

delegations are Ouled Chamekh (35%) and Hebira (33.4%), while Sfax West (3.0%) and Sfax South (3.0%) are after Sfax Ville (2.5%) among those with the lowest poverty rates in the region.

Center-West

The Center-West is made up of three governorates, which are Kairouan, Kasserine and Sidi Bouzid, and represents one of the poorest regions with an average rate of 29.3% and with little heterogeneity among the governorates. Poverty rates are never lower than the national level of 15.3%. Hassi Ferid (53.5%), Djedeliane (53.1%) and El Ayoun (50.1%) are the poorest delegations. Sidi Bouzid Ouest (17.4%), Kasserine Nord (18.9%) and Souk Jedid (20.8%) have the lowest poverty rates in the region.

South-East

The South-East region is made up of the governorates of Gabes, Medenine and Tataouine. With an average rate of 17.8%, these governorates are heterogeneous in terms of poverty, with richer pockets around urban areas and poorer pockets in rural areas. The incidence of poverty is the highest in Beni Khedache (36.9%), followed by the delegations of Menzel El Habib (33.6%) and Sidi Makhlouf (33.4%) and but respectively low in Gabes Sud (9.4%) and Djerba Houmet Souk (9.5%).

South-West

The South-West region has relatively poor pockets in its north-east part and richer delegations around the local urban areas. The average poverty rate is 18.2%. The Belkhir (31.2%), Sned (27.2%) and Douz Sud (25.9%) delegations are the poorest in the region. Tozeur (10.3%), Kebili North (12.3%) and Gafsa South (15.4%) have the lowest poverty rates.

Conclusion

The performance of a social program to reduce poverty depends essentially on the effectiveness of the geographic targeting of the smallest territorial units concentrating the poorest households. This report will serve as a tool available to public authorities in order to better achieve the human development objectives and the reduction of poverty and inequality.