42	17	11
2005	85	23	44	77	41	17	11
2006	85	23	44	77	41	17	11
2007	85	23	44	77	41	17	11
2008	85	23	44	81	40	17	11
2009	85	22	44	82	40	16	11
2010	86	22	44	82	40	16	11
2011	86	22	44	83	39	16	11
2012	86	22	43	84	39	16	11
2013	86	22	43	84	39	16	11
2014	86	22	43	87	38	16	11
2015	86	22	43	88	38	16	11
2016	86	21	43	89	37	16	11
2017	86	21	43	91	37	16	11
2018	86	21	43	92	37	17	11
2019	86	21	43	93	36	17	11
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	366	85 .3	94 .2	3 121 889	3 447 944	326 055

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	183	39 .3	25 .3	719 639	462 171	-257 468
Grasslands	Other Lands	449	12 .0	6 .2	540 921	280 022	-260 899
Grasslands	Croplands	2 797	41 .3	37 .0	11 546 585	10 353 018	-1 193 567

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	1 411	9 .2	9 .7	1 299 748	1 373 659	73 911
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	41	25 .3	25 .3	103 761	103 563	-198
Grasslands	Croplands	41	31 .4	30 .3	128 811	124 037	-4 774
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	104	43 .0	37 .6	447 032	391 318	-55 714

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	2 524	1 .6
Land area with non-degraded SOC	153 102	98 .3
Land area with no SOC data	84	0 .1

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	847	0 .5
Land area with stable SOC	153 693	98 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	1 093	0 .7
Land area with no SOC data	83	0 .1

General comments

la superficie des terres ou le carbone organique du sol s'est dégradé est de l'ordre de 2524 pour la période de référence (2001 - 2015). Cette superficie est de l'ordre de 1093 (2015 - 2019). Ce ci nous montre que la moyenne de dégradation du carbone dans le sol est plus remarquable dans la période de référence que la période considérée. la cause principale est la conversation de la classe autres terres en prairies. Par contre le superficie dégradée est due essentiellement la conversation des terres agricoles en terres artificielles notamment autour des grandes villes.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	13 789	8 .9
Reporting Period	9 538	6 .1
Change in degraded extent	-4251	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
◉ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

l'utilisation des données nationales qui ne sont pas couramment disponibles est intéressant pour plus de précision. En plus la spécificité des zones arides et semi arides qui constituent la majorité des paysages tunisiens nécessitent une investigation de terrain et un traitement spécifique notamment en terme de productivité des terres. les données nationales actualisées pourront confirmer et préciser les données satellitaires notamment dans les zones arides et semi arides.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Institutions and governance
2. Economic
3. Science, knowledge and technology
4. Demographic
5. Cultural

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1. Integrated landscape planning
2. Social and cultural instruments
3. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
4. Economic and financial instruments
5. Climate change adaptation planning
6. Anthropogenic assets
7. Protected areas
8. Institutional and policy reform
9. Legal and regulatory instruments
10. Rights-based instruments and customary norms

General comments

La superficie dégradée durant la période de référence est de 13789 km2 et qui représente 8.9 de la superficie totale des terres. Par contre la superficie dégradée durant la période considérée est de l'ordre de 9538 km2 et qui représente 6.1 de la superficie totale des terres. Cela signifie un gain de 4251 km2. la diminution de la dégradation des terres durant la période considérée est due notamment à des mesures de protection des paysages naturelles, , des actions d'aménagement et de conservation des eaux et des sols. En plus certaines terres marginales ont été transformées en terres cultivées et aussi en espaces forestiers et pastoraux..

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon

Restauration des terres dégradées	2030	différentes régions du pays	22 000	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 22 000						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					0	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target Restauration des terres dégradées: 0 .00	

General comments

La définition des cibles est un travail qui requiert une large concertation dans laquelle tous les acteurs centraux, infrarégionaux et locaux doivent être impliqués afin de déterminer une méthodologie commune adaptée aux conditions nationales. Néanmoins, il nous a été possible de proposer dans le cadre du PALCD une CNV préliminaire basée sur la mesure des trois indicateurs clés de la NDT. La Cible Nationale Volontaire (CNV) de la Tunisie vise à neutraliser d'ici 2030 la dégradation des terres sur une surface totale de 2.2 millions d'hectares répartis sur l'ensemble du territoire national. Nous tenons à préciser que cette cible n'est que préliminaire. Elle mérite d'être davantage précisée dans un cadre de concertation et d'échanges plus ouverts aux expériences et contributions de tous les partenaires clés (scientifiques, métiers, planificateurs, ...). Toutefois un travail réalisé en collaboration avec le MM/UNCCD en 2021 en utilisant des données satellitaires, qui ont été exploitées par l'application trends .earth, ont permis de déterminer une cible volontaire de neutralité plus affiné en matière de dégradation des terres de la Tunisie de l'ordre de 2 millions d'ha (dont 1.600.000 ha de terres jugées dégradées (soit 10% du territoire national) et 388.000ha de terres en stabilité précaire parce qu'elles ont subis des changements d'affectation vers des situations instables.). Le projet actuel de renforcement des capacités relatif au reportage envisage de préciser davantage cette cible en utilisant au mieux que possible des données nationales.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ◉ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	40 .4
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	40 .8
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	38 .5
2011	
2012	
2013	
2014	
2015	36 .5
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	

General comments

L'indice d'inégalité entre les individus a baissé à 36,5 en 2015, contre 40,4 en 2000. Il convient de noter que l'indice de Gini a diminué de manière significative dans de nombreuses régions entre les années 2010 et 2015, tandis que l'indice de Gini au niveau national a connu le même taux de déclin, ce qui indique une augmentation de la disparité entre les régions. Par conséquent, nous devons nous concentrer sur la lutte contre les différences régionales. Celle-ci s'appuie sur la lutte contre l'extrême pauvreté, qui était quasi absente en 2015 dans la Grand Tunis (capital) et les régions côtières, mais sévit encore dans les régions intérieures du pays Pour l'indice de Gini et sur la base de la distribution des dépenses totales, cet indice reflète, au niveau national, une légère atténuation des disparités. Il s'établit à 35,3 en 2021

contre 36,5 en 2015. Cependant, cette baisse est entièrement imputable à une réduction importante de l'indice de Gini pour la région du Grand Tunis, principalement due à une baisse de certaines dépenses des ménages les plus aisés durant la crise sanitaire (transports, voyages, loisirs, achats de biens durables...) diminuant les disparités des profils de consommation au-dessus du seuil de pauvreté. Dans toutes les autres régions du pays, les inégalités auraient légèrement augmenté. Il est à signaler qu'en Tunisie, l'approche retenue pour la mesure de la pauvreté consiste à aborder ce phénomène en termes de conditions de vie à travers l'exploitation des données issues de l'Enquête nationale sur le budget, la consommation et le niveau de vie des ménages. Le taux de pauvreté (pourcentage des individus affichant des dépenses de consommation inférieures au seuil de pauvreté) s'établit à 16,6 % en 2021 contre 13,8% en 2019, 15,2% en 2015, 20,5% en 2010, 23,1 en 2005 et 25,' en 2000. Le taux de pauvreté qualifiée de «sévère ou extrême », s'établit à 2,9% en 2021 contre 2,9% en 2015, 6% enregistrée en 2010, 7,4% en 2005. et 7,7 en 2000. le taux de pauvreté à bien baissé de presque 9 points.

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	83	57	73
2001	83	58	74
2002	83	58	74
2003	83	59	74
2004	83	60	75
2005	83	60	75
2006	83	61	75
2007	83	61	76
2008	83	62	76
2009	83	62	76
2010	83	63	77
2011	83	64	77
2012	84	64	77
2013	84	65	77
2014	84	65	78
2015	84	66	78
2016	84	66	78
2017	84	67	79
2018	84	68	79
2019	84	68	79
2020	84	69	79

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	le taux a surtout amélioré dans le milieu rural

General comments

Pour l'eau potable en Tunisie le taux de desserte en eau potable en 2000 est de l'ordre de 92,7. En 2019 il est de 98,2 (100% en milieu urbain et 94,5 en milieu rural). La cible est d'atteindre 100% en 2030.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	2535797	23 .5	1269087	23 .4	1266710	23 .6
Reporting period	2512794	22 .3	1254548	22 .1	1258246	22 .4

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	la baisse du nombre de la population affecté suit la logique de l'OS1 concernant la diminution de la superficie des terres dégradées pour la période de reportage

General comments

Les efforts de développement rural et de restauration des terres qui aboutit à la baisse de la population exposé à la dégradation des terres mais aussi l'exode rural a contribué a cette baisse.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
desserte en eau potable 100%	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

la cible nationale à atteindre en 2030 est de 100%. En 2019 le taux de desserte en milieu urbain est de 100% et ce taux est de 94,5 en milieu rural. le taux national est de 98,2%.

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	81 421	56 643	15 052	628	1 406
2001	41 492	71 597	27 079	14 982	0
2002	105 242	1 024	0	0	48 884
2003	9 967	1 239	0	0	143 945
2004	51 212	0	0	0	103 938
2005	107 089	6 804	0	0	41 258
2006	16 067	0	0	0	139 083
2007	28 116	0	0	0	127 034
2008	67 853	47 239	16 794	0	23 264
2009	30 059	4 126	1 878	0	119 086
2010	51 145	10 329	18 699	7 258	67 720
2011	28 855	5 350	392	0	120 552
2012	93 450	0	0	0	61 700
2013	68 029	29 217	6 430	0	51 474
2014	100 568	0	0	0	54 582
2015	46 771	0	0	0	108 379
2016	66 061	22 089	4 145	662	62 194
2017	40 232	20 385	16 473	965	77 095
2018	33 748	0	0	0	121 402
2019	42 458	0	0	0	112 692
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	153 744	98 .7
2001	155 150	99 .6
2002	106 266	68 .2
2003	11 205	7 .2
2004	51 212	32 .9
2005	113 892	73 .1

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	16 067	10 .3
2007	28 116	18 .1
2008	131 886	84 .7
2009	36 064	23 .2
2010	87 430	56 .1
2011	34 598	22 .2
2012	93 450	60 .0
2013	103 676	66 .6
2014	100 568	64 .6
2015	46 771	30 .0
2016	92 957	59 .7
2017	78 055	50 .1
2018	33 748	21 .7
2019	42 458	27 .3
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

Malgré que la Tunisie subit à l'état actuel une sècheresse remarquable , on constate que la période de référence (2000 - 2015) a connu des périodes de sècheresse plus intense et plus extrême que la période de reportage (2015 - 2019). Durant les vingt dernières années, environ dix saisons agricoles ont connu des sécheresses .

General comments

La Tunisie est soumise à l'influence de deux climats, l'un méditerranéen au nord et à l'est et l'autre saharien au sud et sud-ouest, qui sont à l'origine d'une variabilité spatio-temporelle des paramètres climatiques, aussi bien de la pluie que de la température. A cette variabilité spatiale, se rajoute une variabilité inter-saisonnière avec une saison sèche se prolongeant de juin à début septembre. Le climat semi-aride à aride qui caractérise la Tunisie sur la majorité de son territoire l'expose à une rareté prononcée des ressources en eau et à une récurrence des sécheresses. Si la Tunisie a réussi aujourd'hui à endiguer de lourds dégâts, la sécheresse continue à être durement ressentie sur le plan socio-économique et sa gravité risque d'augmenter avec le changement climatique.

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	0	0 .0	5453561	58 .6	2110804	22 .7	1621852	17 .4	112536	1 .2	9 298 753	100 .0
2001	0	0 .0	5267857	56 .3	3402011	36 .4	686802	7 .3	313	0 .0	9 356 983	100 .0
2002	1731234	18 .3	7584303	80 .1	148025	1 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	7 732 328	81 .7
2003	9474049	100 .0	0	0 .0	2642	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 642	0 .0
2004	5741799	59 .6	3887862	40 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 887 862	40 .4
2005	6294051	64 .8	3422253	35 .2	2585	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 424 838	35 .2
2006	8870225	90 .2	968552	9 .8	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	968 552	9 .8
2007	9515195	96 .0	392160	4 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	392 160	4 .0
2008	3408	0 .0	4476166	44 .7	4364736	43 .6	1172784	11 .7	0	0 .0	10 013 686	100 .0
2009	9495535	93 .8	625389	6 .2	1098	0 .0	328	0 .0	0	0 .0	626 815	6 .2
2010	6127489	60 .1	4041530	39 .7	11110	0 .1	6949	0 .1	1563	0 .0	4 061 152	39 .9
2011	8296500	80 .2	1329333	12 .9	492169	4 .8	221055	2 .1	0	0 .0	2 042 557	19 .8
2012	2835399	27 .0	7651819	73 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	7 651 819	73 .0
2013	7306178	68 .9	2656701	25 .0	460044	4 .3	188716	1 .8	0	0 .0	3 305 461	31 .1
2014	5163952	48 .2	5545269	51 .8	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	5 545 269	51 .8
2015	5462271	50 .4	5375141	49 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	5 375 141	49 .6
2016	7291938	66 .5	3136796	28 .6	513310	4 .7	11401	0 .1	4404	0 .0	3 665 911	33 .5
2017	1208626	10 .9	2548463	23 .0	4784618	43 .2	2312827	20 .9	224415	2 .0	9 870 323	89 .1
2018	9805722	87 .4	1410687	12 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 410 687	12 .6
2019	10728662	94 .5	624199	5 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	624 199	5 .5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	0	0 .0	2719464	58 .5	1061941	22 .8	811998	17 .5	56950	1 .2	4 650 353	100 .0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	0	0 .0	2635448	56 .3	1704939	36 .4	341475	7 .3	174	0 .0	4 682 036	100 .0
2002	868650	18 .3	3792698	80 .1	75507	1 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 868 205	81 .7
2003	4742390	100 .0	0	0 .0	1374	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 374	0 .0
2004	2873217	59 .6	1950898	40 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 950 898	40 .4
2005	3144341	64 .6	1725076	35 .4	1375	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 726 451	35 .4
2006	4441259	90 .0	491378	10 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	491 378	10 .0
2007	4769812	96 .0	198787	4 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	198 787	4 .0
2008	1829	0 .0	2256999	44 .9	2178828	43 .4	587866	11 .7	0	0 .0	5 023 693	100 .0
2009	4757374	93 .7	321683	6 .3	582	0 .0	183	0 .0	0	0 .0	322 448	6 .3
2010	3066066	60 .0	2037661	39 .8	5836	0 .1	3594	0 .1	835	0 .0	2 047 926	40 .0
2011	4165216	80 .3	670153	12 .9	244739	4 .7	109841	2 .1	0	0 .0	1 024 733	19 .7
2012	1426978	27 .1	3837404	72 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 837 404	72 .9
2013	3652901	68 .6	1340994	25 .2	235617	4 .4	97772	1 .8	0	0 .0	1 674 383	31 .4
2014	2604511	48 .5	2770676	51 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 770 676	51 .5
2015	2751927	50 .6	2687270	49 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 687 270	49 .4
2016	3649771	66 .4	1577634	28 .7	263793	4 .8	5947	0 .1	2278	0 .0	1 849 652	33 .6
2017	619645	11 .1	1278488	23 .0	2383183	42 .9	1163399	20 .9	115037	2 .1	4 940 107	88 .9
2018	4921401	87 .4	707062	12 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	707 062	12 .6
2019	5380084	94 .5	316101	5 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	316 101	5 .5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	0	0 .0	2734097	58 .8	1048863	22 .6	809854	17 .4	55586	1 .2	4 648 400	100 .0
2001	0	0 .0	2632409	56 .3	1697072	36 .3	345327	7 .4	139	0 .0	4 674 947	100 .0
2002	862584	18 .2	3791605	80 .2	72518	1 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 864 123	81 .8
2003	4731659	100 .0	0	0 .0	1268	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 268	0 .0
2004	2868582	59 .7	1936964	40 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 936 964	40 .3
2005	3149710	65 .0	1697177	35 .0	1210	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 698 387	35 .0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	4428966	90 .3	477174	9 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	477 174	9 .7
2007	4745383	96 .1	193373	3 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	193 373	3 .9
2008	1579	0 .0	2219167	44 .5	2185908	43 .8	584918	11 .7	0	0 .0	4 989 993	100 .0
2009	4738161	94 .0	303706	6 .0	516	0 .0	145	0 .0	0	0 .0	304 367	6 .0
2010	3061423	60 .3	2003869	39 .5	5274	0 .1	3355	0 .1	728	0 .0	2 013 226	39 .7
2011	4131284	80 .2	659180	12 .8	247430	4 .8	111214	2 .2	0	0 .0	1 017 824	19 .8
2012	1408421	27 .0	3814415	73 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 814 415	73 .0
2013	3653277	69 .1	1315707	24 .9	224427	4 .2	90944	1 .7	0	0 .0	1 631 078	30 .9
2014	2559441	48 .0	2774593	52 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 774 593	52 .0
2015	2710344	50 .2	2687871	49 .8	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 687 871	49 .8
2016	3642167	66 .7	1559162	28 .6	249517	4 .6	5454	0 .1	2126	0 .0	1 816 259	33 .3
2017	588981	10 .7	1269975	23 .0	2401435	43 .5	1149428	20 .8	109378	2 .0	4 930 216	89 .3
2018	4884321	87 .4	703625	12 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	703 625	12 .6
2019	5348578	94 .6	308098	5 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	308 098	5 .4
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

La sécheresse bien qu'elle constitue un évènement récurrent et caractéristique de la Tunisie, elle ne passe pas sans conséquences négatives notoires sur plusieurs domaines aussi bien économique que sociaux . de ce fait il existe un logique d'interdépendance des deux indicateurs relatifs à l'OS3-1 et l'indicateur OS3-2.

General comments

Dans les zones rurales l'agriculture est la principale activité et source de vie de la population locale. L'agriculture observe une baisse graduelle de sa contribution au PIB qui s'enfonce pendant les années de sécheresse. Il en est de même pour la valeur ajoutée agricole qui observe une baisse pendant les périodes de sécheresse. La baisse de l'emploi agricole témoigne d'un fort exode rural et parfois d'émigrations. Ce départ des jeunes du monde rural est motivé principalement par la baisse de la productivité agricole et des revenus des activités agricoles. L'examen des impacts de la sécheresse montre que les impacts majeurs de ce phénomène sont liés à l'agriculture et principalement aux trois sous-secteurs de la céréaliculture, de l'oléiculture et de l'élevage.En examinant de plus près l'étendue des sècheresses sur le territoire tunisien, on décèle un impact négatif notamment sur le secteur agricole. Les récoltes céréalières des années sèches ne représentaient qu'environ la moitié des récoltes des années normales et la production peut baisser de 75%. la production peut baisser de 80% dans les périodes de sècheresse pour l'oléiculture. L'impact de la sècheresse sur l'élevage est véhiculé à travers son impact sur les superficies et la production des parcours mais aussi de la disponibilité d'eau pour l'abreuvement. Aussi, la baisse de l'emploi agricole témoigne d'un fort exode rural et parfois d'émigrations. Ce départ des jeunes du monde rural est motivé principalement par la baisse de la productivité agricole et des revenus des activités agricoles. La baisse la plus importante de l'emploi a été observée après les périodes de sècheresse de prolongées.

