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Tunisia

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

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Overview

In 2022, Tunisia continued to face significant political and socioeconomic challenges compounded by the impact of the Ukraine conflict on food security. With the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2022-2025, WFP has reinforced its technical assistance and policy advice to the Government and has been able to achieve its goals in terms of strengthening capacity and promoting innovation in nutrition and safety net strengthening. The CSP contributes mainly to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 17 "Partnership for the Goals."

Further strengthening its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE), mainly through the Office of School Works (OOESCO), WFP sustained its support for the improvement of the National School Feeding Programme as a key social safety net. This included the optimization of the school meals supply chain, through the promotion of local purchases. The digitalization of the school canteen supply chain has been successfully launched in the central canteen of Zaghouan and two decentralized school canteens in Siliana. In support of these efforts, WFP enabled South-South cooperation at the local administration level, facilitating OOESCO's participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Benin.

Building on its commitment to enhancing national institutions and local partners' capacities, WFP conducted 9 workshops and trainings, ensuring ownership and knowledge transfer to more than 288 institutional and Government staff. Workshops and trainings have enabled educators and school canteen cooks to develop their skills in nutrition, hygiene, and stock management. WFP fostered the production of eight evidence-based knowledge products to support decision-making, such as nutritional research, and vulnerability assessments, including an assessment of national and regional markets for school feeding, advocacy for better nutrition care of people living with HIV, and a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. The FNG analysis emphasized the need for multi-sectoral interventions involving stakeholders in the food security, social protection, and health systems to improve access to nutritious food for both children and adults.

WFP also focused on consolidating the Government's capacity to generate gender-sensitive data and analysis. WFP engaged with the Ministry of Family, Women, Children, and the Elderly, to ensure that the food security challenges of rural women were addressed by national policies and strategies. In this regard, WFP commissioned a study on the working conditions of women farmers, with recommendations endorsed by line ministries. WFP is committed to efforts to put food security and nutrition at the center of the new national strategy for the socio-economic empowerment of rural women, by joining forces with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UN Women, through the Joint Inter-Agency Programme: 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment' (JP RWEE).

In 2022, the cumulative crises of COVID-19 and the Ukraine conflict have exacerbated current vulnerabilities of access to food, leading to an increased risk of food insecurity in Tunisia. In response to the Government's request for assistance to the most vulnerable households, WFP conducted a CSP budget revision to include a one-time food distribution to 7,500 vulnerable families in the most affected rural regions of Kairouan, Kasserine, and Siliana.

The global food crisis is challenging Tunisia's ability to import sufficient cereals to produce wheat flour-based foods. WFP, therefore, contributed to the assessment of the risk of cereal shortages, analysing the cereal supply chain globally, regionally, and locally and sharing this analysis with the UN Country Team and donors. In addition, WFP identified the need to better prepare for a potential increase in needs by drafting a concept of operations (CONOPS) for a potential scale-up of in-kind and cash transfers, including potential "assistance to Libyan refugees, migrants and asylum seekers in southern Tunisia", in case of changes in the political and economic contexts of either country.

An outline for more shock-responsive social protection was presented to the Ministry of Social Affairs, paving the way for future WFP support to the Ministry's efforts to strengthen social protection. Additionally, a strategy was developed with national institutions in the agricultural sector, and an associated action plan to strengthen the resilience of the food system to crises, including climate change.

37,500

Total beneficiaries in 2022



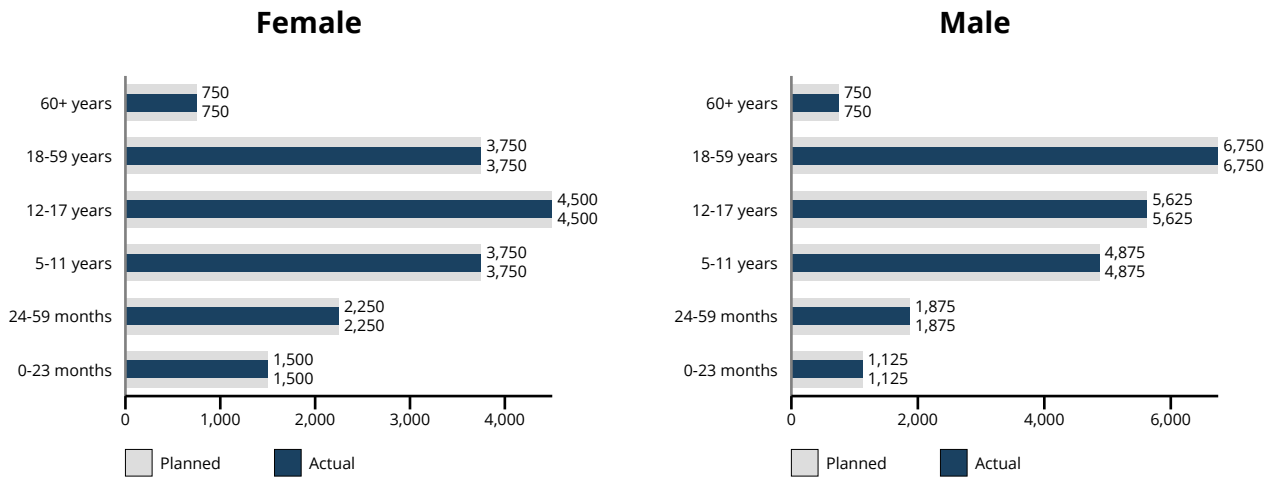
44% female



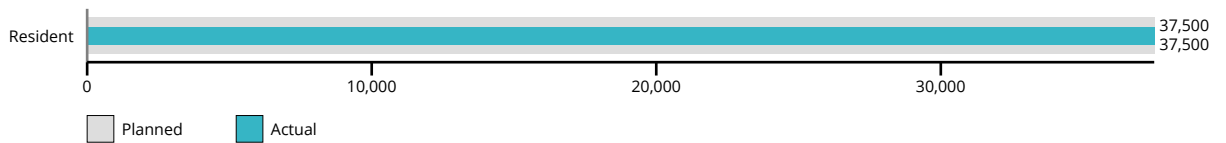
56% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,687 (44% Female, 56% Male)

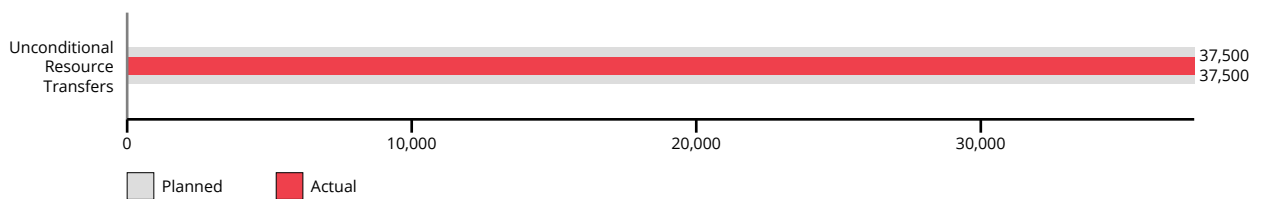
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



