

SAVING
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Tunisia

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, the second year of the Tunisia Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022, WFP continued to successfully deliver technical assistance and policy advice to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to implement enhanced school feeding and social protection programmes. WFP continued its successful partnership with the Government of Tunisia in ensuring the most vulnerable girls and boys are reached through a quality and high-impact National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), which is fully funded and implemented by the Government.

The Government of Tunisia, and in particular the Ministry of Education, benefit from WFP's capacity strengthening activities. Building strong relations with government, at national, sub-national and local levels, and fostering national ownership by the key government, private sector and civil society stakeholders, are key success factors WFP is leveraging to bring about sustainable improvements to national school feeding programmes in Tunisia.

WFP's partnership with the Government of Tunisia is in alignment with national priorities and aims to bolster national progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

With WFP in a technical advisory role, the Government strengthens its commitment to school feeding as a social safety net that can enhance stability and social protection through improved access to education and nutrition, while also contributing to local development and employment in rural areas. WFP's advocacy efforts have resulted in substantial improvements over the years. Since 2014, the NSFP has become an important cornerstone of the Government's education sector reform. WFP contributed to the achievement of SDG target 17.9 to enhance international support for effective capacity-building in developing countries, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperations.

WFP's work in Tunisia exemplifies that investing resources and advocacy efforts can have very strong multiplier effects through capacity strengthening. Since the beginning of its partnership with WFP in 2014, the Government has quadrupled the budget dedicated to national school meals and destined substantial resources to finance the development, construction and equipment of two pilot central kitchens in Nadhour, Zaghouan governorate and Kerkennah, Sfax governorate, which started operating in October 2018 and December 2019 respectively. WFP will support the government in scaling up this approach to as many as four additional sites in 2020. The central kitchen pilot model supported by WFP is based on a home-grown school feeding approach. Apart from the scaling-up of the central kitchen pilot model, the program will include the design and implementation of a School Food Bank system based on blockchain technology.

The multi-dimensional approach being implemented by WFP in Tunisia features significant efforts to mainstream gender and ensure that national programmes are gender-transformative. WFP offered solutions to address the main challenges of women's empowerment through a home-grown school feeding model, identifying actions to promote rural women's inclusion through the use of school gardens and fostering links between school canteens and local agricultural production. School gardens are also being leveraged to promote community participation, nutrition-sensitive behavioural change, and environmental education.

In 2019, WFP and the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture - Regional Commissariat for Agricultural Development of Siliana signed a cooperation agreement to promote local agricultural development and better nutrition through innovative, home-grown school feeding programmes in the south of the Siliana governorate, through a tri-partite agreement with the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The program is a major milestone as it is the first time the government of Tunisia has entered into such an agreement with UN agencies as the implementing partner.

During 2019, WFP supported national institutions in the area of emergency preparedness, by leading the inter-agency contingency planning (Food Security) for the potential influx of refugees and migrants from Libya into Southern Tunisia. WFP also led the United Nations' Global Preparedness Partnership exercise to support the Government of Tunisia in reaching adequate levels of preparedness to respond to natural disasters.

WFP's engagement in Tunisia exemplifies that strengthened, well-targeted, nationally owned school feeding programmes embedded in national education and social protection systems are critical to advancing more effective, inclusive and comprehensive social policies, which in turn lead to enhanced food security and stability.

Context and Operations



Data Created: 19 Feb 2020 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
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Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries; UNMap - Populated places; GeoNames

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Tunisia has made important progress towards an open and democratic system of governance, making the country a unique example in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. However, Tunisia remains a country of contrasts due to a fragmented political party system, difficulties in reaching consensus on key economic reforms, and the threat of instability from the conflict in Libya. Tunisia held presidential and parliamentary elections in 2019, which resulted in a fragmented legislature. By the end of 2019, the nominee for prime minister was negotiating to put together a coalition Government. Problems ahead of the new government include slow economic recovery coupled with social dissatisfaction at the lack of employment opportunities.



