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Tunisia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2021

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Overview

In line with WFP Tunisia's commitment to SDG 17, *Partnerships for the Goals*, technical assistance and policy advice, capacity strengthening and fostering of nutrition and public service-related innovations continue to be WFP's approach as an enabler of government-led improvement.

In 2021, WFP consolidated its partnership with the Government to improve and extend the school feeding programme and support the decentralization and diversification of its supply chain with the aim of enhancing community resilience and programme sustainability.

In partnership with the Office of School Works (OOESCO) in the Ministry of Education (MoE), WFP continued fostering the optimisation of the school meals supply chain. By promoting the sourcing of up to 20 percent of the food served in school canteens from school gardens tended by community-based organizations mainly made up of local women WFP is improving the nutritional value of school meals, while boosting the local economy and contributing to the economic empowerment of local women.

Innovation and digitalization have been at the centre of WFP efforts to synergize the implementation of the Strategy for the Sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme with the MoE. After the successful launch of the pilot Last Mile Ecosystem in 2020, this year WFP tested the digital solution in the central kitchen of Henchir Jedid, in the delegation of Nadhour (Zaghouan Governorate), which provides nutritious meals to seven schools, accommodating up to 1,500 schoolchildren each day. "The Last Mile Ecosystem" is a cutting-edge digital solution that connects smallholder farmers to school canteens through a network of private transporters.

To further advance and improve the country's national school feeding programme, in June 2021 WFP with the World Bank conducted a second assessment of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) in Tunisia. The SABER report includes recommendations to improve programme governance for more effective and efficient management, to create a robust monitoring and evaluation system, and limit food waste and resource losses.

In 2021, WFP started providing technical assistance to establish a national food security monitoring system to inform food security considerations to make national safety nets, such as social assistance transfers and school meals, more inclusive and shock responsive. The assistance was done through a partnership with the National Observatory of Agriculture (ONAGRI in the Ministry of Agriculture), utilising a food security household assessment conducted on the most vulnerable segments of the population, rural households. The analysis of this data informs more evidence-based policies.

WFP carried out several studies and analyses to enable the strengthening of national safety net programmes. For example, evidence gathered through the food security and nutrition assessment of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) allowed the subsequent organization of trainings to provide health professionals with the knowledge and tools necessary to better understand how to meet the nutritional needs of PLHIV and ensure their adherence to antiretroviral treatment.

COVID-19 continued to have a negative impact on the Tunisian population. In support of the increase in vulnerability caused by COVID-19 related restrictions, WFP responded to the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs by providing food parcels to 15,000 vulnerable individuals.

In 2021, WFP focused also on strengthening the government's capacity to generate gender-sensitive data and analysis to ensure that the food security challenges of women farmers are addressed by national policy and strategies.

This year was also marked by the shortening of Tunisia's current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by one year (2018-2021) through a budget revision in March, for the new CSP to cover the period of 2022-2025 in line with the newly signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2025). In early November, WFP's Executive Board approved the new CSP 2022-2025 for Tunisia, which will on the one hand consolidate previous work accomplished in school feeding through innovation and digitalization, and on the other hand strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers by improving their capacities to access markets and their resilience to shocks and strengthen the capacity of relevant government institutions to improve the quality, flexibility, inclusivity, and shock responsiveness of safety nets.

Overall, WFP's work in Tunisia in 2021 has exemplified how WFP's global expertise can be used to strengthen evidence generation, partnerships and government safety nets in a middle-income country like Tunisia.

15,000

Total beneficiaries in 2021



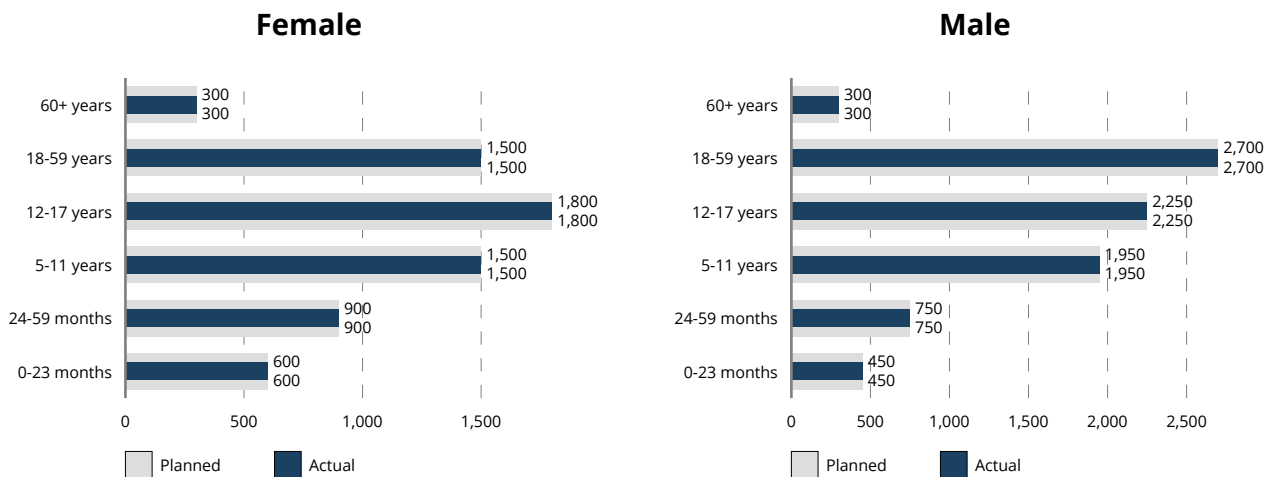
44% female



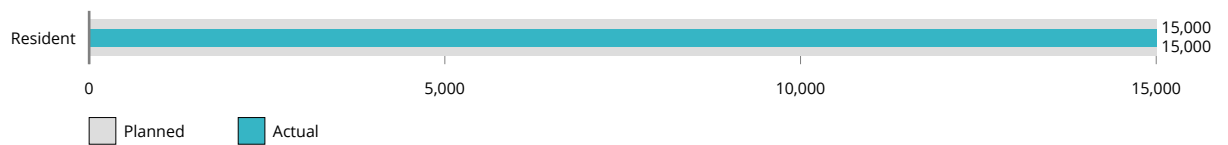
56% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 44 (43% Female, 57% Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