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .49		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

En Tunisie, la vulnérabilité intrinsèque est identifiée essentiellement pour les spéculations des céréalicultures, l'oléiculture et l'élevage. L'analyse de vulnérabilité a permis de discerner les régions du pays à haute vulnérabilité intrinsèque pour chacune des spéculations examinées, appelant ainsi à reconsidérer (voir- même abandonner) leur conduite dans ces zones vulnérables. Cette analyse a permis également d'identifier les déterminants (économiques, sociaux, environnementaux ou de gouvernance) de la vulnérabilité aussi bien en termes de sensibilité ou de capacité d'adaptation. L'identification de ces déterminants est utile pour la définition des mesures d'intervention pour une meilleure préparation aux sècheresses. Il est donc nécessaire de procéder périodiquement à l'actualisation des cartes de vulnérabilité et les mettre à disposition des décideurs pour une meilleure planification de la gestion de la sècheresse. L'évaluation spatialisée de la vulnérabilité requiert un nombre important de données dont la disponibilité et la fiabilité sont capitales pour la pertinence

de l’analyse. Il faudra œuvrer à mettre à disposition de données désagrégées (par délégation voire même par secteur) et générés se rapportant aux spéculations étudiées et aux indicateurs économiques, sociaux, environnementaux et de gouvernance considérée. L’intégration des données désagrégées et générés pertinentes dans les systèmes nationaux de collecte des données figure parmi les axes prioritaires du Plan National de Sècheresse.

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .97135	0 .9524	0 .97616	
2001	0 .97105	0 .952	0 .97596	
2002	0 .97095	0 .95193	0 .97567	
2003	0 .97045	0 .95128	0 .97553	
2004	0 .97061	0 .94867	0 .97504	
2005	0 .97033	0 .94666	0 .97482	
2006	0 .9712	0 .94416	0 .9747	
2007	0 .97129	0 .93994	0 .97466	
2008	0 .9714	0 .93682	0 .975	
2009	0 .97138	0 .93205	0 .97604	
2010	0 .97166	0 .93202	0 .97732	
2011	0 .97196	0 .93161	0 .97835	
2012	0 .97215	0 .92723	0 .9796	
2013	0 .97202	0 .92661	0 .98179	
2014	0 .97199	0 .92339	0 .98393	
2015	0 .97205	0 .91865	0 .98554	
2016	0 .97197	0 .91938	0 .98774	
2017	0 .97196	0 .91319	0 .99044	
2018	0 .9717	0 .91427	0 .98989	
2019	0 .97147	0 .91152	0 .99126	
2020	0 .97105	0 .90696	0 .99391	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Positive				1. Species Management 2. Conservation Designation & Planning 3. Land / Water Management 4. Law Enforcement & Prosecution 5. Awareness Raising 6. Legal & Policy Frameworks 7. Education & Training 8. Research & Monitoring 9. Institutional Development 10. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives	augmentation des espaces protégées

General comments

depuis 2OO9/2010 le nombre des aires protégées (parcs nationaux et réserves naturelles) a augmenté de 24 a 44 aires protégées actuellement. une étude récente a révélé que pour les oiseaux nicheurs: 5 espèces éteintes sur 190 soit un IILR de l'ordre de 0.9473. pour les espèces végétales notamment les Monocotylédones, Ptéridophytes et Gymnospermes: 5 sont éteints sur 565 soit un ILR de l'ordre de 0.9929

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	12.99	12 .99	14 .36	
2001	14.28	14 .27	15 .64	
2002	14.28	14 .27	15 .64	
2003	14.28	14 .27	15 .64	
2004	14.28	14 .27	15 .64	
2005	14.28	14 .27	15 .64	
2006	14.28	14 .27	15 .64	
2007	22.82	21 .46	22 .83	
2008	22.82	21 .46	22 .83	
2009	22.82	21 .46	22 .83	
2010	25.29	23 .92	25 .29	
2011	25.29	23 .92	25 .29	
2012	36.91	35 .55	36 .91	
2013	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	
2014	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	
2015	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	
2016	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	
2017	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	
2018	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	
2019	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	
2020	39.5	39 .5	39 .5	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	augmentation du nombre d'aires protégées a partir de 2009

General comments

augmentation des superficies des aires protégées et d'autres mesures de conservation.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 64 986 446 .40	Received 23 329 087 .48
Received	2017	Committed 4 448 109 .26	Received 25 760 975 .21
Received	2018	Committed 1 237 249 .61	Received 15 308 911 .04
Received	2019	Committed 94 887 997 .00	Received 11 217 778 .72
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		165 559 802 .27	75 616 752 .45

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	

	Explanation
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- Yes
- No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- Yes
- No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- Yes
- No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- Yes
- No

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- Yes
- No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- Yes
- No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- Yes
- No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- Yes
- No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- Yes
- No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

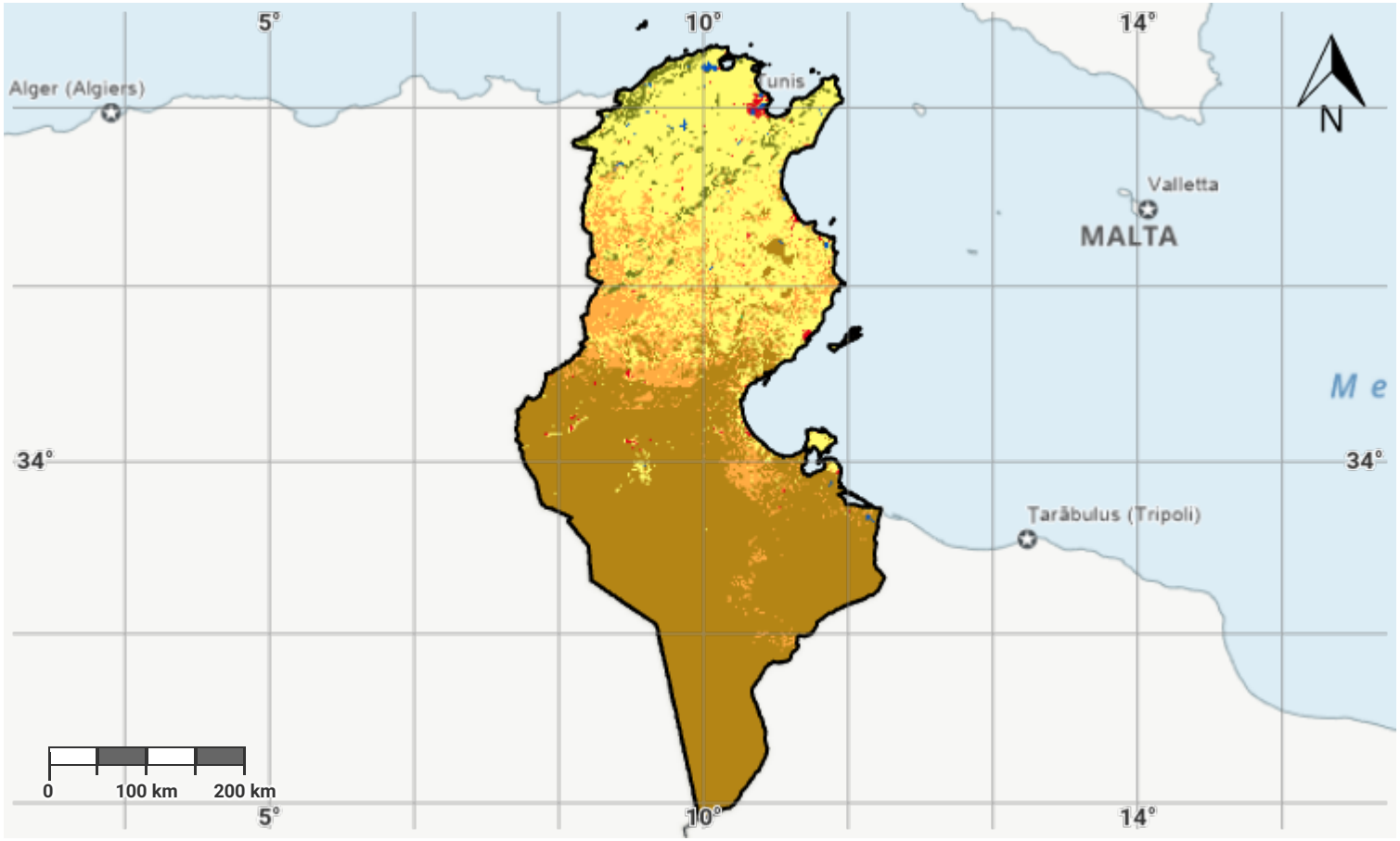
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Other files for Reporting