Ranked 91 out of 189 in the 2019 Human Development Index, Tunisia is one of the few countries where a higher level of education decreases employability, as graduate skills and competencies are not aligned with the skills in demand by the private sector. Young people and women in rural areas continued to be worst affected by this socio-economic phenomenon. Moreover, the outward migration of youth from rural areas into coastal cities poses a challenge to social inclusion and stability.

The agricultural sector plays an important part in the Tunisian development model through its contributions to food security, employment, exports, migration and rural stability; accounting for 9 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Agriculture is a catalyst for economic growth with a growth rate of 9.5 percent in 2018, compared to 1.5-3 percent rates of overall economic growth.

A comprehensive reform of education is ongoing with the aim of preparing young people for the modern labour market by improving the quality of teaching and upgrading curricula. The White Paper on the Education Sector Reform (2016) defines nine strategic objectives, including improving school experience — through school feeding, accommodation, transportation and extra-curricular activities — and preventing educational underperformance and drop-out. The National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), which reached 260,000 children in 2019, is a key programme aiming to contribute towards the reform's strategic objectives.

In spite of the 2014 constitution's explicit commitments to working towards gender parity in all elected bodies and eradicating violence against women, gender inequality remains an impediment to social and economic development, causing disadvantages for and discrimination against women and girls.

Although there are low levels of hunger, regional disparities render the poorest strata of the population vulnerable to food insecurity. Nutrition problems such as micronutrient deficiencies, most notably iron deficiency (anaemia), overweight and obesity persist.

Tunisia's investment in nutrition through the NSFP totalled USD 15 million in the school year 2018/2019. WFP's operation in Tunisia aims to further strengthen the Government's capacity to address the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability. Mainly contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on strengthening national capacity through the provision of technical assistance and policy advice to enable the Tunisian Government to implement a more efficient, effective and sustainable school feeding programme as a key component of its wider social safety net system.

WFP's current support aims to strengthen regulatory frameworks and tools; upgrade the existing decentralised school feeding model; and pilot new implementation modalities that are efficient, accountable, and support local development. WFP advocates for a multidimensional approach which includes fostering links with local agricultural production; creating revenue-generating opportunities for women in rural areas; promoting community participation; supporting nutrition and environmental education through school gardens; designing nutritious school meals menus based on locally available produce; and strengthening programme governance. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Tunisia (UNDAF) 2015–2019, in particular with Axis III on social protection and equitable access to quality social services.

WFP is working with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on a joint project to address food loss and waste reduction, notably in the school feeding supply chain, and on facilitating links with smallholder farmers. WFP collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in support of quality education and to improve school experience in the framework of the education reform; with the Ministry of Agriculture on school gardens; with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Ministry of Health in support of the nutritional aspect of the national HIV response.

In 2019, WFP led a Global Preparedness Partnership Diagnostic Review to address capacity-strengthening needs for response and recovery preparedness in Tunisia and contributed to the development and implementation of the inter-agency contingency plan for a potential refugee influx from Libya as food security sector lead. WFP's contingency planning for 2020 will include a detailed Concept of Operations (CONOPS) enabling a swift response in emergency situations.

CSP financial overview

At the time of its launch in April 2018, the WFP Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 received a multi-year contribution which covered 80 percent of the CSP's Needs-Based Plan over its first three years. Therefore, the available resources for the one Strategic Outcome and Activity of the CSP in 2019 well exceeded the needs for the year. Moreover, WFP received an additional multi-year contribution in November 2019 to implement activities of a similar nature over the 2020-2022 period. All the CSP funding was programmed to fund the sole Activity of the CSP.

Overall, the expenditures in 2019 slightly exceeded the Needs-Based Plan (103 percent) as the result of the implementation of activities being ramped up. In comparison, expenditures against the Needs-Based Plan in the first year of the CSP (2018) stood at 63 percent.

National resources were allocated to finance the development, construction and equipment of the pilot central kitchen in Nadhour, which serves as a hub for a home-grown school feeding programme developed by WFP in its technical advisory role. The Ministry of Education also financed the rehabilitation of 3 of the 6 "satellite" school canteens that were linked to the pilot with WFP's technical assistance. The Government is planning to finance the construction of up to 4 additional central kitchens in 2020.