15,000

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 15,000 total planned
(6,600 Female, 8,400 Male)



0

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 7,500 total planned
(0 Female, 0 Male)

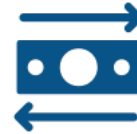
Total Food and CBT



111 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 110 mt total planned

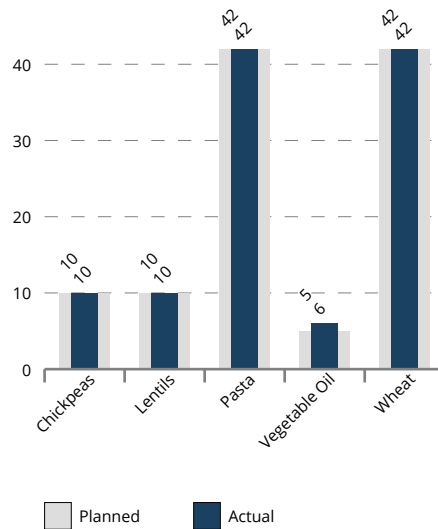


US\$ 0

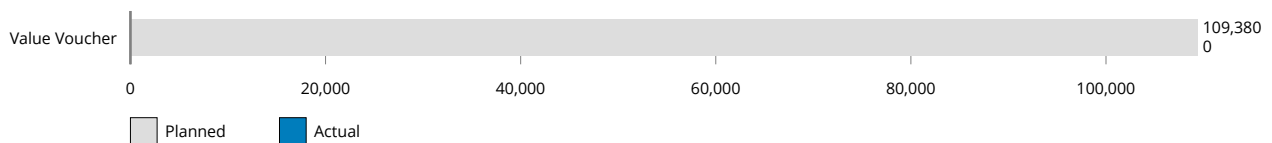
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 109,380 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



prompting changes in the country's political governance from a parliamentary to presidential system. While a new Government was formed in September 2021, parliamentary activity has been frozen ahead of an expected referendum on constitutional reforms in July 2022, to be followed by a parliamentary election in December 2022.

Agriculture remains an important sector for the Tunisian economy, accounting for 11.74 percent of the GDP in 2020 [1] and employing 16 percent of the country's workforce [2]. While the pandemic has had a more limited impact on this sector than other parts of the economy, pockets of pre-existing economic and social vulnerabilities in rural areas were exacerbated and compounded the food security impact on parts of the rural population [3]. Furthermore, recent studies [4] revealed that Tunisia was among the top ten countries impacted by climate change in terms of the effects on affected populations and gross domestic product (GDP) losses.

Despite low levels of hunger in Tunisia, growing poverty, further limitations on purchasing power and high levels of unemployment make it difficult for vulnerable people, such as those living in the poorest rural regions and HIV-positive persons, to have access to and eat a balanced and nutritious diet. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) data shows that the number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Tunisia almost doubled in the past year, with 6,500 recorded cases in 2019 compared to only 2,997 recorded cases in 2018. Tunisia additionally faces a double burden of malnutrition, with nutritional deficiencies coupled with overweight and obesity. In 82 percent of households there is at least one person affected by overweight, and in 47 percent one affected by iron deficiency. The prevalence of the double burden of malnutrition and iron deficiency was 35 percent in 2016 [5].

In Tunisia, WFP supports national institutions in the implementation of the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) and other social protection programmes through policy guidance and technical assistance. WFP's operations contribute to the implementation of WFP's Strategic Result 5 [6] "Developing countries have enhanced ability to implement the Sustainable Development Goals", which focuses on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, *Zero Hunger* (targets 2.1 and 2.2), SDG 4, *Quality Education* (target 17.9), and SDG 17, *Partnerships for the Goals* (target 17.9). The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2018-2021) for Tunisia is aligned with the Government's reform of the education sector and its Sustainable School Meals Strategy, as well as with Tunisia's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2016 - 2020).

Tunisia's 2018-2021 CSP centred on WFP's provision of technical assistance and policy advice to the Government and enhancing WFP's partnership with the Government and other national and international stakeholders to ensure the CSP's strategic outcome: National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition by 2021. WFP engaged with the Government to improve regulatory frameworks and tools, as well as gave technical support in improving social protection programmes.

WFP launched various nutrition studies, surveys, and vulnerability assessments in 2021 as part of its commitment to improving evidence-based decision making. These included a food security and nutrition assessment among people living with HIV, a Market Functionality Index and food security assessments in the governorates of Kairouan, Kasserine and Sidi Bouzid, a nutrition study in Siliana to define obstacles encountered by families of school children in accessing and consuming a healthy diet, a study of the impact of COVID-19 on rural women and a gender analysis of WFP's current activities. Findings from the studies highlighted that rural women are the most vulnerable segment of the population [7].

WFP has worked with numerous local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and rural women to rehabilitate and manage school canteens and school gardens as part of an enhanced National School Feeding Programme. One school canteen has been rehabilitated and nine school gardens were revitalized. WFP also conducted several workshops to ensure ownership and knowledge transfer to civil servants from cooperating ministries and implementation partners.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a highly adverse impact on the country's economy and on Tunisian livelihoods. The Tunisian economy, already stagnant, contracted considerably by -8.8 percent in 2020. The unemployment rate, historically around 15 percent, reached 18 percent in 2021, affecting young people in particular, where it increased from 34 percent in 2018 to 41 percent in 2021, and women, where it increased from 22 percent in 2018 to 24 percent in 2021. The poverty rate also increased from 15 percent in 2015 to 21 percent in 2020 according to the World Bank. WFP swiftly adjusted its assistance to support the Government's response to the COVID-19 crisis. WFP chartered cargo ships to provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical supplies to the Ministry of Health. Additionally, the CSP 2018-2021 budget was revised to include a one-off food distribution in response to the Government's request for assistance to vulnerable households in Kairouan, Siliana, and Kasserine.

