

Despite the strong renewable energy potential, Tunisia faces several challenges that could slow progress towards reducing energy poverty and dependence for sustaining a stable energy future. Overcoming these challenges through infrastructure improvements, policy reforms, increased private-sector participation, and accelerated renewable energy investments will be essential for reducing energy poverty and creating a more sustainable and secure energy source. Finally, Tunisia's declining domestic oil and gas production increases its dependence on imported energy, exposing it to global energy fluctuations and economic overloads. Renewable energy projects often face lengthy approval procedures and bureaucratic delays, which can discourage private sectors. One of the most prominent roadblocks is the country's economic pressure, rising debt, and increasing costs of energy imports and subsidies. Regulatory and administrative barriers also present important roadblocks