REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

Ministry of Environment

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress-FMCP4

Tunisia's progress towards its climate goals

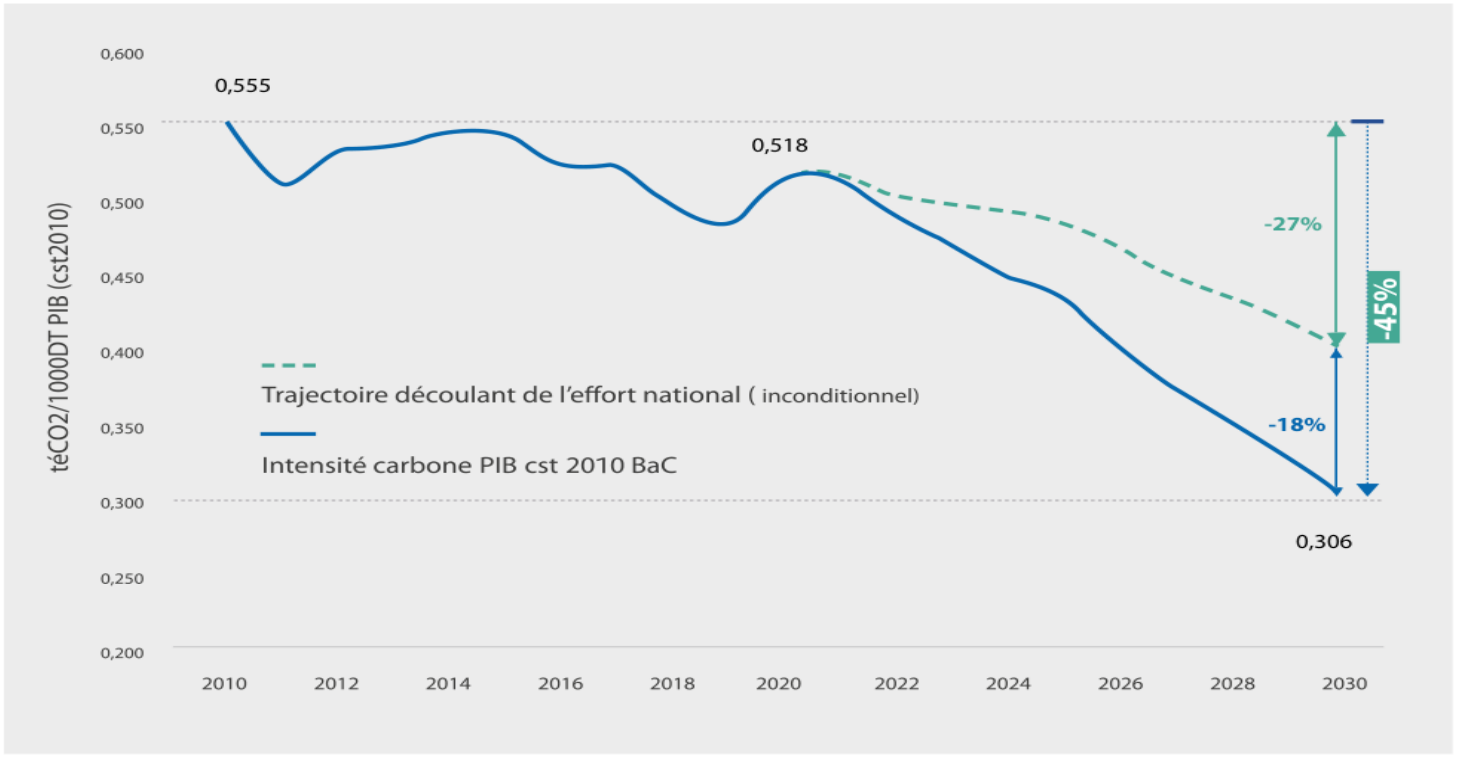
Progress reported in BTR1 · Updated 2021 NDC
+ NDC 3.0 outlook

Pre-recorded video presentation · Antalya · November 2026

Presented by: **Dr. Samir AMOUS** (APEX Conseil)

REFERENCE FRAMEWORK · BTR1

BTR1 tracks the updated 2021 NDC, which targets a 45% reduction in national carbon intensity by 2030, compared with 2010