Risk Management

Tunisia faced a range of obstacles in 2021, including structural issues that have persisted since 2011, such as relatively high unemployment rates among youth and women and political instability, which WFP captured in a risk register.

WFP was impacted by **changes in Government**, mostly owing to the appointment of new coordinators in most ministries. WFP is closely monitoring the situation, ensuring that with each change of Government, WFP activities in Tunisia are understood and supported by each cooperating ministry.

Tunisia is **considered highly vulnerable to climate change** [8] and is expected to experience adverse impacts from increased temperatures, increased aridity, reduced precipitation, and rising sea levels. Recurring natural disasters and climate-related shocks, such as flooding, drought and fires, could affect Tunisians' livelihood and food security. WFP Tunisia supports the Government in enhancing the resilience of the agri-food supply chain through adaptation to the impacts of climate change on the food supply chain.

The **pandemic's effect** on the country's economy persisted into 2021. Containment, health measures, travel restrictions and a slow rate of vaccinations have all affected market services. Supply chains were further disrupted, household incomes were lost or reduced, and food prices rose. This resulted in budget constraints among WFP's partners, who, in some cases, had to prioritize urgent crisis response above longer-term development and capacity-building efforts. Furthermore, several WFP activities had to be postponed. WFP supported efforts to address the pandemic's impact by providing chartered cargo ships to supply personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical supplies to the Ministry of Health and provided vulnerable households in rural areas with food assistance in response to the Government's request. WFP has also conducted several studies to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable rural population, to enable evidence-based response.

Partnerships

Successful partnerships are at the heart of WFP operations in Tunisia. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2021) built on WFP's excellent relationships with the Government and other national and international stakeholders to strengthen Tunisia's capacity to implement school meals and social protection programmes aimed at improving the population's food security and nutrition.

WFP extended its cooperation to a wide range of national and international partners to enhance the implementation of its mandate in Tunisia. In 2021 alone, WFP worked with 11 cooperating partners including governmental institutions, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and United Nations (UN) agencies.

In support of the National School Meals Programme (NSMP), WFP consolidated its cooperation with the Ministry of Education. WFP signed a new agreement with the Office of School Works (OOESCO) and the National Centre for Educational Technology (CNTE) to establish a database of students benefiting from school meals across different regions. Working towards an integrated Home-Grown School Feeding model, WFP continued to partner with several local NGOs to rehabilitate and manage school canteens and school gardens. WFP has partnered with local company Weare Moon Agency to develop the application "Last Mile Ecosystem", which was launched in April in the Central School Canteen of Nadhour in Zaghouan.

WFP signed an agreement with the National Observatory of Agriculture (ONAGRI) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (MAHRF) to support the development of a digital food security monitoring system platform. The partnership also aims at strengthening the technical capacities of ONAGRI at the national and regional levels, and at promoting new approaches, methodologies and tools in food and nutrition security analysis, such as the use of the Consolidated Approach to Reporting on Food Security Indicators (CARI).

Within the scope of the aforementioned programmes and activities, WFP participated in several national and local steering committees. WFP is one of 11 co-sponsoring organizations of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). WFP co-convenes an inter-agency task team (IATT) on HIV-sensitive social protection with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and another IATT on HIV in humanitarian settings with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Within the framework of UNAIDS, WFP conducted a food security and nutrition assessment among people living with HIV for the first time in Tunisia. As part of its cooperation with the Ministry of Women, Family and Seniors, the MAHRF and the Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR), WFP conducted and published a study on the impact of the pandemic on the socio-economic conditions of rural women members of Agricultural Development Groups (ADGs) [1].

WFP is continuously exploring joint programming opportunities with other UN agencies. In 2021, WFP submitted several joint proposals, notably with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support female victims of gender-based violence and with UNHABITAT to improve national resilience and emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters and climate-related risks. WFP has also submitted a joint proposal with UNWOMEN, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) Joint Programme that aims at securing rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development. WFP is also aiming at expanding its partnership base by approaching the private sector; notably through its partner, the Pole of Competitiveness of Bizerte (PCB), WFP developed a strategic orientation note for the promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the food industry to support the supply of school canteens, the resilience of smallholder farmers and adaptation to climate change.

Regular communication, particularly through quarterly newsletters, served to keep WFP's partners informed and allowed for the exploration of additional funding for a range of activities across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Implementation of the Tunisia CSP remained largely covered by single-source bilateral fund. In 2021, after the budget revision that shortened the current CSP, WFP developed a partnership action plan, geared towards funding the new 2022-2025 CSP. Several meetings and presentations of WFP's new CSP were conducted with key donors to seek their input and support.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Tunisia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2021 is 100 percent funded. The expenditures of 2021 were 80 percent of the annual needs-based plan due to implementation challenges related to COVID-19 restrictions, such as the postponement or cancellation of in-person capacity strengthening activities. WFP Tunisia continues nurturing current partnerships and this is evidenced by the fact that it has received contributions from Japan, Italy, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). WFP is working to diversify its funding base notably by developing relationships with new prospective partners, such as the private sector, and regularly sharing essential information about its activities.