An important milestone was reached when WFP signed a Contribution Agreement with the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture - Regional Commissariat for Agricultural Development of Siliana in the framework of the International Fund for Agricultural Development project - "PROFITS" (Siliana Territorial Development Value Chain Promotion Project).

WFP engaged in efforts to diversify funding for capacity strengthening activities to deepen its engagement in support of national authorities implementing broader social protection programmes. Those programmes extended to the national HIV response; as well as the emergency preparedness for all of the risks identified in the national risk register; from natural hazards to conflict-driven influx of refugees and migrants affected by the crisis in Libya.

In 2019, the Country Office received funding outside of its CSP in order to lead and implement the United Nations' Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) exercise to support the Government of Tunisia in reaching adequate levels of preparedness to respond to natural disasters.

The CSP's two donors in 2019 were the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) and the Government of Tunisia (Ministry of Agriculture).

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$904,396	\$904,396	\$1,702,588	\$934,413

The 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for WFP Tunisia has been well-funded and the available resources significantly exceeded the 2019 budget. Due to a ramp-up and overachievement in the implementation of Activity 1, expenditures slightly exceeded the needs-based and implementation plans.

WFP's overarching goal in Tunisia, as stated by the CSP Strategic Outcome, is to strengthen the capacity of national institutions implementing school feeding and social protection programmes to advance food security and nutrition. The primary purpose of this outcome is to strengthen the Government's capacity to improve the quality and sustainability of the existing national school meals programme, in line with the international standards outlined in WFP's School Feeding Policy [1]. The main partners are the Ministry of Education (MoE) and its Office of School Services and the Ministry of Agriculture, through its regional commissariats for agricultural development. WFP's technical assistance and policy advice aim to strengthen the national school feeding programme regulatory frameworks and tools and enhance its governance at all levels, support a systemic shift from cold snacks to nutritious, hot meals, and support the design and implementation of innovative school feeding modalities that contribute to the resilience of rural communities.

WFP was able to consistently deliver institutional capacity strengthening - policy advice and technical assistance - under the CSP Strategic Outcome, which resulted in overachievement at outcome level, with most output indicators showing achievement or overachievement against planned values. For instance, WFP was able to significantly exceed the number of government and national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training under all three outputs of the CSP. However, a couple of output indicators have not fully reached the target values. For example, only 8 out of 12 planned school gardens were established due to challenges such as limited access to water for irrigation. Another challenge was the limited capacity of cooperating partners (CP) in the targeted areas; which WFP mitigated by providing training and diversifying the CP base to include national and international NGOs that can operate at scale, where feasible.

As a result of its collaboration with WFP, the Government of Tunisia has strengthened its commitment to and recognition of school feeding as a social safety net that can enhance social cohesion through improved access to education; as well as contributing to better nutrition, local development and employment in rural areas in line with a home-grown school feeding approach. WFP's continued advocacy efforts have contributed to bolstering the importance of nutritious school feeding in the national policy agenda, and the national school feeding programme has become a cornerstone of the education sector reform.

WFP advocated for the government to give local rural women's associations access to formalised participation in the school feeding supply chain, hence promoting women's economic empowerment. WFP also worked to strengthen gender capacities of the Ministries of Education and of Agriculture.

During 2019, WFP's support under the capacity strengthening component extended to the national emergency preparedness against the increased frequency of natural hazards, economic and social upheavals, and potential spill-over from armed conflict in neighbouring Libya. This support was provided on behalf of the United Nations Country Team, in the framework of the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) initiative. The GPP process engaged national disaster risk reduction focal points - including the Ministry of Environment and the Office of Civil Protection, non-governmental organisations and the private sector in three distinct stages: a scoping process, in-depth diagnosis and a restitution workshop. It provided an understanding of national capacity gaps in preparedness, in order to develop a plan to determine how to address these gaps and enable national actors to achieve an optimal level of preparedness.