Tunisia - SO5-1 recipient	Download	40.5 KB

Tunisia – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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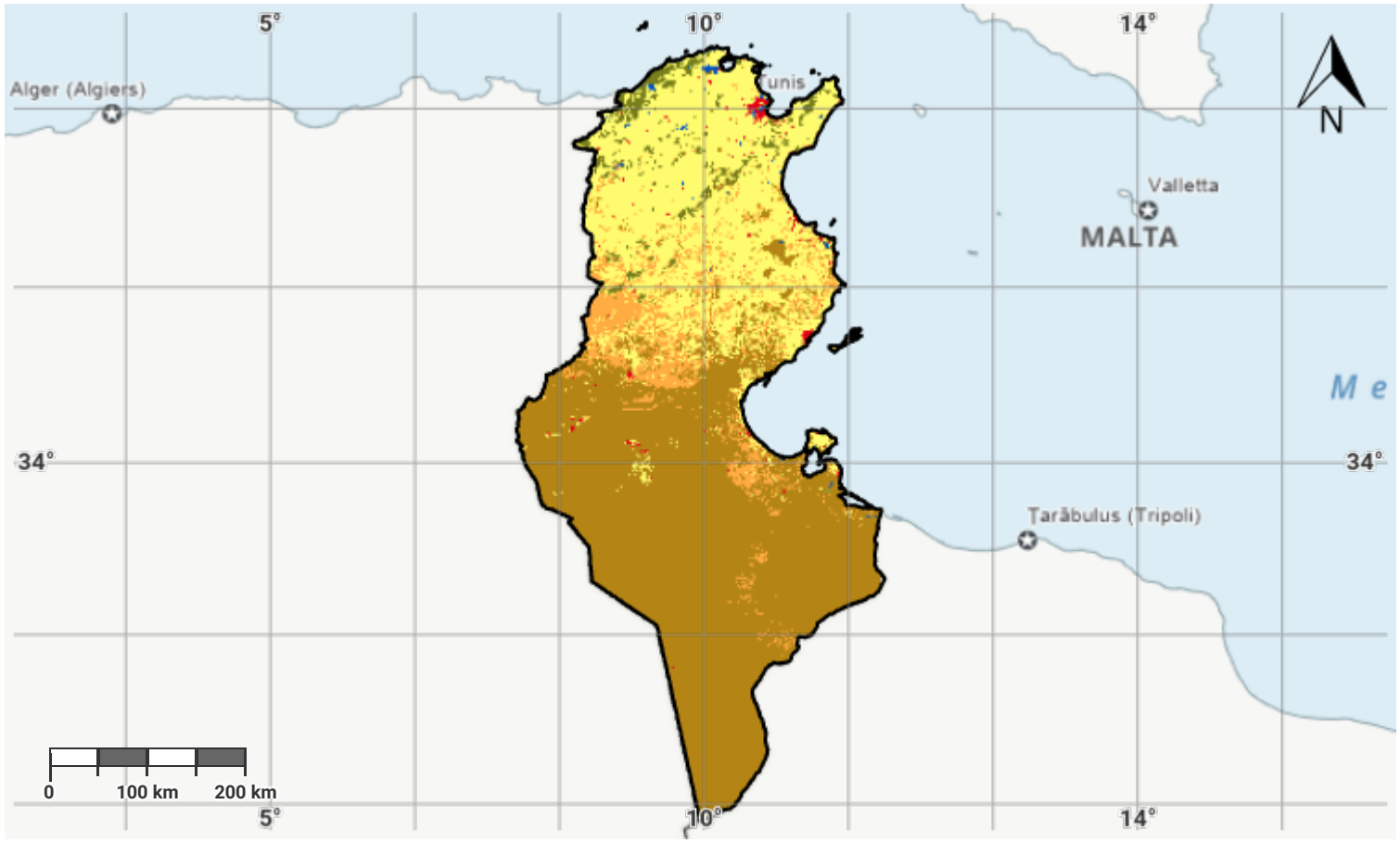
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Tunisia – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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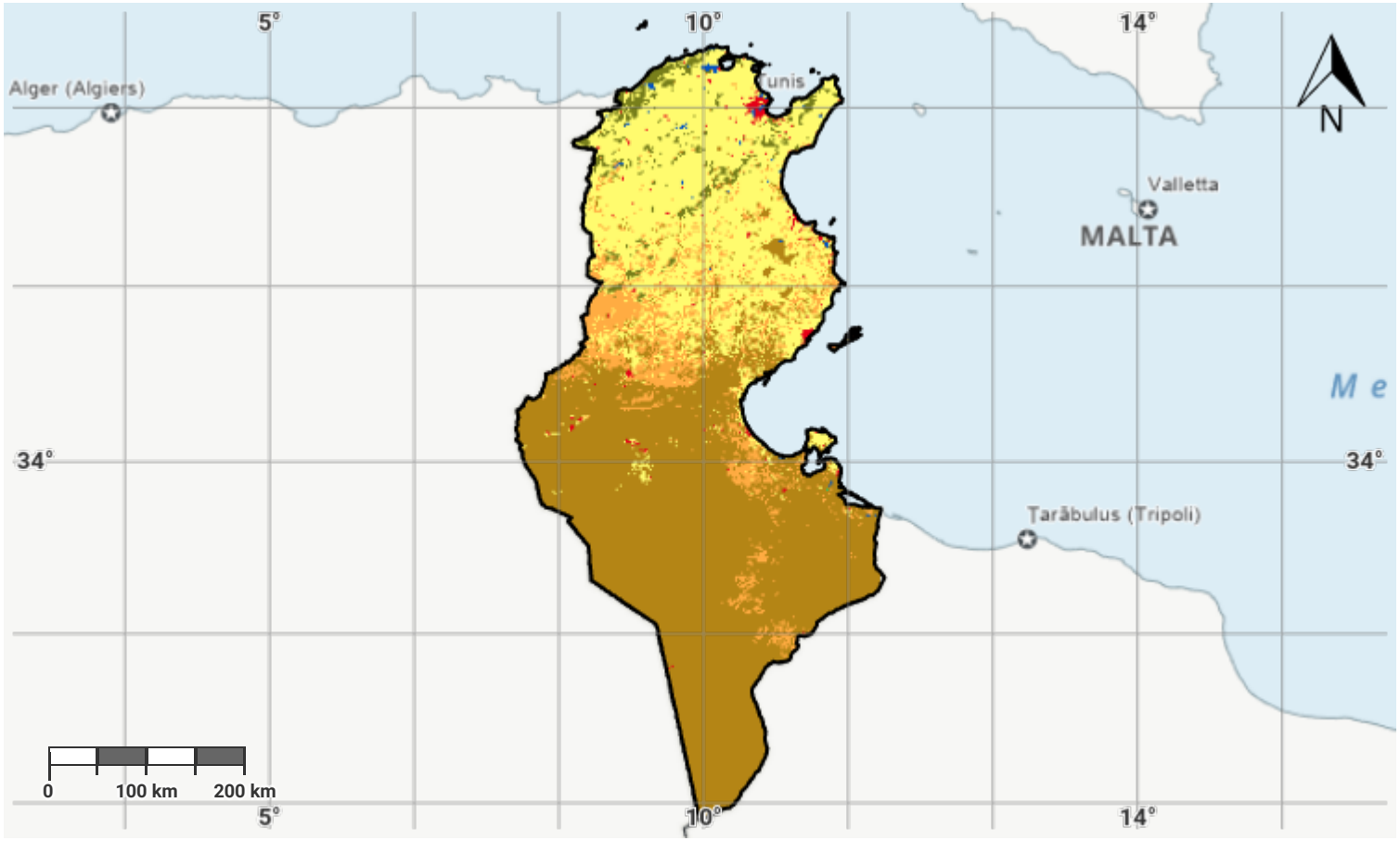
Tunisia – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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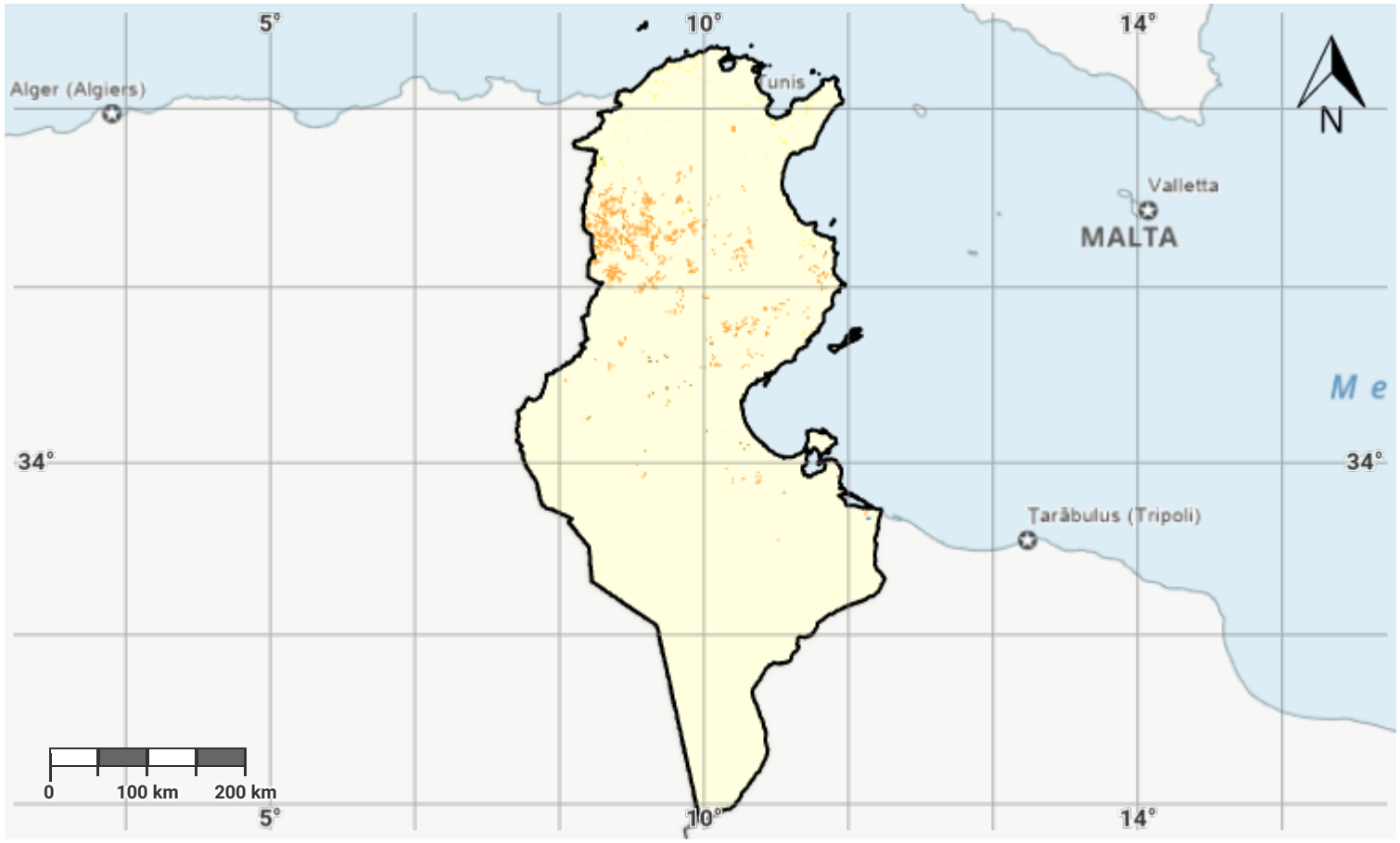
Tunisia – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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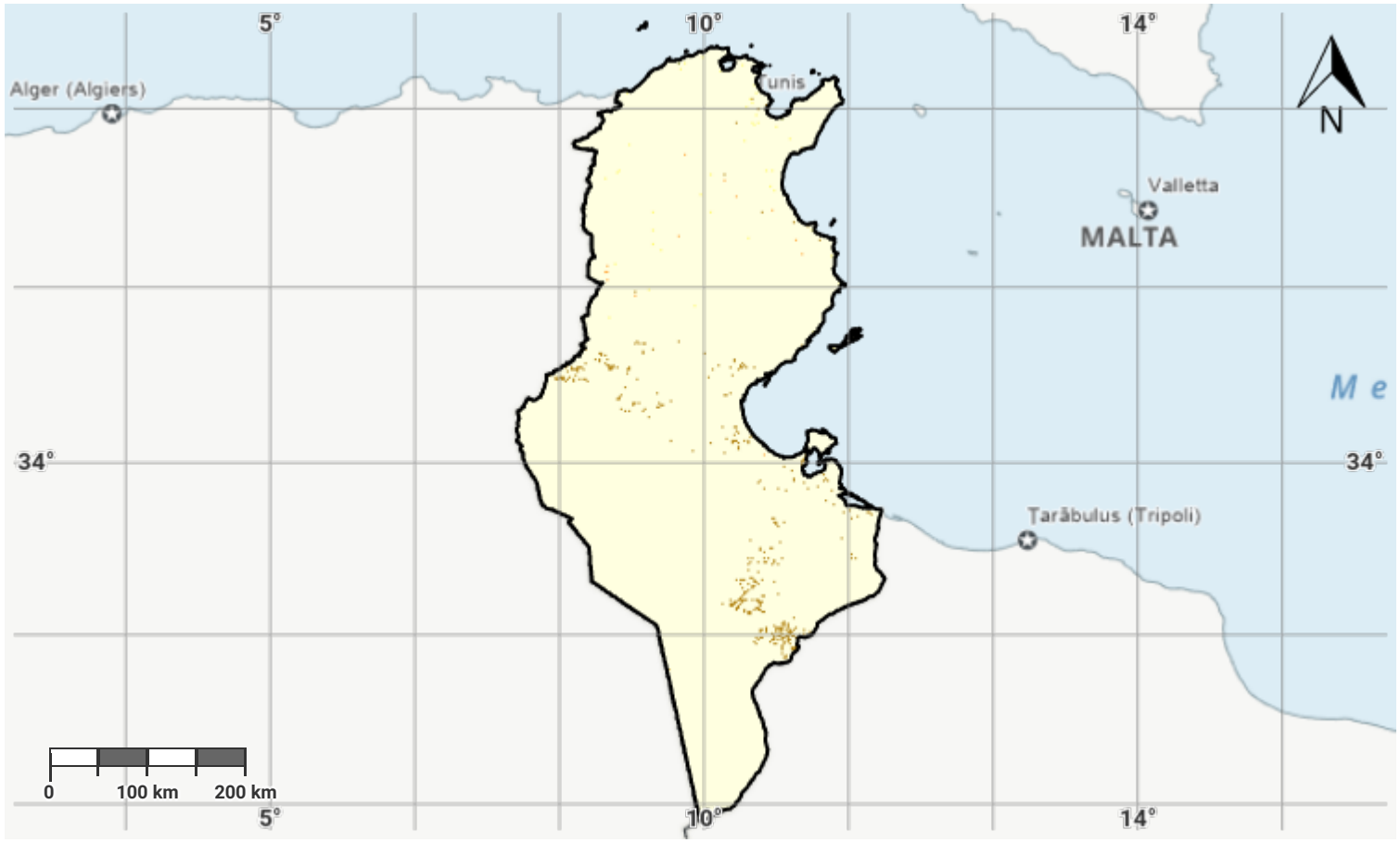
Tunisia – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Tunisia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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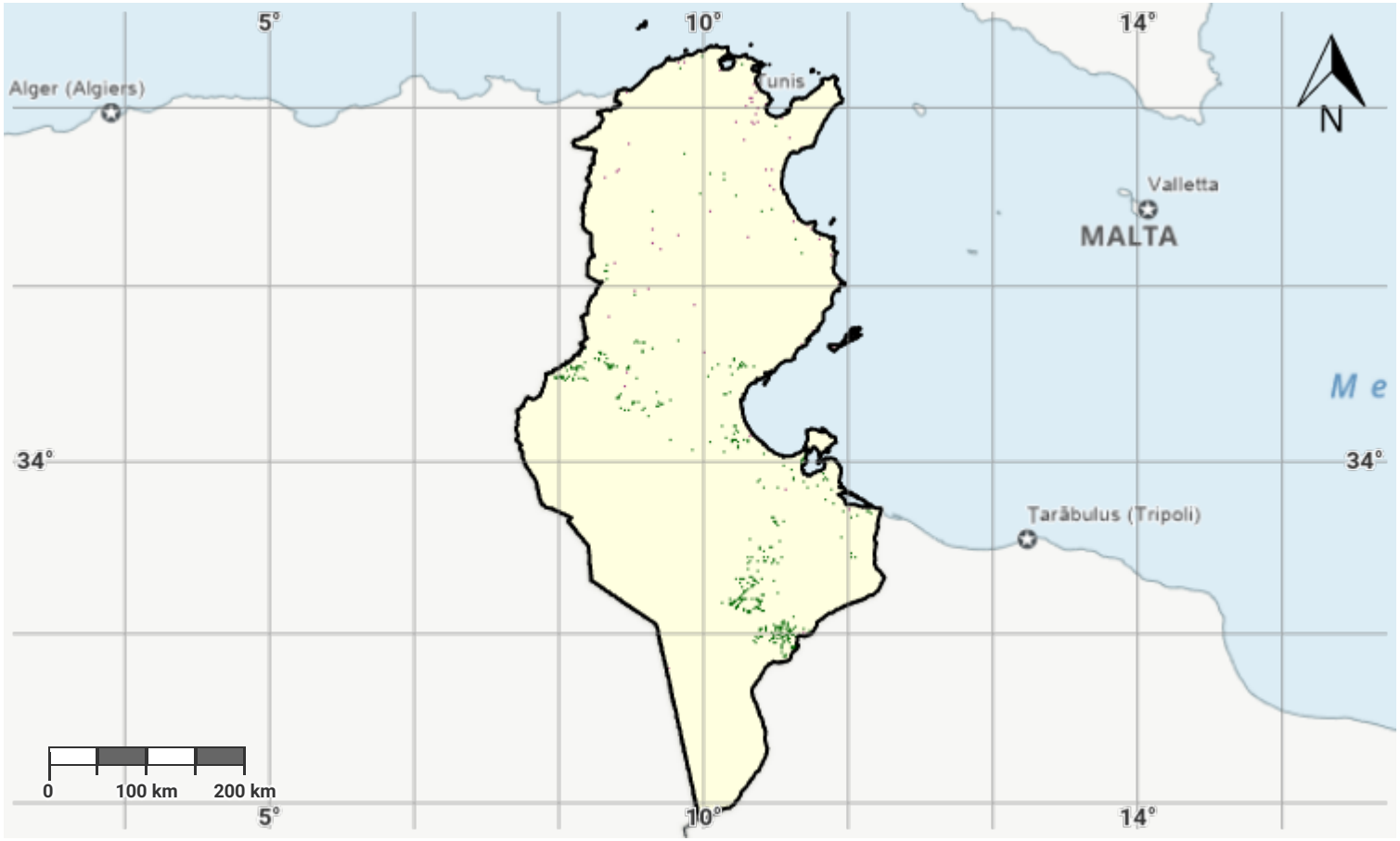
Tunisia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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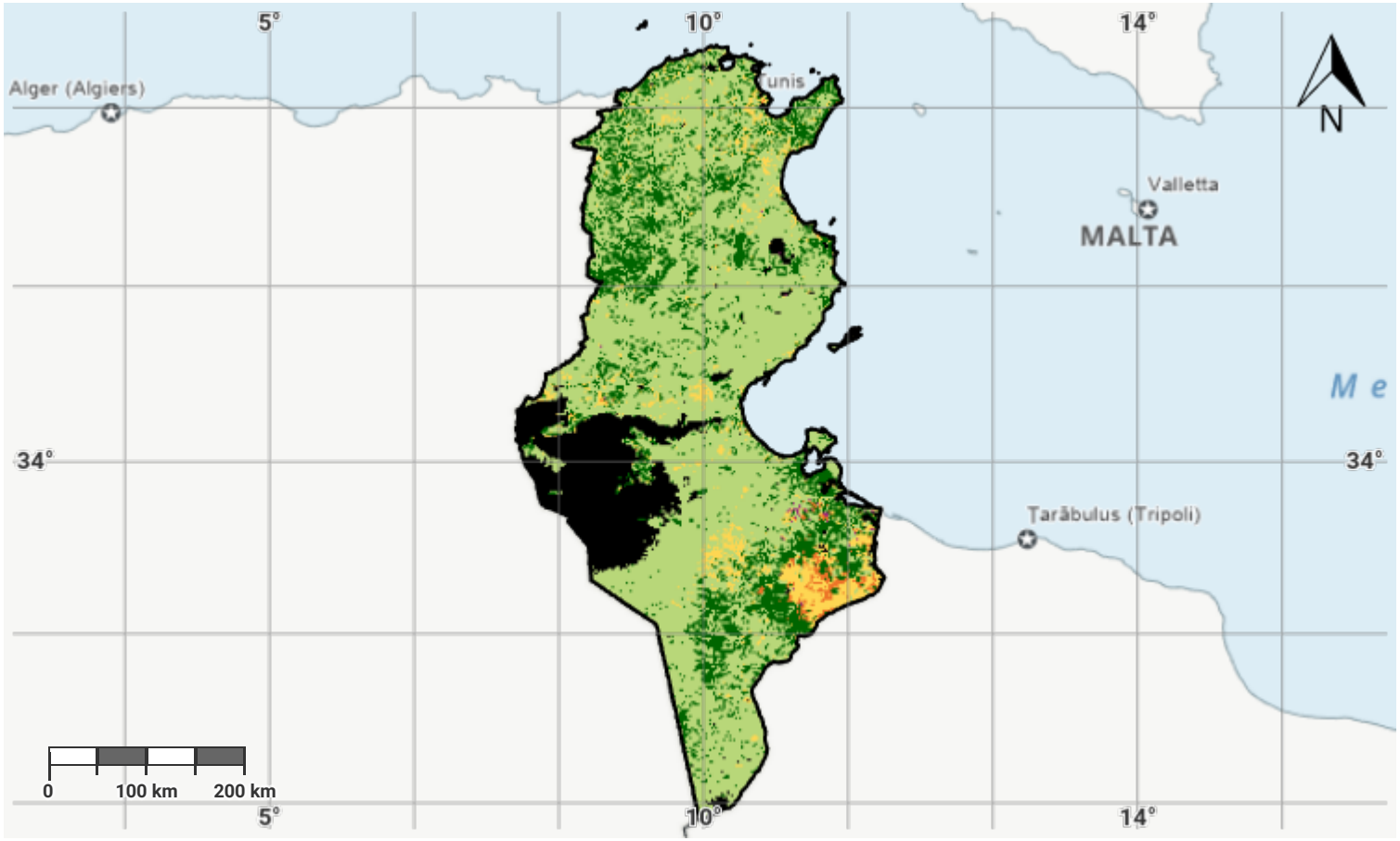
Tunisia – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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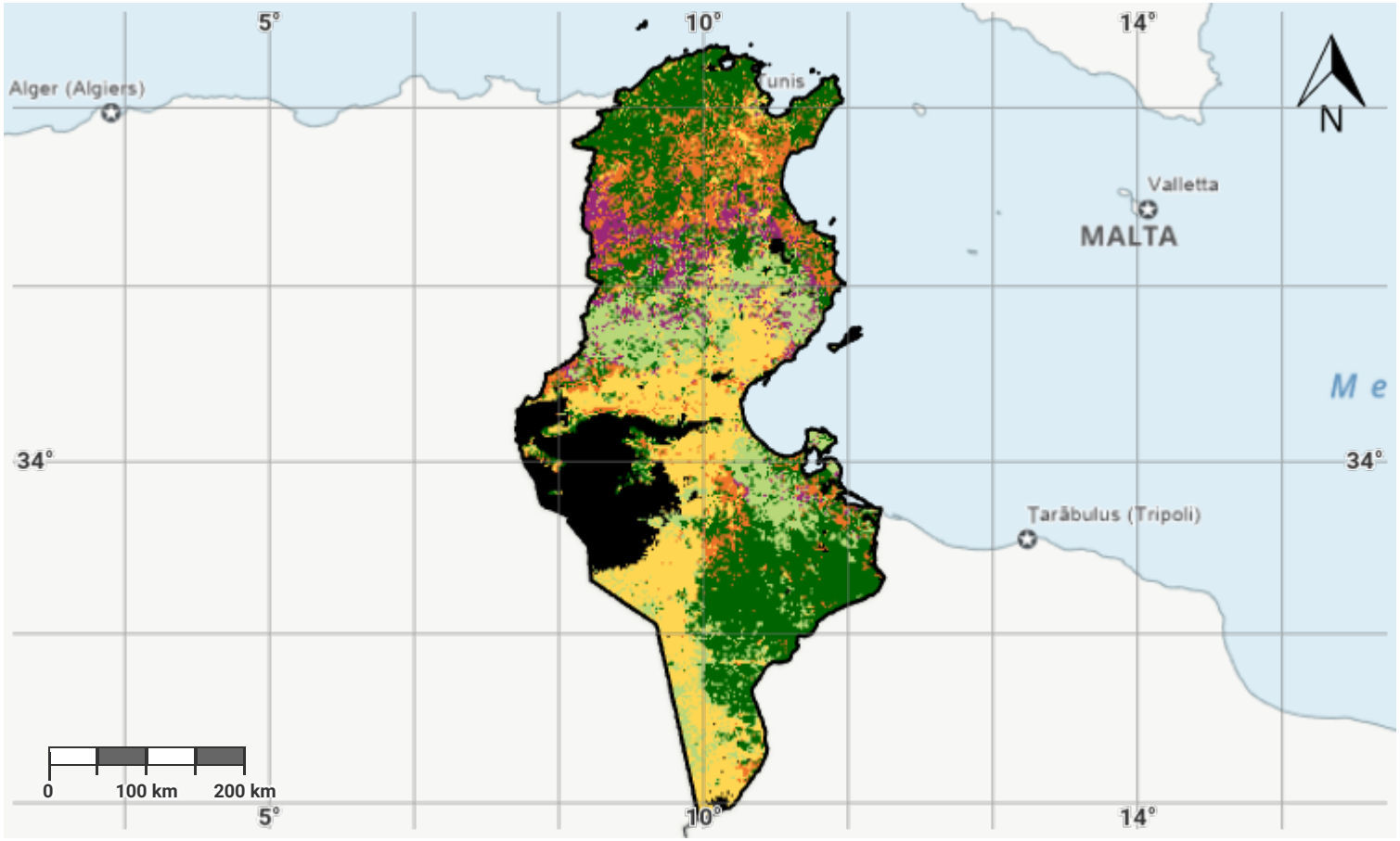