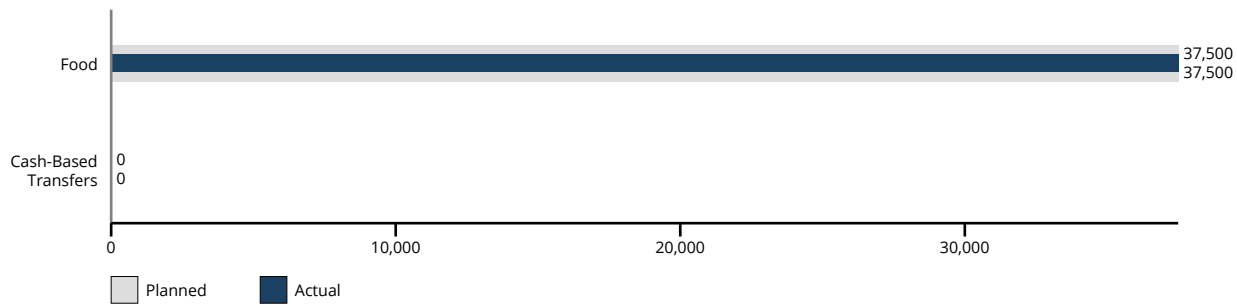
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



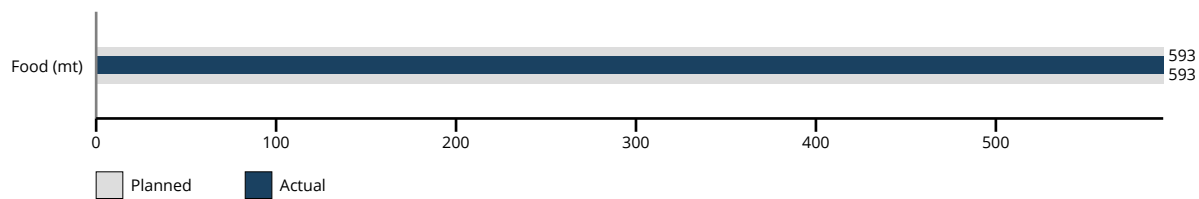
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



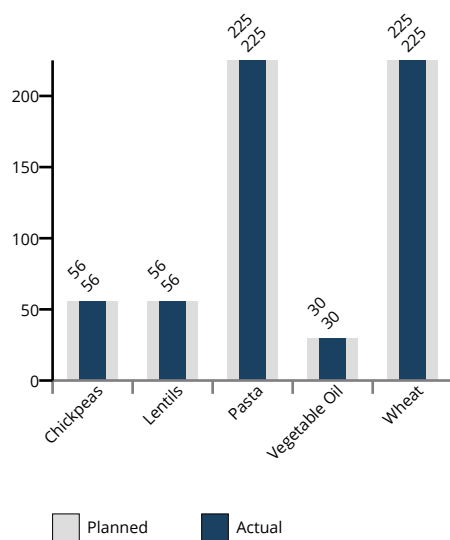
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Context and operations



Despite the achievements of the Jasmine Revolution, Tunisia faces significant political and socioeconomic challenges, compounded by additional stressors in the last year.

Due to persistent structural issues and an economy that is dependent on external funding sources, the country has had 14 governments between 2011 and 2021 and is experiencing visible social tensions and delayed economic recovery. In July 2021, President Kais Saied prompted changes in the country's political governance from a parliamentary to a presidential system. While a new Government came into being in September 2021, parliamentary activity has been frozen. A referendum on constitutional reforms was held in July 2022 and granted the President vast prerogatives. However, the low turnout undermines the legitimacy of the process and threatens the young Tunisian democracy. The adoption of the new Constitution was followed by a parliamentary election in December 2022. With a low turnout, a second round was planned for early 2023.

The country is facing a difficult socio-economic context with a recession of nine percent witnessed in 2020, low growth and a slow recovery in 2022. The unemployment rate reached 18 percent at the end of 2021 to drop at 15 percent end of 2022, affecting particularly young people (40 percent) and women (22 percent)¹. There has been a considerable increase in inflationary pressures, mainly from global markets and increases in prices. The inflation rate rose to 10 percent in December 2022, up from seven percent in January 2022, with an eight percent inflation rate in 2022.

Tunisia's agriculture sector accounted for 10 percent of GDP in 2022² and employs 16 percent of the country's workforce³. Tunisia is a net importer of agricultural products, mainly cereals. It imported 77 percent of its cereal needs in 2021, including 47 percent from Ukraine and Russia. In the same year, reliance on imported cereals reached a 94 percent high for soft wheat, which is used to produce subsidised bread. Tunisia faces a heightened food security risk mainly in terms of access, with 21 percent of the population living under the poverty line mainly in rural areas, making them the most vulnerable.

Despite Tunisia having low hunger levels⁴ based on its considerable progress in addressing malnutrition over the past decades, the country is now facing challenges with the double burden of nutrition, notably micronutrient deficiencies and increasing obesity levels⁵. Moreover, moderate to severe food insecurity affected nearly 25 percent of the population from 2018 to 2020⁶. These challenges have been exacerbated since 2020 by the compounded socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine conflict, which have increased vulnerability in access to food and a resultant worsening of human capital outcomes.

WFP Tunisia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025 consolidates previous work accomplished in school feeding while aiming at strengthening the resilience and climate change adaptation of smallholder farmers and the capacity of government institutions to improve the quality, flexibility, inclusivity and shock responsiveness of national social safety nets. WFP engages with the Government to improve regulatory frameworks and tools, as well as give technical support in improving social protection.

The CSP is aligned with the Government's reform of the education sector and its Sustainable School Meals Strategy, as well as with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Tunisia (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 (SDG)" which focuses on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Building on WFP's technical assistance and policy advice, the current CSP enhances WFP's effective partnerships with the Government and other national and international stakeholders to pursue the CSP's strategic outcomes: "Selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks" and "National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition". To achieve this goal, in 2022, WFP held nine workshops and trained more than 288 staff from national institutions.

As part of its continuing efforts to improve evidence-based knowledge and decision-making, WFP completed eight studies, nutritional research, and vulnerability assessments in 2022, including a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis; an assessment on Nutrition and HIV; advocacy for better nutrition for People Living with HIV; a guide for Primary School Educators as part of WFP Nutrition Education Programme; an assessment of national and regional markets for school feeding procurement with its partner Technical and Practical Assistance to Development (TPAD); a study entitled Transport of Seasonal Women Farmers in Tunisia with the Cooperation for the development of emerging countries (COSPE); and, a nutritional study in Siliana to define obstacles encountered by families of school children in accessing and consuming a healthy diet.

The Ukraine crisis took a serious toll on the country's economy and Tunisian livelihoods, already adversely affected by the repercussions of the pandemic, in particular for the precarious socio-economic situation of rural women. As a result, WFP adjusted its assistance to support the Government's emergency response in support of the most vulnerable populations. The current CSP's budget was revised in August to include Food Distribution. WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in strengthening its capacity to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable rural families in the most affected rural regions: Kairouan, Kasserine and Siliana. The one-off food assistance offered a top-up to 7,500 Tunisian Dinars to vulnerable families enrolled in the Government's "Amen Social" programme [9]. The project was implemented in late 2022 in collaboration with MoSA and the Tunisian Union for Social Solidarity (UTSS), a local NGO

with extensive experience in the distribution of food and non-food assistance to vulnerable populations.

In Tunisia, rural women have been the most impacted by the successive crises, with gender constraints limiting their access to and control of resources and economic opportunities. In 2022, WFP strengthened the Government's capacity to generate gender-sensitive data and analysis, to ensure that the socioeconomic challenges of rural women are addressed by national policy.