WFP worked to strengthen programme governance, regulatory frameworks and tools (Output 1). A Decentralized Evaluation [2] of WFP's capacity strengthening activities - jointly conducted with the Ministry of Education in 2019 - concluded that the implementation of WFP's activities has been effective and has contributed to significant progress related to the regulatory frameworks and governance of national school feeding, in particular through strengthening the capacity of the Office of School Services. WFP's overachievement regarding the number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training was driven by the nature of the workshops held during 2019, which had broader participation at the request of WFP's ministerial partners (Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Health).

Regarding the tools developed under this output, WFP facilitated the Ministry of Education’s partnership with Devery, a blockchain company focused on secure product verification. Devery provided in-kind expertise to develop a software solution for the School Food Bank (SFB) initiative, deliver this blockchain system and train selected users. The SFB aims to improve supply chain management, increase food safety and prevent stock-outs, providing a framework for in-kind donations of non-perishable food products from Tunisian private sector partners. Following the validation of the scope and structure of an Operations Manual for the national school feeding programme, the delivery of which was initially planned for 2019, WFP will engage national experts to finalise the document in 2020.

WFP facilitated south-south cooperation and the participation of government officials in study visits including the fourth edition of the African Day of School Feeding in Abidjan, Ivory Coast; a workshop on home-grown school feeding organised by WFP and the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the National Evaluation Capacities Conference in Hurgada, Egypt; and the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

WFP’s partnered with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to upgrade and equip 6 school canteens to allow them to shift from providing cold sandwiches to hot meals (Output 2). In line with the Ministry of Education’s request, these schools serve as prototypes for future upgrade of schools operating under the decentralized model. WFP provides quality assurance and training to school staff and communities for the prototype kitchens to be effective models for replication, leveraging WFP’s multi-dimensional approach to sustainable school meals.

WFP provided critical support for the government to be able to effectively manage its first pilot central kitchen, an innovative school feeding model that aims to promote women’s empowerment and improve the experience of children in school (Output 3). By end of the year, the central kitchen located in the Nadhour district of the Zaghouan governorate was serving daily meals at the location of the kitchen and delivering to 3 schools in the surrounding area (750 per meals/day). UNOPS finalised the upgrade of three additional “satellite” canteens in 2019. As these canteens become operational, the pilot will reach its planned capacity of 1500 meals/day.

WFP continued to support the Government’s efforts to scale up the central kitchen model to up to 4 sites in 2020. In 2019, WFP conducted several field visits with representatives of the Office of School Services. The Farhat Hached high school in Kerkennah Island, Sfax governorate, was selected to produce 750 daily meals for 6 primary schools in its vicinity.

WFP widened its cooperating partners base by establishing partnerships with ten Tunisian NGOs, three of which are rural women-led community-based organisations, to revitalise and maintain school gardens through a home-grown school feeding approach. WFP’s international NGO partner European Committee for Training and Agriculture (CEFA) established eight school gardens in the Kairouan and Kasserine governorates.

The school gardens are leveraged as hubs for nutrition education involving school-age children, teachers and parents. WFP’s CPs carried out several activities in their respective primary schools where children and parents learned about healthy eating habits and the importance of adding fruits and vegetables to their diet. The learning activities were based on the practical guide for hygiene and nutrition developed by WFP.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programmes.	3

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The 2018 Gender Inequality Index ranks Tunisia 63 out of 162 countries. Tunisia is the second-ranked in gender equality amongst the Middle East and North African countries. At the Tunis Forum on Gender Equality in 2019, 500 participants assessed worldwide progress on women's rights. Although gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are national priorities, a contrasting stark reality of gender imbalances and inequality persists, especially in rural areas where women are the most affected by poverty. Women engage in revenue-generating activities and participate in the remunerated labour force and political processes substantially less than men do, notably in the agriculture sector.

The multi-dimensional approach to school meals that WFP is implementing in Tunisia features significant efforts to mainstream gender and ensure that national programmes are gender-transformative, promoting gender-balanced relations and roles. WFP fosters the creation of revenue-generating opportunities for smallholder women in rural areas through the participation of women-led community-based organizations (CBOs) in the school meals supply chain. WFP supported the government – Ministries of Education and Agriculture - in developing and operationalising a normative framework that allows for women-led CBOs to access land used for school gardens. The CBOs manage the school gardens, supplying 30 percent of the produce in-kind to their respective school canteen, while they can sell the remaining 70 percent either to the school or in nearby markets. In 2019, WFP and its cooperating partners provided trainings and facilitated peer to peer exchanges of experiences in order to strengthen the capacity of the CBOs to manage school gardens, as well as to diversify their entrepreneurial activities.

