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Tunisia

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP contributed to the National School Feeding Programme to improve systems for more accessible nutritious meals for school students, through specialized training, digitalization, improved food supply to schools, and more.
- Against the backdrop of food shortages due to extreme climate conditions, WFP engaged in Community-Based Participatory Planning workshops with smallholder farmers to shape the design of women's economic empowerment and resilience activities, which will be rolled out in 2024

WFP has been active in Tunisia since re-opening its office in 2011 with the aim to strengthen community resilience and national systems against multifaceted challenges, shocks, and climate risks in parallel to contributing to the country's efforts in advancing food security and nutrition.

In 2023, under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025, WFP's activities in Tunisia aimed at enhancing Government-owned programmes, supporting the implementation of national plans towards achieving improved food security and resilient livelihoods for vulnerable populations in an inclusive manner. This underscored WFP's contributions to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Tunisia remains a country in transition: while important progress has been made on the political front towards an open and democratic system of governance, economic recovery was slow.¹ Continued political uncertainties have led to disruptions in the agricultural supply chain, hindering food production and availability², resulting in the marginalization of affected populations.

In 2023, WFP conducted a mobile Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (mVAM) in Tunisia for the first time to give a snapshot of the food security situation in the country across all governorates. The mVAM findings that will be released in 2024, will contribute to the foundations of setting a National Food Security Monitoring System that informs the efforts in making the national social protection system more inclusive and shock-responsive.

Furthermore, **WFP concluded its contribution to the UNAIDS-led Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)³ initiative** with a Policy Note that aims to support Tunisian decision-makers in advocating for improving conditions for people living with HIV/AIDS, integrating insights from the previous assessment of their food security, nutritional status, entitlement, and effective access to social protection safety nets.

In partnership with Tunisia's Ministry of Education Office of School Works (OOESCO), WFP aimed to improve access of school students to nutritious meals by promoting central kitchens, revitalizing school gardens, and upgrading school canteens while advocating for a home-grown school feeding approach. This included linking the production of smallholder farmers to school canteens through digitized databases and a 'Last Mile Ecosystem' application, and facilitating transportation of food to school canteens through improved food supply chains.

WFP helped upgrade the National School Feeding Program (PNAS), emphasizing local production integration. Digital enhancements and specialized training were provided to stakeholders from warehouse and foodbank managers to educators. Collaborating with the Training Agency for Tourism Professions (AFMT), the specialized trainings included culinary training with a focus on hygiene and nutrition, benefiting 97 public officials including 16 women; and trainings for enhancing educators' performance in schools.

Under the programme **Sustainable Development in the Agricultural and Artisanal Fishing Sector in Tunisia (ADAPT)**, WFP supported the development of the social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) strategy, through an initial stage of formative research undertaken with WFP's partner. The strategy was completed at the end of 2023 and will be rolled out next year. It aims to improve the nutrition of school-age children in Tunisia and promote responsible consumption, focusing on promoting healthy family meals and snacks at school as well as reduce food (bread) waste.

Within the framework of IFAD's Siliana Territorial Development Pathways Promotion Project (PROFITS), which aims to support the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme in Siliana governorate, WFP revitalized school gardens in five schools. In addition, awareness activities were conducted in schools in

collaboration with WFP's cooperating partner, Youth Activists, to deliver messages on healthy eating habits and the importance of school gardens. WFP has also introduced virtual reality (VR) tools, immersing children in the school garden environment to enhance their learning experience.

WFP continued to support the development of local agricultural cooperatives and community-based organizations (CBOs) in technical capacity and competency, with a focus on women's CBOs. Under the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) project, WFP has implemented community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) workshops in Kairouan and Jendouba governorates for 423 people, 90 percent of whom were women from agricultural professional organizations. The workshops aim to place communities at the heart of designing interventions by identifying community problems and assisting them to find their own solutions.

The livelihoods project, conducted in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, is strategically designed to empower 2,220 women directly and 14,000 individuals within vulnerable communities indirectly, and is still ongoing until 2027. Through targeted training and tools, the initiative aims to enhance women's economic opportunities and resilience.

WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment's National Coordination Unit on Climate Change, developed a four-year governorate-level project to enhance resilience in 29 oases, addressing ecosystem degradation and promoting sustainable agriculture. The project is designed to benefit vulnerable individuals, with a focus on gender inclusivity indirectly impacting over 100,000 people in vulnerable communities and contributing to SDG 13 (Climate Action).

In the context of the migration situation in Tunisia, WFP participated in two UN joint field missions with the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC), to assess the situation of migrants and asylum seekers and develop a unified response plan to address their needs. Based on the findings, the UN interagency coordination group submitted a capacity development plan to the TRC. WFP's contribution to the plan focused on provision of training related to food assistance distribution procedures, stock management, and beneficiary targeting.

For preparedness reasons, WFP Tunisia developed a contingency plan in 2023 as part of the CSP to cater to needs arising from potential emergencies [4]. For this reason, including the contingency plan, in 2023 WFP had a planned beneficiary caseload of over 12,800.

459

Total beneficiaries in 2023



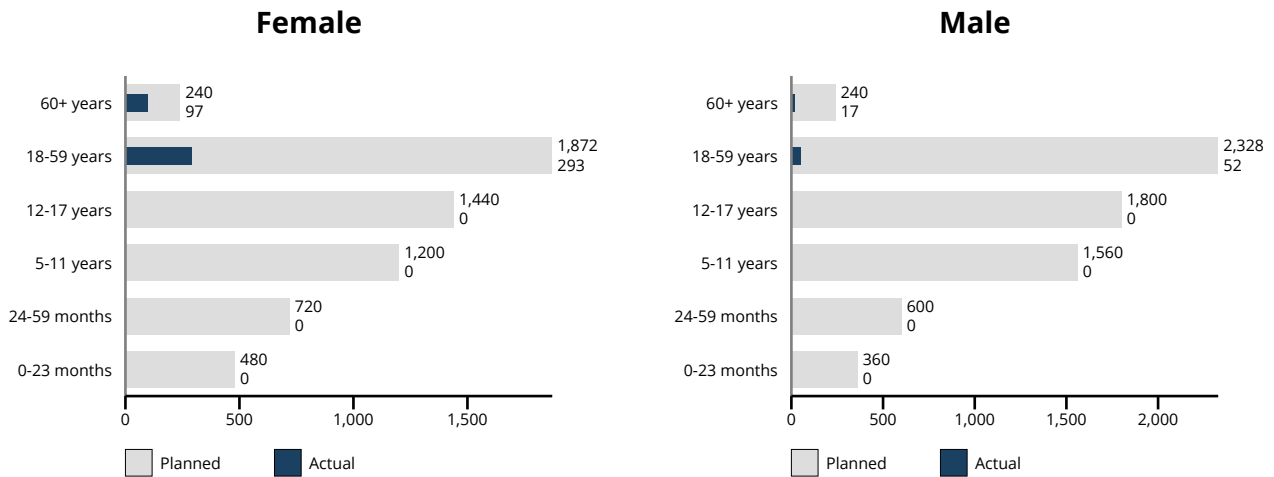
85% female



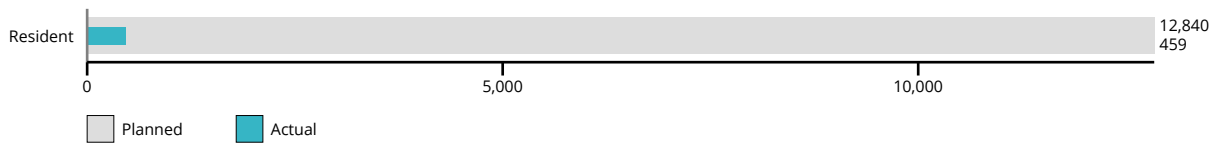
15% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 13 (77% Female, 23% Male)

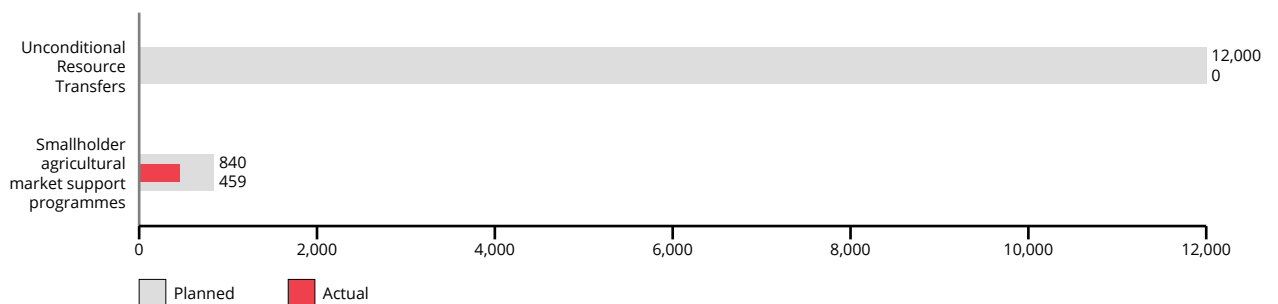
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



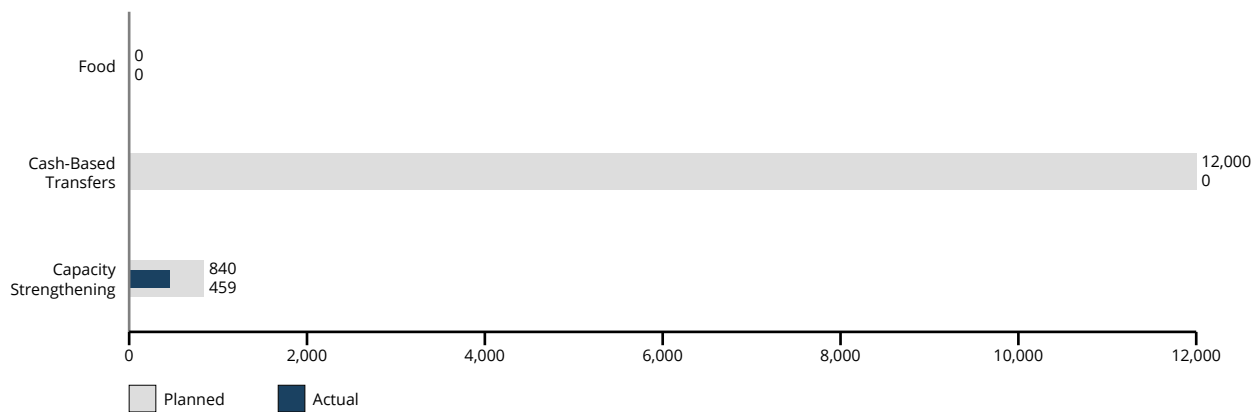
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



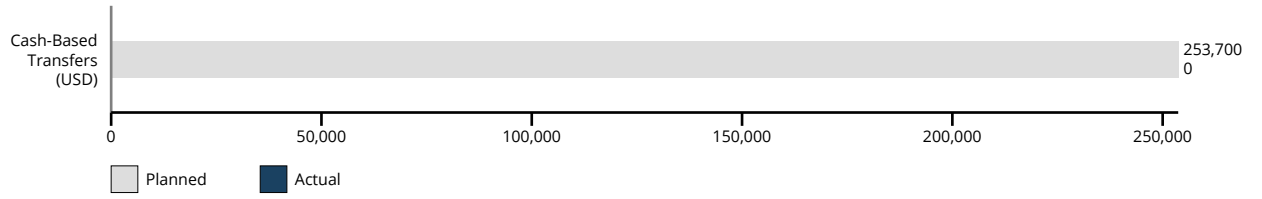
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



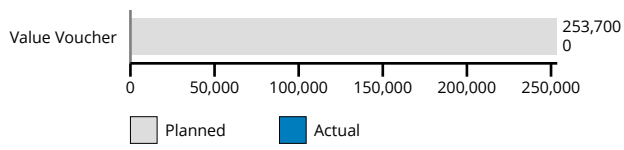
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Tunisia - a middle-income country with a population of 12.4 million people¹ - finds its democratic transition hindered by persistent socio-economic challenges. On the economic front, Tunisia has struggled to recover from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, with GDP growth averaging a mere 1.7 percent since 2011.² Inflation has soared to 8.6 percent as

of November 2023³, posing a significant threat to the purchasing power of Tunisians, particularly affecting the most marginalized.

The adoption of a new constitution and subsequent parliamentary elections in early 2023 marked significant milestones in the country's democratic journey. The situation has been further complicated by ongoing protests, fueled by a combination of factors including a high unemployment rate reaching 15.6 percent in the second quarter of 2023 (21.1 percent for women) one of the highest unemployment rates within the Middle East and Central Asia region⁴, and public discontent with governance and policy decisions.

Tunisia also saw an increase in refugees and migrants using the country as a route to Europe with over 14,733 forcibly displaced people currently in Tunisia (10,748 asylum seekers, and 3,960 refugees).⁵

Challenges to food security in Tunisia are pronounced, notably driven by the impacts of climate change. The agricultural sector grapples with water shortages, extreme weather conditions, and inputs unavailability impacting agricultural productivity and consequently the availability and cost of locally produced food. The volatility of food prices hindered access particularly for vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas. The cost of food in Tunisia increased 11.9 percent in November of 2023 over the same month of the previous year after an all-time high of 15.9 percent in May of 2023.^{6,7}

The slow economic recovery was further hampered by an intense drought experienced in the first half of 2023. Consequently, the economy grew by a mere 1.2 percent marking a significant decline from the growth rate observed in 2022.⁸ The agricultural sector, which witnessed a 9 percent decline in the first six months of 2023 compared to the previous year, was the main driver of the 2023 economic slowdown⁹, as low and variable rainfall exposed the deficiencies of a sector that needs reforms to adapt to climate change.

WFP strategically intervened to reinforce both economic and food security resilience in the country. WFP's interventions aligned with the Tunisian Government's educational reforms and the broader United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. **By amplifying initiatives such as the central kitchen program and rejuvenating school gardens, WFP not only aimed to support sustained food access but also catalyze economic growth.** This concerted effort resonates with WFP's overarching objective of advancing Sustainable Development Goals, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

WFP's strategic vision has materialized through initiatives aimed at enhancing resilience and climate change adaptation among vulnerable populations. In 2023, building on successful partnerships with the Tunisian Government and stakeholders, WFP worked to advance strategic capacity-strengthening initiatives on multiple fronts through organizing a series of specialized workshops and trainings.

Given that rural women are key agents for achieving the transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development, **WFP initiated targeted efforts to strengthen local women-led agricultural cooperatives through the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE).** WFP conducted Participatory Community Planning (PCP) workshops for targeted women in the regions of Jendouba and Kairouan to strengthen their roles, support their involvement, and amplify their contributions to economic, environmental, and social progress. WFP sought to address the multi-faceted dimensions of rural women's economic empowerment, which includes access to opportunities, resources, and services, including land, credit, and technology.

Reinforcing its strong commitment to food security in Tunisia, WFP launched a pioneering mobile Vulnerability and Mapping (mVAM) initiative between July and September. This survey, spanning all 24 governorates and engaging 3,402 households, delved into food consumption, coping strategies, and livelihood mechanisms enabling advocacy and information exchange with the government. The result of the mVAM will be released in 2024, and is expected to contribute to the groundwork for a national food security monitoring system that integrates food security and nutrition-sensitive as well as gender-sensitive considerations.

Furthermore, WFP completed its contribution to the UNAIDS-led UBRAF initiative, with the adoption of a Policy Note by key stakeholders that addresses the unique challenges of people living with HIV/AIDS in accessing social protection services.

WFP's efforts to support the Ministry of Education's National School Feeding Programme included **the preparation for an update of the 2022 WFP nutrition gap - cost of diet analysis.**

In 2023, as part of the ADAPT project, WFP participated in comprehensive initiatives such as **the completion of a countrywide micronutrient study coupled with the formative research conducted within the launched Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) programme.** These research findings have contributed to setting targeted advocacy actions and a communication strategy for 2024.

WFP contributed to a resilient and food-secure Tunisia through the alignment with national strategies, capacity-building initiatives, and targeted interventions for marginalized groups. WFP's commitment to gender-sensitive approaches, evidenced in initiatives supporting rural women, exemplifies WFP's holistic ways of working in the operational context of Tunisia.

Risk management

Tunisia faces multifaceted challenges, exacerbated by global and regional conflicts, economic strains, and the escalating impacts of climate change. These factors have not only inflated commodity prices and depreciated the local currency but also intensified food insecurity among the population in Tunisia.

The adverse impacts of climate change are manifesting through a surge in natural disasters affecting both the country and neighbouring countries. These events endanger lives, assets, and essential services, causing temporary displacements, land degradation, water contamination, and heightened disease risks. Such challenges directly hinder WFP operations, including initiatives like the revitalization of school gardens.

The influx of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa in 2023 amplified social tensions¹⁰, straining relations between local authorities, residents, and migrants alike, thus fueling social tensions. This is adding complexity to the country's political instability which risks the disruption of WFP Tunisia CSP's implementation plan. . Despite these challenges, WFP Tunisia remained proactive, coordinating with the government and UN agencies to understand evolving needs and implement responsive strategies. This includes a keen focus on aiding the burgeoning marginalized populations.

Recognizing the heightened risks, WFP advocates for an emergency fund to drive the operational Logistics Working Group in Tunisia. This would enhance efficient shock responses and bolster the capacity of local counterparts. Moreover, WFP Tunisia partners with UN Department of Safety and Security to implement targeted risk mitigation measures.

In the face of constrained prospects for political stability, WFP Tunisia prioritizes adaptive planning. It continuously refines its emergency preparedness strategies, aligning them with evolving scenarios (Concept of Operations). Proactive communication and ongoing dialogues with governmental and non-State actors ensure that WFP Tunisia remains agile, responsive, and attuned to the shifting dynamics of the nation.

Lessons learned

In early 2023, an internal After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted to capitalize on lessons learned from an in-kind food distribution - to the most vulnerable families in the affected regions - by WFP that was organized in late 2022 in close collaboration with the Tunisian Ministry of Social Affairs. The AAR highlighted the limitation of local basic food procurement and a need favouring Cash Based Transfer programmes over in-kind modalities.

Recognising the need for an informed outlook of the food security situation in Tunisia, in 2023, WFP conducted a rapid food security survey for the first time. This provided a first level of understanding of the food security situation in Tunisia and served as a basis for discussions with the Government.

Amel's Journey to Resilience

Finding her calling in sustainable agriculture



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Amel feeding her goats on her farm in Tozeur, Tunisia - 2023

Amel's journey to becoming a thriving agriculturist in Tozeur exemplifies resilience, determination, and a deep connection to the land. As a young woman navigating various professions, Amel faced challenges and transitions, ultimately finding her calling in agriculture and becoming an inspiration to her community.

Born and raised in Tozeur, Amel's educational journey led her to study geometrical topography. Dissatisfied with her initial career path, she ventured into journalism and radio reporting on regional news, showcasing her commitment to raising awareness about Tozeur's unique challenges and opportunities.

In 2021, Amel's father's passing prompted her to rediscover the untapped potential of her land. Fueled by a newfound determination, she delved into agriculture, planting diverse crops, raising livestock, and embracing apiculture. During community consultations of the Adaptation Fund Concept Note development in Tozeur, WFP Tunisia discovered Amel, whose passion for farming and dedication to climate awareness deeply aligned with the project's goals of sustainable oasis management.

Not content with conventional gender norms, Amel became a beacon for women in Tozeur's agricultural sector, advocating for their active involvement to bolster food security. Through her tireless efforts, she not only challenges societal expectations but also underscores the vital role of women in sustainable agriculture.

Amel emphasizes the harsh realities of climate change on Tunisian lands. From fluctuating water salinity to the looming specter of drought, she paints a stark picture of the challenges facing farmers. She remains a steadfast advocate for sustainable farming practices, stressing the urgent need for collective action to mitigate these impacts.

Her journey serves as a poignant reminder of the transformative power of embracing one's roots and actively contributing to sustainable agriculture. Through her unwavering dedication, she embodies the resilience needed to navigate the complexities of climate change and agricultural sustainability. Her story not only highlights the importance of individual commitment but also underscores the collective effort required to build a resilient community and secure a brighter future for Tunisia.

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



The Tunisian government formally endorsed the **Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE)**



Joint Inter-Agency Programme targets **3,000 direct beneficiaries** - including **2,220 women** and **780 men** and **60 Agricultural Organisations**



423 beneficiaries, including **383 women**, from **24 Professional Agricultural Organizations** benefited from **11 Community-Based Participatory Planning**

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Tunisia in 2023 focused on empowering rural women and promoting climate-smart agriculture for better economic outcomes and strengthened resilience against shocks and climate risks. Under its Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025), WFP Tunisia supports national food systems through programmes such as the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), done in collaboration with UN agencies and shaped through community-based planning for improved market access of smallholder farmers, especially women. Efforts also included enhancing food supply chains and implementing nutrition-focused communication strategies to bolster resilience and ensure sustainable development.

Tunisia stands at the forefront of climate vulnerability within the Mediterranean region. Projections underscore escalated temperatures, erratic precipitation patterns, an increase in forest fires, rising sea levels, and escalating extreme weather in the form of floods and droughts. By 2050, a 0.4 percent of Tunisia's land area, which includes 24 percent of its densely populated coastal stretch, could fall victim to sea-level rise¹. If left unaddressed, these climate-induced threats could slash the country's GDP by 3.4 percent by 2030, equivalent to an annual loss of US\$1.8 billion.² Already, a four-year drought culminated in a big decline in Tunisia's agricultural output in 2022/23, hinting at future challenges for food and nutrition.³ Consequently, 2023 local cereal output was estimated at 302,000 tonnes, representing an alarming decrease of almost 80 percent below the average.⁴

The agricultural sector, a foundation of Tunisia's economy, is grappling with numerous challenges exacerbated by climate change. Land fragmentation, inefficient production practices, water scarcity, and limited processing capabilities limit the potential of Tunisian agriculture, risking its long-term viability. With projections indicating potential yield declines of 5 to 10 percent by 2030⁵, particularly in cereals and livestock, the urgency for innovation and strengthening the resilience of national food systems cannot be overstated.

Climate change exacerbates vulnerabilities for marginalized and economically disadvantaged populations in Tunisia, particularly women, youth and people living with disabilities, amplifying challenges related to limited resource access and heightened exposure to natural hazards. Central to this issue is the imperative to bolster food resilience against climate-related and socio-economic hazards. The government is integrating climate adaptation into national development plans - such as the National Ecological Transition Strategy 2023, Tunisia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021, and the National Low Carbon and Resilience Strategy (SNBRCC) 2022 - to address climate challenges. WFP prioritizes aiding marginalized groups, particularly rural women, to boost economic opportunities and resilience.

Dedicated to environmental sustainability, WFP Tunisia strategically aligns with global climate SDG objectives to achieve 50 percent reduction in carbon emissions by 2030. This commitment is exemplified through collaboration with the Climate Change Adaptation Fund and a specific focus on the Sustainable Management of Oasis Ecosystems within the Country's Strategic Plan.

Following the launch of the Joint Programme RWEE programme in January 2023, the programme's inception phase commenced with participation from the four UN agencies - WFP, FAO, IFAD, and UN Women - along with government officials and stakeholders in Tunisia. This phase saw the beneficiary selection process until February, and a

comprehensive baseline survey conducted from March to May with initial findings published in November 2023 and the final version is to be published in the first quarter of 2024. As per the targeting strategy, the Joint Programme is set to benefit approximately 3,000 direct beneficiaries (2,220 rural women and 780 men (small-medium holder farmers and owners and rural transporters) and 60 Agricultural Professional Organisations in Tunisia by 2027. This endeavour is supported by contributions from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Under the guidance of WFP and in collaboration with the Pole of Competitiveness in Bizerte (PCB)⁶, a robust Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) initiative unfolded across 11 communities in Kairouan and Jendouba governorates involving 423 beneficiaries out of 1,405 members of the targeted 24 Agricultural Professional Organizations (APO) and women's groups across 11 districts, prioritized local voices in shaping development agendas, particularly in agro-production and processing.

Within this programme's scope, WFP emphasizes bolstering access to resources for climate-resilient farming, concurrently enhancing the capacity of women smallholder farmers to penetrate local markets. A recent field assessment identified various value chains: 26 percent focused on cereal and produce processing, 16.5 percent on essential oils extraction and distillation, and diverse other sectors such as poultry, olive products, beekeeping, artisanal goods, and livestock production. Collaboratively with the government, WFP identified eight Professional Agricultural Organizations (PAO) and will equip 610 beneficiaries, with essential tools and training for agro-processing in 2024.

Furthering this initiative, efforts are underway to improve the food supply chain through linking women's group products to local school cafeterias and broader markets. This involves strategic partnerships with educational entities, local marketplaces, and distribution channels. A concurrent initiative is conducting detailed market research to align product offerings with institutional requirements.

Within the joint program framework, WFP remains steadfast in its commitment to supporting women, recognizing their pivotal role in achieving resilience, sustainable development, and ensuring food security in the country.

Within the framework of this strategic objective, Tunisia Country Office has been providing technical support to smallholder farmers including women farmers. While the activity itself is designed by way of advancing the gender equality agenda through extending services to women farmers, the Gender Age Marker (GAM) score achieved for this activity did not exceed 1. This is mainly due to the analysis informing the design and implementation of the activity being limited to sex with no involvement of age and/or other intersectional dimensions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers transfer modality: capacity strengthening	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



240 Government officials and public sector staff members benefitted from trainings and other technical assistance initiatives



11 workshops and trainings were conducted under the School Feeding Program

In 2023, under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP Tunisia laid the ground for a National Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) aimed at providing comprehensive information on the food security situation in the country. As part of this initiative, a nationwide mobile Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (mVAM) was conducted to contribute to these efforts and inform the preparedness and readiness of decision-makers including through the social protection system. WFP expanded the National School Feeding Program, emphasized local production, and initiated a Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) program to combat food waste and malnutrition in Tunisia. These efforts, underscored by strong partnerships and a multifaceted approach, aimed to bolster food security, promote nutrition, and foster sustainable development across Tunisia.

Addressing food security and nutrition challenges is crucial in Tunisia, especially with food prices rising by almost 12 percent in 2023¹, as it significantly impacts Tunisian livelihoods and exacerbates existing inequalities. Marginalized groups, particularly women and girls, face barriers to accessing nutritious food and economic opportunities. The Tunisian government, with WFP's technical assistance, is developing a National Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), related to knowledge and learning in social protection, to rapidly inform decision-makers of the trends in food and nutrition security and flag deteriorating situations. The initiative aims to make the social protection system more shock-responsive, particularly for food security, by providing regular information on food availability, and prices that affect households' consumption, and monitoring the potential for upcoming shocks that can inform early action.

WFP is closely monitoring the food supply chain situation in Tunisia by preparing periodic watch notes on agricultural production and trade, supply chain disruptions, and policy regulations, among others. Henceforth, WFP coordinates with technical and financial partners (PTF) participating in the PTF's Work Group on Cereals to support the country's efforts for the provision of enough and timely access to wheat by the population, especially the most vulnerable.

Following the recommendations of the draft National Strategy for Food System Resilience to Crises and Disasters conducted by WFP and the Pole of Competitiveness of Bizerte (PCB) in 2021, and to better inform more evidence-based policy decision-making, WFP Tunisia and the National Observatory of Agriculture (ONAGRI) of the Ministry of Agriculture still joining their efforts to promote the establishment of a national food security monitoring system. This is formalized under the agreement signed in early 2021. Designing a context-specific FSMS for Tunisia with sufficient institutional ownership remains a challenge. WFP and the level 1 partners (ONAGRI and PCB) intensified discussions during the second half of 2023 to overcome challenges facing the establishment of the FSMS. An inventory of the existing Early Warning Systems related to food and nutrition security will be conducted in early 2024. This inventory will be a key step in the development of a national Multi-stakeholder Food Security Monitoring System. This will enable the policy dialogue for the institutionalization of FSMS and will provide inputs to the pilot FSMS integrating the main institutions' and partners' indicators while strengthening institutional effectiveness and accountability, and enhancing the enabling environment.

In light of the refugee and migrant increased influx in Tunisia, two UN joint field missions to southern Tunisia and the Algerian border engaged experts from various agencies, including WFP, alongside the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC), to assess the situation of migrants and asylum seekers. The goal was to develop a unified short, medium, and long-term response to address their needs and uphold their rights. The UN interagency coordination group submitted a capacity development plan to the TRC, focusing on training related to food aid distribution procedures, stock management, and beneficiary targeting for WFP. Currently, the UN agencies are awaiting the TRC's budget proposal and feedback on the plan.

Strengthening ties with the Tunisian Government, WFP expanded the central kitchen initiative, rejuvenated school gardens, and upgraded school canteens, advocating a home-grown school feeding approach. The School Works Office (OOESCO) - of the Ministry of Education - collaboration continued strategically, integrating digitalization into databases and improving the school canteen supply chain. This effort enhanced the Last Mile Ecosystem application, connecting

smallholder farmers to school canteens and fostering a robust educational environment through efficient meal transport.

The National School Feeding Programme (PNAS) underwent a transformative boost in 2023, emphasizing the integration of local production. Stakeholders, from warehouse managers to educators, were equipped with essential skills through digital enhancements, specialized training, and strategic partnerships. Collaborating with the Training Agency for Tourism Professions (AFMT), culinary training prioritized hygiene and nutrition, benefiting 96 school public officials, including 16 women. This proactive approach extended to the Siliana governorate, empowering educators and animators for healthier school environments.

In 2023, a comprehensive Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) program was initiated to address food waste from imported cereals, combating the local impacts of the global food crisis and malnutrition in Tunisia. This laid the groundwork for targeted actions in 2024 including an SBCC communication strategy. Simultaneously, efforts to strengthen the MoE's National School Feeding Programme included preparing an update for the 2022 WFP nutrition gap - cost of diet analysis, conducting a nationwide micronutrient study with the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INNTA), and providing warehouse manager training for OOESCO employees.

Additionally, within the ADAPT⁷ project and in collaboration with partners, a nutritional and behavioral study laid the groundwork for crafting Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) strategies to improve the nutrition of school-aged children and promote responsible consumption in Tunisia. These targeted interventions aim to elevate the nutritional habits of program beneficiaries and their households.

Within IFAD's Siliana Territorial Development Pathways Promotion Project (PROFITS), aiming to support the National School Feeding Programme in the southern zone of Siliana governorate, WFP revitalized school gardens and conducted nutritional and environmental awareness activities within school clubs. In collaboration with the Cooperating Partner, Youth Activists, engaging messages about healthy eating habits and school gardens were delivered to children interactively. To enhance this experience, WFP implemented Virtual Reality (VR) tools, immersing children in the school garden environment. WFP has also organized training sessions for schoolteachers and club animators, aiming to strengthen their capacity in effectively delivering and implementing the nutritional study recommendations previously conducted by WFP in the region.

Strengthening ties with the Tunisian Government, WFP's approach in 2023, from central kitchen initiatives to Social Behavioral Change Communication programmes, reflects a strategy for promoting food security, nutrition, and sustainable development in Tunisia. Through strategic objective 2, Tunisia Country Office focused on the provision of technical assistance to national institutions. While gender was indeed integrated into the capacity strengthening efforts, age and other intersectional dimensions were not fully considered which resulted in the GAM score being limited to 1. It is important, however, to recognize the beneficiary participation in the design and implementation process, as well as the integrated gender component throughout the targeting strategy and implementation of this activity.

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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Despite Tunisia's enduring commitment to gender equality, the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index reveals a concerning backslide, with the country slipping eight spots to 128th place with a score of 0.64 points in 2023.¹ The country's regional standing in the MENA region declined from 4th to 6th place.² This descent underscores the pressing challenges, including heightened women unemployment, limited economic participation in rural areas, and insufficient men and boys engagement in promoting gender equality. The urgency of comprehensive actions is paramount as Tunisia recommits to overcoming these obstacles and reclaiming its position on the global stage, emphasizing the steadfast commitment to gender equality.

With 35 percent of women residing in rural areas and constituting 70 percent of the agricultural workforce², targeted interventions become imperative. Rural women face formidable challenges in poverty, education, healthcare, and employment, necessitating tailored strategies for empowerment. As Tunisia aligns with the transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda, a commitment to inclusive strategies, fostering debate, and consensus-building is paramount. These actions not only aid in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger) but also drive progress towards goals 5 and 17, promoting gender equality and partnership for sustainable development, respectively.

In 2023, WFP Tunisia continued its steadfast commitment to advancing gender equality, building on the foundations laid in the previous year. The organization exceeded its prior commitment, reflecting an intensified focus on addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by women farmers.

WFP played a central role in the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), aligning efforts with FAO, IFAD, and UN-Women. Launched in January 2023, this collaborative initiative spans five years, targeting the eradication of gender-based constraints that impede rural women's access to resources and opportunities. The program seeks to empower women in diverse roles, from farmers and entrepreneurs to leaders. This program aims to uplift 2,220 women directly and create a ripple effect anticipated to impact over 14,000 individuals in vulnerable communities. Beyond being a transformative force for women's economic empowerment, the program signaled WFP's deep commitment to inclusive development.

In synergy with these efforts, WFP actively pursued gender-sensitive data and analysis referring to Pro-WEAI (Women's Empowerment in Agriculture) indicators, contributing to national policies that prioritize the challenges faced by rural women such as the National Strategy for the Economic and Social Empowerment of Women and Girls in Rural Areas 2030. The assessment delved into critical aspects such as local production, revenue avenues for rural women, and community engagement.

As WFP intensified its focus on gender equality, the organization actively sought to provide equal opportunities to women, men, girls, and boys in diverse contexts. Initiatives were designed not just to address gender inequalities but to foster tangible shifts in roles, responsibilities, and power dynamics. Through strategic interventions, WFP aimed to transform formal systems and social norms to be more inclusive, contributing to a more equitable and empowered society. The progress made in 2023 related to program activities reflects a continued commitment to advancing gender equality, ensuring that the transformative journey towards 2030 encompasses the upliftment of all, particularly the empowerment of rural women in Tunisia.

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

The year 2023 was marked by increased community participation and empowerment of rural women in the agricultural sector at heightened risk of marginalization and discrimination. Through community-based participatory planning, those women received information about the JP RWEE programme according to their needs and preferences. As a result, WFP Tunisia expects an increase in the number of women receiving cash-based transfers via food assistance-for-assets (FFA) / food assistance for training (FFT) activities as well as capacity-strengthening projects in 2024 when compared to 2023.

Recognizing the growing importance of conflict sensitivity (CS) and given a dynamic socioeconomic context in Tunisia that faces conflict escalations in the region, and the role CS has to play in both improving programme quality and mitigating potential risks, the Tunisia Country Office participated in a week-long conflict sensitivity training bootcamp hosted by WFP's regional bureau of Cairo. The training combined technical training on CS with thematic areas of focus across WFP's programme and operational functions with the aim of strengthening Country Offices capacity to recognise and adapt to CS challenges faced in their interventions.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

WFP is committed to responsible practices through the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. Focused on minimizing negative impacts, WFP integrates standards covering areas like natural resources, gender equality, and community well-being. These commitments will ensure that WFP's interventions are effective, sustainable, and avoid harm to people and the environment.

In the context of Tunisia, an extended drought period is posing challenges to producers in accessing water resources and managing natural resources sustainably, including agricultural land. Addressing this, there is a shared commitment by WFP and its government counterparts to reach the most vulnerable thanks to improved beneficiary targeting based on participative approaches with key stakeholders, among others. The difficulty in reaching smallholder farmers, who constitute the majority of food producers, with timely information, capacity strengthening, and production inputs, including finance, remains a challenge for governmental institutions.

Noteworthy environmental co-benefits emerging from WFP programs include the enhancement of soil health through sustainable agricultural practices for vegetable gardens, valorization of organic waste via composting plants and associated training, efficient utilization of water resources through the adoption of effective irrigation techniques, and improved resilience to climate change effects through crop diversification.

In the pursuit of preventing unintended harm to the environment and people, WFP is actively engaged in developing the capacity of its team and partners on the Corporate's ESS Framework. This commitment is manifested in the gradual application of ESS screening tools and procedures to ongoing and new Agreements - Field Level Agreements (FLAs) and Memorandum Of Understanding (MoUs)- accomplished in collaboration with relevant actors.

Following the establishment of the ESS unit within WFP Tunisia in late 2023, three FLAs under the CSP Activity 2, "Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities, and South-South cooperation," underwent rigorous screening for ESS compliance. Their designs were adapted to ensure that WFP programs 'do no harm,' and environmental and social sustainability principles are well-integrated into program implementation. Hence, the related indicator "Proportion of FLA/MoUs/Construction Contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks" is set to 100 percent.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Tunisia has not yet launched an Environmental Management System. In 2024, WFP Tunisia plans to implement an Environmental Management System for managing environmental-related projects across WFP facilities and operations in the areas of energy, water, waste, sustainable procurement, and/or delivering environmental training and awareness.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

The dedicated focus on nutrition integration by WFP Tunisia is driven by its pivotal role in preventing malnutrition, especially among vulnerable groups, to build human capital and foster resilient populations. This aligns with broader global goals, contributing to reducing humanitarian needs and advancing various Sustainable Development Goals, including poverty reduction, health, gender equality, and education outcomes. Nutrition considerations are intricately embedded in program designs, spanning general food assistance, school-based initiatives, resilience-building, and social protection. Tangible indicators, like dietary diversity scores and improved affordability of healthy diets, reflect concrete results from program adaptations. This commitment extends to capacity strengthening activities within WFP and among partners, ensuring dedicated nutrition staff in Country Offices for amplified impact.

In 2022, WFP Tunisia took significant strides in addressing malnutrition by conducting a comprehensive study on the nutritional status of primary school-age children and their parents in a central region of Tunisia. Concurrently, the office developed a guide for schoolteachers, emphasizing the promotion of healthy and nutritive diets for primary school children. The same year saw the release of "Fill the Nutrition Gap - cost of diet," providing valuable insights.

Moving into 2023, WFP operationalized these findings and related recommendations into impactful actions, promoting nutritious diets while encouraging local production and procurement. This encompassed formative research (ADAPT and JP RWEE) conducted ahead of Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategies, slated for implementation in 2024, focusing on instilling healthy dietary habits and reducing food waste among schoolchildren and their parents.

Throughout 2023, WFP spearheaded initiatives such as promoting school kitchen gardening through programs like the Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP), Monaco, and PROFITS. This initiative not only ensured the provision of fresh food to decentralized school canteens but also established didactic gardens, serving as platforms to foster the production and consumption of fresh, nutritive food among children. Building on the Market System Analysis - school feeding program conducted in 2022, WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Education with a study titled "from farms to canteens - improving access, quality, prices and service for school canteens and local farming communities and collaborative relationship for everyone's benefit". The study paved the way for a pilot program where the Ministry of Education's school feeding department procures fresh food items from local smallholder farmers organized in cooperatives, ensuring quality and nutritive food at a competitive price.

In a broader effort to understand global food security and the nutritional status of the Tunisian population, WFP conducted a countrywide study on child micronutrient deficiencies in 2023, in cooperation with the National Institute of Nutrition. Anticipated to yield final results early in 2024, this study will shed light on actual deficiencies, including Vit D, Vit A, and Iron, guiding key actions to adapt school meals (hot and cold meals) to actual micronutrient needs. Meanwhile, WFP conducted the first countrywide mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), providing a snapshot of inadequate food consumption in each of the 24 Tunisian governorates. These initiatives collectively underscore WFP Tunisia's commitment to addressing malnutrition and fostering sustainable solutions across various sectors.

A central theme in WFP's 2022-2025 Country Strategic Plan is centered on bridging the gap between the National School Meals Programme, aimed at enhancing the quality and nutritional value of school meals, and local smallholder farmers seeking to bolster their resilience through access to institutional markets, with a specific focus on the school feeding market.

WFP concluded its contribution to the UNAIDS-led UBRAF initiative with a Policy Note that will help Tunisian decision-makers in advocating the condition of people living with HIV/AIDS, integrating insights from a prior year's assessment of their food security, nutritional status, entitlement and effective access to social protection safety nets. WFP's contribution and subsequent adoption of the policy note by stakeholders is anticipated to result in PLHIV benefiting from future social protection and safety net programmes.

As WFP remains dedicated to advancing food security and fostering improved nutrition in Tunisia, initiatives primarily center on capacity strengthening within key stakeholders such as ministries, administrations, teachers, and cooperatives. Although 2023 did not directly reach beneficiaries, focus on enhancing the capabilities of these entities

lays the foundation for sustainable impact and positive transformations in the nutritional landscape. This approach reflects our commitment to building lasting capacities that will continue to benefit communities and contribute to a healthier and more resilient Tunisia in the long run.

Partnerships

Building on the strong foundations laid in the previous year, and in alignment with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025, WFP Tunisia continued to strengthen its partnerships with the Government and various national and international organizations. Through these partnerships, WFP placed key emphasis on supporting Tunisians' food security, and nutrition, and fostering a resilient social protection system responsive to shocks.

During the first year of the CSP, government donors, notably Italy, Japan, Monaco, and the European Union, played a pivotal role in providing funding support. WFP is keenly aware of the evolving global landscape and the impact of regional emergencies on funding availability. This was evidenced by the reduction in contributions, especially from traditional donors of WFP's operations in Tunisia in the past years¹.

In 2023, multiyear funding continued to be a challenge to obtain by WFP, and given anticipated future funding shortfalls, and the complexities of being dependent on a small donor base, it was challenging to accelerate the project implementation and achieve evidence-based outcomes that will support the potential scale-up needs by the country.

Facing this challenge, WFP Tunisia prioritized implementing critical activities to address the pressing needs of the communities it serves. The team dedicated efforts throughout the year to fundraising through donor mapping and engaging in meetings with potential donors.

Moreover, in 2023 WFP has adopted a funding strategy that aims to continue to explore funding models within the country to increase both the volume and access to quality funding. This includes the expansion of pooled funds to create a more sustainable and flexible financial environment in line with WFP's global strategy for harnessing predictable and flexible funding.

Focus on localization

WFP Tunisia's efforts align with the commitment to localization, reinforcing the importance of empowering local actors in humanitarian and development initiatives.

Progress against this commitment is evident in the concerted efforts of WFP to engage local partners and establish a more balanced portfolio. Currently, under the Joint Programme for Gender Equality and Women Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women, Family, Childhood and Seniors and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries. WFP in the country predominantly collaborates with national partners (Local and international NGOs, public-private sector and governmental institutions), reflecting a commitment to localized engagement. This intentional focus on national partnerships aligns with WFP's dedication to fostering community-driven solutions and strengthening the resilience of local systems.

To enhance its portfolio of local partners, WFP is actively working to enlarge its network via strengthened trust and understanding. The United Nations Partners Portal (UNPP) plays a pivotal role in this process, serving as a centralized repository of information enabling the CO to identify potential cooperating partners, fostering transparency through detailed profiles that include expertise, past collaborations, and ongoing projects.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP is actively shaping the landscape of collaborative efforts through its robust participation in joint programming and UN interagency collaboration. One noteworthy illustration is the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress toward Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE). This joint initiative, undertaken collaboratively with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, is meticulously crafted to elevate food security and nutrition standards for women and their families. The program's objectives encompass advancing income and economic empowerment, amplifying the voices and actions of rural women, and reinforcing legal frameworks and institutions for more effective economic empowerment.

Through the synergistic fusion of resources and expertise, the program significantly contributes to the broader aspirations of rural women's economic empowerment, showcasing the efficacy of joint programming in realizing comprehensive outcomes.

WFP has conducted training sessions in the field to help potential NGO partners to register on UNPP and upload submissions following our Calls for Proposals. These training sessions were combined with Environmental and Social Safeguards.

Expanding its collaborative footprint, WFP is actively shaping a joint project with the International Labour Organization (ILO). This collaboration will tackle thematic areas such as the resilience of smallholder farmers, capacity strengthening, and the reinforcement of rural infrastructure. The joint project signifies an unwavering commitment to harnessing the distinctive strengths of each agency involved, fostering a holistic approach to address challenges related to resilience, capacity building, and infrastructure in a concerted manner.

WFP's engagement in these joint initiatives highlights the organization's dedication to collaborative solutions and underscores the importance of pooling resources and expertise to address complex challenges. As WFP continues to forge partnerships with other UN agencies, the organization remains committed to contributing to collective outcomes that promote sustainable development and positive social impact.

Financial Overview

















WFP Tunisia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022- 2025 has a total needs-based plan of USD 11.6 million. With USD 7.3 million in allocated resources, the CSP was 63 percent funded as of the end of 2023. The expenditures of 2023 reached 65 percent of the implementation plan. Spending of allocated resources had improved in 2023 compared to 2022, thanks to a Ministry of Education-approved annual action plan and the availability of key staff to implement the activities.

Most of 2023 activities were implemented against Strategic Outcome 2 and the level of expenditures reached 67 percent against the Needs Based Plan (NBP)¹. However, spending against Strategic Outcome 1 reached only 8 percent due to rescheduling of activities' under Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project for implementation in 2024. This is because though the project was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in late January 2023, it had remained in the analysis and research phase for most of the year to inform a well targeted intervention.

In 2023, WFP received contributions from Japan and the Private sector amounting to USD 270,000 to improve the quality of the school feeding programme. In addition, in support to the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), WFP utilized funding from the multi-year contributions of EUR 2 million and EUR 1 million received from the European Union (EU), through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) in 2021 and 2022 respectively. WFP also continued working on the implementation of the multiyear Monaco grant in support to NSFP and completed all activities under the "PROFITS" programme.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	1,057,207	363,896	368,487	81,646
SO01: By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks	1,057,207	363,896	368,487	81,646
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers	1,057,207	363,896	368,487	81,646
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,462,378	1,511,878	3,295,903	980,265
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	1,462,378	1,511,878	3,295,903	980,265
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation	1,462,378	1,511,878	3,295,903	980,265
Non-SDG Target	0	0	1,111,091	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	2,519,586	1,875,774	4,775,482	1,061,911

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 400,761	 226,689	 662,146	 327,303
Total Direct Costs	 2,920,348	 2,102,464	 5,437,628	 1,389,215
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 189,822	 136,660	 117,860	 117,860
Grand Total	 3,110,170	 2,239,124	 5,555,489	 1,507,076

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The World Bank, Tunisia Overview, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tunisia>

[2] Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) country brief – Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - Tunisia

[3] Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework

[4] Based on previous lessons learned and assessments, a contingency for 12,000 people was planned as a preparedness measure, in case of shock- which did not materialize in 2023

Operational context

[1] www.worldometers.info/world-population/tunisia-population

[2] www.worldbank.org/en/country/tunisia/overview

[3] Tunisian Central Bank

[4] www.worldbank.org/en/country/tunisia/overview

[5] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/ Situation report/ October 2023

[6] National Institute of Statistics

[7] www.statista.com

[8] World Bank – Tunisia Overview

[9] World Bank – Tunisia Overview

[10] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees / Situation report/ December 2023

Strategic outcome 01

[1] World Bank - Country overview - Tunisia

[2] World Bank - Country overview - Tunisia

[3] World Bank - Country overview - Tunisia

[4] Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture report - Food and Agriculture Organization - November 2023

[5] Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture report - Food and Agriculture Organization - November 2023

[6] Competitiveness Pole of Bizerte (PCB) - Development institution - Part of the Tunisian National Strategy for the promotion of the agro-food sector of the XIth Development Plan

[7] Support for sustainable development in the agriculture and artisanal fishing sector in Tunisia (ADAPT acronym in French)

[8] Output actuals in data table include SBCC beneficiaries of ADAPT programme. 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 02

[1] National Institute of Statistics

[2] Through strategic objective 2, Tunisia Country Office focused on the provision of technical assistance to national institutions. While gender was indeed integrated into the capacity strengthening efforts, age and other intersectional dimensions were not fully considered which resulted in the GAM score being limited to 1. It is important, however, to recognize the beneficiary participation in the design and implementation process, as well as the integrated gender component throughout the targeting strategy and implementation of this activity.

[3] Based on previous lessons learned and assessments, a contingency for 12,000 people was planned as a preparedness measure, in case of shock- which did not materialize in 2023

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum - 2023 Global Gender Gap Index

[2] World Economic Forum - 2023 Global Gender Gap Index

[3] Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture

Partnerships

[1] Government of Japan / Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) / Ministry of Agriculture - Regional Commissariat for Agricultural Development of Siliana (CRDA) / Principality of Monaco / UNMPTF RWEE FUND (Sweden / Norway)

Financial Overview

[1] Planned activities under Strategic Outcome 2 are extended until July 2025.

[2] The Implementation Plan of Strategic Outcome 2 2023 was higher than the Need Based Plan due to a multiyear contribution that will be carried over to 2024

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	6,888	69	1%
	female	5,952	390	7%
	total	12,840	459	4%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	360	0	-
	female	480	0	-
	total	840	0	-
24-59 months	male	600	0	-
	female	720	0	-
	total	1,320	0	-
5-11 years	male	1,560	0	-
	female	1,200	0	-
	total	2,760	0	-
12-17 years	male	1,800	0	-
	female	1,440	0	-
	total	3,240	0	-
18-59 years	male	2,328	52	2%
	female	1,872	293	16%
	total	4,200	345	8%
60+ years	male	240	17	7%
	female	240	97	40%
	total	480	114	24%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	12,840	459	4%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	840	459	54%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	12,000	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	253,700	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Smallholder farmers, rural women and unemployed youth benefit from enhanced access to the school feeding and other markets, contributing to sustainable and efficient food systems					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	672	390
			Male	168	69
		Total	840	459	

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Smallholder farmers, rural women and unemployed youth benefit from enhanced access to the school feeding and other markets, contributing to sustainable and efficient food systems					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	100,000	0
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	70	69
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	390	390
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	28
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	28
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	28

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	=55,000	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	10,000	=40,000	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=10,000	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=5,000	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	=60	=60	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	1,000	=4,000	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=1,000	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=500	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

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					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 03: (2.2) Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from national institutions' strengthened capacity to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks and climate change					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	5,280	
			Male	6,720	
			Total	12,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	253,700	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	23
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	250	200
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	40
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	40
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	30
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	15	30
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 03: (2.2) Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from national institutions' strengthened capacity to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks and climate change

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.19: Country office supports the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR)	C.19.1: Country office supports the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	11	200
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	5	3

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - Subactivity: Coordination						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=8	=6	6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=8	=6	6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	Overall	0	=3	=0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Migrants / NGOs - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	=6	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=70	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=70	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=70	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NGOs - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=80	=80	65.81	WFP
	Male	0	=20	=20	15.15	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	=80	50	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NGOs - Location: Tunisia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	60	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	0	=80	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	=80	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	=70	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	=60	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	0	=60	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=40	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=90	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=90	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=90	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=80	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=80	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=90	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=90	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=90	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	=80	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=80	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	=80	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Takwa Khelifi

School child at Bargou Primary School in Siliana where WFP upgraded the school canteen and garden

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

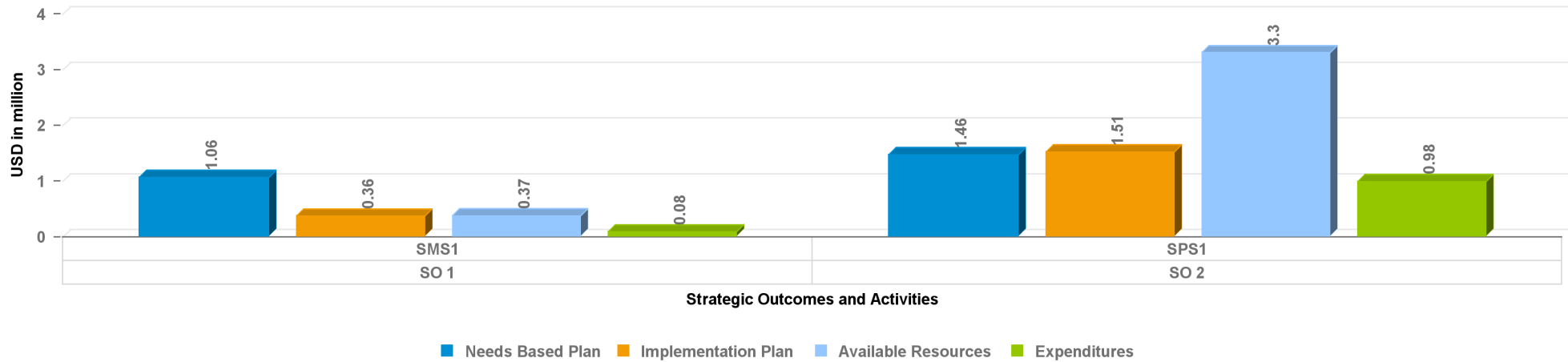
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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	1,057,207	363,896	368,487	81,646
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		1,057,207	363,896	368,487	81,646
17.9	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	1,462,379	1,511,878	3,295,904	980,265
	Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)		1,462,379	1,511,878	3,295,904	980,265
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,111,092	0
	Subtotal SDG Target		0	0	1,111,092	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,519,586	1,875,775	4,775,483	1,061,912
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			400,762	226,690	662,146	327,304
Total Direct Costs			2,920,348	2,102,465	5,437,629	1,389,215
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			189,823	136,660	117,861	117,861
Grand Total			3,110,171	2,239,125	5,555,490	1,507,076



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

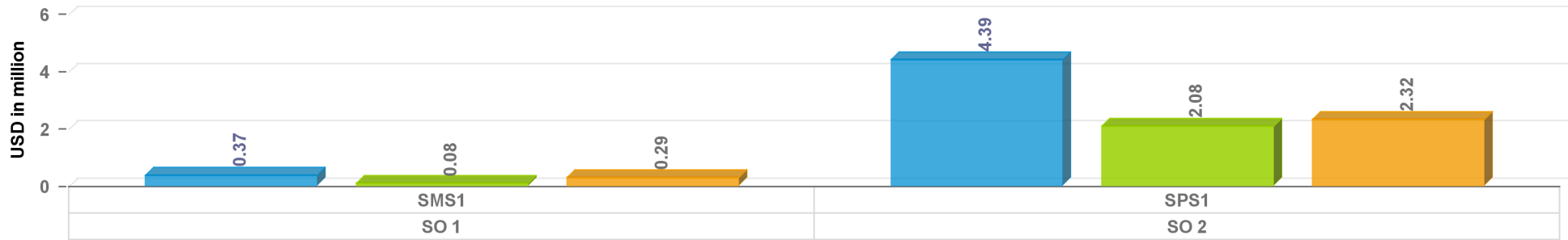
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation

Annual Country Report

Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	2,012,357	368,487	0	368,487	81,646	286,841
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			2,012,357	368,487	0	368,487	81,646	286,841
17.9	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	3,599,557	4,394,314	0	4,394,314	2,078,675	2,315,638
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,599,557	4,394,314	0	4,394,314	2,078,675	2,315,638
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,111,092	0	1,111,092	0	1,111,092
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,111,092	0	1,111,092	0	1,111,092
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,611,913	5,873,893	0	5,873,893	2,160,322	3,713,571
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			854,754	1,007,340	0	1,007,340	672,497	334,842
Total Direct Costs			6,466,667	6,881,233	0	6,881,233	2,832,819	4,048,414
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			420,333	440,525		440,525	440,525	0
Grand Total			6,887,001	7,321,758	0	7,321,758	3,273,344	4,048,414

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