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Tunisia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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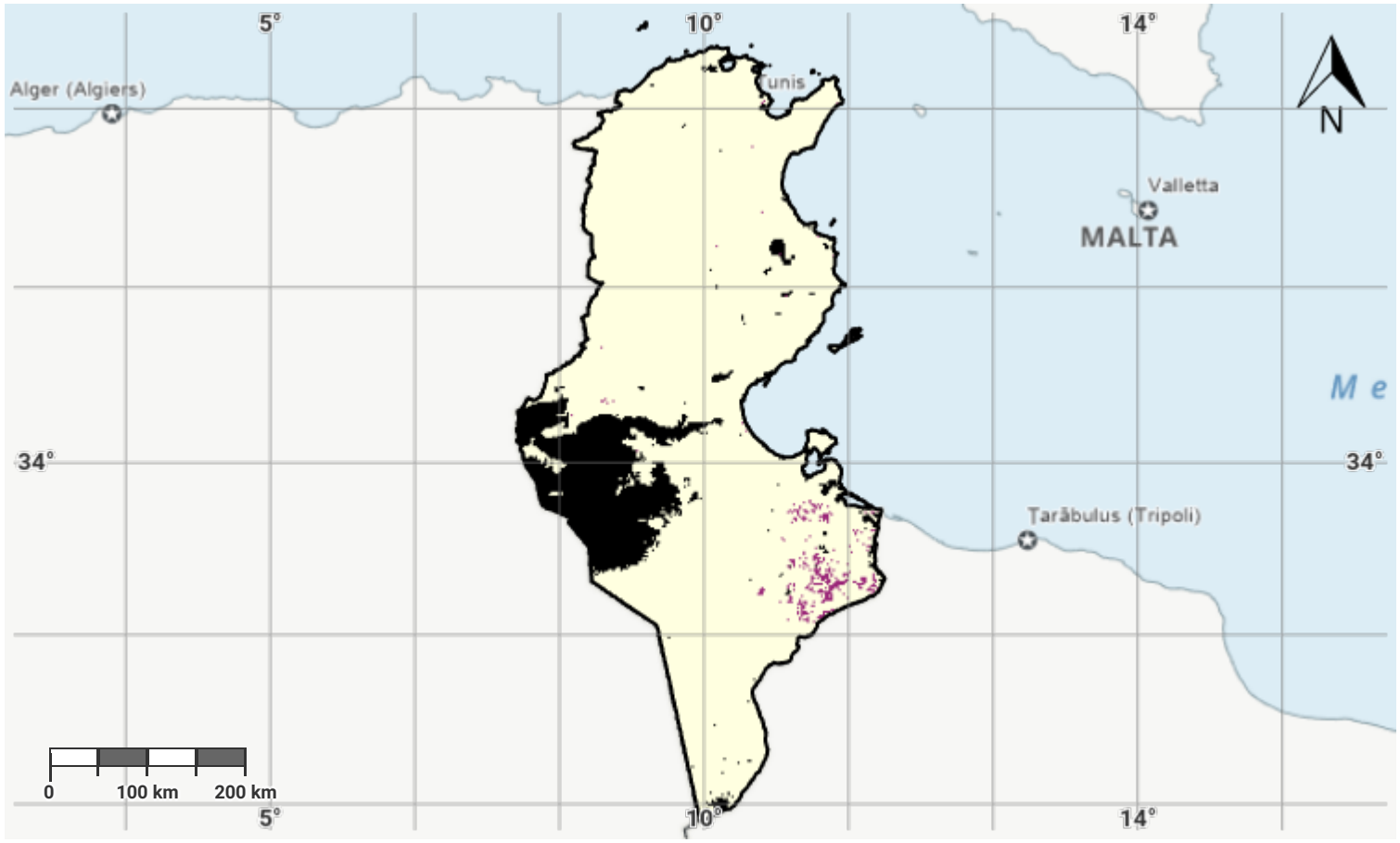
Tunisia – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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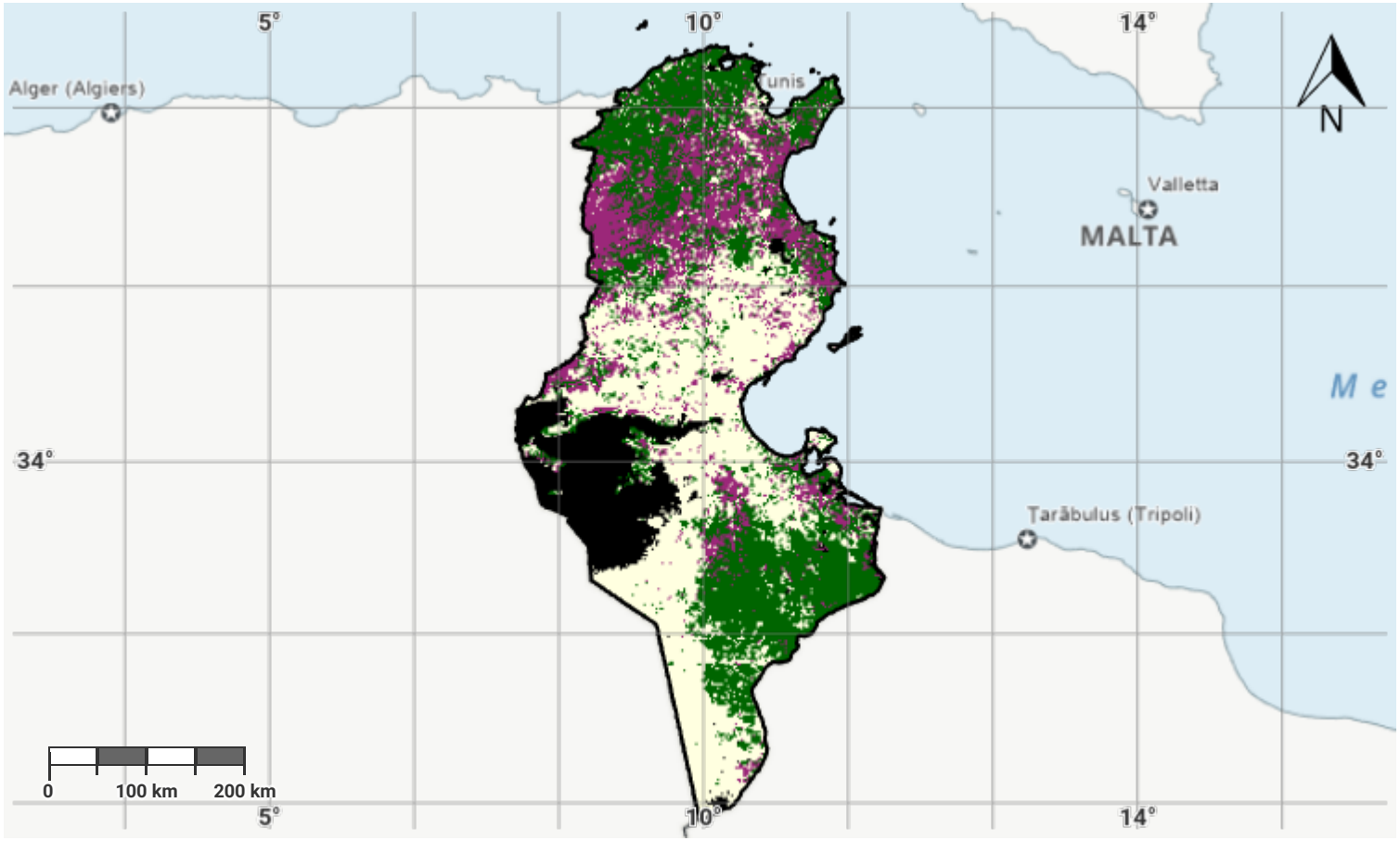
Tunisia – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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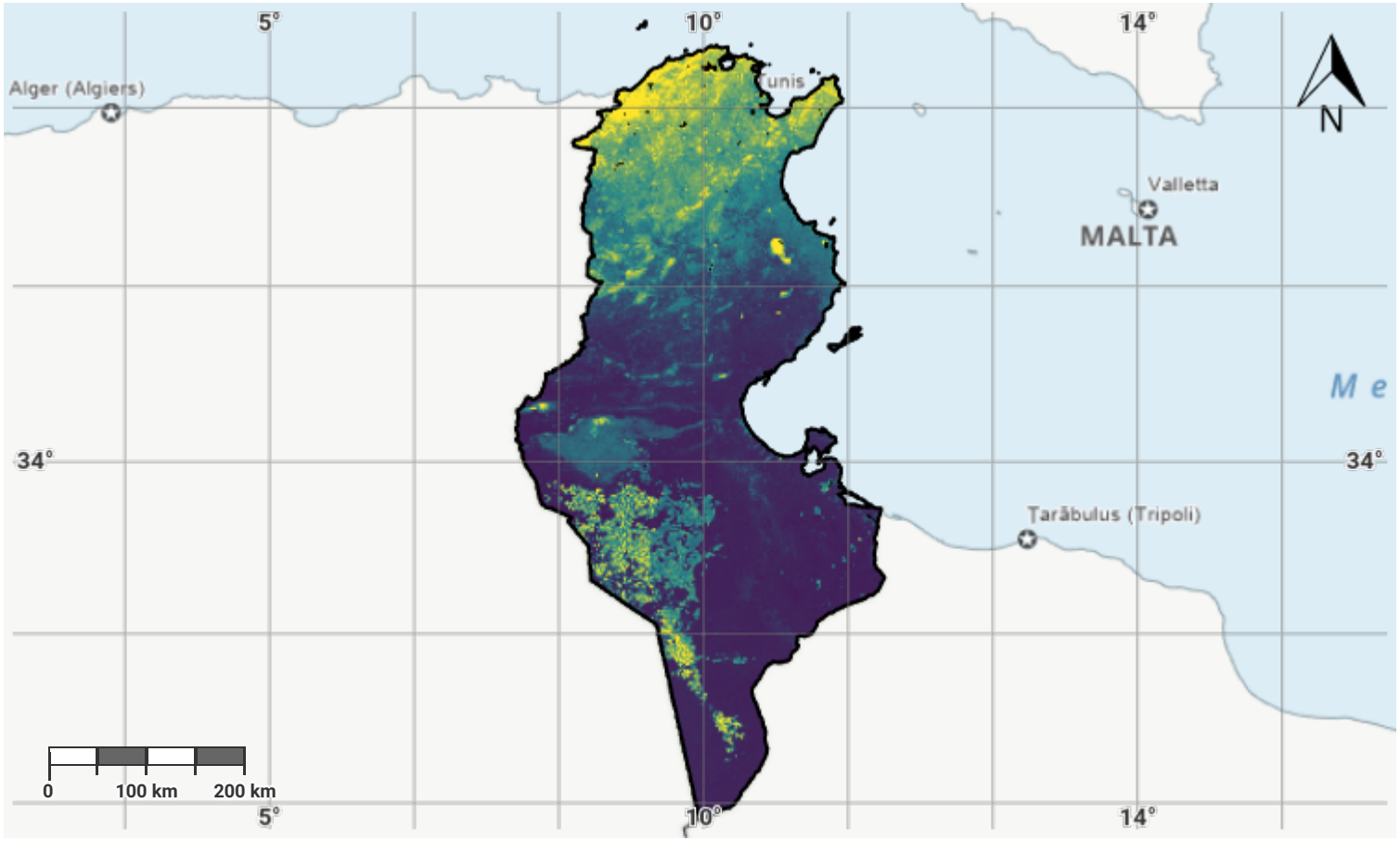
Tunisia – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 44.5 t/ha
- 44.5 - 89.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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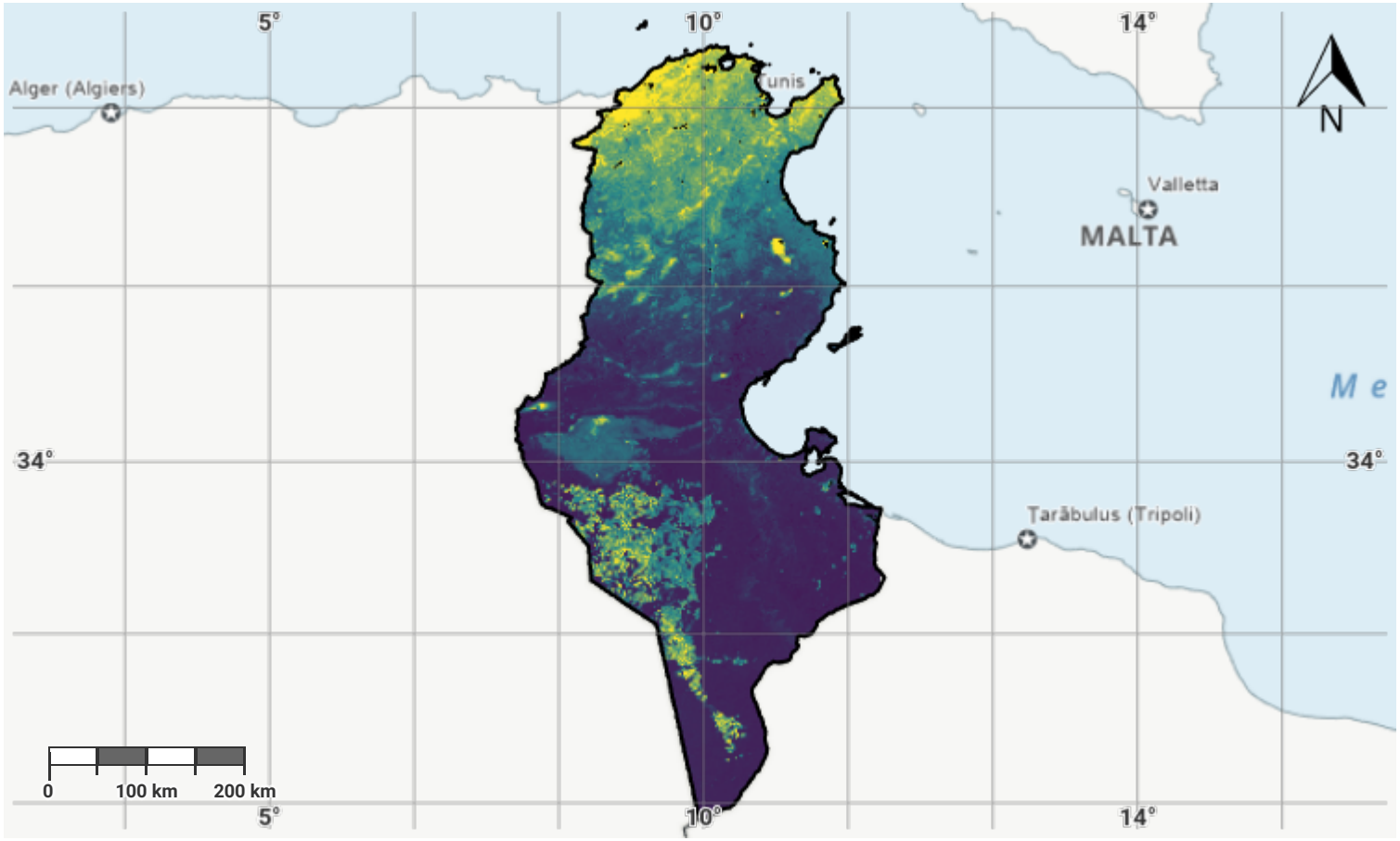
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Tunisia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 44.5 t/ha
- 44.5 - 89.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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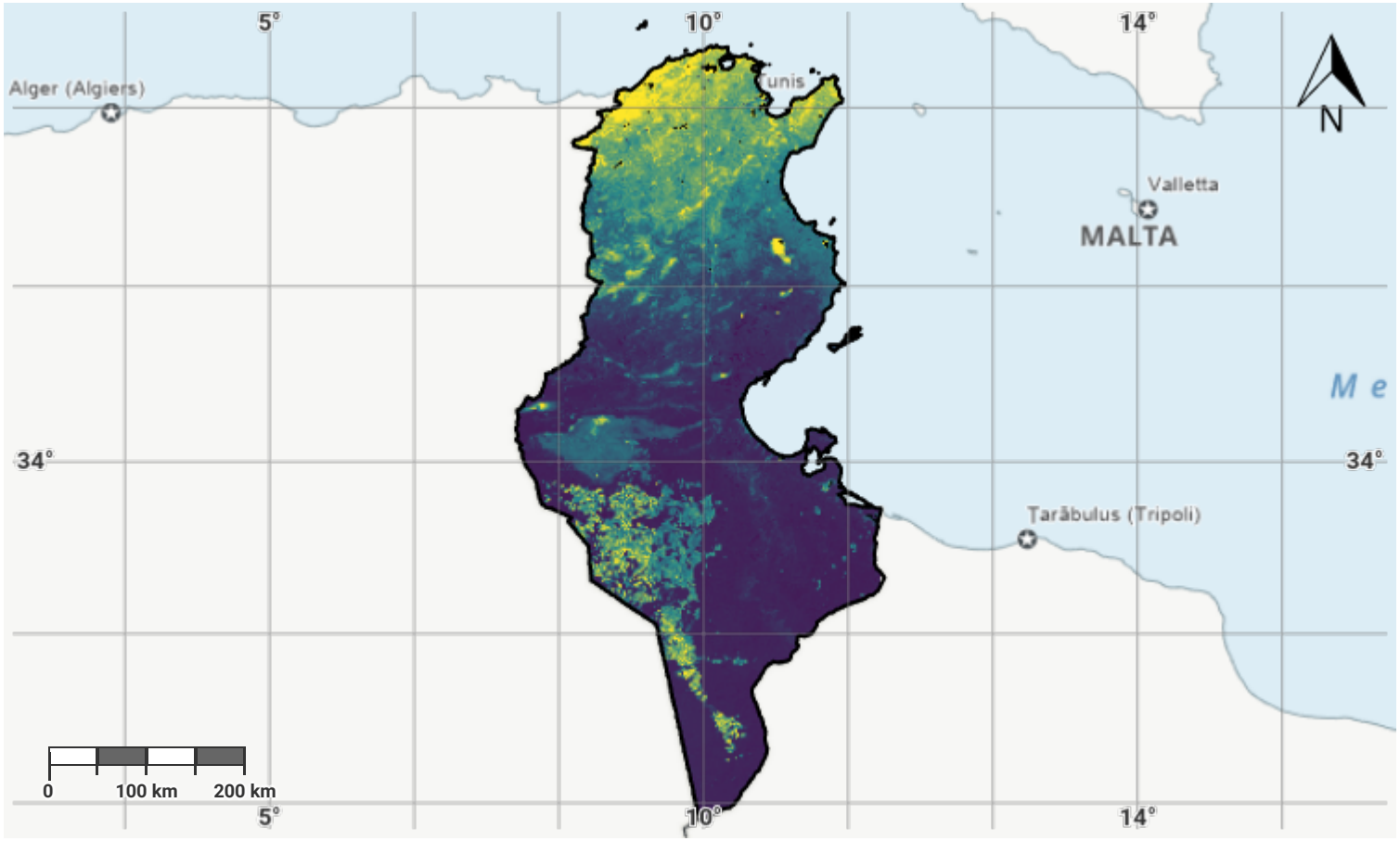
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Tunisia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 45.0 t/ha
- 45.0 - 90.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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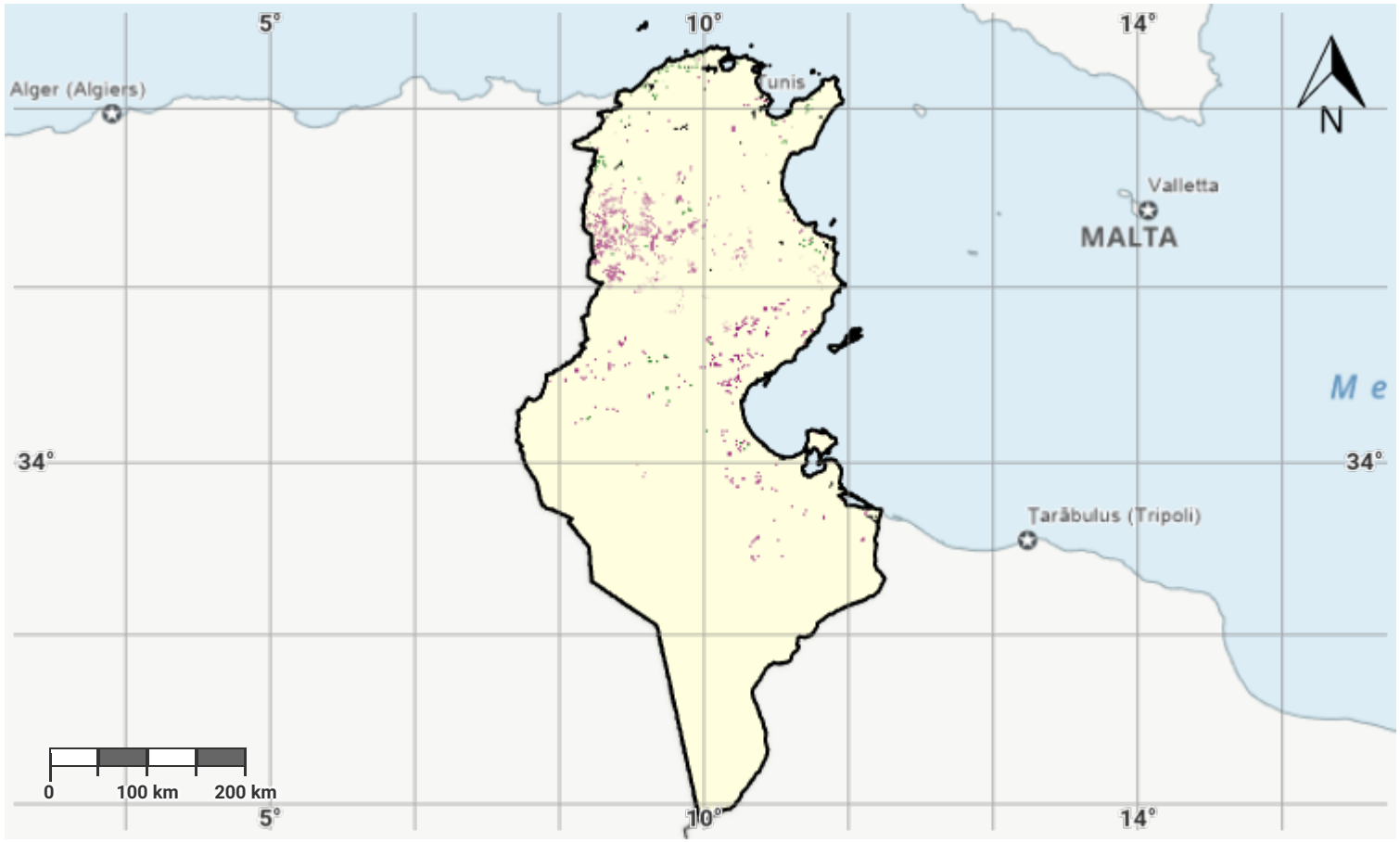