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Education's Office of School Services to broaden the evidence base to design and implement a gender-transformative national school feeding programme. WFP signed an agreement with local women rights-based NGO Union de la Famille Tunisienne (UFT) to conduct a gender analysis aiming to identify and understand the influence of gender roles, relations, responsibilities and resources that influence participation in school feeding. The UFT will develop actionable recommendations to address the identified gaps and inequalities which, in turn, will inform the formulation of the WFP Tunisia Gender Action Plan 2020-2022.

In the framework of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) campaign, WFP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) collaborated with the Ministry of Education to organize a series of events with the Office of School Services senior staff and school communities to fight against GBV, reaching 410 participants (180 women and 230 men).

Gender is fully integrated with design and monitoring, in line with the corporate Gender and Age (GaM) code 3. In 2019, WFP Tunisia graduated from WFP's Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) after successfully completing 38 out of the 39 corporate benchmarks. The GTP has been a strong catalyst to mainstreaming gender in all aspects of WFP work in Tunisia.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The WFP Tunisia Country Strategic Plan consists of country capacity strengthening - technical assistance and policy advice; there is no direct beneficiaries and no populations directly assisted with WFP food assistance. Nevertheless, WFP advocates for the National School Feeding Programme to ensure protection and accountability to affected populations; so that school feeding does not compromise the safety, dignity or integrity of the children receiving school meals, or their families.

WFP encourages the establishment of school councils as a proactive means to engage parents, children and school staff, and to address any protection risks related to the provision of school meals. The school councils' function to provide information to beneficiaries about the school meals programme, and to facilitate discussions about the school feeding experience.

Moreover, WFP advocates for the Government to establish and maintain feedback mechanisms to ensure that parents and children are aware of their entitlements, as well as to provide them with a channel where they can share experiences with the school meals programme.

WFP works jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to ensure protection risks are appropriately identified and mitigated in the framework of the inter-agency contingency planning for the potential influx of refugees and migrants from Libya into southern Tunisia. Such mitigating actions include further assessment of the security situation of the area where refugees and migrants would be hosted, careful consideration of their different origins and an analysis of possible livelihood activities and strategies of integration with host communities.

In the eventuality of this emergency, WFP will be the lead for food security, UNHCR and IOM for protection and shelter, UNICEF for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and the World Health Organisation will be responsible for health.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Tunisia is facing numerous environmental risks affecting the country's ability to ensure stable and sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition. These risks relate to land-use problems, the unreasonable use of pesticides, the mismanagement and potential depletion of groundwater, pollution, desertification, inadequate food distribution channels, inadequate institutional support for the agricultural sector, climate change and water stress.

Challenges for the Tunisian food system and agriculture include uncontrolled exploitation and unsustainable use of soil and water resources, which are weakening the economic and ecological potential of the agriculture sector.

Unsustainable soil use threatens the fertility of scarce arable land – 46 percent of crops are grown on the land of limited or very low fertility, while 1.1 million hectares of agricultural land is vulnerable to erosion and the country risks losing up to 50 percent of its arable land to erosion and desertification by 2050 [1]. The Middle East and North Africa are among the driest and most water-scarce regions in the world and face significant risks related to climate change. The World Resources Institute predicts that Tunisia will be one of the 33 most water-stressed countries by 2040 [2].

Although food availability does not pose a significant challenge to food security in Tunisia, the above-mentioned risks related to climate change, natural resource degradation – particularly water scarcity and desertification – and a dependence on food imports, especially cereals, may hinder the long-term sustainability of national food systems.

WFP's multi-dimensional approach to sustainable school feeding foresees the revitalisation of school gardens, which are leveraged as hubs for environmental education. These school gardens are designed to reach and engage local women, men and school girls and boys as well as provide a complementary source of vegetables and fruit for school lunches, and can drive environmental co-benefits such as contributing to efforts to combat desertification while strengthening the livelihoods of rural communities.