Risk Management

The cumulative pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russo-Ukrainian war have severely affected Tunisia's economy, leading to a significant increase in the price of basic commodities, the availability of essential goods, and a devaluation of the local currency. Pre-existing pockets of vulnerability have been exacerbated and food insecurity has increased, with rural populations the most affected [7].

Tunisia is a country prone to climate-related disasters such as floods, droughts and extreme temperatures. Floods cause an average annual loss of 0.1 percent of Tunisia's GDP while droughts are the most frequently recorded natural disasters [8]. The risks to agricultural production are significant, hence WFP seeks to make the agri-food sector more resilient and shock-resistant. WFP is promoting more sustainable production and consumption in the country with an emphasis on short consumption circuits, particularly for the National School Feeding Programme. WFP supports the Government through its national capacity strengthening programme for a more resilient and shock-responsive social protection system.

In 2022, WFP prepared for the risk of increased needs through a concept of operations (CONOPS) in case a scale-up of in-kind and cash transfers may be required. Similarly, WFP updated the CONOPS "Assistance to Libyan Refugees, Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Southern Tunisia", taking into account the evolving political and economic context in both countries.

WFP maintains close relations with the Government and ensures that activities are supported by and coordinated with national counterparts. WFP coordinates with the Government and other UN agencies to understand the full extent of the socio-economic situation and ensure effective preparedness and response. Increased vulnerability among the population is regularly discussed with donors. Thus, in 2022 WFP managed to adjust its focus to address heightened vulnerability through the implementation of food distribution to the most food insecure beneficiaries, identified in agreement with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Partnerships

Building on its strong links with the Government and national and international partners, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025 was formulated to support Tunisians' food security and nutrition, and a resilient and shock-responsive social protection system. This includes a focus on strengthening the country's capacity to improve the National School Feeding Programme.

Government donors were the main partners and source of funds during the first year of Tunisia's CSP, with an expectation that such preeminence will remain, as WFP diversifies its activities more into resilience and capacity strengthening. Significant actors in the targeted areas of intervention by WFP include Italy, Japan, Monaco, and the European Union (EU).

WFP is continuously seeking to expand its network of national and international partners, ensuring a systemic and coherent effort to implement its mandate in Tunisia. In 2022, WFP doubled its partner base by working with 20 partners, including government institutions, national and international Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and UN agencies.

WFP received flexible resources to address needs at the strategic outcome level, where of total confirmed contributions in 2022, 19 percent was received as flexible funding - a 100 percent increase from 2021.

In support of the National School Feeding Programme, WFP pursued its cooperation with the Ministry of Education and its Office of School Works and was able to launch the Last Mile Ecosystem application in two pilot regions. With the support of local tech company WeAre Moon, the digital solutions aimed at fostering a digital community ecosystem connecting central kitchens, drivers, and smallholder farmers to improve the nutritional diet of school children in Tunisia.

In its effort to support evidence-based knowledge and decision-making, WFP partnered with line ministries, local NGOs, UN Agencies and government partners. As part of its cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritime Fisheries (MAHRMF) and the Cooperation for the Development of Emerging Countries (COSPE), WFP conducted and published a survey on the working conditions of female agricultural workers with a focus on transport.

Within the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV (UNAIDS) in close collaboration with the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INNTA) and following the Nutrition assessment of People Living with HIV (PLHIV), WFP developed advocacy messaging for better nutrition care of PLHIV that was presented to national and international partners and an associated training manual. WFP and the national research firm Technical and Practical Assistance to Development (TPAD) conducted an in-depth assessment of 'National and Regional School Feeding Markets', as part of the ADAPT¹ programme implemented in partnership with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) and funded by the EU.

Through the Joint Inter-Agency Programme, 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment' (JP RWEE), in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UN-Women signed by the MAHRMF in November, WFP seeks to put food security and nutrition at the center of the new national strategy for the socio-economic empowerment of rural women. JP RWEE is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

To support the implementation of its CSP, WFP counts on the support of trusted donors, such as the Principality of Monaco on the School Meals project enabling local purchases by rural women's groups. This contribution also enabled the conduct of a national capacity assessment for the establishment of a national food security monitoring system in Tunisia, particularly for rural communities.

Similarly, support from the Government of Japan was gained to strengthen the capacity of the Government to mitigate the impact of wheat shortages and price inflation induced by the Ukraine conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, through direct food distribution to the most vulnerable rural populations of Kasserine, Kairouan and Siliana. The project was implemented in November to support 37,500 vulnerable people, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Tunisian Union for Social Solidarity (UTSS), a local NGO with extensive experience in food and non-food assistance.

Building on a successful relationship with the EU and AICS, WFP submitted a proposal to promote a sustainable cereal consumption and production model through a Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) campaign conducted in the framework of the National School Feeding Programme.

Implementation of the Tunisia CSP remained largely covered by single-source bilateral funds such as the ADAPT¹ fund. In 2022, after the budget revision to add food distributions, WFP explored expanding its funding and programmatic

partnerships related to social protection and climate change.

Keeping WFP's partners and donors informed was essential with regular communication and information sharing to allow for the exploration of additional funding for a range of activities.

WFP continued to explore with potential donors different options to support vulnerable groups and alleviate the compounding socio-economic shocks caused by the pandemic and Ukraine conflict. WFP presented the impact of the wheat import crisis triggered by the Ukraine conflict, assessing the magnitude of potential shortages and the impact on the Tunisian population, especially the most vulnerable. Regular meetings with donors have served as an opportunity to discuss important topics such as adapting the nutritional diet in Tunisia, support required for smallholder farmers, and support to the Ministry of Social Affairs in making existing social safety nets more responsive to shocks and stressors.

WFP also sought funding opportunities for new activities encompassing a wider assistance rationale, including food systems and capacity strengthening, seeking to support long-term recovery and resilience in areas affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, while contributing to addressing their underlying root causes, keeping gender and other identity considerations in mind.

The Tunisia CO continued to seek to diversify its funding base and reduce the dependency-risk factor, by exploring new funding opportunities with new humanitarian donors, government donors, and the private sector. In 2022, WFP developed a mapping of the private sector and an in-depth review of prospects for collaboration with the sector, where tangible opportunities to support School Meals programmes were identified in the energy, agribusiness, and financial services sectors as well as among foundations.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Tunisia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022- 2025 has a total needs-based plan of USD 11.6 million. With USD 5.3 million in available resources, the CSP is 38 percent funded. The expenditures of 2022 reached 52 percent of the implementation plan. The low level of implementation was mainly due to the absence of key staff during the reporting period which delayed the finalization of the action plan with the Ministry of Education, while an extended process and change of Government delayed the start of the resilience project Joint Inter-Agency Programme: 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment' (JP RWEE) with the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritime Fisheries (MAHRMF).

All 2022 activities were implemented against Strategic Outcome 2 with a total cost of USD 1.1 million, while no activities have been implemented for Outcome 1 due to the delayed endorsement of the JP RWEE by the Government.

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. In 2022, WFP received a multi-year contribution from Monaco amounting to EUR 300,000 to improve the quality of the school feeding programme. Furthermore, WFP Tunisia, through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has received a multi-year contribution channelled through The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) amounting USD 1.07 million for the joint project on accelerating progress towards rural women's economic empowerment. Additionally, WFP Tunisia received a trust fund from UNAIDS amounting USD 16,000 for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS.

WFP Tunisia diversified its project portfolio and resourcing partnerships to strengthen its assistance to key ministries, mainly on social protection and support to rural women such as the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Family, Women, Children, and the Elderly.

