Tunisia CSP (2018-2022) underwent a budget revision (BR) in March to shorten its duration by one year (2018-2021) for the new CSP to cover the period of 2022-2025, in line with the newly signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF - 2021-2025). With the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the Tunisian population, WFP Tunisia diversified its project portfolio and resourcing partnerships to strengthen its assistance to key ministries, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). The new CSP, approved by WFP's Executive Board, captures this diversification by consolidating the previous work accomplished in school feeding through innovation and digitalization, while supporting the resilience of smallholder farmers, and strengthening the capacity of relevant government institutions to improve the quality, flexibility, inclusivity and shock-responsiveness of existing national safety nets.

Following a donation of USD 0.28 million from the Japanese Government to enhance the Tunisian Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP undertook another BR in November 2021 to incorporate the food distribution modality to the CSP. The one-time intervention supported 15,000 vulnerable individuals in the rural districts of Kasserine, Kairouan and Siliana governorates. This fund also allowed WFP to deliver two Mobile Storage Units to the Government, conduct a review of the existing constraints to women farmers' safe and dignified transport to work, as well as the impact of COVID-19 on rural women's food security in Jendouba and Kasserine.

Furthermore, WFP received additional funding from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) [1] to pursue activities conducted in agreement with UNAIDS, such as trainings and workshops to support the inclusion of the food security and nutrition of people living with HIV (PLHIV) into a more inclusive social protection system that contributes to reducing negative coping mechanisms amongst PLHIV.

WFP received a contribution in the framework of the Project for the promotion of sectors for the territorial development of Siliana (PROFITS), started in 2019 and funded by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) as part of a wider International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) programme. The fund covers the second instalment of the bilateral agreement between WFP and the MoA's Regional Commissariat for Agricultural Development of Siliana. The project aims at promoting local agricultural development and better nutrition through innovative, home-grown school feeding programmes in Siliana governorate.

WFP received additional internal contributions in 2021 for a Zero Hunger and Gender Analysis study to assess the impact of COVID-19 on rural women's food security, productivity, and access to social protection [2], as well as for supporting the development of a national food security monitoring system and the rollout of the "Last Mile Ecosystem" application, an innovative digital solution that connects school canteens to smallholder farmers.

In 2021, WFP received a multi-year contribution of EUR 2 million, following the signature of an agreement with the European Union and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) in December 2020. This funding will cover Strategic Outcome 1 of the new WFP Tunisia CSP and its related activities for the next two years.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2021.	858,614.0	315,916.0	1,104,918.0	763,277.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	2,191,039.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	858,614.0	315,916.0	3,295,957.0	763,277.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	193,395.0	333,339.0	176,981.0	86,748.0
Total Direct Costs	1,052,009.0	649,255.0	3,472,938.0	850,025.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	68,381.0	42,202.0	165,572.0	165,572.0
Grand Total	1,120,390.0	691,457.0	3,638,510.0	1,015,598.0

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 2021.



15,000 vulnerable **rural individuals** have been reached through in-kind **Food Distribution**



508 government and / or national partners' **staff** received **technical assistance and training**



9 school gardens established, serving school canteens

Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2021, WFP has been delivering policy advice and technical assistance to the Tunisian Government and national institutions, to improve the quality and sustainability of the National School Meals Programme (NSMP). Furthermore, WFP's work in Tunisia has aimed at strengthening the capacity of national institutions to plan and administer inclusive social protection programmes that promote food security, nutrition and support income-generating activities for smallholder farmers.

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Office of School Works (OOESCO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP has launched the application The Last Mile Ecosystem in the central kitchen of Nadhour (Zaghouan) and in decentralized school kitchens in the governorate of Siliana. Through a network of private transporters, the cutting-edge digital system connects smallholder farmers to school canteens, guaranteeing that food is acquired locally, thereby supporting local agri-food production and providing a diversified and nutritious diet for schoolchildren. In 2021, a user-experience research was conducted with six different users and a prototype was developed and tested. The proof of concept has been accepted by the government and, in 2022, the application will be expanded on a larger scale.

WFP finalized the upgrade of the last school canteen out of the 16 planned under the project Capacity development for the national school feeding programme in Tunisia started in 2017 and funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), enabling another 139 pupils to benefit from daily hot meals. With the lifting of movement restriction, WFP's cooperating partners (CPs) have successfully revitalised nine school gardens, exceeding the seven planned. Under the project PROFITS, started in 2019 and funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Hydraulic Resources (MAFHR), WFP conducted an evaluation of the nutritional situation of families of school children in the Siliana governorate and an assessment of their eating habits. These two studies will inform the implementation of social behavioural change communication for nutrition and hygiene in 2022. Through technical trainings delivered by WFP's CPs, a growing number of school workers have learned important subjects such as hygiene and space management of school canteens, use of school canteen equipment, importance of healthy nutrition for school children and first aid. Since the reopening of school canteens in November 2021, through nutrition education, school children have been educated on healthier eating behaviours.

WFP, with the World Bank, conducted a second assessment of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), gathering specialists and representatives from Government bodies, international and national organizations. The first SABER assessment was conducted in 2014 and resulted in initiatives to strengthen the NSMP. The 2021 SABER assessment will inform an action plan to improve programme governance for its more effective and efficient management, and efforts to reduce food and resources losses and waste. It will also focus on strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to document progress and outcomes of the NSMP.

WFP conducted several nutritional assessments to inform more evidence-based decisions for national safety nets. Within the framework of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV (UNAIDS), WFP conducted a food security and nutrition assessment of people living with HIV (PLHIV), funded by the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), and rolled out in 2020. Published in August 2021, the results show that food insecurity has reached a significant level with 39 percent of PLHIV surveyed being food insecure. WFP will work closely with government counterparts to address the food insecurity of PLHIV, ensuring adequate food consumption and increased

access to social assistance and livelihoods opportunities through social protection systems. WFP has conducted a Fill the Nutrient Analysis, the results of which will be shared with the technical committee in early 2022, including government counterparts.