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Tunisia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -17.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 17.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Tunisia – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- -20.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 20.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Tunisia – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Tunisia – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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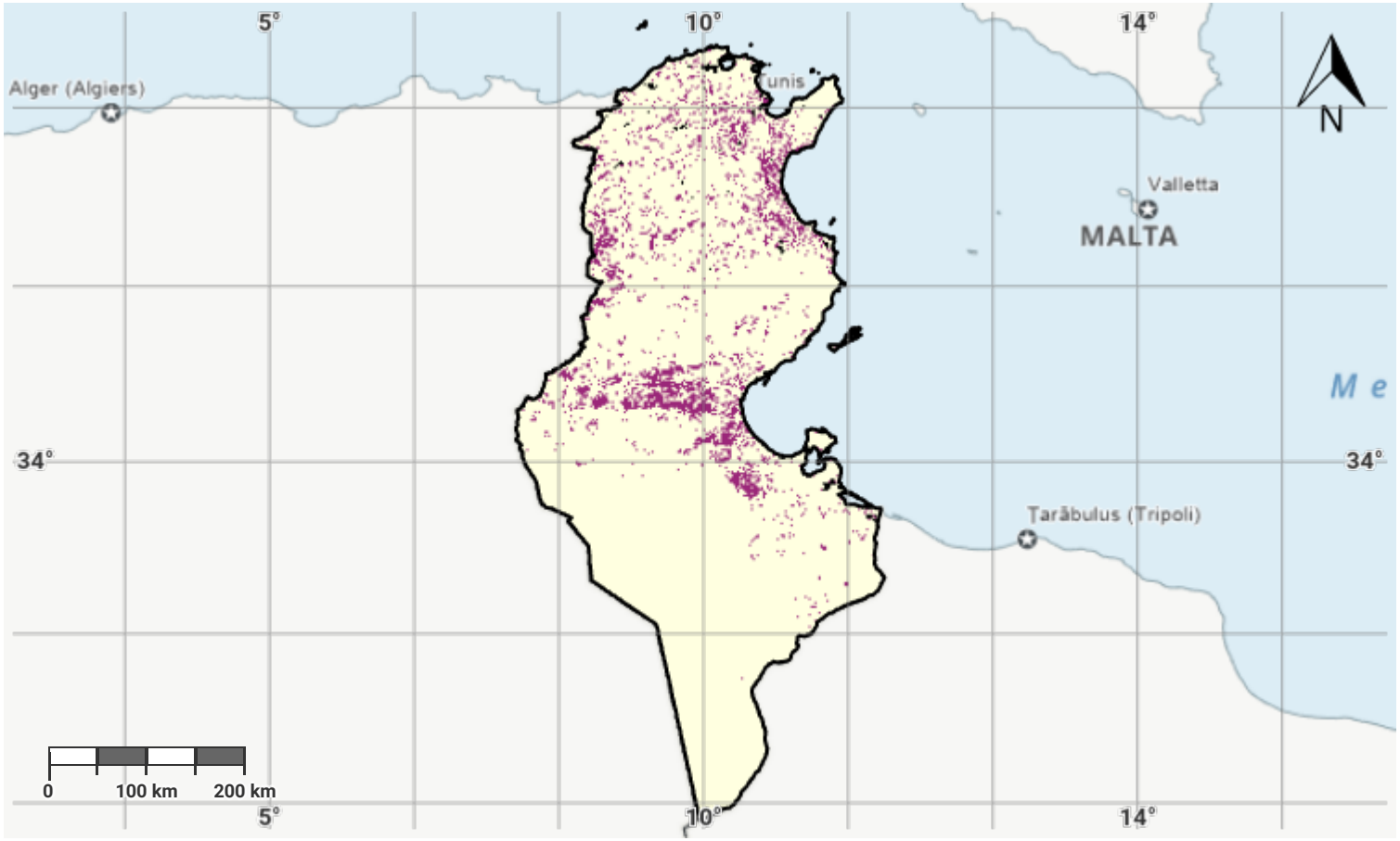
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Tunisia – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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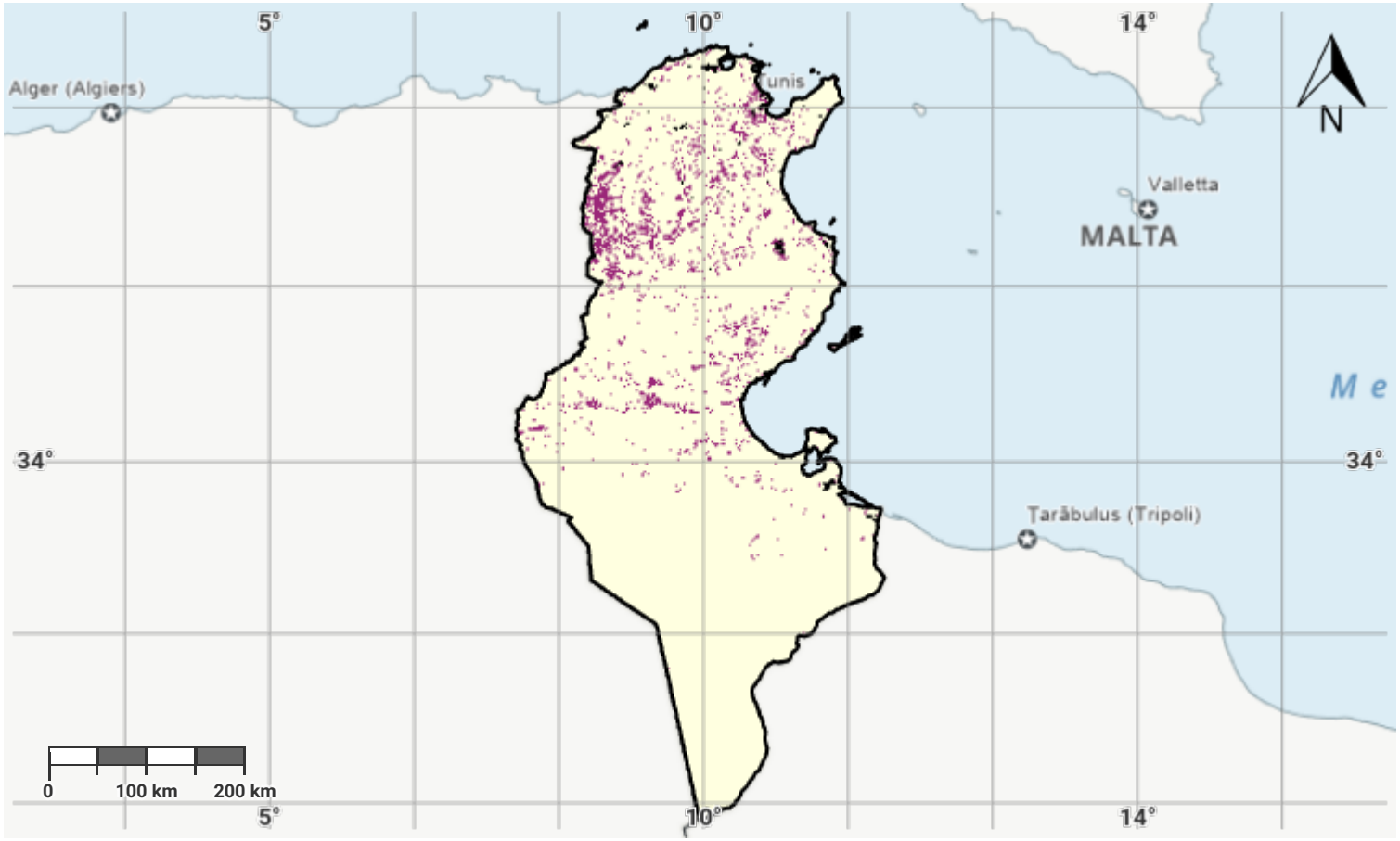
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Tunisia – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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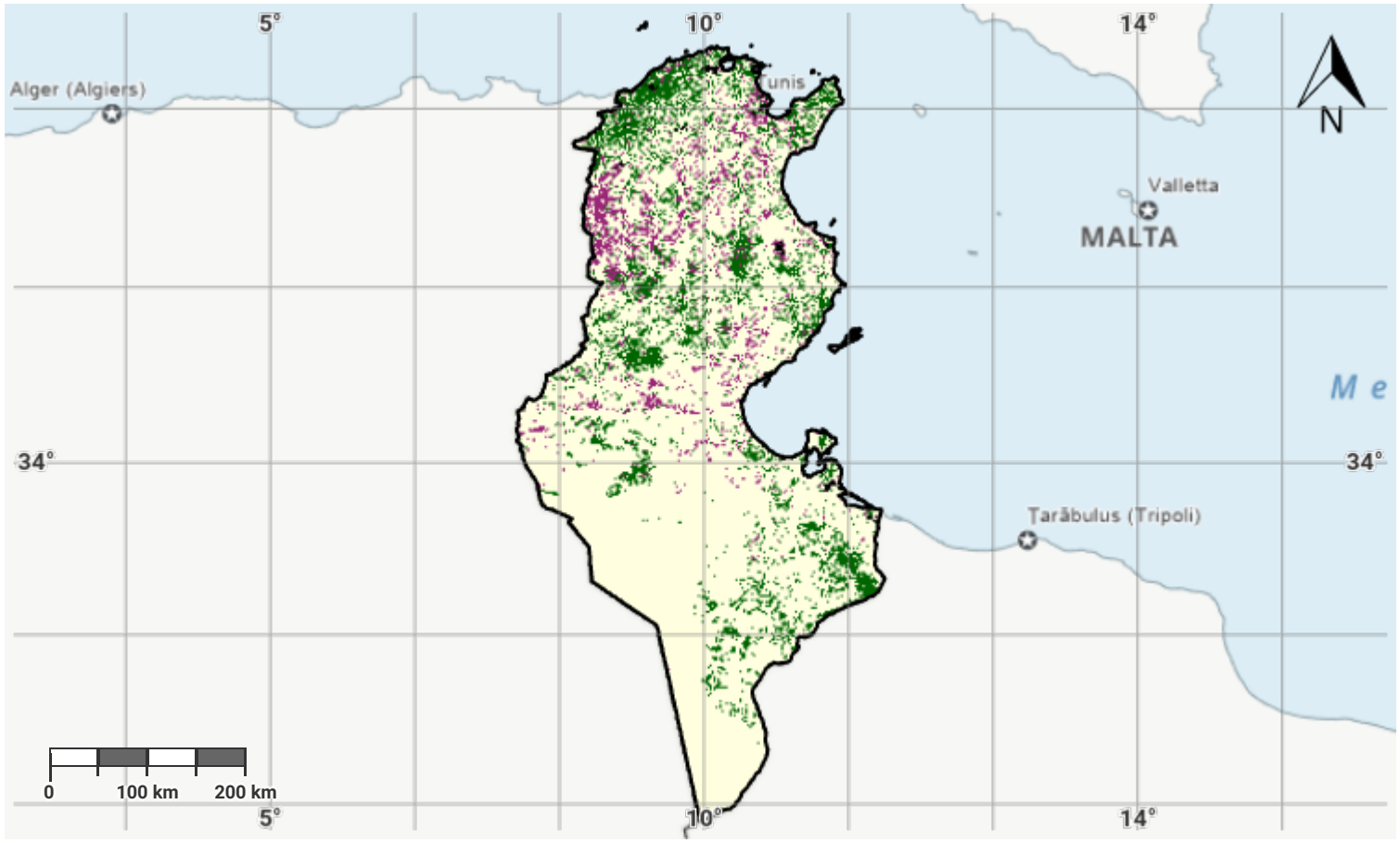
Tunisia – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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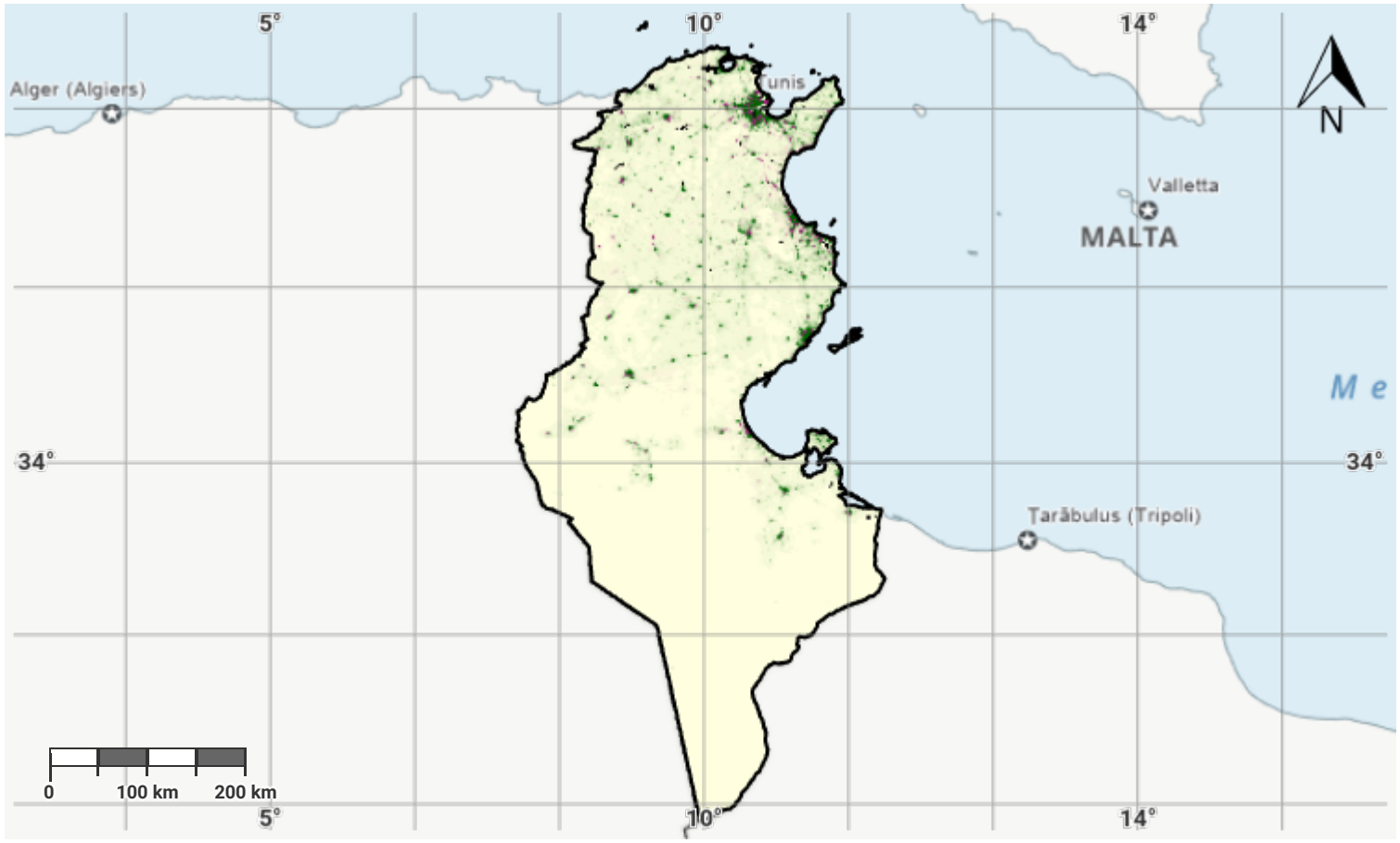
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Tunisia – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 530
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 530
