



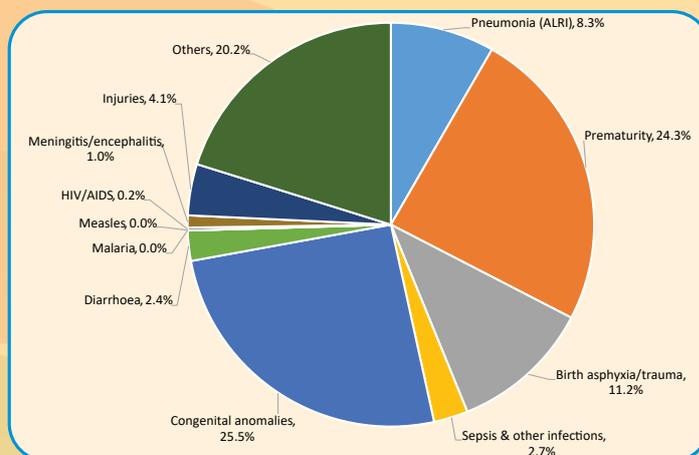
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	67.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2018)	1.9
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2019)	24.3
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	69.2
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2018)	84.1
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	95.0
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021)	59.0
DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	97.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (2018)	39.0
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (2018)	14.0

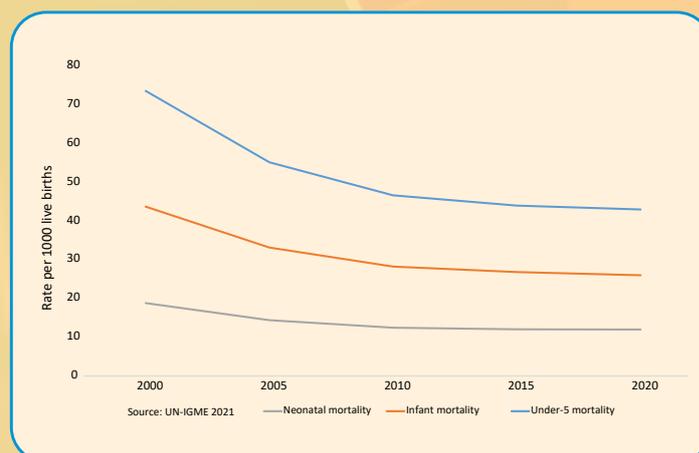
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2021)	70.0
Annual GDP growth (%) (2021)	4.3
Population growth rate (%) (2021)	1.0
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (2018)	98.0

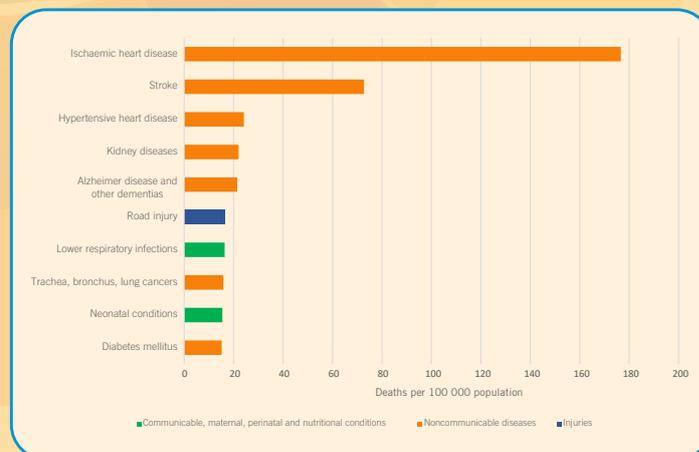
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Top 10 causes of death for both sexes and all ages (2019)



Selected health-related SDG indicators

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line (%) ...

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019)	Male	0.1
	Female	0.1

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (2018)

stunted	8.0
wasted	2.0
overweight	17.0

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (year) (%)	Total	...
	Male	...
	Female	...

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2018)	Total ratio	94.0
	Male ratio	94.0
	Female ratio	94.0

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (%) 99.8
(WHO Global Health Observatory, 2020)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) 79.0
(World Health Statistics, 2020)

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 81.0
(World Health Statistics, 2020)

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, 2019)	Total	15.1
	Male	12.3
	Female	22.1