In August 2022, WFP Tunisia underwent a budget revision to add food distribution as a transfer modality, corresponding to the USD 1 million contribution received from Japan to mitigate the impact of the Ukrainian conflict on the wheat prices in Tunisia, targeting 37,500 beneficiaries and distributing 593 metric tonnes (MT) of food commodities.

WFP is extending the timeframe of the agreement with the MAHRMF until December 2023 from December 2022, in order to continue working on the project for the promotion of sectors for the territorial development of Siliana (PROFITS). Under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 2, WFP provides technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, piloting transfer modalities and South-South cooperation.

WFP continued working on the multi-year contribution of EUR 2 million received in 2021 from the European Union (EU) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS). WFP Tunisia is working with the donor to extend the implementation timeframe until December 2024 instead of January 2024 to compensate for the low level of activities implemented in 2021 and 2022. These delays were mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the absence of key staff and the overall delay in the launch of other ADAPT programme activities within AICS, where WFP has a small part in the overall ADAPT¹ programme and relies on progress under other external programme components.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	955,149	486,882	34,755	0
SO01: By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks	955,149	486,882	34,755	0
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers	955,149	486,882	34,755	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	2,137,177	997,840	2,493,674	1,098,410
SO02: By 2025, Targeted national institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition	2,137,177	997,840	2,493,674	1,098,410
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation	2,137,177	997,840	2,493,674	1,098,410
Non-strategic result	0	0	1,885,816	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	3,092,326	1,484,722	2,528,430	1,098,410

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 453,992	 223,761	 647,866	 345,193
Total Direct Costs	 3,546,319	 1,708,483	 3,176,297	 1,443,603
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 230,510	 111,051	 284,165	 284,165
Grand Total	 3,776,829	 1,819,534	 5,346,279	 1,727,769

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks



WFP, FAO, IFAD, UN-Women and the Government **signed the agreement** of the Programme: 'Accelerating **Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment**'



Joint Inter-Agency Programme targets 2,220 rural women, 780 smallholder farmers and agricultural transporters, and 60 Agricultural Organisations

Tunisia is considered highly vulnerable to climate change and is expected to experience adverse impacts from increased temperatures, increased aridity, reduced precipitation, and rising sea levels. Socio-economic and environmental implications will particularly affect ecosystems, water resources and the agricultural and livestock sectors. Rural populations are the most impacted by climate change repercussions.

Tunisia has more than 10 million hectares (ha) of agricultural land, representing 62 percent of the country's total area, with 32 percent covered by annual and permanent crops. Droughts due to climate change are expected to affect rainfed cereal crops, which could decrease production from 1.5 million ha to 1 million ha by 2030. Because of the expected decline in suitable areas for agriculture, and considering constant yields, the Gross Domestic Product from agriculture is foreseen to decline by 10 percent by 2030¹.

Recognizing these challenges, the Government has sought to include adaptation to climate change in the development planning process at the national and sectoral levels. Building food resilience in Tunisia is part of an approach adopted by the Government to promote the country's overall resilience to climate change and socio-economic hazards². In this context, WFP is committed to supporting vulnerable populations in their access to economic opportunities and strengthening their resilience to shocks and climate risks. In 2022, no activities have been implemented for Strategic Outcome 1 due to the delayed endorsement of the Joint Inter-Agency Programme: 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE)' by the Government.

WFP worked in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritime Fisheries (MAHRMF) and the Pole of Competitiveness of Bizerte (PCB) to strengthen the resilience, emergency preparedness, and response to climate-related risks at the national and decentralized level. A National Strategy and associated action plan to strengthen the resilience of the Tunisian food system to crises and disasters were developed and the process of validation is ongoing with the collaboration of the Tunisian Institute of Strategic Studies and the PCB.

In 2022, WFP facilitated coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritime Fisheries (MAHRMF), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Family, Women, Children, and the Elderly (MFWCE) to develop long-term and coordinated response interventions. Notably in putting food security and nutrition at the center of the new national Strategy for the Socio-economic Empowerment of Rural Women, through the Joint Inter-Agency Programme: 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE)' in cooperation with The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN-Women.

The JP RWEE is a global initiative whose main objective is to support rural women's economic and social empowerment, secure their livelihoods and rights, and address the key challenges they face. In Tunisia, the JP RWEE aims to support nearly 2,220 rural women, 780 smallholder farmers and agricultural transporters, and 60 Agricultural Professional Organisations, through a series of integrated actions, with generous contributions from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Led by FAO, implemented jointly with WFP, IFAD and UN Women, and in partnership with the MAHRMF, MoSA and the MFWCE, the JP RWEE seeks to eliminate the gender-based constraints that Tunisian rural women face in accessing and controlling resources and opportunities. Gender-specific constraints include, among others, limited ability to exercise power, the risk of expropriation of income by other household members, and gender norms and stereotypes. The

programme also aims to implement measures to empower women and develop their capacities as farmers, entrepreneurs, and leaders.

In 2022, WFP participated in several meetings of the Steering Committee of the JP RWEE, with FAO, IFAD and UNWOMEN. The meetings were attended by representatives of the line ministries involved. The meetings enabled the authorities to validate Kairouan and Jendouba as governorates, and the delegations within them, for the implementation of the project. Kairouan and Jendouba are home to the most vulnerable rural populations.

The programme was signed by the Government end of November 2022, for implementation starting in January 2023.

In the framework of this joint programme, WFP will focus on increasing access to resources and assets for a more climate-resilient production while supporting capacity building for women smallholder farmers to access local markets. WFP will also work on enhancing gender-responsive policies to create an enabling environment for rural women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers transfer modality: capacity strengthening	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: By 2025, Targeted national institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition



593 metric tonnes of food transferred to vulnerable rural households



37,500 vulnerable rural individuals have been reached through in-kind **Food Distribution** (16,500 Women / 21,000 Men).



288 government and / or national partners' staff received **technical assistance and training** (114 Women / 174 Men)



5 school gardens established, serving school canteens. **10 canteens** handed over to the Government

In Tunisia, WFP is consolidating its support to the Government in improving its capacity to enable more shock-responsive national social safety nets that advance food security and nutrition. All 2022 activities were implemented against Strategic Outcome 2 with a total cost of USD 1.1 million.

As a partner of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritime Fisheries for the 'Project for the Promotion of Agricultural Sectors for the Territorial Development of Siliana' (PROFITS), WFP facilitated the implementation of vegetable gardens in five schools in Siliana. The school gardens produce vegetables that are used to prepare healthy and nutritious school meals. Additionally, with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and in the framework of the Nutrition Education Programme, WFP commissioned the production of a culinary demonstration video in the schools of Siliana. The cooking demonstrations consist of nutritional messages for children and their families, developed based on the 2021 WFP nutritional study. School cooks and students participated in the production of the video which is broadcast on social networks and the official channel of the MoE. Additionally, a 2D video promoting healthy eating, responsible consumption and good hygiene practices has also been produced and shared on the MoE official channels. WFP has also finalised the development of a manual for primary school educators on nutrition. The aim of this manual is not only to provide students with a safe, diversified, and nutritionally sound diet from sustainable agriculture but also to provide access to an environment that facilitates healthy food choices.

WFP launched its pilot version of the 'Last Mile Ecosystem' application, developed by the local tech company, Weare Moon Agency. The application facilitates the supply chain management for school canteens. The application helps link the production of small farmers to school canteens through a network of transporters and facilitates the transport of hot meals from central canteens to satellite canteens. WFP and its partner have conducted user experience (UX) research with six different users¹ in Siliana. The UX research helped refine the prototype that was then launched in centralized and decentralized kitchens in Zaghouan and Siliana.