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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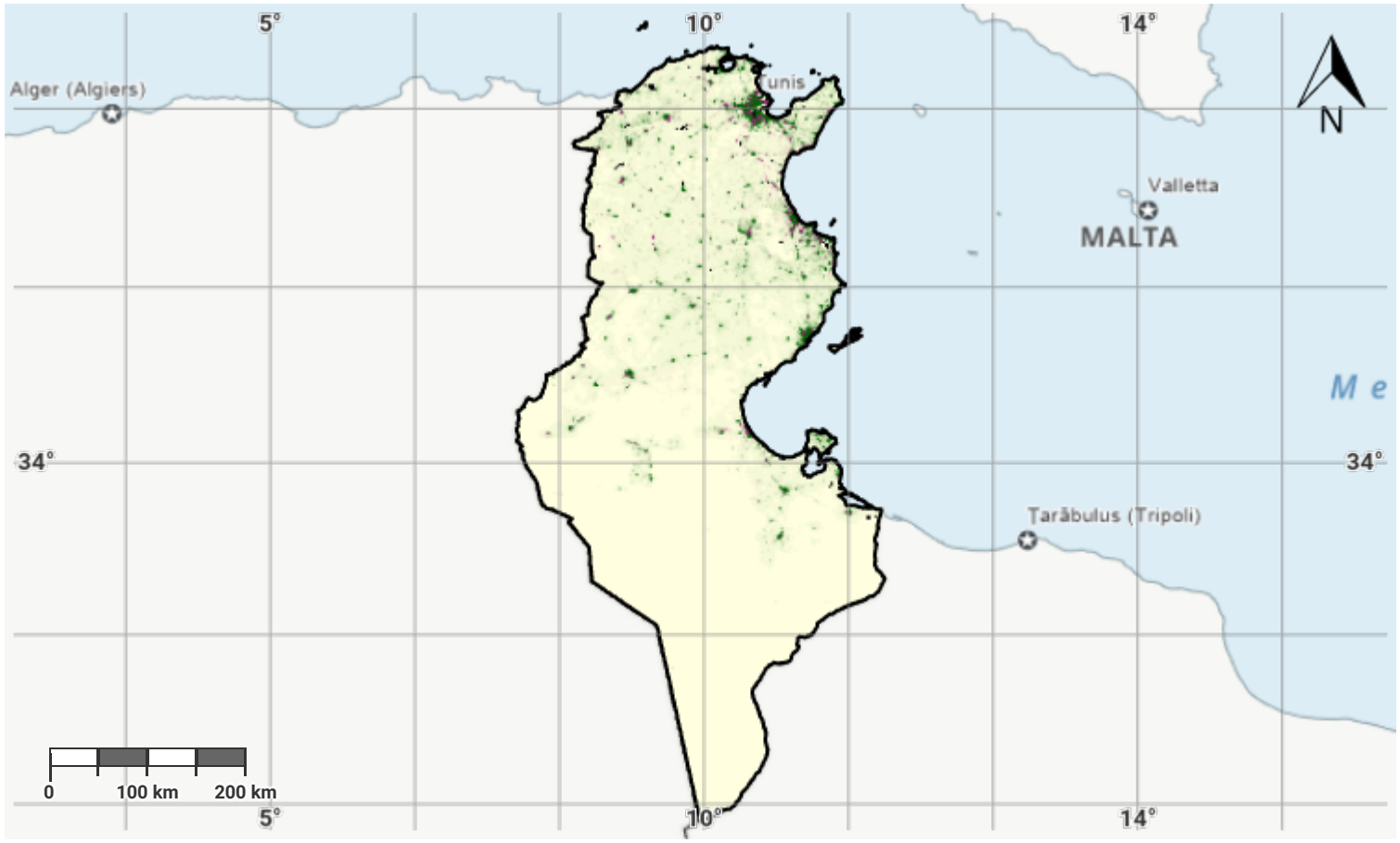
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Tunisia – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 270
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 270
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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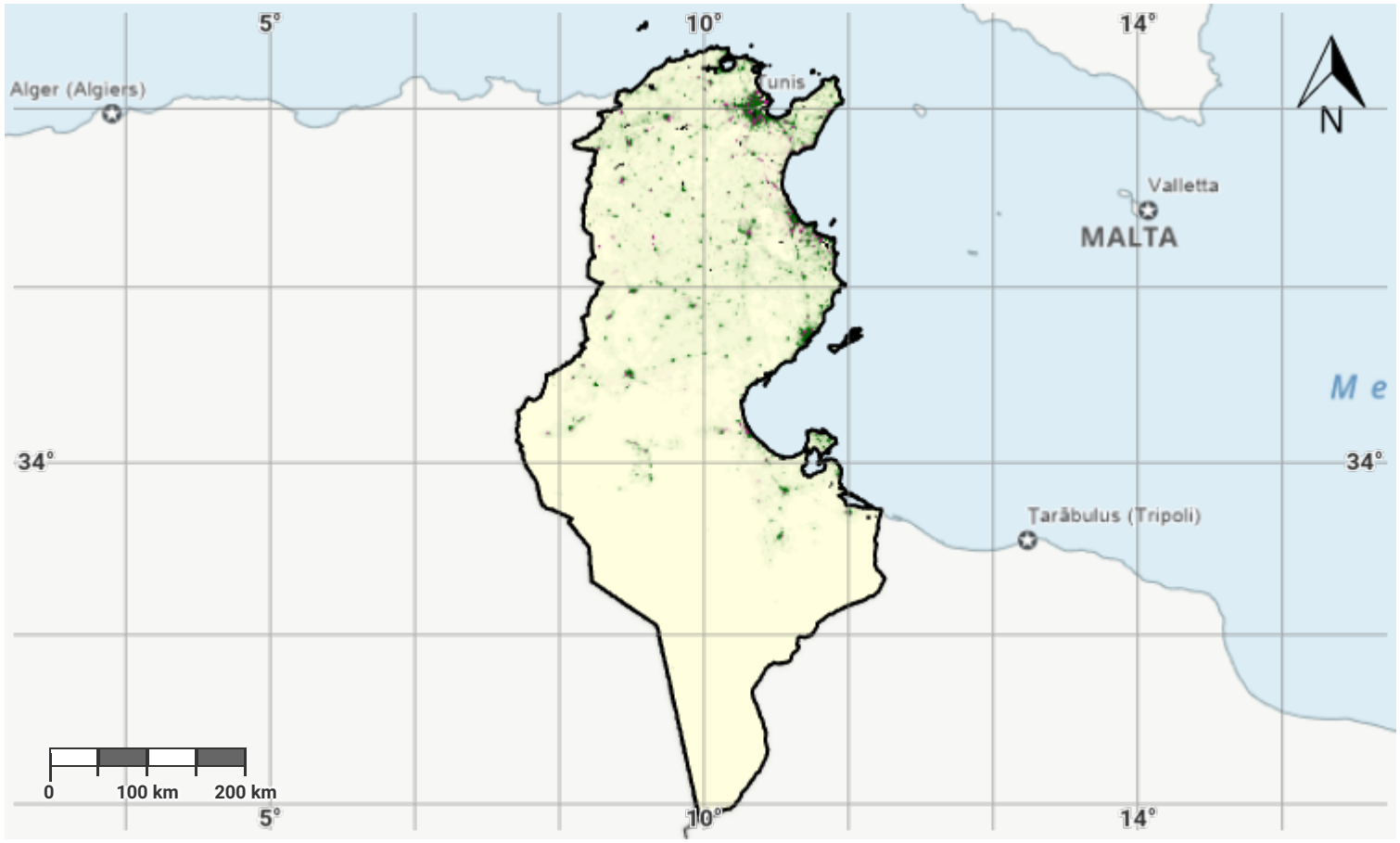
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Tunisia – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 270
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 270
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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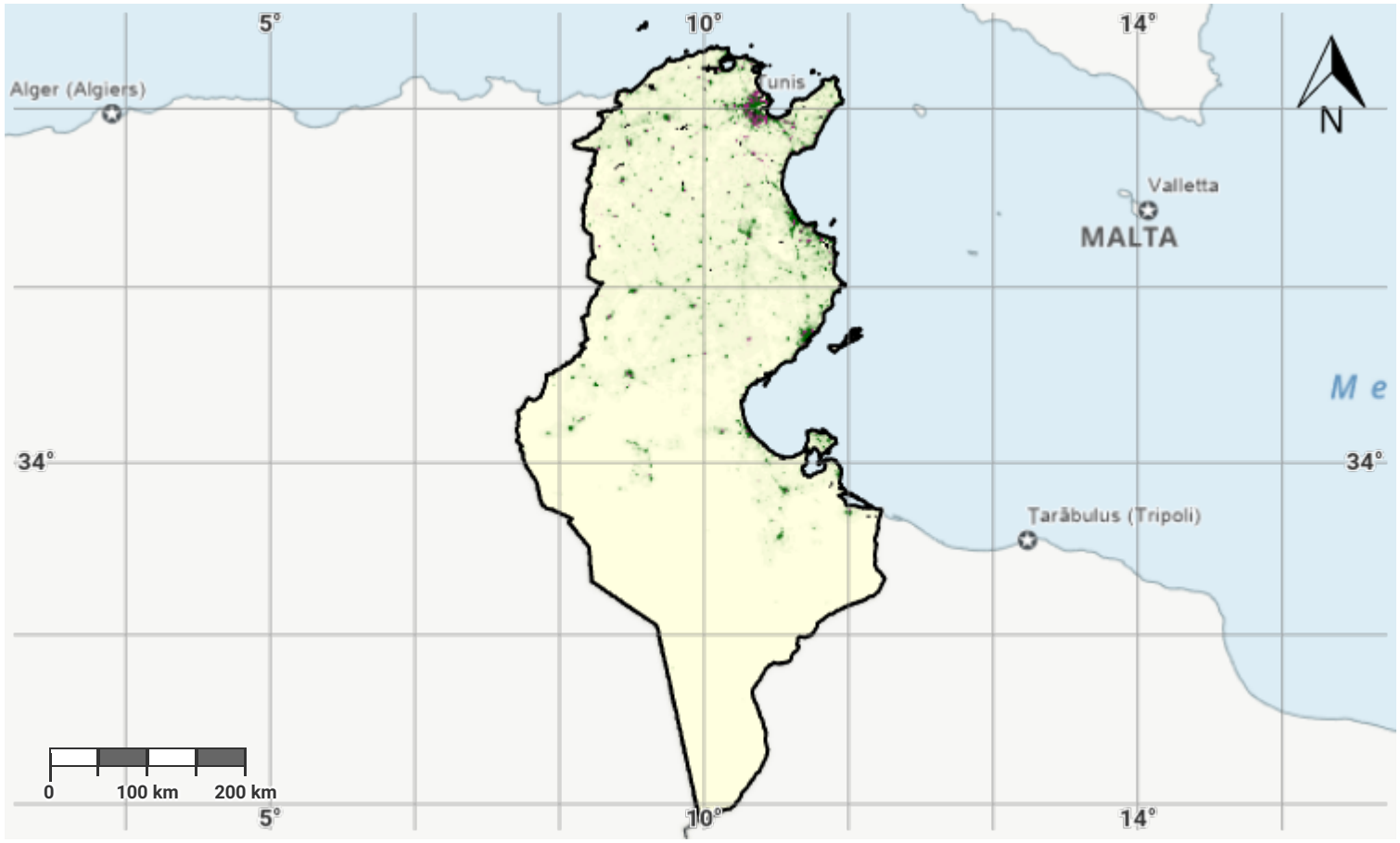
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Tunisia – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 660
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 660
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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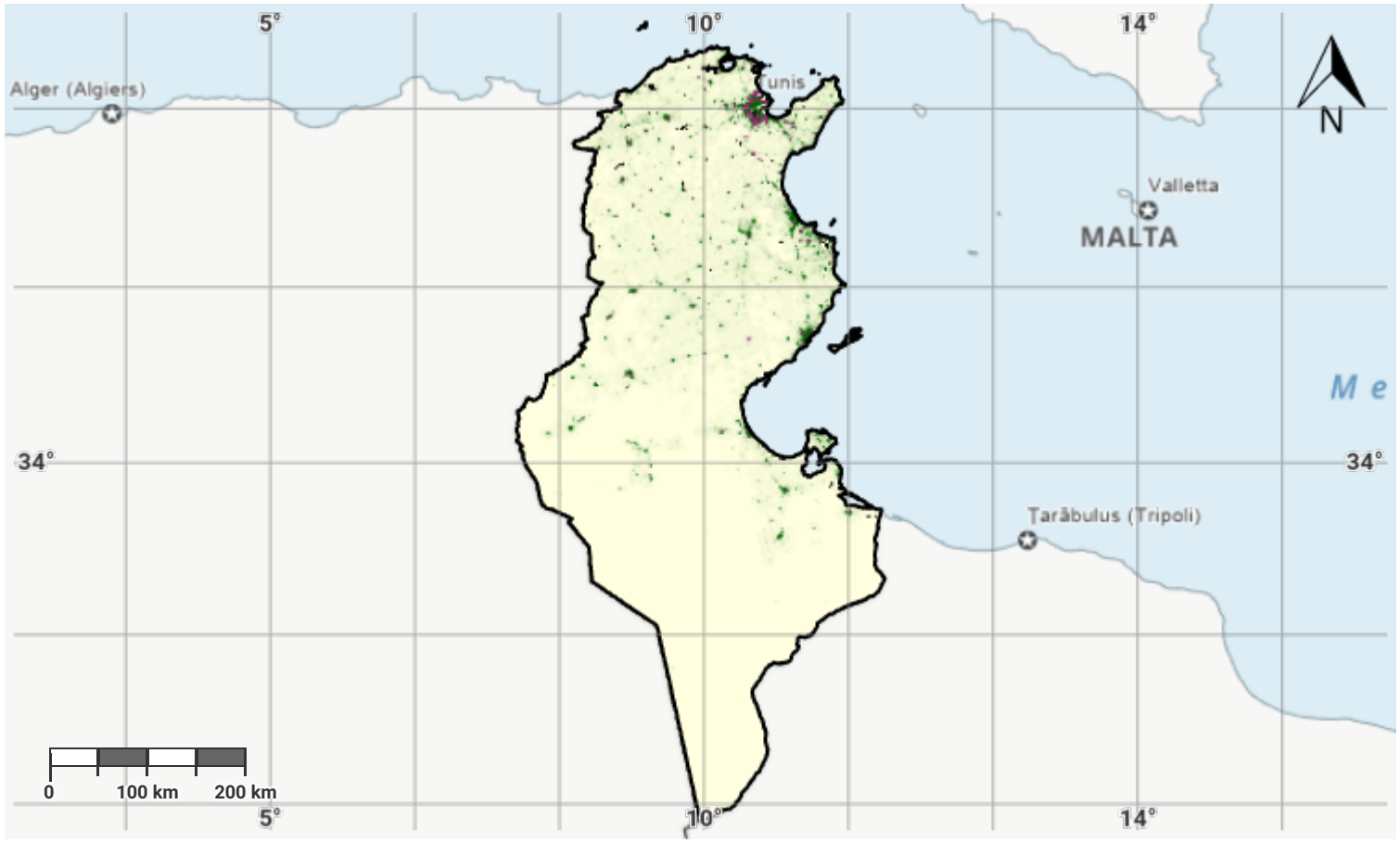
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Tunisia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 330
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 330
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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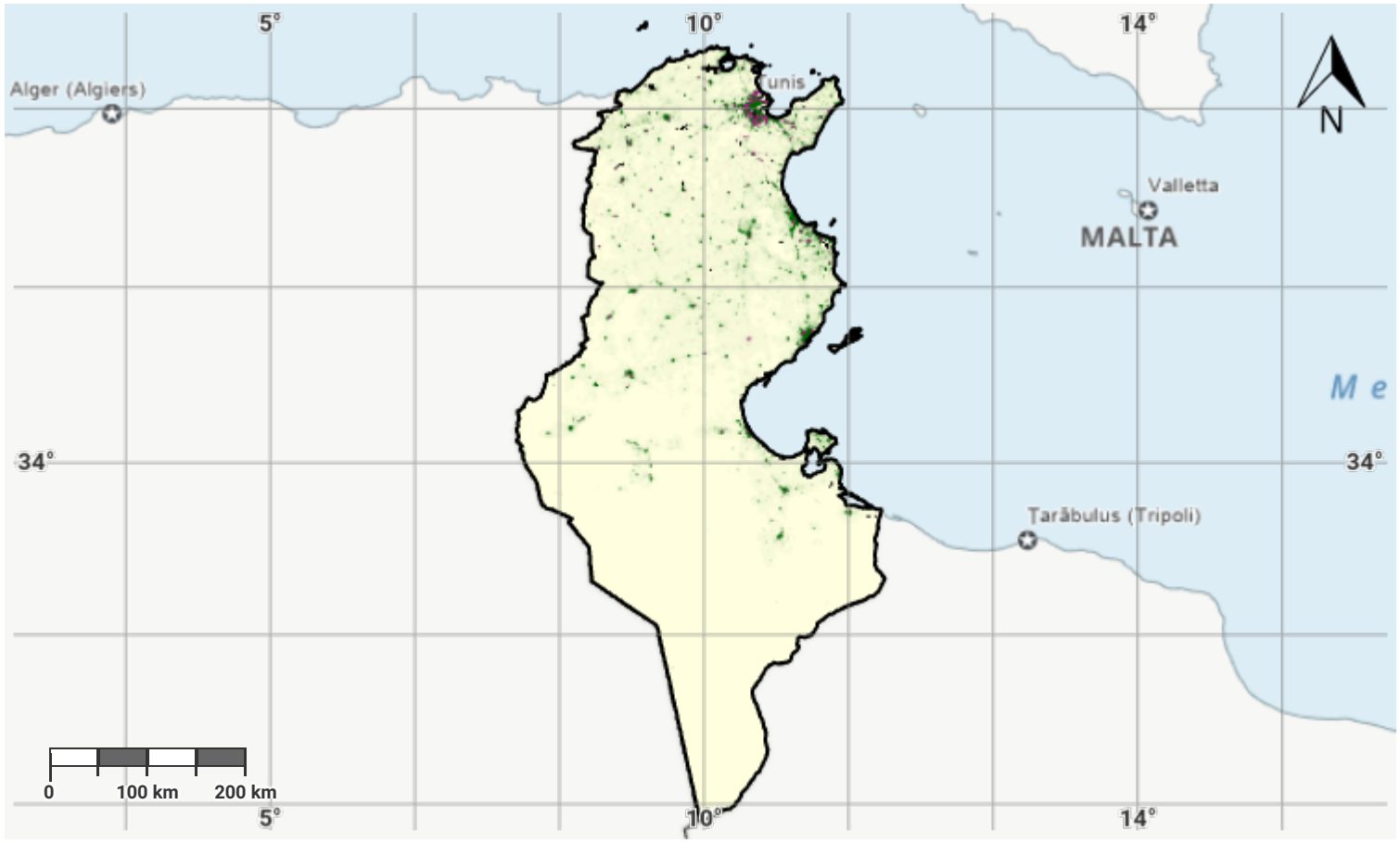