WFP supports national efforts to address high levels of food waste through a coordinated policy response involving all stakeholders. WFP participated in the validation of the food waste management guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in cooperation with the National Consumer Institute and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS). In 2019, WFP collaborated with AICS, FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture to disseminate best practices on food waste management in school canteens. These best practices are integrated into the management of the innovative central kitchen pilots that the government is scaling up with WFP in a technical advisory role.

WFP supports the development of effective mechanisms for local procurement and nutritious school menus which take into consideration seasonally available local produce. Thus, WFP helps to advance the integration of smallholder farmers adopting sustainable agricultural approach into the school feeding supply chain.

A tri-partite partnership

WFP and the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture - Regional Commissariat for Agricultural Development of Siliana (CRDA) signed a USD 340,000 cooperation agreement on 01 November 2019. The agreement aimed to promote local agricultural development and better nutrition through innovative, home-grown school feeding programmes in the south of the Siliana governorate.

The signing of the agreement took place at the Governorate House in Siliana in presence of the Governor, regional representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Education, the WFP and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) representatives in Tunisia.

WFP has been requested by the Government of Tunisia to provide technical assistance and capacity-strengthening activities; in the framework of the International Fund for Agricultural Development Project to Promote the Value Chains for the Territorial Development of Siliana (PROFITS) project. The PROFITS aims to improve the living conditions of vulnerable rural populations in the southern Siliana region by developing agricultural value chains.

WFP will support the development of the capacities of smallholder farmer families to manage their own future, by reinforcing their technical and marketing skills. The CRDA in Siliana is the implementing entity of the multi-year PROFITS project, which is valued at USD 34 million. The agreement falls within the scope of the WFP Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) which aims to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes; with a primary focus on improving the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP).

Providing balanced and nutritious school meals to vulnerable children, based on locally grown ingredients in Siliana, will allow them to reach their full potential as teenagers and young adults. By linking smallholder farmers to school canteens, WFP and its partners will be supporting the rural economy and contributing to the sustainability of the NSFP.

Since 2013, and with the support of WFP's collaboration, the Tunisian government has strengthened its commitment to school feeding as a social safety net that can catalyse improved access to education and nutrition as well as contributing to local development and employment in rural areas, in line with a home-grown school feeding approach.

The NSFP is run by the Ministry of Education and benefits 260,000 children (125,000 girls and 135,000 boys) attending 2,500 primary schools across the country. Almost 90 percent of these children live in rural areas such as southern Siliana.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP/EB.2/2013/4-C. "Revised School Feeding Policy"

[2] "Decentralised evaluation of WFP's capacity strengthening activities to develop the National School Meals Programme in Tunisia (2016-2018)", WFP 2019.

Technical assistance activities provided under Output 1 include 1. supporting the development and implementation of the Plan of Action for the operationalisation of Tunisia's Sustainable School Feeding Strategy (2018-2021), an inter-ministerial effort led by the Ministry of Education and facilitated by WFP; 2. technical assistance to scale up the Ministry of Education's school food bank (SFB); 3. providing training to Office of School Services staff at national, sub-national and local level; 4. strengthening the capacities of cooperating partners through trainings; and 5. facilitating the participation of government officials in study visits for exchanges of experiences.

TABLE-RELATED NOTES:

- Indicators that have two or three lines under the same title are disaggregated by Output, as follows:

C.4* - "Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training":

line 1) Government and national partner staff trained under Output 1;

line 2) School staff and community members trained under Output 2;

line 3) Members of rural women's cooperatives trained to facilitate their participation in the school feeding supply chain (Output 3)

C.5* - "Number of training sessions/workshop organized" and "Number of technical assistance activities provided":

line 1) under Output 1 (strengthen programme governance);

line 2) under Output 2 (upgrade existing decentralised school feeding model); [The target for this indicator has no planned value for workshops organised by WFP's cooperating partners. This was not specified in the original CSP plan of work but aligns with the objectives of the CSP's Output 2 (upgraded decentralised school feeding model) as described in the narrative.]

line 3) under Output 3 (pilot innovative modalities).