−45 %

Overall target · 2030

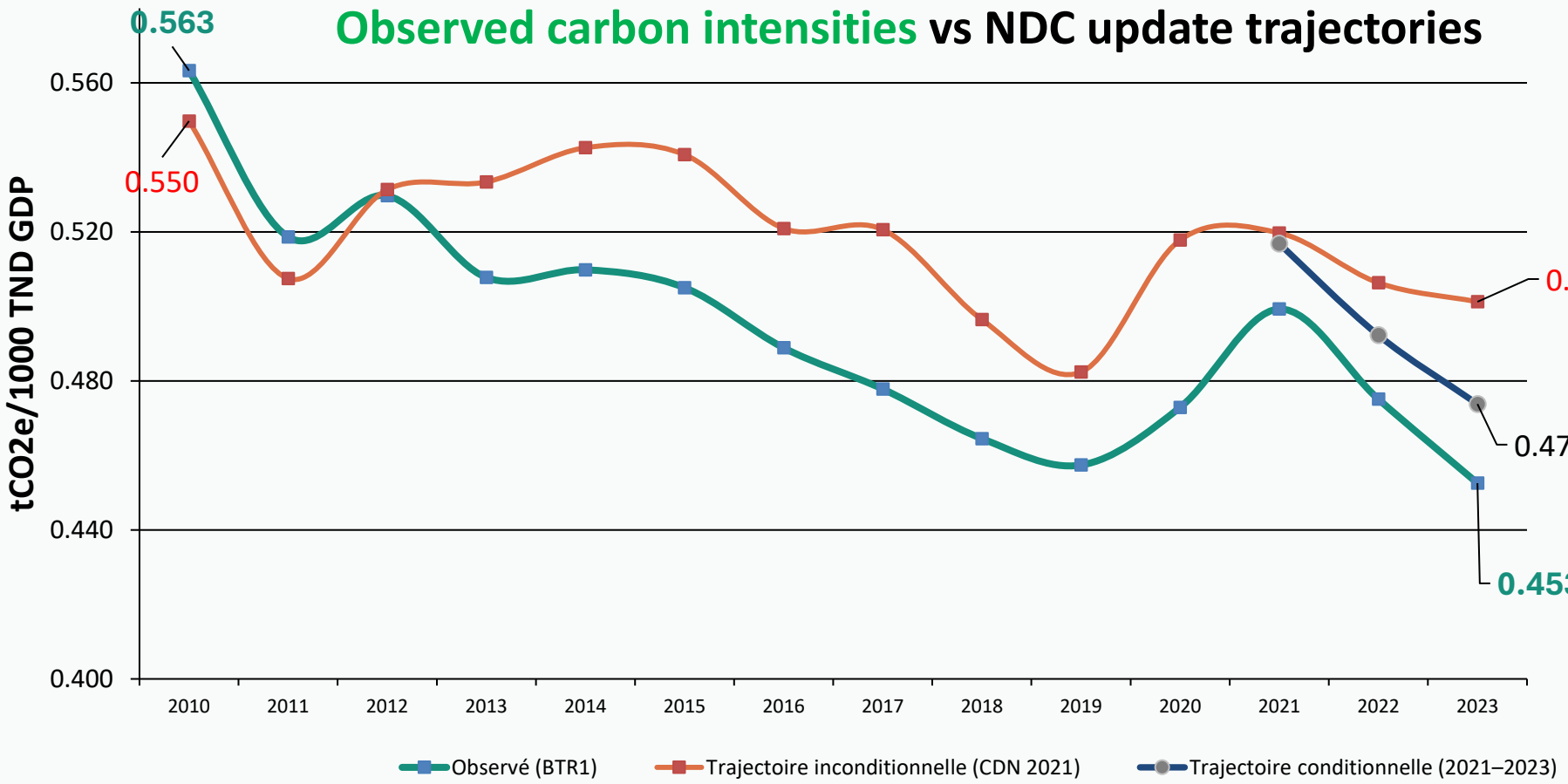
−27 %

Domestic effort · 2030

−18 %

Additional conditional effort

Observed carbon intensities vs NDC update trajectories



Observed carbon intensity
2010–2023

–19.7%