Within the framework of the 'School Canteens Rehabilitation' project financed by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), WFP contracted the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to refurbish, rehabilitate and renovate school canteens. This year, the refurbished school canteen of Werfellah in Kairouan was the last of 10 canteens to be handed over to the Government. This canteen allows the preparation of hot meals for 228 primary school students. Providing nutritionally balanced school meals to school children with complementary nutrition education results in better academic performance and school attendance.

Under the ADAPT² programme, in partnership with AICS and funded by the European Union (EU), WFP and the research firm Technical and Practical Assistance to Development (TPAD) have completed a field survey in ten governorates³ to assess national and regional markets that can support school meals. Several recommendations were made including the need to encourage local procurement of food products from smallholder farmers and to support capacity building of the MoE for better coordination of food procurement. The study also highlighted that reforms will be needed to support local market suppliers' access to governmental Public Procurement Offers.

In addition, and through the Agency of Training of Tourism Professions (AFMT) in collaboration with the MoE's Office of School Works (OOESCO), WFP ensured the training of 48 cooks in primary schools⁴. Training topics covered included: the estimation of the nutritional value of dishes prepared, the necessity for a varied diet, and stock management.

Furthermore, as part of the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) component of the ADAPT programme, WFP conducted a literature review of nutritional behaviours in Tunisia that will inform subsequent research that is being undertaken on eating habits. Coupled with the 2021 nutrition survey, two major issues were identified: the consumption of products that are too sweet and/or too salty and an increased iron intake among girls. To carry out this work, WFP joined forces with Ogilvy Consulting, an agency specialising in communicating for behavioural change. WFP will start the implementation of the SBCC activities in 2023.

South-South cooperation is an essential part of WFP's approach to supporting the Government's work. WFP participated with OOESCO in the Global Child Nutrition Forum held this year in Cotonou, Benin. The event served as an opportunity to present Tunisia's national school feeding programme and to exchange lessons learned and best practices with other countries that can inform the Tunisian national programme in the future.

Moreover, WFP undertook a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis, in partnership with government and technical stakeholders based in Tunisia, who provided their expertise on the local context and recommendations for feasible interventions. The stakeholders worked to build consensus on how to improve the food security situation (including the availability and affordability of nutritious food) to reduce malnutrition through various sectors.

The FNG analysis highlighted the monthly cost of a nutritious diet, which ranges from 133 Tunisian dinars (TND) to 239 TND⁵ and is about 4.5 times higher than an energy diet. It also shows that more than a third of households cannot afford a nutritious diet in the central-western and north-western governorates, adversely affecting households' dietary diversity with associated nutritional consequences. The analysis supports the need for cash transfers, as without these, households in the lowest food expenditure percentiles would only be able to cover 30 percent of the cost of a nutritious diet. Additionally, fortification of staple foods can be a key way to increase the intake of micronutrients and help reduce micronutrient deficiencies. Moreover, school meals offer an opportunity to help meet the nutritional needs of young school children and adolescents. These results were shared and validated by national institutions such as the MoE, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and the Ministry of Health (MoH), during a workshop that gathered more than 40 participants.

The cumulative pressure of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine conflict has led to increasing food prices, higher costs of domestic agricultural production and limited foreign exchange reserves. With strained finances and potential issues in securing sufficient wheat supplies, Tunisia faces increased food insecurity.

In this context and through a grant from Government of Japanese, WFP was able to support MoSA in strengthening its capacity to provide food assistance as a top-up to the most vulnerable families in the most affected regions: Kairouan, Kasserine and Siliana. The food assistance delivered in collaboration with the Tunisian Union for Social Solidarity (UTSS) was a top-up to 7,500 vulnerable families enrolled in the Government's social protection programme, 'AMEN Social'. The in-kind food basket included: pasta, couscous, chickpeas, lentils, and vegetable oil, providing the nutritional needs of a family of five, over a month⁶.

These successive crises revealed gaps in national social safety nets in terms of household access and shock responsiveness, partially due to the dearth of reliable data and challenges in coordination between line ministries. In 2022, WFP elaborated a shock-responsive social protection strategy and analysis methodology that was presented to MoSA. It was agreed for this strategy to be complementary to the existing social protection scheme implemented through the Ministry's national programme, 'AMEN Social'. WFP's support will enable the establishment of a common strategy for preparedness and risk management that can enable a strengthening of social protection, and will allow for better coordination of activities between ministries and national institutions involved, as well as being more food security and nutrition-sensitive.

WFP also presented to MoSA its strategy for nutrition support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), developed following the food security assessment of PLHIV conducted by WFP in 2021 and the nutrition manual for PLHIV. This collaboration with MoSA will ensure the inclusion of this vulnerable group in the social protection ecosystem. Similar to the assessment in Tunisia, another study was conducted in Morocco from October 2021 to March 2022. The results showed that among children (aged over 2 years) and adult respondents, 41 percent were food secure, 48 percent were marginally food secure, and 10 percent were moderately food insecure. Recommendations included a focus on immediate identification of food insecure individuals to support them, standardization of guidelines including nutritional requirements of PLHIV, capacity building of health care providers and enhancing partnerships.

WFP with the Pole of Competitiveness of Bizerte, a governmental organization, together with national institutions of the agri-food sector, developed a "National Strategy and Action Plan for Food System Resilience to Crises and Disasters". This aims to strengthen the pillars of the country's food security in case of and to be prepared for additional shocks

relating to climate change, epidemics, or migration. Moving forward, in 2023, the working group will propose a list of 10 priority projects to implement in relation to the Strategy.

Finally, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities of Strategic Outcome 2 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP provided an increased focus on generating gender-sensitive data and analysis ensuring that the socio-economic challenges of female farmers are addressed by national policy.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen their capacities through the provision of expertise and advice, innovations, enhanced data and South-South cooperation	3

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2022, Tunisia ranks fourth in terms of gender equality in the MENA region¹ and had an overall gender gap index score of 0.64 points, ranking 120 out of 146 countries worldwide².

Despite being at the forefront of modernising legislation on women's rights in the MENA region, Tunisian women, particularly from rural areas, are economically and socially excluded. This is due to a limited ability to exercise their power and contribution, the risk of expropriation of income by male household members (fathers, brothers, husbands and sons), as well as gender norms and stereotypes deeply rooted in rural families' cultures and traditions. Moreover, the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine conflict resulted in increased vulnerability for female agricultural workers and smallholder farmers, by limiting their access to income-generating activities.

Women working in agriculture are at the center of WFP's current CSP (2022-2025). WFP dedicated 15 percent of the current CSP's budget to gender-related programmatic activities, compared to 6.5 percent for the previous CSP.

In 2022, WFP pursued its efforts on strengthening the Government's capacity to generate gender-sensitive data and analysis ensuring that the socio-economic challenges of female farmers are addressed by national policy.

The results of the 2022 study by WFP and COSPE, 'Working conditions and Transport of Seasonal Women Farmers in Tunisia', found that female farm workers face serious risks from unsafe and undignified working conditions. For example, more than half of female rural workers interviewed have had moderate to serious accidents in the previous months without access to any social and medical coverage. With low and falling remuneration, 80 percent of the respondents experienced a decrease in their income and almost half of them had to cut their food expenses. Moreover, female agricultural workers face considerable challenges when commuting to and from their jobs using unsafe modes of transportation. Female farmers are frequently forced to commute to their employment in unsafe conditions to secure their daily income³.