In the framework of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit (FSS), WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supported the MAFHR to organize a local food systems dialogue in Kairouan governorate ahead of the national dialogue. The Kairouan dialogue launched a process of reflection on inclusive, nutritious, resilient, and sustainable food systems in the governorate that faces challenges related to climate change.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a sizeable impact on the livelihood of the Tunisian population by exacerbating pre-existing inequalities between different social strata of the population and between regions. To inform more evidence-based policy decision-making, WFP partnered with the National Observatory of Agriculture (ONAGRI) of the MAFHR to promote the establishment of a national food security monitoring system. WFP enabled ONAGRI to visualize via a digital platform, the results of the Food Security Households Assessment, confirming the presence of pockets of food vulnerability in rural governorates, such as Kasserine, Siliana and Kairouan. WFP also trained ONAGRI staff on the use of the platform and will continue its support in monitoring and analysis of data associated with food security. The analysis found that the rural population in particular, and especially rural women, have been extensively affected by the pandemic. Partnering with the Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR), and in the framework of its agreement with the Ministry of Women, WFP conducted a Zero Hunger and Gender Analysis study to assess how COVID-19 impacted the food security, productivity, and access to social protection of rural women members of Agricultural Development Groups (ADGs) [1]. The results and recommendations support the adjustment of the national strategy for the economic and social empowerment of rural women and girls who are members of ADGs.

Moreover, WFP and the Cooperation Association for the Development of Emerging Countries (COSPE) have launched an analysis of the current barriers to women's farmers' safe and dignified transportation to reach the workplace, but also on the impact of COVID-19 on the food security of rural women in Jendouba and Kasserine governorates.

WFP has played a key role in supporting the humanitarian supply chain in combatting the global pandemic, by coordinating delivery of medical items from WFP's humanitarian hub in Addis Ababa and through its digital Service Marketplace platform. The COVID-19 crisis prompted WFP to switch part of its assistance from capacity strengthening to direct emergency response. Thanks to a contribution from the Government of Japan, WFP conducted a budget revision (BR) to include the food distribution modality in its CSP. This allowed WFP to respond to the direct request of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), through the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS), by providing a total of 111 mt of food parcels to 15,000 vulnerable individuals in December. WFP also provided two Mobile Storage Units (MSU) to increase the national storage capacity of the MAFHR and the Ministry of Transport. The MSU intended to the MAFHR is used to store agricultural equipment and inputs for local farmers. The MSU for the Ministry of Transport has been deployed at the Ras Jedir border between Tunisia and Libya to address storage challenges faced with the influx of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. In addition, concerned line ministries received a series of training on the installation and maintenance of the MSUs.

In addition to sustaining the national school feeding efforts, WFP extended its support to enhance the Government's capacity to establish a more comprehensive and resilient social protection system. WFP engaged with MoSA to strengthen the Tunisian social protection strategy, particularly by integrating the nutritional and food aspects in it, with a focus on rural vulnerable households.

The WFP Tunisia CSP (2018-2022) underwent a BR in March to shorten its duration by one year (2018-2021) for the new CSP to cover the period of 2022-2025 in line with the newly signed UNSDCF (2022-2025). The new CSP for Tunisia will consolidate the previous work accomplished in school feeding, while strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers and the capacity of government institutions to improve the quality, flexibility, inclusivity and shock responsiveness of national social safety nets.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Tunisia, with a gender gap index score of 0.65, ranks 126th out of 156 countries worldwide [1]. Despite a number of legislative gains that have established the country as a pioneer of women's rights in the Middle East and North Africa region, Tunisian women in rural areas remain socially and economically marginalized [2]. The pandemic has rendered agricultural women workers and small traders particularly vulnerable by hindering their access to income generating opportunities [3]. The Tunisian Government has struggled in delivering an effective response to COVID-19, partially due to challenges in terms of access to and shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system, that requires improved data collection to inform decision-making and a strengthening of coordination between relevant institutions.

To address these gaps, in 2021, WFP focused on strengthening Government capacity to generate gender-sensitive data and analysis to ensure that the food security challenges of women farmers are addressed by national policies and strategies [4]. Recent studies revealed that 14 percent of the interviewees are food insecure (poor and borderline), however, a minimal difference between households headed by women and men is captured. While the food consumption score was acceptable, about 52 percent of the interviewees had to resort to emergency coping strategies (with households headed by women 15 percent more likely to do so than their peers). Emergency coping strategies are higher in families with more than two children or members with chronic diseases and disabilities. *The COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Study on Women-led Rural Development Groups* [5] found that women farmers in cooperatives played a vital role in contributing to food security and maintaining supply chains during the pandemic despite continued exploitation and exclusion. The study revealed that while most of the food insecure households are headed by women, they are also excluded from decision-making positions within their cooperatives and subject to heavier workloads. Preliminary results of another study entitled *Transport of Seasonal Women Farmers in Tunisia* [6] found that female farm workers face serious risks posed by unsafe and undignified means of transportation to and from their workplaces. Together, these studies supported the Ministry of Agriculture to identify registered women-led cooperatives in the country with the objective of improving targeting of support efforts.

Informed by these studies, WFP facilitated the coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Women to develop long-term coordinated response interventions, which will be implemented in the newly funded *Joint Inter-Agency Programme: Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment*. The partnership between UN Women, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP is expected to generate synergies that capitalize on each agency's mandate with the main common objective of supporting rural women's livelihood, enhancing their income opportunities along the food value chain and promoting their linkages to high value markets. In cooperation with FAO, IFAD and UN-Women, WFP will continue contributing to women's resilience and livelihoods with its next Country Strategic Plan, by promoting their participation and access to sustainable food supply chains.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In Tunisia, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021) focused on strengthening national institutions' capacity to implement more inclusive and shock responsive national social safety nets. Hence, the Government remains WFP's primary direct beneficiary by receiving support through technical assistance and policy advice.

With the worsening of the socio-economic and food security situation due to both the COVID-19 outbreak and the political turmoil, WFP contributed to top-up the Government-led social assistance with a one-off provision of food baskets to 15,000 individuals. Despite the limited scope and volume of this direct intervention, implemented through WFP's cooperating partner (CP) the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS), WFP could leverage on the monitoring data collected and provide the Government with missing evidence and baseline necessary to support corrective measures for a more accountable national social protection system.

Vulnerability criteria responding to a specific demographic profile were set by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to target households already registered in the National Social Protection System (PNAFN) and living under the poverty line. Priority has been given to households with more than one child of school age and living in rural areas ranking higher in the poverty index. The programme took into consideration beneficiaries' food preferences and level of food insecurity, building on feedback mechanisms. Where possible, door-to-door distribution has been used by UTSS to address the limited capacity of the beneficiaries living in very isolated rural area due to lack of transportation facilities and to mitigate COVID-19 exposure.

Post-distribution monitoring's (PDM) results showed that most of the beneficiaries (80 percent) reached by the assistance were contacted in advance by WFP's CP and informed about the distribution date, their entitlement and its use, and the length of the assistance. At the design stage, the beneficiaries were also asked to express their preferences about the distribution modality and provided with information regarding the Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) in place.

Only a marginal proportion (10 percent) of beneficiaries reached reported having encountered safety issues while receiving their entitlement and a higher proportion of beneficiaries than planned reported feeling safe in receiving the assistance. However, focus group discussions with the CP management committee and WFP field monitor's direct observation revealed how sporadic conflicts between non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries receiving door-to-door assistance created some tensions that required mitigation from the distribution team and resulted in delayed distributions. The reported events, however, have not jeopardized beneficiaries' access to their entitlement and almost the totality of the beneficiaries reached by the PDM reported unhindered access to the assistance with a follow-up value of 30 percent higher than planned.

Accountability and protection issues were also monitored using the multiple CFMs available. The main CFM is administrated by the Government. It is a free toll number and beneficiaries can reach their regional focal point by calling the number provided in the sensitization booklet received with their entitlement. A parallel complaint system has been set up in place by WFP and administrated by an external service provider. While no security or threats have been registered, most of the beneficiaries reached out to solicit another round of assistance. An additional system has also been rolled out and administrated directly by WFP to increase the number of documented feedbacks under this activity. Using RapidPro [1], automated SMS were randomly sent to beneficiaries asking about the quality of the commodities received and whether they experienced any security risks. Only a small percentage of these beneficiaries engaged by responding to the SMS, mainly due to the low literacy rate. WFP is looking onto the option of having automated phone calls instead to increase beneficiary responsiveness in future.

The evidence provided by WFP through the research and studies conducted in 2021 represent a very valuable source of information for protection-related analysis and will serve to define how WFP could contribute to addressing some of those issues in the framework of its next CSP. For instance, the Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 on rural women and the WFP-COSPE qualitative research conducted in Jendouba and Kasserine governorates explores a few of the causes and consequences preventing women farmers and seasonal workers from benefitting from an equal and dignified participation to a sustainable food system in Tunisia. The studies revealed that in addition to very low pay,

female farm workers face serious risks from unsafe methods of transportation to and from their workplaces. Informal transportation vehicles are commonly driven by a middleman who liaises with employers and finds work in the fields for women farmers, which forces them to put up with travelling to their workplaces in unsafe conditions to secure their daily income. WFP has led an inter-agency effort with FAO, IFAD and UN WOMEN to tackle this unresolved issue that has recorded more than 40 deaths and 530 injured women over the past five years in Tunisia. In the framework of the newly funded Joint Programme 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment' (JP RWEE) Phase II (2022-2027), the Rome-based agencies and UN WOMEN together with the civil society will strongly advocate and support the national institutions to provide innovative and coordinated solutions to ensure women farmers' equitable and dignified access to their livelihood.

Environment

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

Despite the efforts made to anchor the foundations of a strengthened environmental protection, Tunisia is still facing difficulties to meet its challenges and to establish the foundations of a real policy of environmental protection and preservation of natural resources. The National Strategy for the Protection of the Environment post-2020 insists on the urgency of slowing down, if not stopping, the destruction of non-renewable resources, of adopting a regulation facilitating its implementation and a policy for the sustainable use of energy, land, water, biological resources and marine, as well as reducing pollution and nuisances of all kinds.

Energy management presents a double challenge for the Government because it aims to reduce national consumption of hydrocarbons, which would reduce the costs associated with their supply and reduce the greenhouse gases from their combustion. To this end, the Government has launched several energy efficiency programmes for different categories of consumers to assist them in reducing their energy consumption as the National Energy Efficiency Plan. In this context, WFP Tunisia, in collaboration with the Regional Bureau in Cairo, has developed the "Country Energy Profile for Tunisia 2021".

In this context, WFP has worked in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Hydraulic Resources (MAFRH) and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to revitalize nine school gardens this year, supporting environmental education and awareness of the agroecological approach as a sustainable solution to protect the environment while producing healthy and nutritious food.

WFP is contributing to the implementation of three results of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025), namely Result 1 aimed at developing policies for an inclusive, sustainable socioeconomic development; Result 3 focusing on health, education and social protection; and Result 4, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), relating to natural resource management, ecosystems and emergency preparedness.

WFP is conducting a three-pronged approach (3PA) in collaboration with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development and the MAFHR. Developed by WFP, the 3PA is a consultative approach that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness. The 3PA includes three inter-connected consultative analytical processes: the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level, the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub national level and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level. In 2021, WFP developed a country-wide ICA combining multi-year food security trends with climate-related risk data, showing areas where safety nets can address food insecurity and where disaster risk management can complement food security objectives.

WFP developed a joint proposal with UNHABITAT and the United Nations Office for Project Services to end plastic waste and promote community behavioural changes for better reuse and disposal of plastic waste. The project also aims to support more eco-friendly production, which can reinforce community resilience through the use of recycled plastic in the implementation of hydroponic systems and urban gardens.

Data Notes

Overview

Infographics:

Beneficiary figures reported are estimates as distributions continued after December 2021.

Through budget revision 4 to the Tunisia CSP, the CBT modality was added for direct assistance, however, based on government, beneficiaries' and donor preferences, the modality was changed to in-kind food parcels for the one-off distributions started in December.

Context and Operations

[1] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=TN>

[2] <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/tunisia-agricultural-sectors>

[3] WFP's assessment on Food security, 2021.

[4] Radhouane, Leila. "Climate change impacts on North African countries and on some Tunisian economic sectors." JAEID -2013

[5] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/306422836_Double_charge_familiale_du_surpoids_et_de_la_carence_en_fer_ampleur_et_caracteristiques_Grand_Tunis_Tunisie

[6] Revised WFP Corporate Results Framework (2017–2021)

[7] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/limpact-du-covid-19-sur-la-securite-alimentaire-des-membres-des-groupements-de>

[8] Radhouane, Leila. "Climate change impacts on North African countries and on some Tunisian economic sectors." JAEID -2013

Partnerships

[1] The Agricultural Development Groups (ADGs) are groups of farmers, from the same geographical area, which offer services adapted to the needs of each member.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) is UNAIDS' instrument to maximize the coherence, coordination and impact of the UN response to AIDS by combining the efforts of the UN Cosponsors and UNAIDS Secretariat

[2] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/limpact-du-covid-19-sur-la-securite-alimentaire-des-membres-des-groupements-de>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Agricultural Development Group (ADG) is a group of farmers, from the same geographical area, which offers services adapted to the needs of each member. Each farmer can be a member.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1198405/gender-gap-index-in-tunisia/>

[2] 2019 Leave No One Behind Analysis for Tunisia UNSDCF 2021-2025: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/12920.pdf>. Isolation especially due to the persistence of conservative social norms paired with social and geographic isolation.

[3] Enquête sur « La perception des citoyens envers la sécurité, la liberté et la gouvernance locale en Tunisie », INS 2018.

[4] CSP Activity 1 - Output: School children and communities (Tier 3) benefit from Government's enhanced access to accurate data, strengthened school meals, food security and nutrition and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools, improve life skills and advance social inclusion.

[5] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/limpact-du-covid-19-sur-la-securite-alimentaire-des-membres-des-groupements-de>. The study has been conducted in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dated December 2020 between WFP and the Ministry of Women, Family and the Elderly with the main scope of supporting evidence production and data analysis to inform the 2022-2025 National Strategy for the Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (CSP SO1).

[6] Preliminary results show that informal transportation vehicles are commonly driven by a middleman who liaises with employers and finds work in the fields for women farmers, which forces them to put up with travelling to their workplaces in unsafe conditions to secure their daily income.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] RapidPro is a digital messaging platform that enables WFP to develop messaging interactions with beneficiaries.

One of the 2 AAP indicators (C.1.1 Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme) value cannot be displayed in the table because it was not calculated as per CRF guidelines. In fact, the 3 composite standard questions asked to calculate a unique value indicator were addressed separately in 2 different monitoring exercises and therefore the responses to these questions do not come from the same beneficiary, making statistically incorrect the calculation of the average.

Environment

[1] Tunisia, Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment. 2019. Tunisia's Third National Communication as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

[2] Radhouane, Leila. 2013 Climate change impacts on North African countries and on some Tunisian economic sectors. *Journal of Agriculture and Environment for International Development*, vol. 107, No.1, pp. 101-113.

[3] Ibid

[4] Tunisia, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. 2019. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: Tunisia.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				25 2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	6,600	8,400	15,000	

 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	
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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\$	763,277		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male		8,400	100%
	female		6,600	100%
	total		15,000	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male		450	100%
	female		600	100%
	total		1,050	100%
24-59 months	male		750	100%
	female		900	100%
	total		1,650	100%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	1,950	1,950	100%
	female	1,500	1,500	100%
	total	3,450	3,450	100%
12-17 years	male	2,250	2,250	100%
	female	1,800	1,800	100%
	total	4,050	4,050	100%
18-59 years	male	2,700	2,700	100%
	female	1,500	1,500	100%
	total	4,200	4,200	100%
60+ years	male	300	300	100%
	female	300	300	100%
	total	600	600	100%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	15,000	15,000	100%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	15,000	15,000	100%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Chickpeas	10	10	100%
Lentils	10	10	100%
Pasta	42	42	100%
Vegetable Oil	5	6	106%
Wheat	42	42	100%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Value Voucher	109,380	0	0%

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 2021.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	3,300	0
			Male	4,200	0
			Total	7,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	6,600	6,600
			Male	8,400	8,400
			Total	15,000	15,000
A.2: Food transfers			MT	110	111
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	109,380	0

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Girls, boys, adolescent girls, vulnerable women and men, including household in targeted governorate (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacities of Government to coordinate and provide nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive platforms and SBCC- integrated services at the national and local levels				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	124
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	4
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	5
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	5
C: School children and communities (Tier 3) benefit from Government's enhanced access to accurate data, strengthened school meals, food security and nutrition and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools, improve life skills and advance social inclusion				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	80	203

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	5
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	9
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	7
C: School children and communities in selected districts (Tier 3) benefit from an upgraded decentralised school feeding model and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in sustainable food system that promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	101
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	15
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1
C: School children, smallholder farmers and communities (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in sustainable food system that promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	20
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	1
C: Vulnerable and shock -affected women, men, boys and girls (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced government capacities to implement an integrated shock responsive social protection system that identifies and meets their food security and nutrition needs increasing their resilience				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	60

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	4
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	4
N*: School children and communities in selected districts (Tier 3) benefit from an upgraded decentralised school feeding model and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in sustainable food system that promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.1: Number of school gardens established	garden	7	9
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Institutions - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	2.2	≥2.8	≥2.8	2.8			WFP survey
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	3	6	2	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Direct beneficiaries - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥50	≥50	24			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall		≥25	≥25	21			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall		≥25	≥25	53			-

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Direct beneficiaries - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female		≥30	≥30	33			-
	Male		≥40	≥40	66			-
	Overall		≥70	≥70	99			-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		≥40	≥40	45			-
	Male		≥30	≥30	45			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥70	≥70	90			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female		≥35	≥35	42			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥35	≥35	40			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥70	≥70	82			-

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Direct beneficiaries - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100			-

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Direct beneficiaries - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data

Cover page photo © Aziza Bouhejba

School pupils at the Farhat Hached central school kitchen in Kerkennah

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

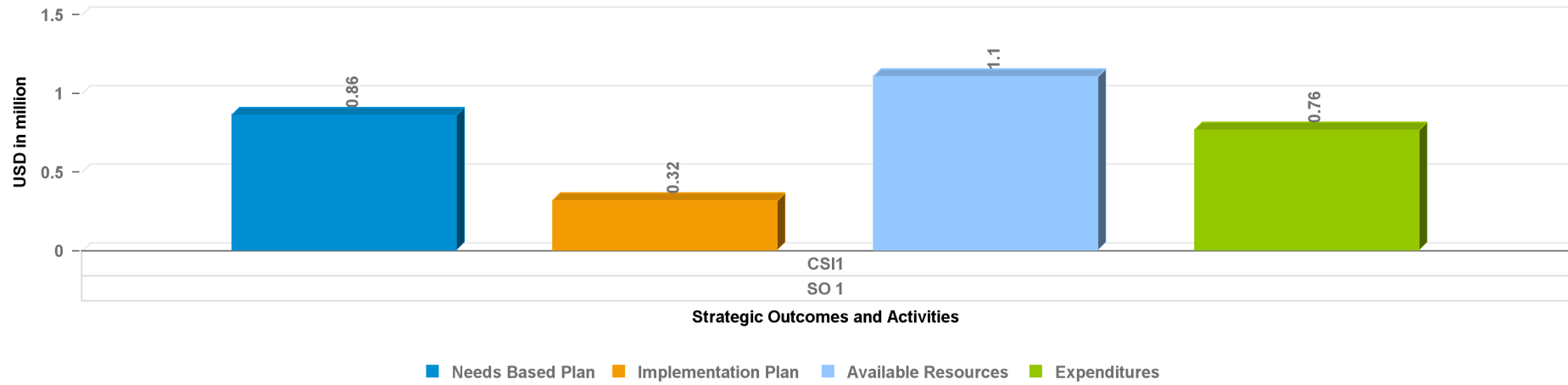
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS11	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.	858,614	315,916	1,104,840	763,277
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	77	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			858,614	315,916	1,104,918	763,277
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,191,039	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,191,039	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			858,614	315,916	3,295,957	763,277
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			193,395	333,339	176,981	86,748
Total Direct Costs			1,052,009	649,256	3,472,938	850,025
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			68,381	42,202	165,572	165,572
Grand Total			1,120,390	691,457	3,638,510	1,015,598



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

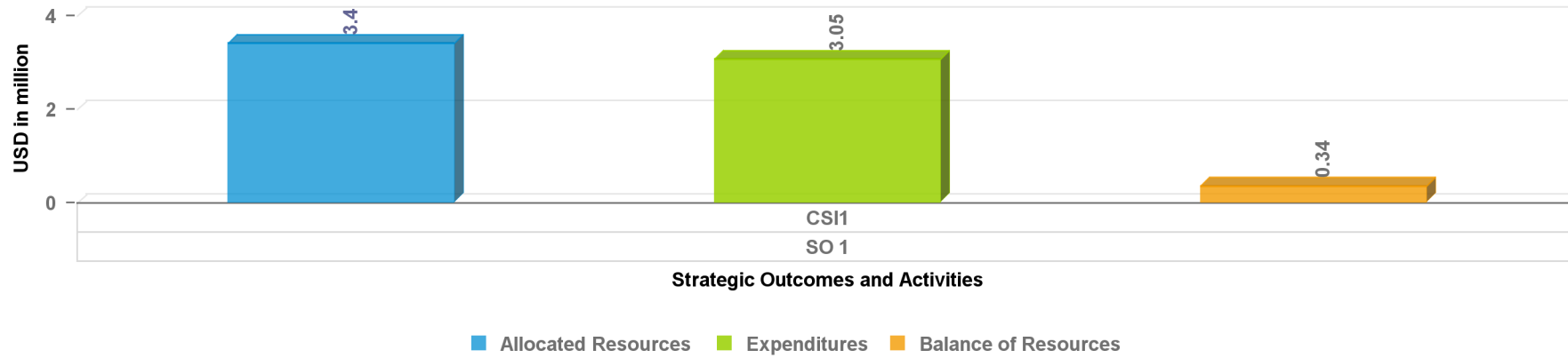
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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 2021.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions on school meals, food security and nutrition and shock responsive social protection programmes.	3,886,106	3,395,665	0	3,395,665	3,054,102	341,563
		Non Activity Specific	0	77	0	77	0	77
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,886,106	3,395,742	0	3,395,742	3,054,102	341,640
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,191,039	0	2,191,039	0	2,191,039
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,191,039	0	2,191,039	0	2,191,039
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,886,106	5,586,781	0	5,586,781	3,054,102	2,532,679
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			722,218	658,123	0	658,123	567,890	90,233
Total Direct Costs			4,608,324	6,244,904	0	6,244,904	3,621,991	2,622,912
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			299,541	380,516		380,516	380,516	0
Grand Total			4,907,865	6,625,419	0	6,625,419	4,002,507	2,622,912

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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