0.501 Unconditional NDC update

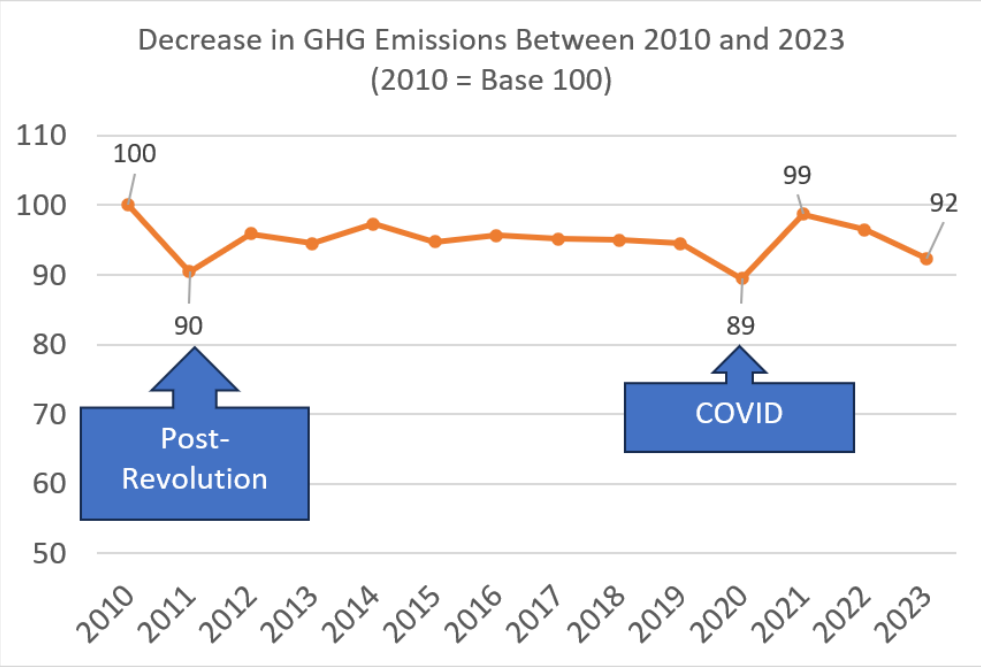
0.474 Conditional NDC update

0.453 Observed – GHG Inventory

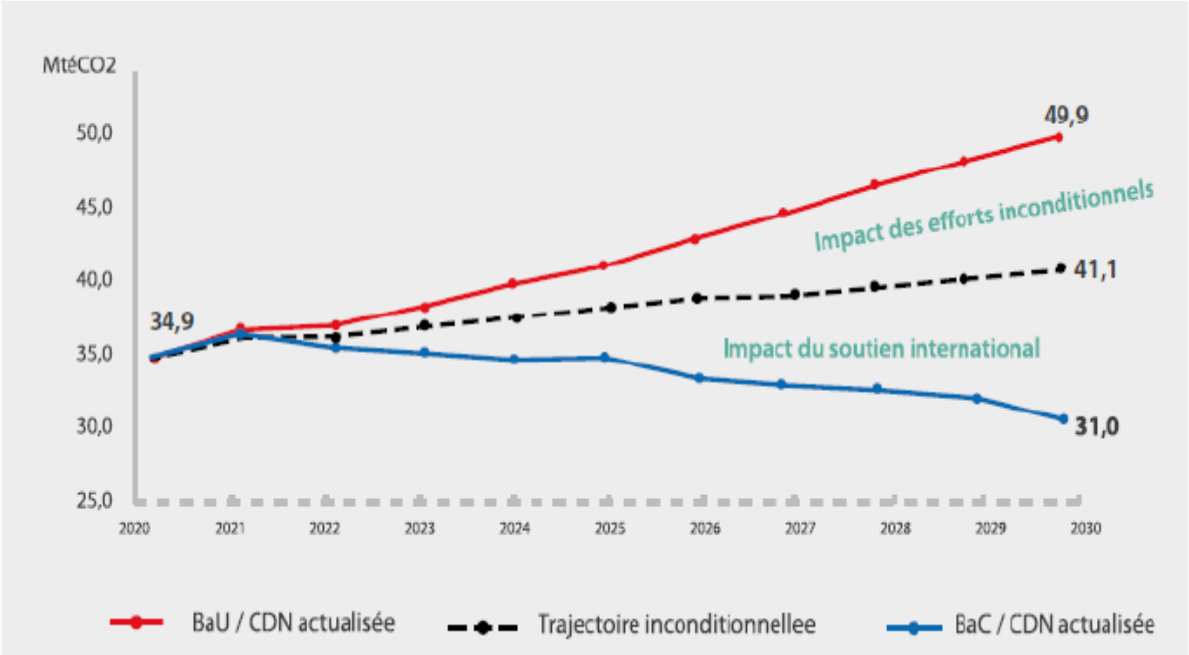
In 2023, carbon intensity was below both 2021 NDC pathways (4.4% below the conditional pathway)