Led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritime Fisheries (MAHRMF), discussions were held to study the recommendations to implement sustainable solutions for the working conditions and transport of female agricultural workers. These include the revision of the law on the organisation of agricultural activities and the adoption of insurance taking account to their conditions. WFP is also supporting the identification of registered women-led cooperatives in the country, to improve the targeting of government assistance and support to rural women.

Furthermore, WFP in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, and UN-Women, through the Joint Inter-Agency Programme: 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), seeks to eliminate the gender-based constraints that rural women face in accessing and controlling resources and opportunities. Signed by the MAHRMF in November and in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Family, Women, Children, and the Elderly, the joint programme, aims to implement measures to empower women and develop their capacities as farmers, entrepreneurs, and leaders. The programme will be launched in January 2023 and will be implemented over five years.

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 2022, Tunisia was affected by several economic, social, and political challenges that led to an increase in vulnerability of low-income households and rural populations. The poverty rate in Tunisia remains high and inequality is still an issue, particularly in rural areas and among vulnerable groups such as women and children. The combination of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukrainian conflict worsened Tunisia's food security, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and increasing the risks of poverty and social exclusion.

WFP Tunisia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025 maintains an emphasis on enhancing national institutions' capacities to administer more inclusive and shock-responsive national social safety nets. Thus, the Government continues to be the principal direct recipient of WFP assistance in the form of technical assistance and policy recommendations.

To mitigate the impact of compounding crises on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations, WFP contributed to topping-up the Government's social assistance programme, 'AMEN Social', with a one-off provision of in-kind food assistance to 37,500 individuals, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and implemented through WFP's cooperating partner (CP), the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS).

The MoSA developed vulnerability criteria based on a particular demographic profile to target households already enrolled in the national social protection programme, 'AMEN Social', and falling below the national poverty level. Furthermore, families with school-aged children and those residing in rural regions with higher poverty rates were given priority. Building on feedback mechanisms that were put in place, the programme took into account the dietary preferences and degree of food insecurity of beneficiaries. WFP supported the monitoring of data collection and provided the Government with baseline data and additional evidence necessary to support corrective measures for a more accountable national social protection system. Due to the lack of transportation infrastructure in remote rural areas and to be closer to beneficiaries, the UTSS set up several distribution points. Additionally, to address the limited capacities of some beneficiaries such as the elderly and people with disability, living in extremely remote rural areas, door-to-door distribution was adopted where possible.

The average Food Consumption Score (FCS) was around 70 with 10 percent of targeted households classified as having borderline food consumption with only around 1 percent classified as having poor food consumption. No major differences in FCS were noted when segregating by gender, by delegations and by families with children. However, families that have members with disabilities showed a more challenging FCS (more borderline FCS) compared to those families without members with disabilities. The average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is 13, with 70 percent of targeted households having medium and high rCSI. This means that although most households are under pressure they resort to less negative coping strategies. Overall, female-headed households were noted to resort to more negative coping strategies (rCSI=13.5) as compared to male-headed households (rCSI=10.8). Female-headed households in El Ayon (Kasserine) (21.9) were noted to face the greatest pressures and more likely to buy less expensive and less preferred foods, as well as reduce the number of meals eaten per day.

Results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated that most of the beneficiaries (85 percent) who received the assistance were contacted beforehand by UTSS and informed of the distribution date, their entitlement, and its use. The beneficiaries were informed about the Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) in place at the design stage and invited to express their views about the distribution mechanism. At the distribution sites, priority was given to the elderly, the disabled and others with special needs.

Beneficiaries reported feeling safe receiving the assistance and only a small percentage of recipients (3 percent) reported experiencing safety difficulties while obtaining their entitlement. Although, group discussions with the CP management committee and direct observation by WFP's field monitors revealed that the assistance created some tensions between non-recipients and recipients that required mitigation by the distribution team and resulted in delays in distributions. Distributions resumed with the intervention of local authorities, who enabled security at the distribution sites. These challenges did not prevent beneficiaries from receiving their entitlements and almost all beneficiaries reported unimpeded access to the assistance, with a 15 percent higher than expected follow-up value.

Using two Complaint Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), accountability and protection concerns were monitored. Beneficiaries were able to contact regional focal points using a free toll number administrated by the Government. The number was included in the sensitization booklet they received with their entitlement. WFP has put in place a parallel CFM run by an external service provider, with most of the recipients calling to request more support.

The various evidence-based knowledge products provided by WFP in 2022 served as a valuable source of information for protection-related analysis and to define how WFP can contribute to addressing some of those issues in the framework of its current CSP. Endorsed by the Government, the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis supports the need to mobilize multisectoral stakeholders to build consensus on how to improve the availability and affordability of nutritious food to reduce malnutrition. The results of a 2022 study entitled 'Working conditions and Transport of Seasonal Women Farmers in Tunisia', undertaken by WFP and the Cooperation for the Development of Emerging Countries (COSPE), found that seasonal female farm workers face serious risks from unsafe and undignified working conditions. Discussion were held that were led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritime Fisheries (MAHRMF), discussions to study the various recommendations to implement sustainable solutions for the working conditions of and safer transport for female agricultural workers. WFP also developed advocacy messaging for the better nutritional care of People Living with HIV, with a related strategy presented to the Ministry of Social Affairs and international partners, with the aim of ensuring the inclusion of this vulnerable group in the social protection ecosystem.

Environment

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

Tunisia is making increasing efforts to strengthen environmental conservation. However, the country faces challenges preventing it from implementing effective and efficient policies for environmental protection and safeguarding of natural resources. Indeed, despite the elaboration of a National Environmental Protection Strategy in 2020, which emphasises environmental emergencies with national repercussions, the country is struggling to adopt regulations to facilitate its implementation.

In this context, WFP has worked with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Maritim Fisheries (MAHRMF) to revitalize five school gardens in Siliana, of a total of 14 school gardens across the country since the beginning of the WFP's current Country Strategic Plan (2020-2025). School gardens allow the adoption of green education and knowledge of agroecological methods as sustainable means of preserving the environment. The school gardens produce vegetables, notably peppers, tomatoes, parsley, and squash, which are used to prepare healthy and nutritious school meals. As part of the Home Grown School Feeding approach, WFP will continue to replicate this model in primary schools across the country in close collaboration with the MoE and the MAHRMF.

Furthermore, 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.

In the framework of its partnership agreement with the Ministry of Environment, WFP held working sessions with the National Coordination Unit on Climate Change (UGPO/CC) within the Ministry, to discuss collaboration in the areas of management and implementation of projects financed by the Climate Change Adaptation Fund. Exchanges focused on the first phase of the Sustainable Management of Oases Ecosystems in Tunisia project. WFP will support the UGPO/CC in the elaboration of the proposal to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund but also in the implementation of the project which targets 29 oases in the governorate of Tozeur.

Hanene: An Accomplished Farmer



THE STORY OF HANENE LOUEYFIA: FROM A BULLIED CHILD TO AN ACCOMPLISHED FARMER.

"When I was eight years old, my parents took me out of school. I had to look after my brothers, the sheep, the kitchen, and my grandmother", recalls Hanane Loueyfia, whose parents worked in the fields outside their village six days a week.

Hanene is now a self-employed farmer. However, since having left school, she faced an uphill struggle to reach this point[1].