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Tunisia – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 330
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 330
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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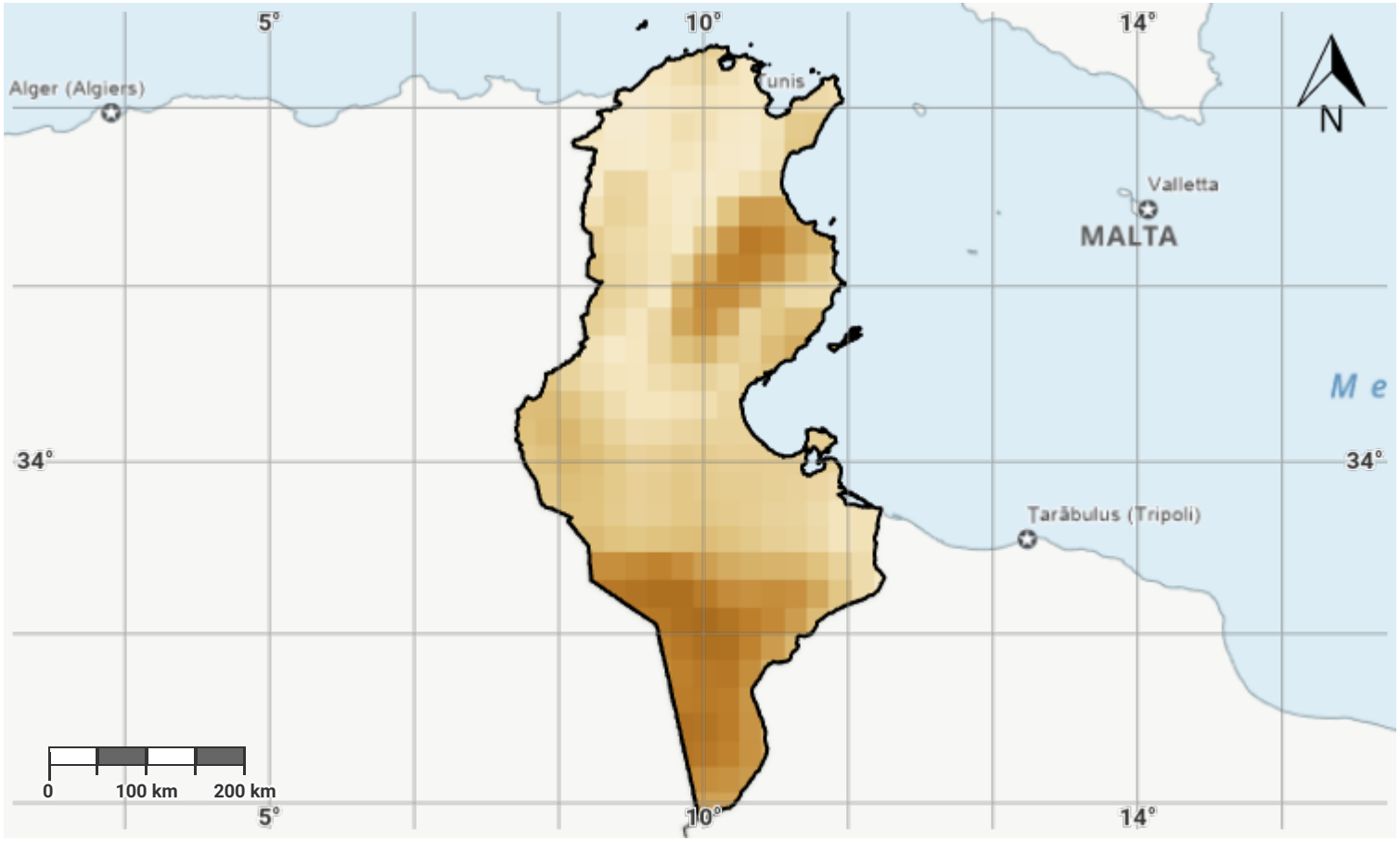
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Tunisia – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Tunisia – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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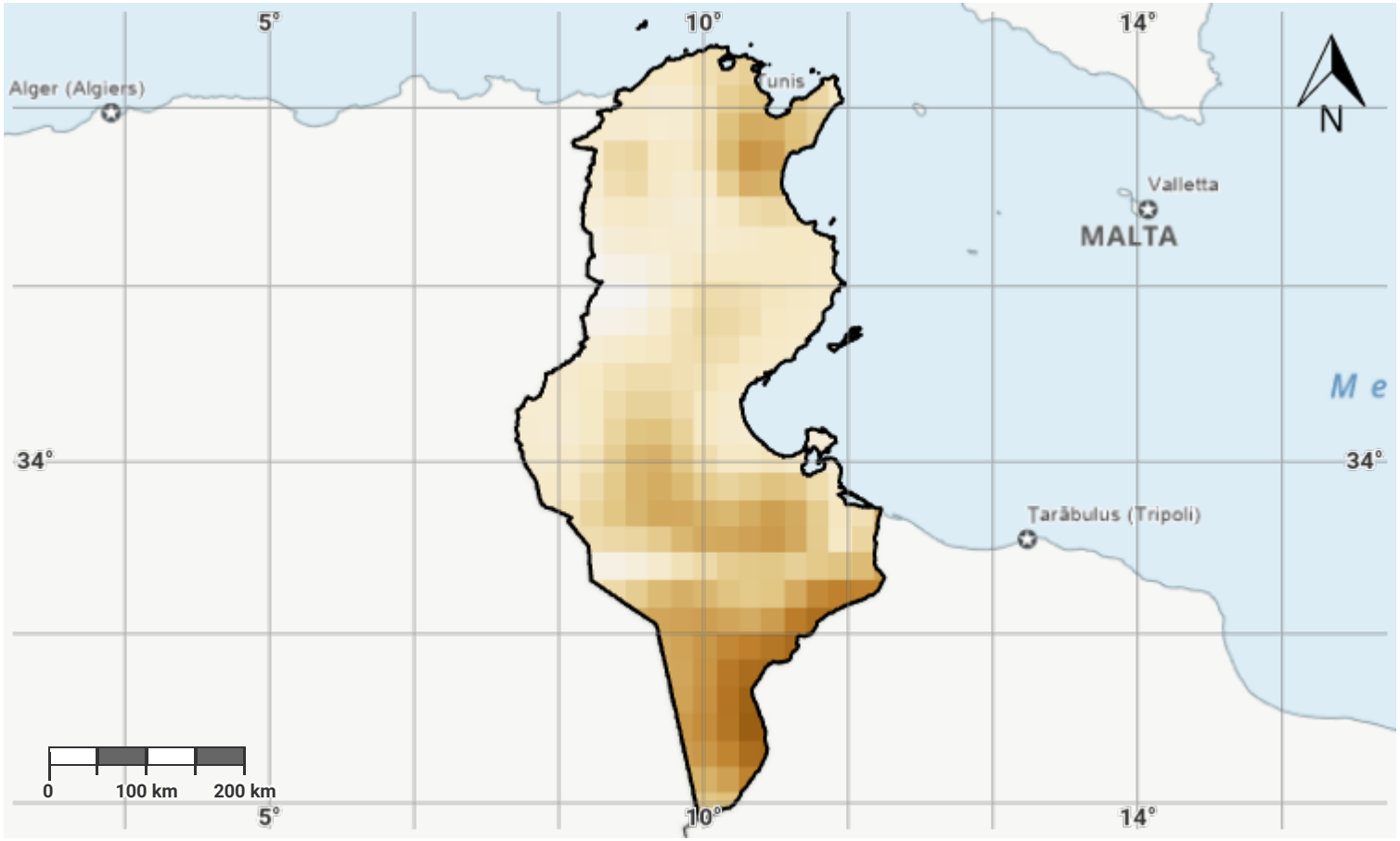
Tunisia – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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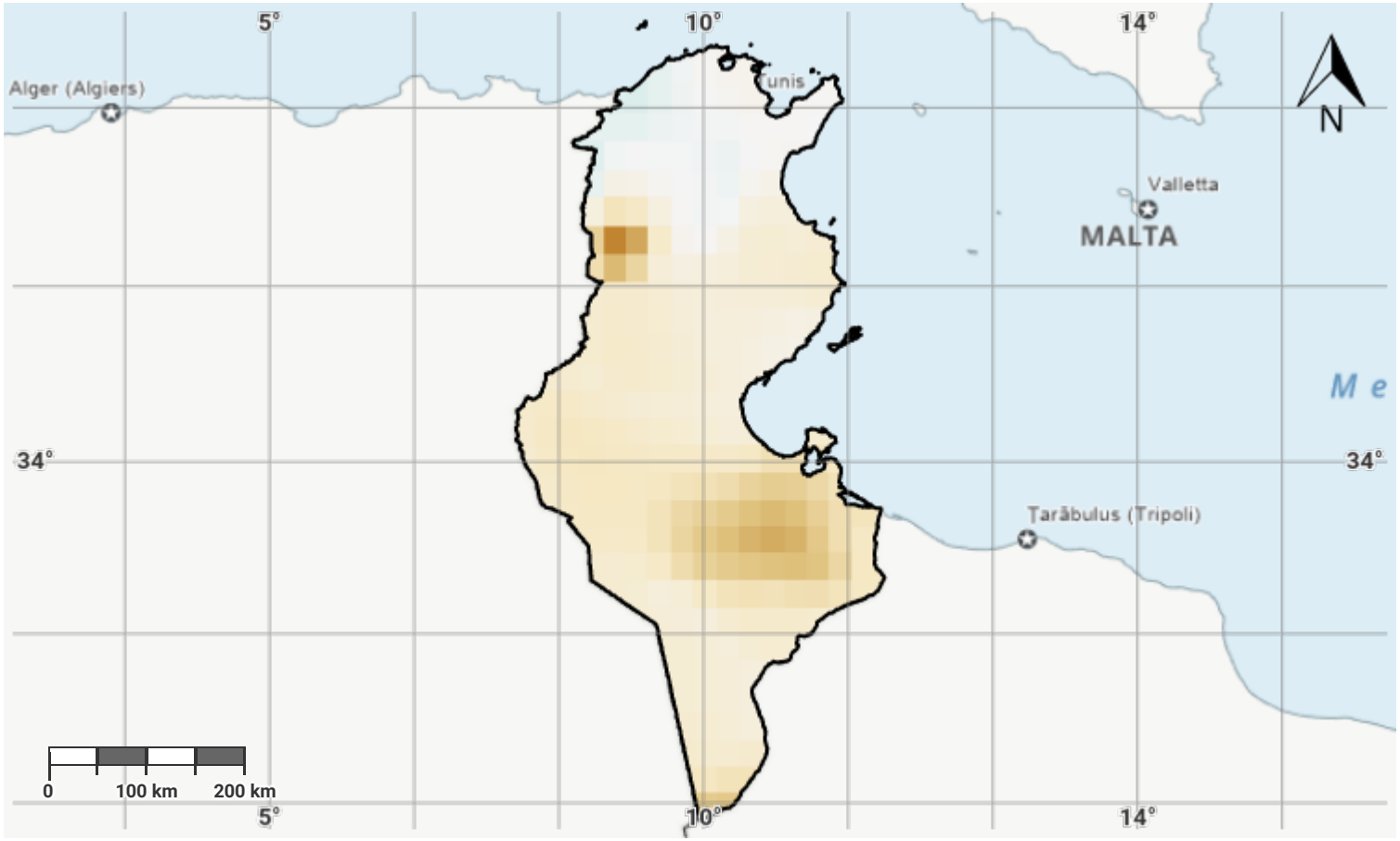
Tunisia – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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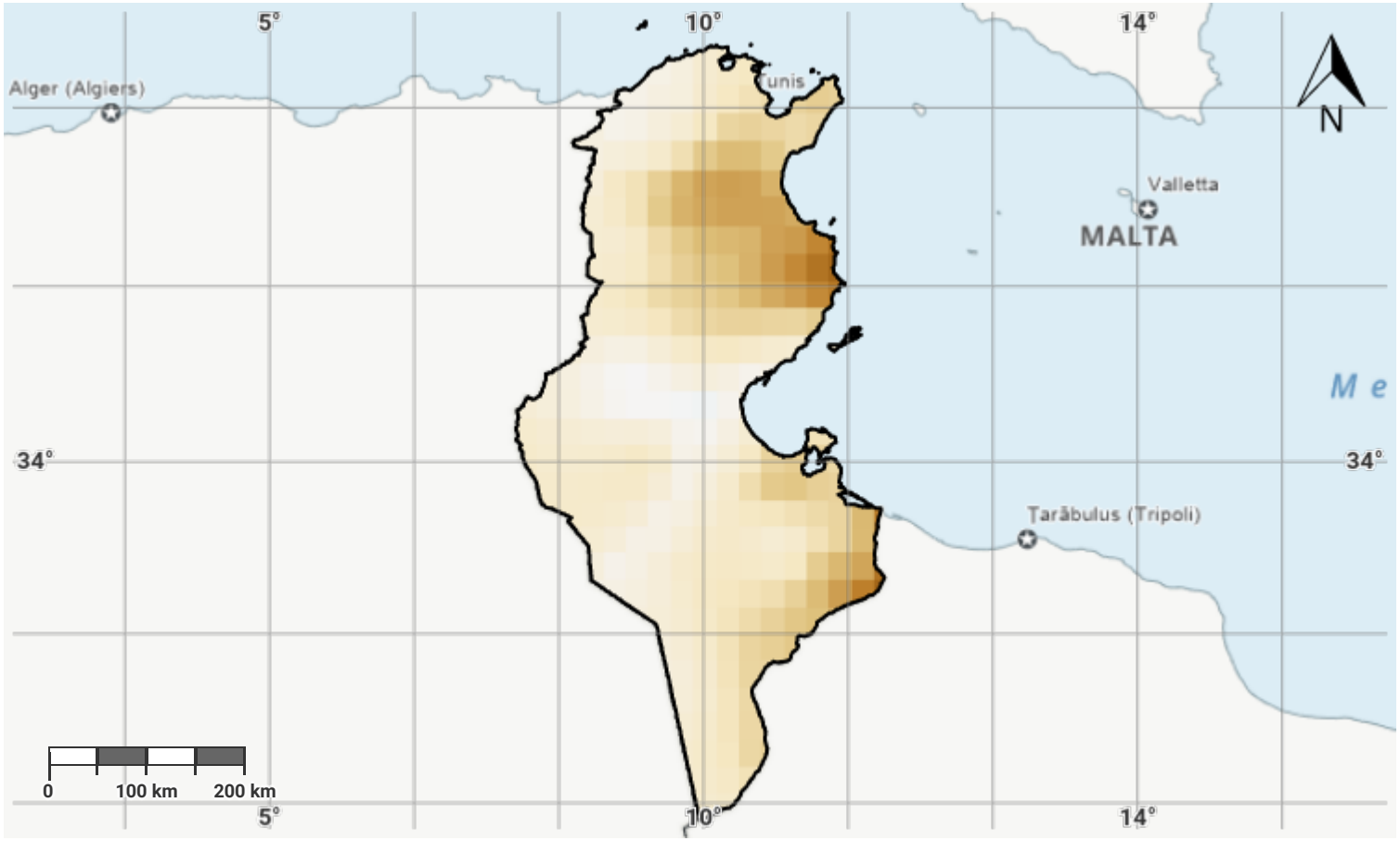
Tunisia – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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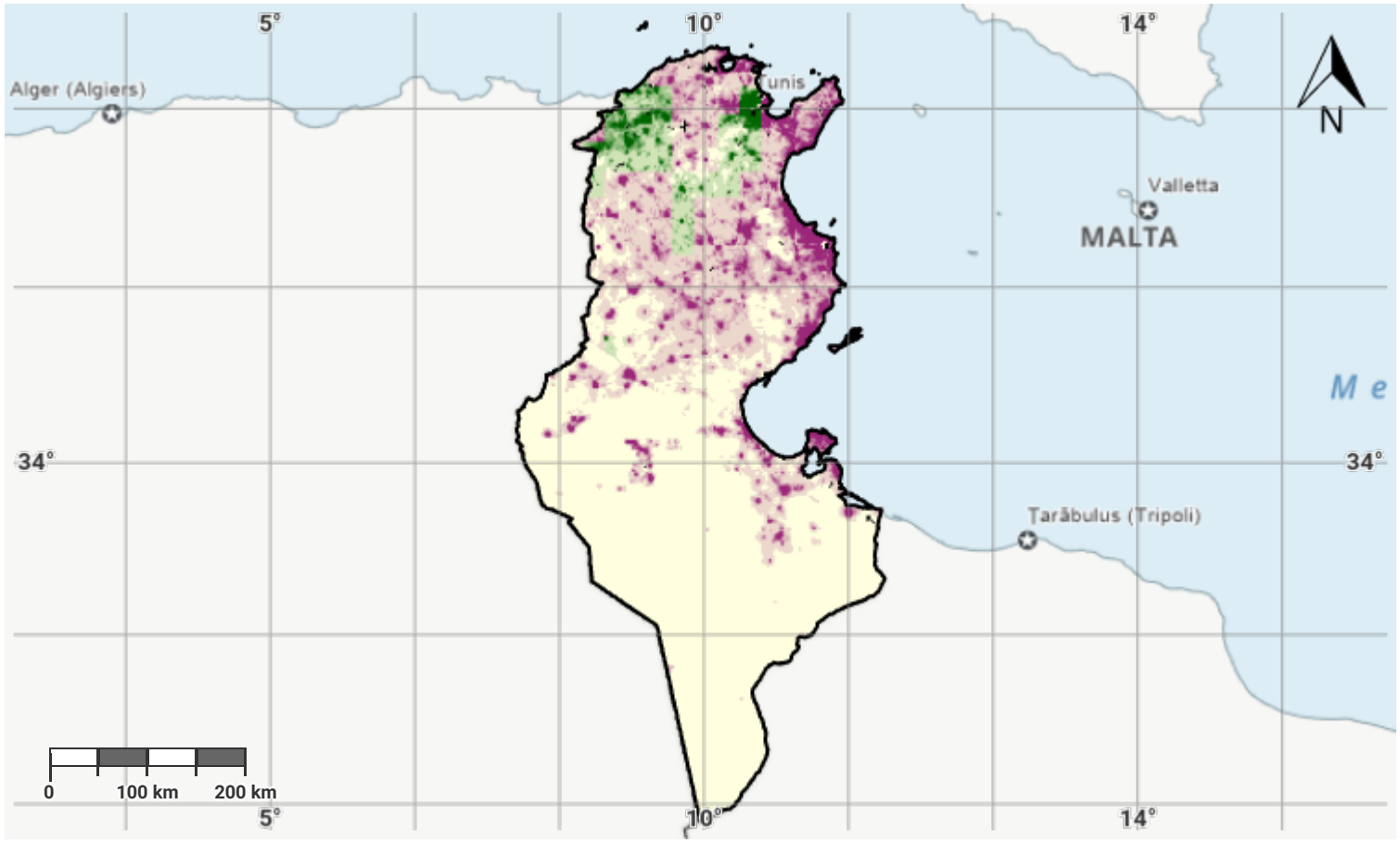
Tunisia – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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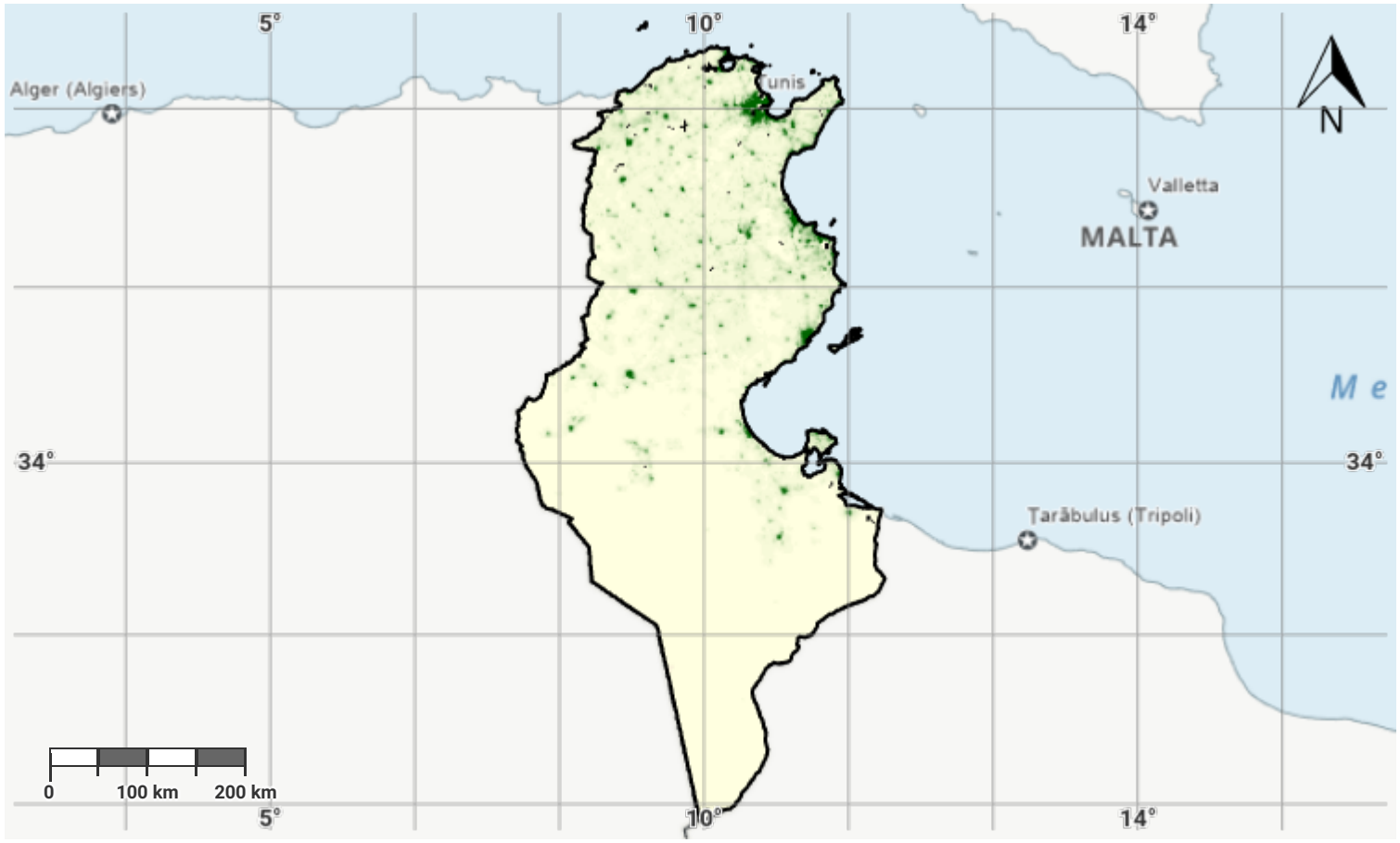