EMISSIONS PEAK

The latest GHG inventory shows a clear decline in net emissions (−8% from 2010 to 2023)



Although the NDC target is expressed in carbon intensity, the conditional pathway in the updated 2021 NDC also envisages falling absolute emissions before 2030. The observed emissions peak therefore occurred before 2030.



However, as a developing country, a return to strong economic growth could push future emissions upwards again.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

Across the entire economy

Energy is the main driver of decarbonization (over 70% of cumulative GHG reductions in 2021–2030)…

Energy efficiency and end-use transition

Cut consumption, improve efficiency and sufficiency, and electrify end uses

Renewable energy

Scale up solar, wind and supporting infrastructure

Transport

Transform mobility and energy use

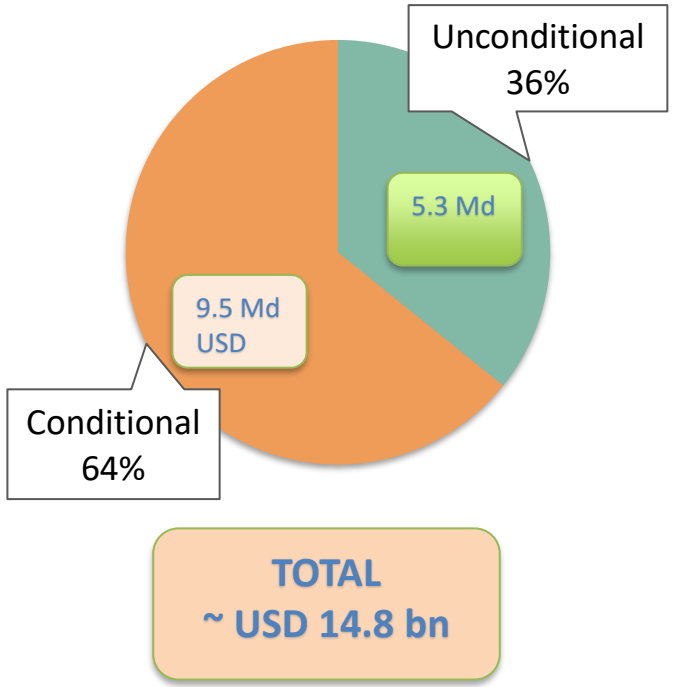
… Yet, through carbon removals, the LULUCF sector also makes a significant contribution to Tunisia's net decarbonization pathway.

Economy-wide action complements the energy transition

Industrial processes	Cement, nitric acid and fluorinated gases (HFCs)
Agriculture and land use	Agricultural practices, forests and carbon sinks
Waste and wastewater	Methane, recovery and wastewater treatment