One day, her work was interrupted by the Director of the regional agricultural training centre. He asked her, "Wouldn't you like to learn the farming profession?". With tears flooding down her cheeks, she recalled the distant memory of being in a classroom - something she had longed to continue. She had dreamt of being able to continue her education and learn, and now, at the age of 18, she was being given the opportunity to turn her dream into reality.

Her father had refused, as the training is undertaken together with boys, and Hanene is the only girl in the family. "What would the villagers say?" he had said.

Hanene went from door-to-door convincing girls her age to accompany her. Her older brother caught her persuading the girls' parents and his reaction was belligerent. She could not go outside for weeks.

When the day of the test to join the programme arrived, the Director of the training centre on not seeing Hanene, sent a woman agricultural engineer to investigate. His first meeting with Hanene revealed her energy and wish for a second chance that the elders in her household impossible. "This woman came to our house and threatened my parents to file a complaint for preventing me from leaving the house. Not having much choice, they had to agree."

Hanene finally went back to school!

She put all her heart and thirst for learning into it. With the training she was given, she was able to develop her skills. All the training covered fascinated her - including on the breeding of cows, beekeeping, the grafting and pruning of fruit trees, the production of cereal crops.

With her certificate of aptitude for the farming profession in hand, Hanene received a monthly state payment of 120 Tunisian Dinars (TND). For the first time she had her own income. She asked her father to give her a small piece of land to create her own farming project, but he refused. At the time she had fallen in love, but the family was not in favour of the union.

Doubly disappointed, she put her plans on hold and left for the city of Bizerte to work in a garment factory. For ten years, she worked, and became a quality controller. During this time, she kept in touch with the man of her dreams and also continued to dream of a return to the land. She finally got her parents to agree to her marriage and was then able to start farming on her family's land. She shared the skills she learned with neighbouring farmers. Ten of them are now producing everything needed for the 'OULA' [2].

Hanene also managed to open a cafeteria that now employs two people. Even if it does not earn her any money yet, she is proud to provide a fixed income for her young employees.

What does the woman who never gave up on her dreams, now dream about? She tells WFP, her dream now is to get a piece of farmland from the State, to form a farming cooperative with her neighbours, to have a regular market access through a fair-trade circuit, and to contribute to the development of her region. Above all, she wants to see her children succeed in their studies, rise, as she has done, through knowledge, and go much further than she did.

What is striking about Hanene is her great humility and her resilience. At every stage of her life, she did not give in to despair nor a sense of victimhood. A hard worker, smiling and gifted with an incredible kindness, she is the example of Tunisian women who build and produce against all odds. Who could not respect and admire her for that!

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] National Institute of Statistics.

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

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

[4] Global Hunger Index 2021

[5] WFO's Nutrition assessment, 2021

[6] FAO's assessment on Food Security, 2020

[7] INS, Tunisia Poverty Map, 2020

[8] World Bank, Tunisia's Climate Risk Profile

[9] Amen Social is a social assistance programme created by the Tunisian government in 2019. This programme is managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and is intended for poor and low-income categories of Tunisians on the basis of the principle of reciprocity and taking into account international conventions in this area.

By "poor and low-income categories", the programme means individuals or families suffering from multidimensional deprivation in income, health, education, housing, access to public services and living conditions. The assistance guarantees the right to a minimum income through a cash transfer of up to 300 dinars per month. They also have priority access to basic social services, such as health care and social housing programmes.

Partnerships

[1] ADAPT is Appui au Développement durable dans le secteur de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche artisanale en Tunisie - Support for Sustainable Development in the Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries sector in Tunisia

Strategic outcome 01

[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] United Nations Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Last Mile Ecosystem application conducted user experience for: School Coordinator (Regional and Local), Transporter, Smallholder farmer, School Cook and School Stock Manager

[2] ADAPT is Appui au Développement durable dans le secteur de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche artisanale en Tunisie - Support for Sustainable Development in the Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries sector in Tunisia

[3] The governorates are: Manouba, Zaghouan, Ben Arous, Nabeul, Siliana, Jendouba, Mahdia, Kairouan, Sfax, Gabès and Gafsa

[4] 19 women, school cooks come from around the country and represent 48 different schools

[5] Accounting for USD 43 to USD 77, December 2022 UN exchange rate

[6] The distribution took place for only one month, it was not possible to collect qualitative information about decision-taking in households. The average Food Consumption Score (FCS) is around 70 with 10% of targeted households classified as having borderline food consumption with only around 1% classified as having poor food consumption. No major differences in FCS when segregating by gender, by delegations and by families with children. However families with members with disabilities show more borderline FCS compared to families without members with disabilities. The average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is 13, with 70 percent of targeted households with medium and high rCSI. This means that although most household are under pressure they resort to less negative coping strategies.

Overall, women-headed households are resorting to more negative coping strategies (rCSI=13.5) as compared to male-headed households (rCSI=10.8). With Female headed households in El Ayon (21.9) being under the most pressure and are more likely to buy less expensive and less preferred foods and reduce the number of meals eaten per day.

[7] 30 kg of pasta, 30 kg of couscous, 7.5 kg of chickpeas, 7.5 Kg of lentils and 4L of vegetable oil, for a total of 2100 Kcal per package

Progress towards gender equality

[1] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2022. <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022/>

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

[3] Transport of Seasonal Women Farmers in Tunisia (2022- WFP and COSPE); These 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.

[Data Table] The food distribution was conducted for one month only, and the programme team collected a baseline in October. As next year may change the targeted people or the used modality, neither follow-up value is collected nor end-of-CSP target was updated. Also WFP-Tunisia were not able to collect qualitative information about decision taking in households.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[Data Table] The food distribution was conducted for one month only, the programme team collected a baseline however this activity concluded after one month. As next year may change the targeted people or the used modality, neither follow-up value is collected nor end-of-CSP target was updated.

The distribution took place for only one month, thus WFP-Tunisia was not able to collect qualitative information about decision-taking in households.

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] United Nations Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution.

[3] During 2022, the Country Office had an agreement for food distribution for one month only. Programme had not the chance to do the screening, however next year the Country Office will escalate to other activities and do the screening.

Hanene: An Accomplished Farmer

Photo: Hanene in her poultry house. ©WFP/Aziza Bouhejba

[1] Hanene is a beneficiary of the 'Culinary Walks' by the NGO Solidarity Walks, supported by WFP, that contributes to rural women economic empowerment by giving them visibility and a platform where they can sell and grow their business. She has benefited from a storytelling capsule funded by WFP.