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	26.5
	Urban	27.4

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

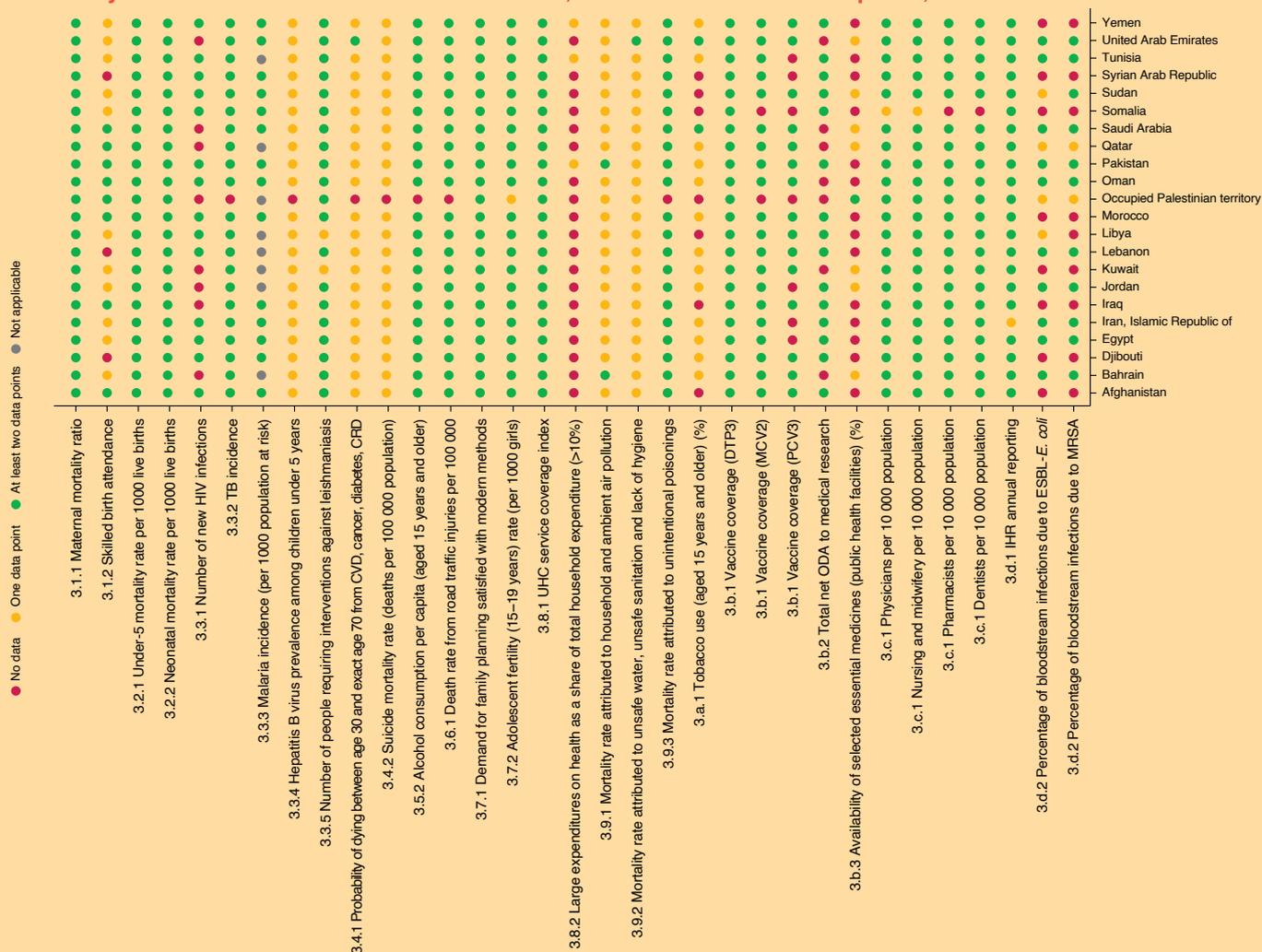
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 3.5

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2018)	74.9	79.2	77.0
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	66.1	67.7	66.9
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	15.2	16.8	16.0
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	37.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	11.5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	15.2	12.7	14.0
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	17.6	14.8	16.3
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2019)	48.0	2.1	25.2
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	61.0
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	27.0
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2016)	...	...	17.0
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2016)	...	...	8.0
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (2016)	8.4	15.1	11.8
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	19.1	12.3	15.7
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2021)	153.5	118.7	133.5

Universal health coverage (UHC) means provision of quality services to everybody without discrimination of any kind and without exposing people to financial hardship. UHC is one of the targets of SDG 3, and attaining UHC will also contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the other SDGs. Achieving UHC means ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages with explicit affirmative action for vulnerable populations including refugees and migrants. Thus, disaggregated data will be necessary to assess and address inequities in health. UHC requires intersectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by 2030, if not earlier.

Availability of data for each SDG 3 indicator: no data, one and at least two data points, 2014–2019





Voluntary National Review

Completed in 2021: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/tunisia/voluntary-national-review-2021>

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Department of Studies and Planning, Ministry of Health

National Focal Point in the Ministry of Health for health-related SDGs

Department of Studies and Planning, Ministry of Health

1. Summarize efforts at the national level in setting targets for health-related SDGs.

In its second Voluntary National Report in 2021, Tunisia reaffirmed its willingness to implement the SDGs. The first post-revolution development plan (2016–2020) was aligned with 80% of SDG targets. Currently, there is a national strategy and a five-year development plan (2021–2025) towards the national 2030 vision. A national technical committee exists to ensure coordination on the SDGs and for monitoring and evaluation, which includes government sectoral SDG focal points, local elected officials, parliamentarians and representatives of national organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia. The committee is supported by SDG working groups within each ministry.

2. How is Tunisia incorporating SDG 3 targets in health policy, strategy and planning?

Tunisia adopted a national health policy in 2021, which was the outcome of a participatory societal dialogue. The SDG agenda is incorporated in the national health policy, which adopts a population-centred and primary health care-based approach through family medicine. The Ministry of Health, with WHO support, is operationalizing the policy. This includes subsidized health insurance for the poor and near poor and multisectoral collaboration on tobacco control, mental health and creating healthy environments through projects such as Healthy Cities to address the determinants of health.

3. Are there any major partnerships for advancing the health-related SDGs?

To support implementation of the national health policy and advance the health-related SDGs, there are major partnerships with the European Union, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and others, which come together within a shared national vision.

4. Describe a success story or an opportunity for strengthening the health system for COVID-19 that supports efforts towards achieving one or more of the SDG health-related targets.

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a huge toll on mental health across the world, leading to increased rates of depression, anxiety and insomnia due to social isolation, fear of contagion and loss of income and employment. In Tunisia, the already limited availability of mental health services, coupled with the closure of many health facilities in the first wave, led to a huge unmet need for psychological assistance. To address this, the Ministry of Health, with WHO support, established a national call centre based at the Psychological Assistance Unit at Charles Nicolle Hospital, equipped with high-performance computers and using qualified consultants to develop the needed tools.