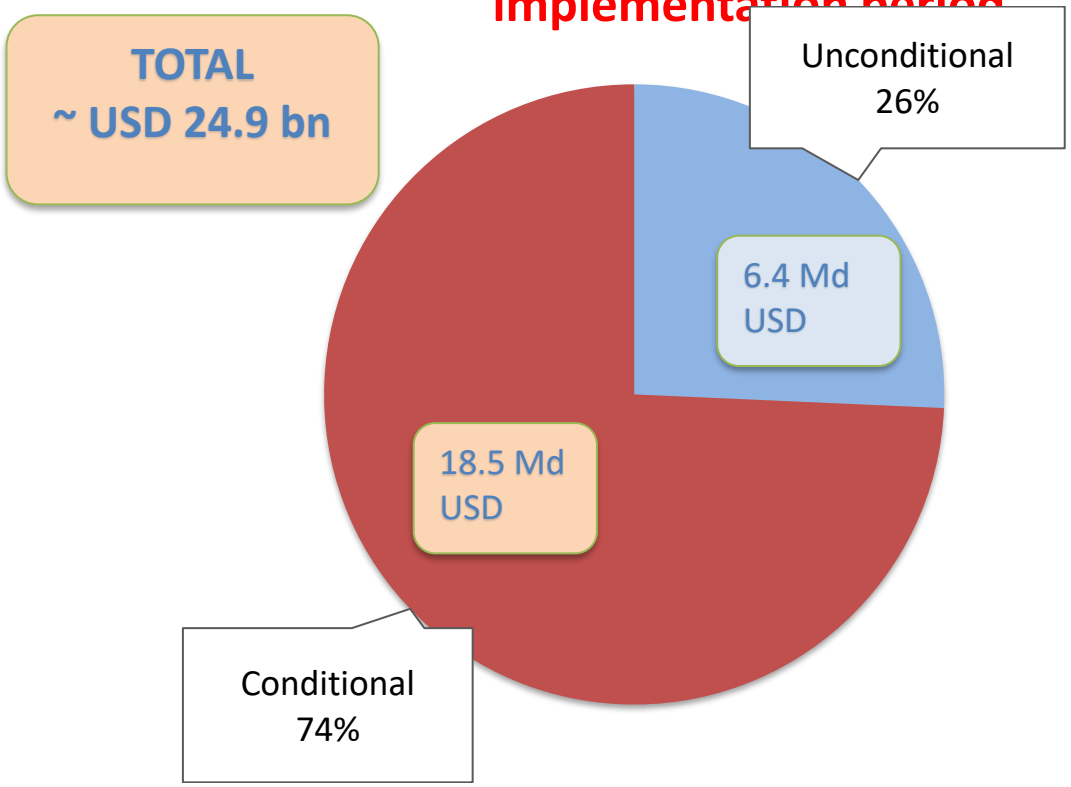
Two investment splits help explain mitigation financing needs