[2] The oula (Arabic: الاولا) or mouna is a Tunisian tradition of preparing food reserves for the winter

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	16,500	21,000	37,500	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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\$	1,100,000			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	21,000	21,000	100%
	female	16,500	16,500	100%
	total	37,500	37,500	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,125	1,125	100%
	female	1,500	1,500	100%
	total	2,625	2,625	100%
24-59 months	male	1,875	1,875	100%
	female	2,250	2,250	100%
	total	4,125	4,125	100%
5-11 years	male	4,875	4,875	100%
	female	3,750	3,750	100%
	total	8,625	8,625	100%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	5,625	5,625	100%
	female	4,500	4,500	100%
	total	10,125	10,125	100%
18-59 years	male	6,750	6,750	100%
	female	3,750	3,750	100%
	total	10,500	10,500	100%
60+ years	male	750	750	100%
	female	750	750	100%
	total	1,500	1,500	100%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	37,500	37,500	100%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	37,500	37,500	100%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Chickpeas	56	56	100%
Lentils	56	56	100%
Pasta	225	225	100%
Vegetable Oil	30	30	100%
Wheat	225	225	100%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2025, Targeted national institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	16,500	16,500
			Male	21,000	21,000
			Total	37,500	37,500
A.2: Food transfers			MT	593	593

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: School girls and boys and vulnerable populations benefit from evidence-based improvements to social safety nets, contributing to more nutrition and gender-transformative national policies and programmes				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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	2
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	9	9
J: School girls and boys and vulnerable populations benefit from evidence-based improvements to social safety nets, contributing to more nutrition and gender-transformative national policies and programmes				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
J.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	J.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	10	10

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: General Distribution 2022 - 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	31		≥45				WFP survey
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	12		≤10				WFP survey
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	57		≤45				WFP survey

Protection indicators

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

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: General Distribution 2022 - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100		=100				WFP survey
	Male	100		=100				WFP survey
	Overall	100		=100				WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.7		=100				WFP survey
	Male	99.7		=100				WFP survey
	Overall	99.7		=100				WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98		≥99				WFP survey
	Male	98		≥99				WFP survey
	Overall	98		≥99				WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: General Distribution 2022 - Location: Tunisia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	68		≥80				WFP survey
	Male	68		≥80				WFP survey
	Overall	68		≥80				WFP survey

Cover page photo © Aziza Bouhejba

School Children from the school Bouabdallah (Siliana) where WFP renovated the school canteen

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

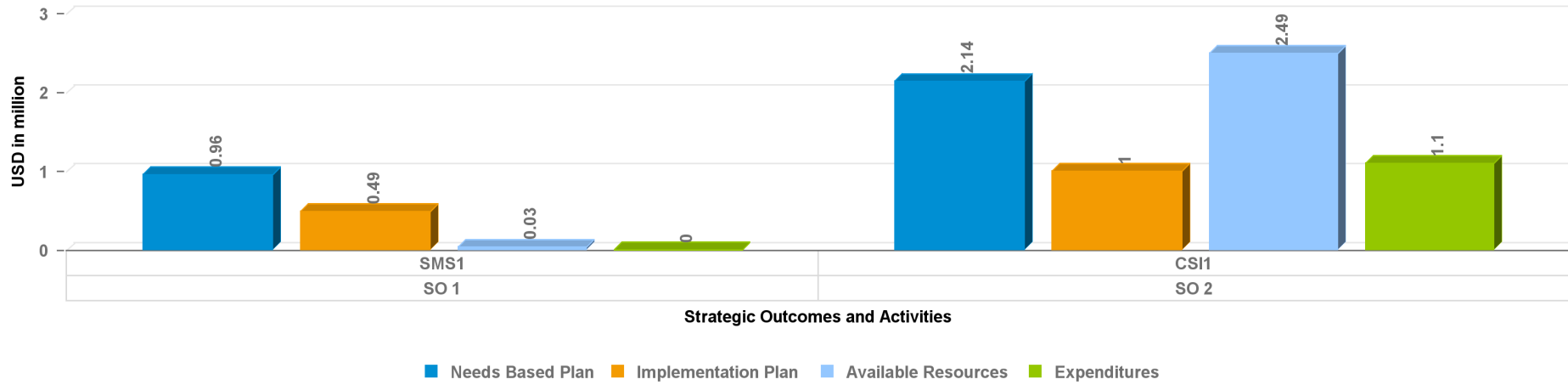
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks
SO 2	By 2025, Targeted national institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation
SMS1	Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks	Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers	955,149	486,882	34,756	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			955,149	486,882	34,756	0
5	By 2025, Targeted national institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition	Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation	2,137,178	997,840	2,493,675	1,098,410
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,137,178	997,840	2,493,675	1,098,410
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,885,816	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,885,816	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,092,327	1,484,722	4,414,247	1,098,410
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			453,992	223,761	647,867	345,194
Total Direct Costs			3,546,319	1,708,483	5,062,114	1,443,604
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			230,511	111,051	284,166	284,166
Grand Total			3,776,830	1,819,534	5,346,279	1,727,769



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

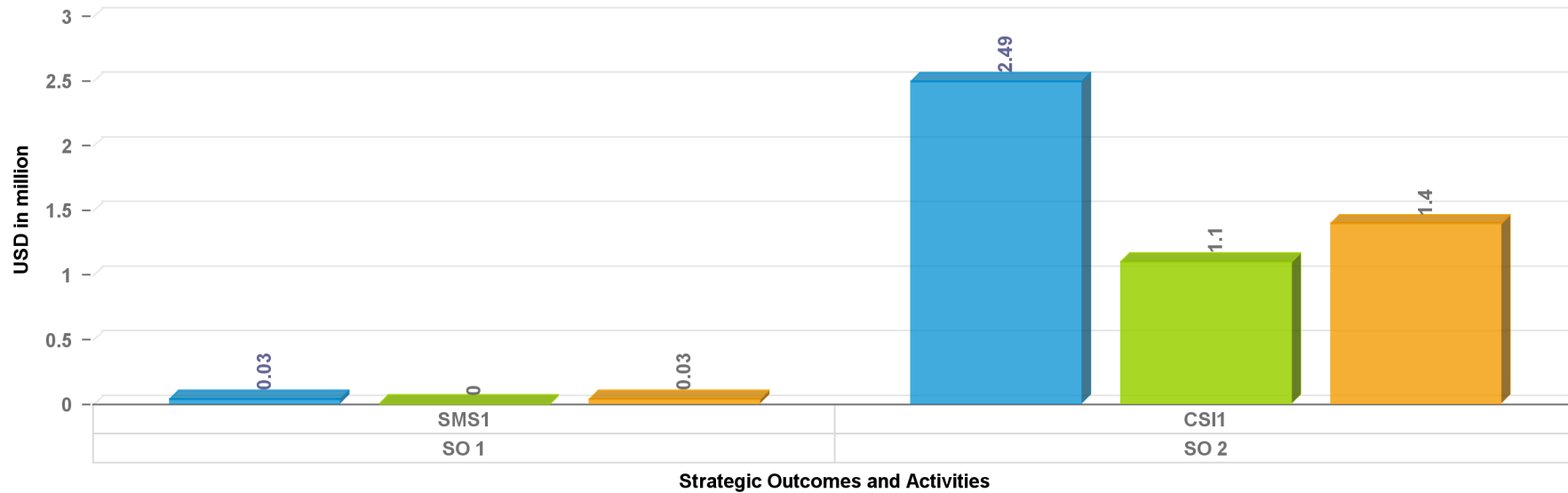
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks
SO 2	By 2025, Targeted national institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation
SMS1	Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks	Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers	955,149	34,756	0	34,756	0	34,756
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			955,149	34,756	0	34,756	0	34,756
5	By 2025, Targeted national institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition	Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation	2,137,178	2,493,675	0	2,493,675	1,098,410	1,395,265
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,137,178	2,493,675	0	2,493,675	1,098,410	1,395,265
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,885,816	0	1,885,816	0	1,885,816
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,885,816	0	1,885,816	0	1,885,816
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,092,327	4,414,247	0	4,414,247	1,098,410	3,315,837
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			453,992	647,867	0	647,867	345,194	302,673
Total Direct Costs			3,546,319	5,062,114	0	5,062,114	1,443,604	3,618,510
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			230,511	284,166		284,166	284,166	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			3,776,830	5,346,279	0	5,346,279	1,727,769	3,618,510

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