Tunisia – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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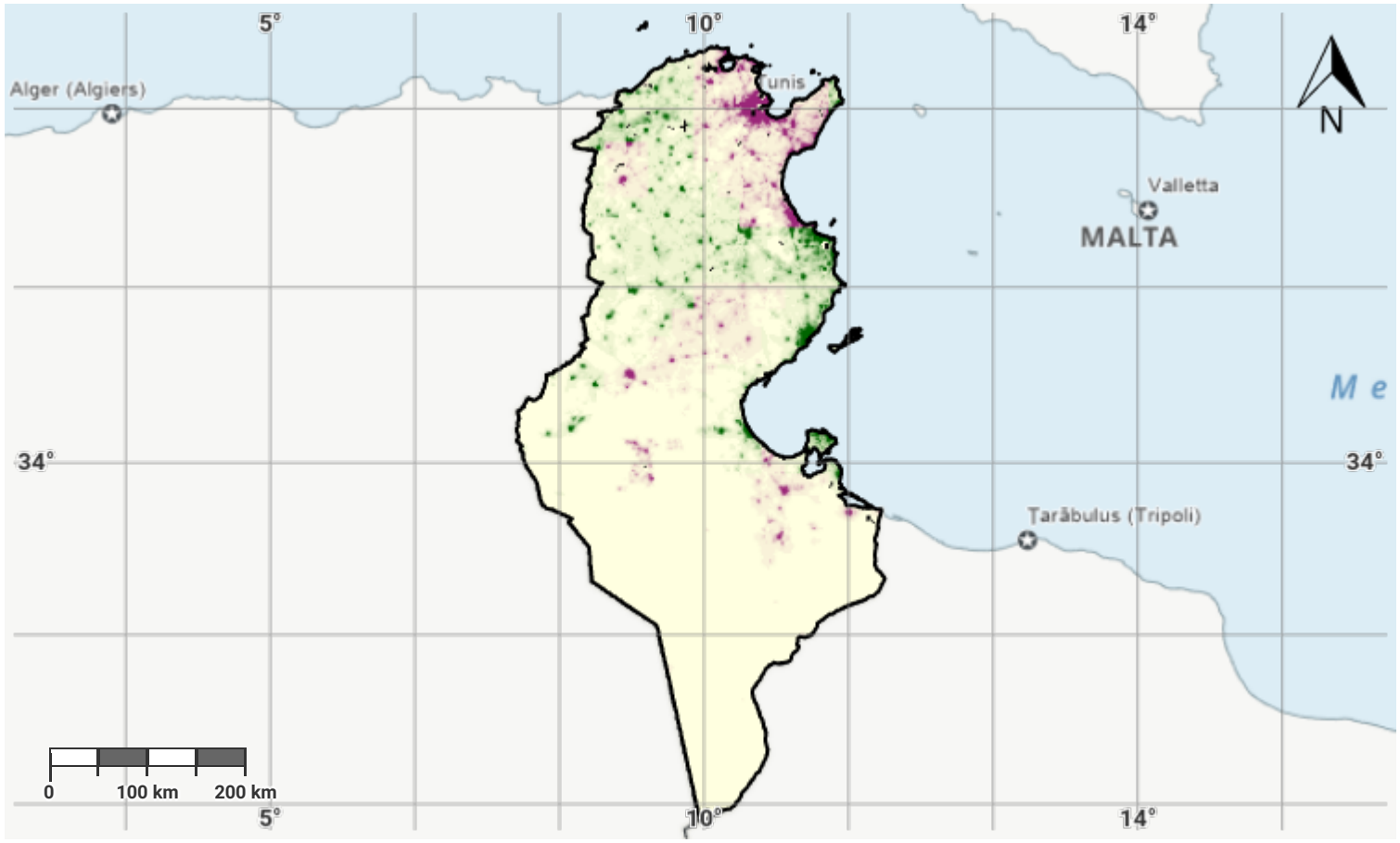
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Tunisia – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 340
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 340
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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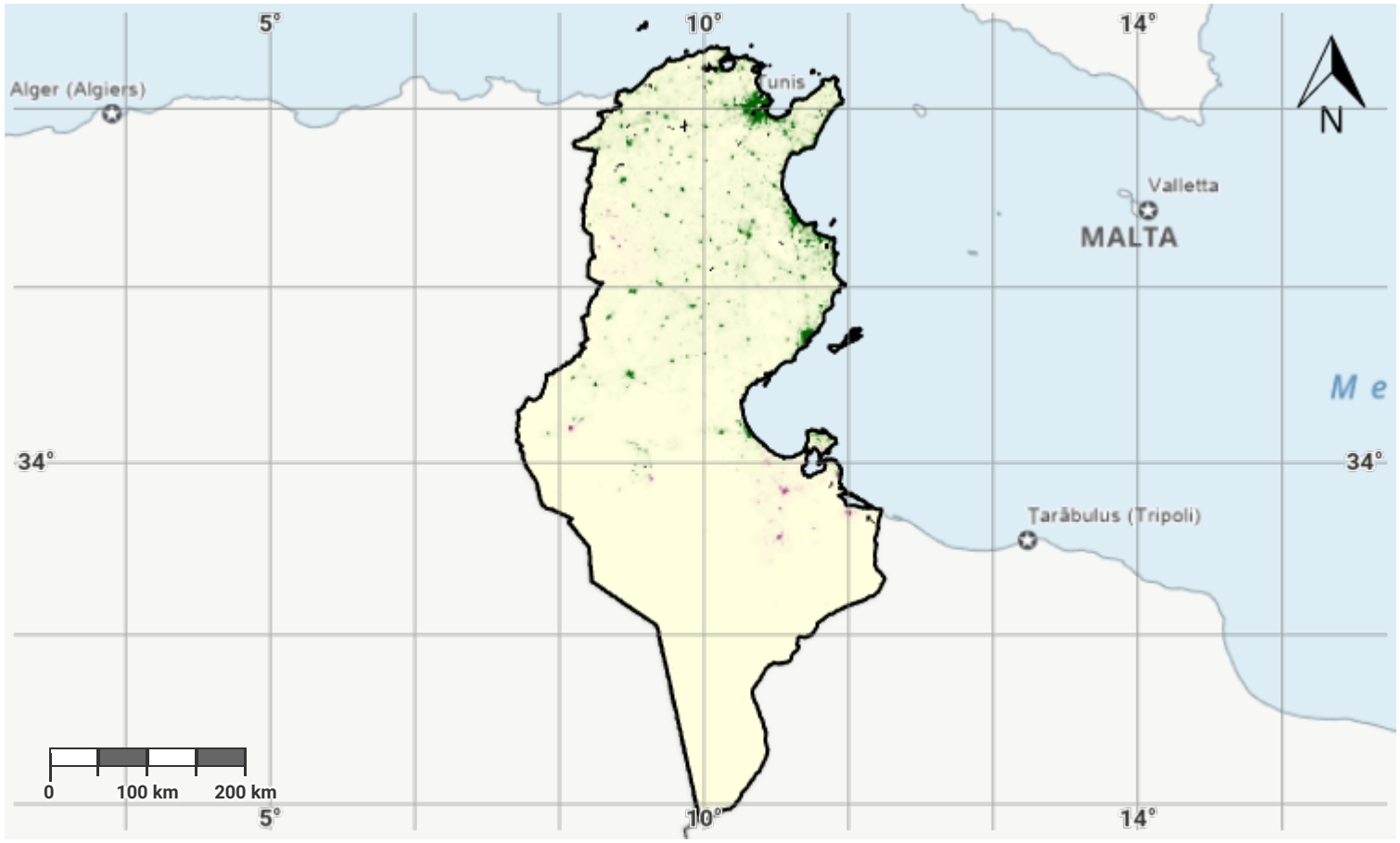
Tunisia – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 860
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 860
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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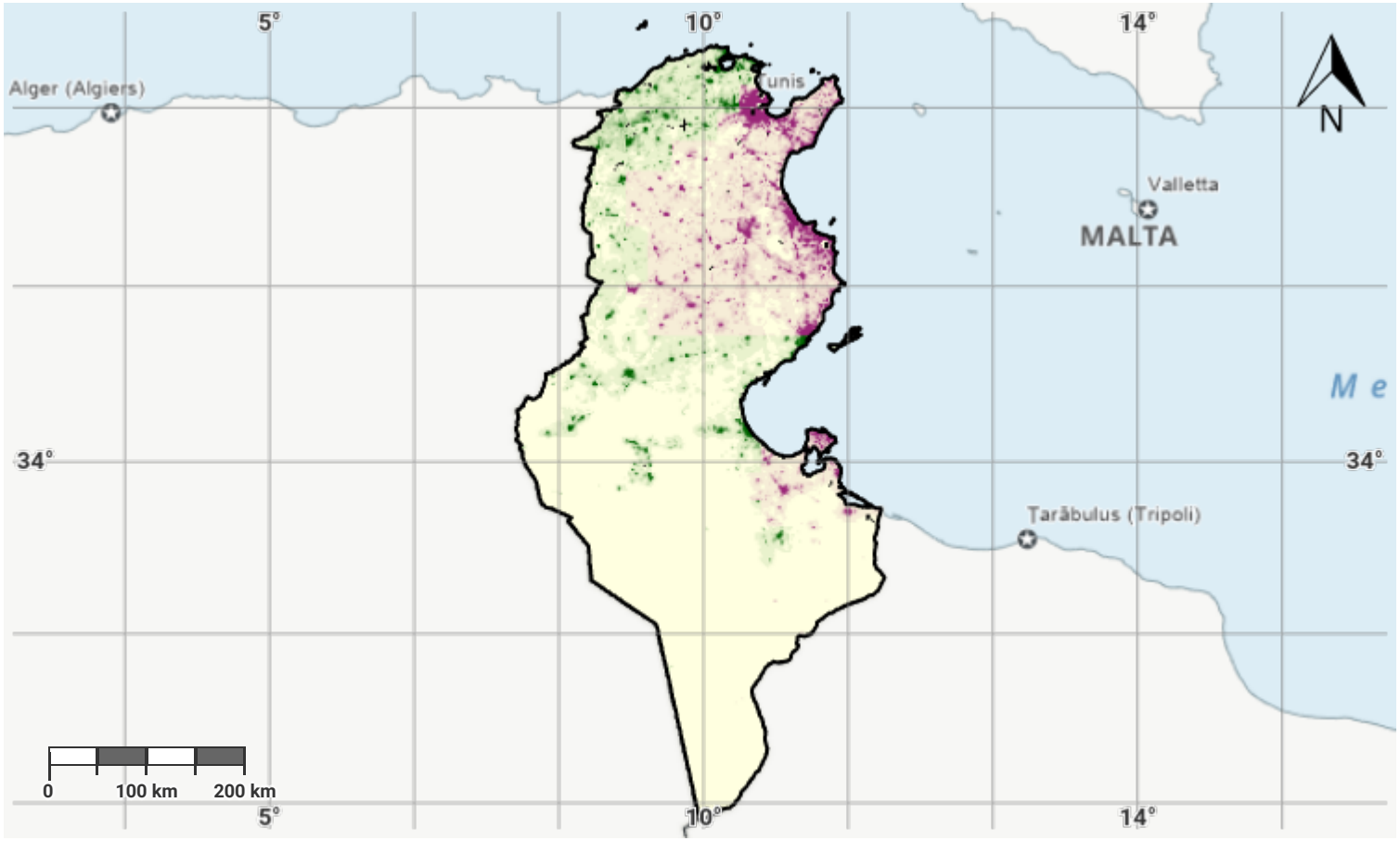
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Tunisia – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 240
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 240
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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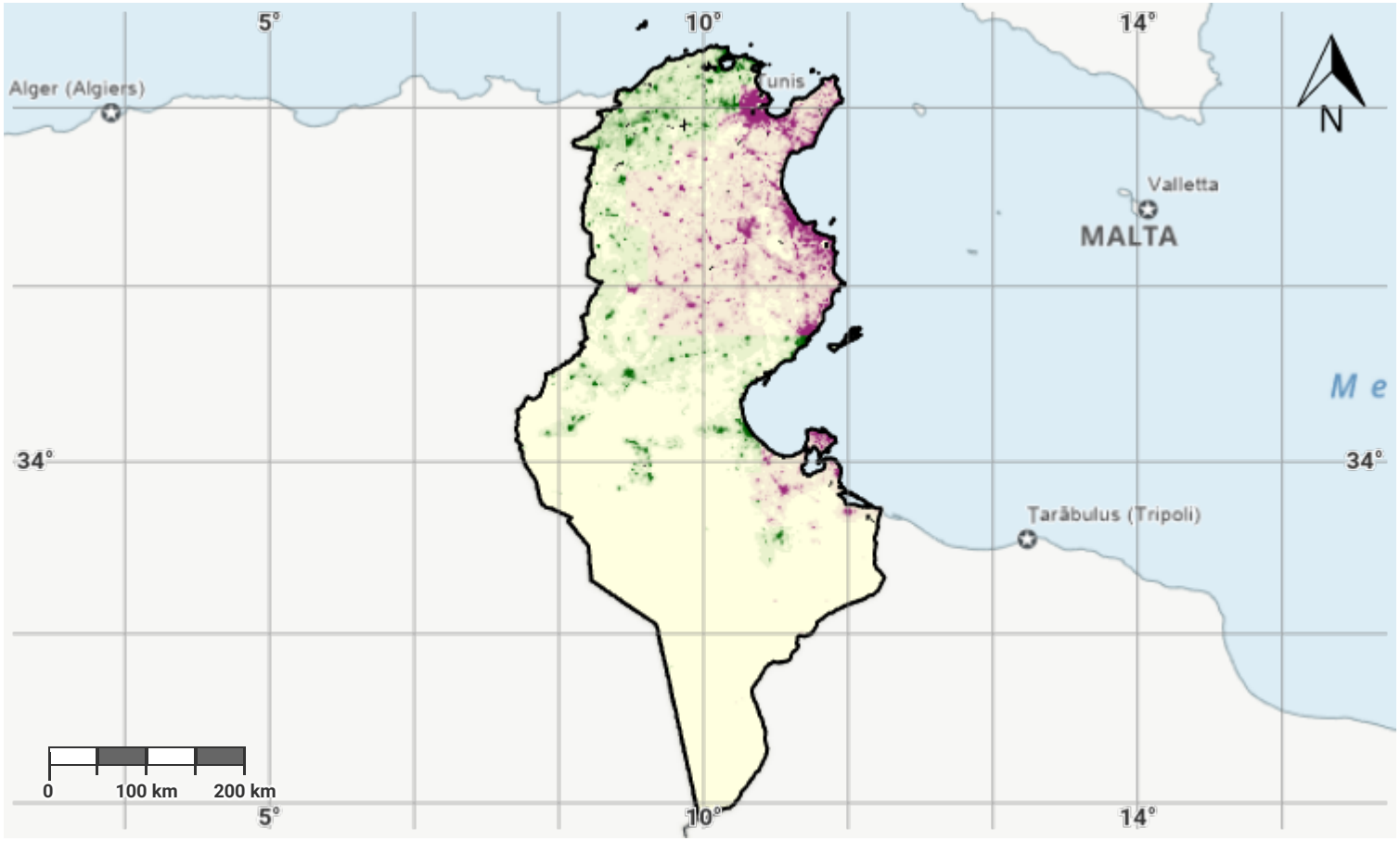
Tunisia – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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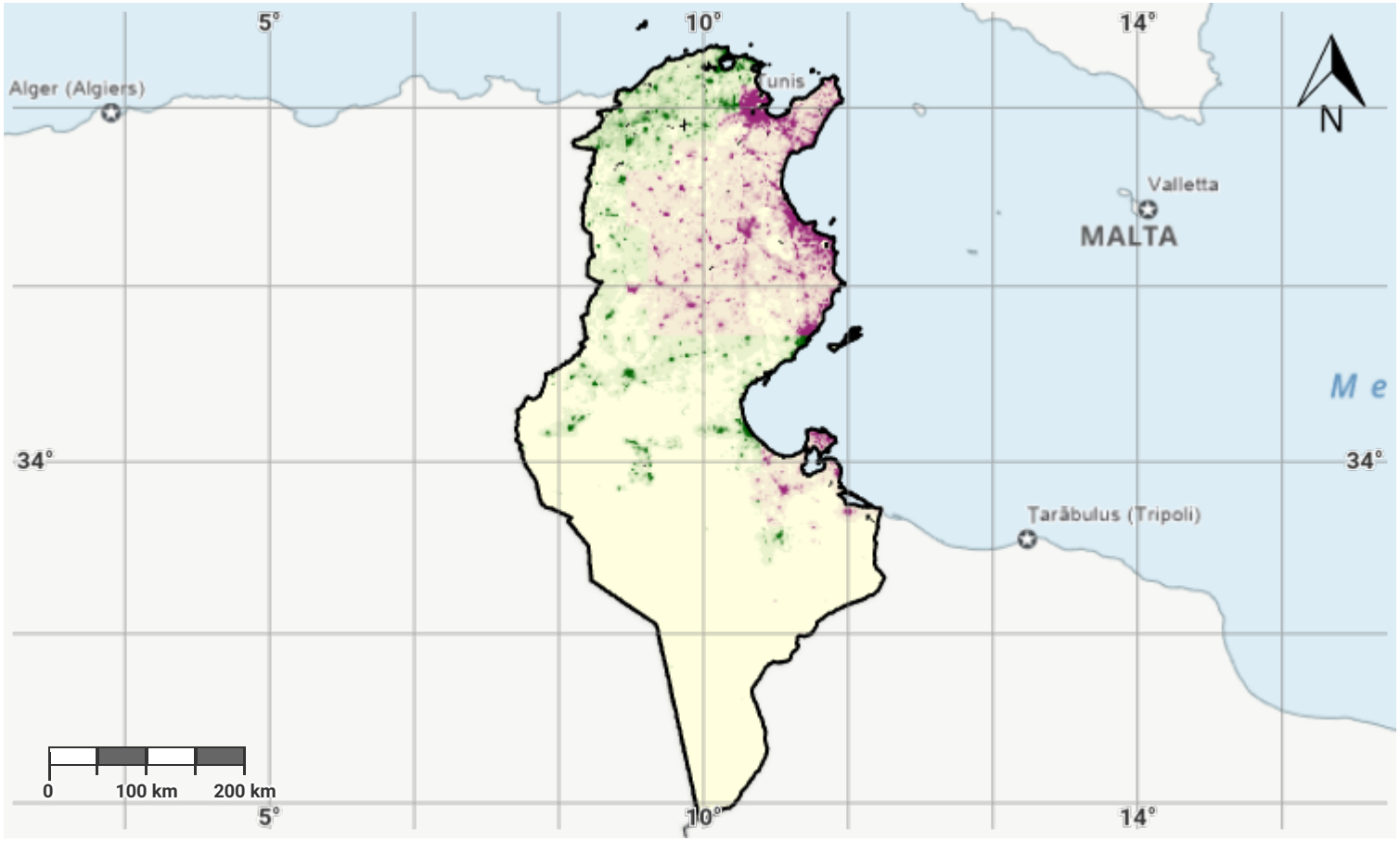
Tunisia – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 120
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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