N*.5 - Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed:

line 1) schools operating under the decentralised model (Output 2);

line 2) schools operating under the innovative central kitchen modality (Output 3)

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Environment


[1] 'Addressing agricultural import dependence in the Middle East-North Africa region through the year 2050' by the Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA). 2015. Addressing agricultural import dependence in the Middle East-North Africa region through the year 2050.

[2] World Resources Institute (WRI). 2015.

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/08/ranking-world%E2%80%99s-most-water-stressed-countries-2040>.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development						
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
	Overall				Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	934,413	

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022	- Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	1.School children benefit from strengthened school meals and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools to improve school life and advance social inclusion.							
Output C, N*	2. School children and communities in selected districts across the country benefit from an upgraded decentralised school feeding model to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.							
Output C, N*	3. School children, smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities to advance social inclusion and improve school life.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	180	351		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	30	50		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	82		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	7	8		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session		13		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5		

			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	1		
N*.5	Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed							
	Number of school gardens established		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	garden	12	8		
	Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
National institutions; Tunisia; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	2	2

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Children gardening - Jeradou school.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/tunisia>

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS11	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs	904,396	904,396	1,702,588	934,413
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			904,396	904,396	1,702,588	934,413
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,471	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	19,471	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			904,396	904,396	1,722,059	934,413
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			187,462	187,462	298,620	132,211
Total Direct Costs			1,091,858	1,091,858	2,020,679	1,066,624
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			70,971	70,971	-3,723	-3,723
Grand Total			1,162,829	1,162,829	2,016,956	1,062,901



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

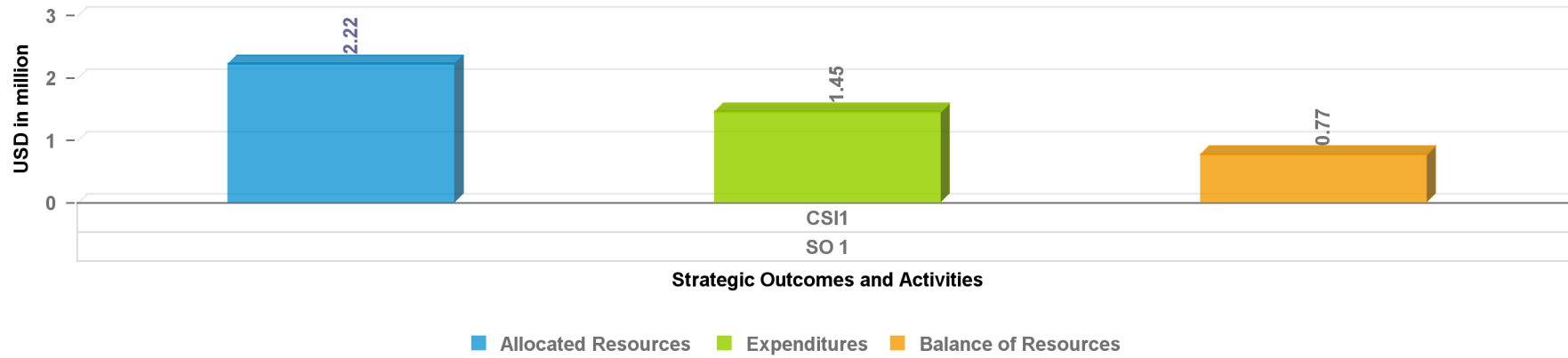
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs	1,722,467	2,218,121	0	2,218,121	1,449,945	768,175
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,722,467	2,218,121	0	2,218,121	1,449,945	768,175
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	19,471	0	19,471	0	19,471
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	19,471	0	19,471	0	19,471
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,722,467	2,237,592	0	2,237,592	1,449,945	787,647
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			341,361	427,423	0	427,423	261,014	166,409
Total Direct Costs			2,063,828	2,665,015	0	2,665,015	1,710,959	954,056
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			134,149	185,888		185,888	185,888	0
Grand Total			2,197,977	2,850,902	0	2,850,902	1,896,847	954,056

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures