

Programme

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Tunisia has steadily progressed toward democracy since the 2011 Jasmin Revolution, but still confronts significant political and socioeconomic challenges. Due to persisting structural issues and an economy that is primarily dependent on external funding sources, the country has had 14 governments in the past 10 years and is experiencing visible social tensions and a delayed economic recovery. In July 2021, President Kais Saied prompted changes in the country's political governance from a parliamentary to presidential system. While a new Government came into being 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.

The new WFP Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025 consolidates 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.

The CSP 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 (2021-2025). WFP's operations in Tunisia contribute to the implementation of

WFP's Strategic Result 5 "Developing countries have enhanced ability to implement the Sustainable Development Goals" which focuses on SDG 2 (targets 2.1 and 2.2), SDG 4 (target 17.9), and SDG 17 (target 17.9).



Population: 12 million	2020 Human Development Index: 95 out of 189
Income Level: Lower middle	GNI per Capita (PPP): USD 10,261

In June 2022

45 educational personnel attended a workshop on digitalization for school feeding with the aim of improving its management.

Operational Updates

- As part of the joint programming of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) 2022-2023, WFP participated in the retreat of the Thematic Result Group 4: "Resource Management, Climate Change and Resilience to Climate Crises and Risks", in early May. Representatives of the seven participating agencies, including the Office of the Resident Coordinator (ORC), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Food Programme (WFP), discussed how to coordinate for the successful implementation of the activities of the group. Each agency presented the mandate of its intervention in the country and its technical and financial partners. These discussions facilitated the identification of complementarities between the agencies and the definition of an activity plan for 2022-2023. Six priority areas were identified: (1) water stress, (2) energy challenges and support to the promotion of renewable energies, (3) climate change with impacts on vulnerable populations, (4) data collection and evidence generation, (5) promotion of agro-ecology and food security, (6) emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.
- WFP has developed a Guide for Primary School Educators in Tunisia as part of its Nutrition Education Program aimed at fostering a healthy, balanced and diversified diet among school-age children and their families.
- WFP in partnership with the Office des Oeuvres Scolaires (OOESCO) organized a workshop on 27 June on the digitalization of school feeding. It was an opportunity to present two IT tools for the management and monitoring of school canteens. The first tool, developed by OOESCO, allows the digitization of the database of the students enrolled in the school feeding program in secondary schools and facilitates its management. WFP presented its pilot version of the Last Mile Ecosystem application developed with its

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Image WFP/Aziza Bouhejba: School girls in Sodga (Siliana)

partner WeAreMoon that facilitates the management and supply of school canteens in elementary school, linking the production of small farmers to the school canteens through a network of transporters, and also facilitating the transport of hot meals from central canteens to satellite canteens.

and Age

WFP Country Strategy

Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)
11.4 m	3 m
2022 Requirements (in USD)	Six-months Net Funding Requirements July-December 2022 (in USD)
3.6 m	0.5 m

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable groups have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activity:

• Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 2: National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activity:

• Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation

Challenges

 The health situation in Tunisia has improved, therefore WFP's activities at school level, such as culinary demonstrations, will resume in September.

UN agencies and Japan help strengthen border authorities' capacities in Tunisia

WFP, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, with the contribution of Japan and other donors, inaugurated on 7 June in the presence of government authorities the rehabilitation project of the asphalt platform at the Ras Jedir border entry point in the Governorate of Medenine. This project is part of the capacity building of border authorities, contributing to improving the conditions of reception of people transiting between Tunisia and Libya, including refugees, asylum seekers and migrants.

The rehabilitation work of the border port of Ras Jdir took place between September and October 2021. The work resulted in the redevelopment of an asphalt platform equipped with all the necessary infrastructure (sewage, water access, storage sites) to accommodate more people in transit if needed. This will considerably improve the reception conditions for people transiting through Tunisia.



Image WFP/Aziza Bouhejba: L . to R.: Virginie Mahan (UNICEF), Hazar Belli (WFP), Tomoyuki Yamamoto (Embassy of Japan) Sherazad Laghouan (IOM), Arnaud Perail (Resident Coordinator) and Marilena Viviani (UNHCR) on the inauguration of the asphalt platform of the border post of Ras Jedir (Tunisia)

The Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of Japan, Mr. Tomoyuki YAMAMOTO, underlined that Tunisia plays a very important role in the flow of population movements in the North African region. He is convinced that this project to rehabilitate the platform will contribute to strengthening the capacity at the border entry point to welcome vulnerable individuals. He considers that this project sets a good example in the field of conflict prevention and resolution as well as peace building in Africa, which Japan and African countries will discuss during the 8th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8), scheduled for August 27-28 in Tunis. The UN Resident Coordinator in Tunisia, Mr. Arnaud Peral, welcomes the initiative conducted through a ONE UN "Delivering as One" approach whereby UN agencies act in a coordinated and coherent manner to support Tunisia.

Funding partners

- Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Ministry of Agriculture Regional Commissariat for Agricultural Development of Siliana (CRDA)
- UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)
- UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- Principality of Monaco
- Government of Japan