Updated NDC · 2021–2030



NDC 3.0 · 2026–2035

Higher ambition – longer implementation period



Climate vulnerability is already a major development challenge

–20 à –38 %

Potential decline in available conventional water resources by 2050

According to scenarios presented in NDC 3.0

Agriculture and food security

Threats to yields and food security

Coasts and infrastructure

Erosion, inundation and asset damage

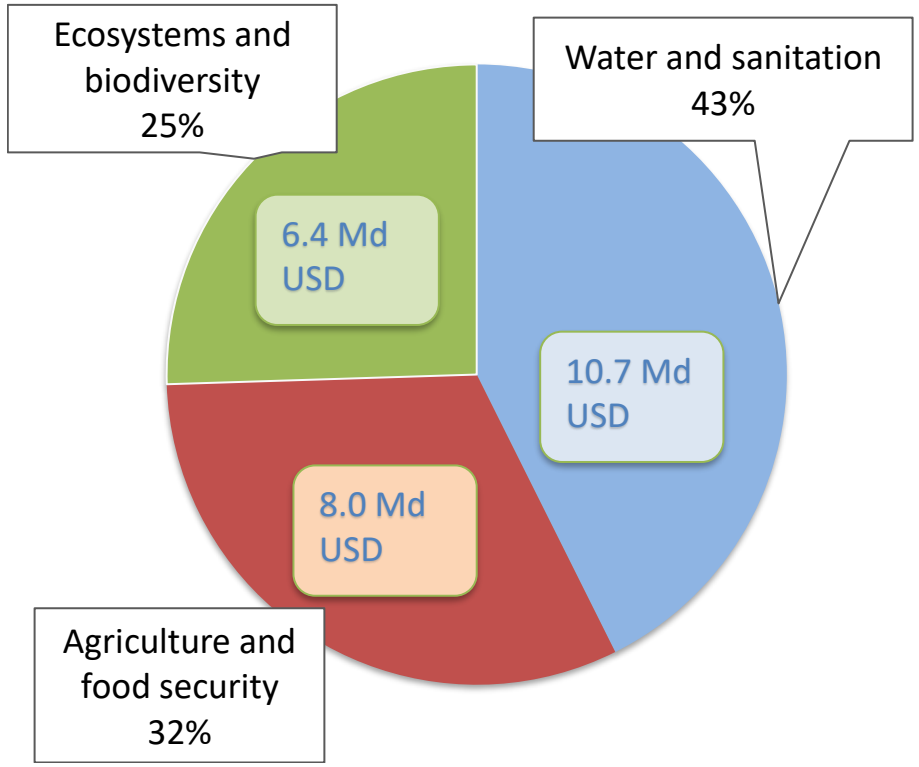
Health and ecosystems

Heatwaves, health risks and biodiversity loss

Adaptation protects people, resources and economic gains.

NDC 3.0 · NEW ADAPTATION NEEDS

NDC 3.0 · 2026–2035
Adaptation



USD 29 bn

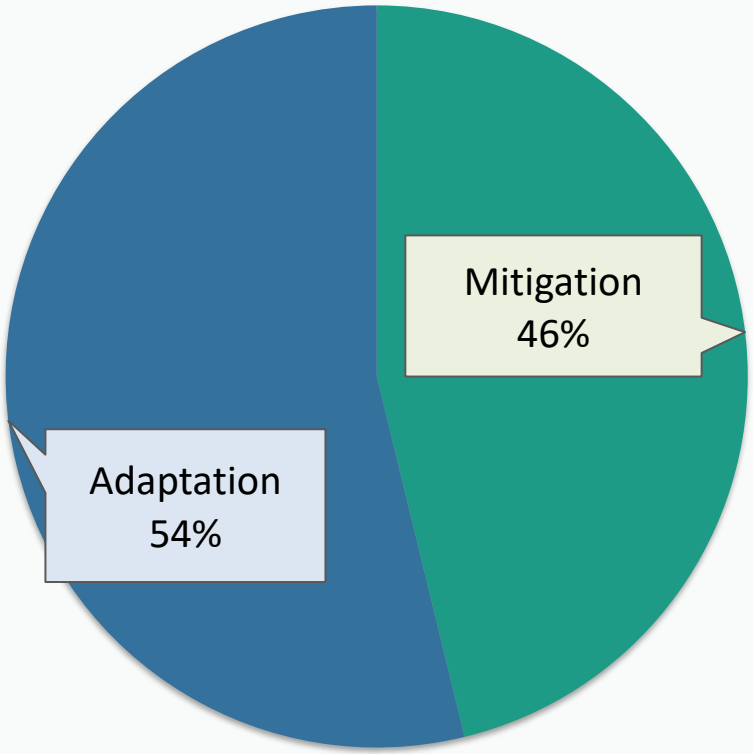
Adaptation needs 2026–2035

Priority: improve access to finance, technology and implementation capacity

Adaptation is vital for Tunisia and must become a central pillar of climate finance, to better reflecting climate justice.

TOTAL
≈ USD 54 bn

NDC 3.0 AS A WHOLE



Recent finance received averages about USD 0.55 bn/year—only around 10% of the average annual needs identified.

IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES

Finance, cooperation and transparency: three essential levers for Tunisia’s climate ambition

1	Finance	Conditional actions and adaptation Facilitate access to finance and technology and strengthen capacities
2	Cooperate	Mobilize Article 6 and international partners
3	Strengthen	Provide the national transparency system with the resources needed for better progress tracking and a more proactive response

From climate ambition to operational delivery

01 Progress already under way

Tunisia has decisively advanced preparation and implementation of NDC 3.0.

02 An operational action plan

Targeted completion in Q1 2027: priorities, responsibilities, timetable and implementation.

03 Finance enables ambition

Improve access to resources to deliver action, especially conditional measures.

04 Adaptation is indispensable

Extreme heat events in summer 2026 underscore the urgency of resilience.

Solar, wind and battery energy storage systems (BESS) deliver dual benefits: emission reductions and power-system resilience to heat-driven demand peaks.

LULUCF also contributes through carbon sequestration and reduced forest-fire risks.

Thank you

Tunisia appreciates your attention