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# Tunisia

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP Tunisia focused on strengthening food security, resilience and collaborating with national partners to address economic and climate challenges. Over 1,000 people were reached through initiatives that empowered vulnerable communities, improved nutrition, and promoted sustainable agriculture.
- WFP expanded its support for female smallholder farmers by integrating twelve women-led farming groups into the school feeding supply chain, up from four in previous years. This initiative helped to strengthen livelihoods, increase incomes, and ensure a steady supply of fresh, locally sourced produce for schools.

WFP continued its mission in Tunisia, working alongside national partners to strengthen food security, enhance nutrition, and build resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities. Since re-establishing its presence in 2011, WFP has played a key role in reinforcing national systems to withstand economic shocks and climate challenges. Under the ongoing Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025), WFP's efforts focus on sustainable solutions that empower communities, improve social protection, and promote climate-smart practices. These initiatives directly support Tunisia's progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), 13 (Climate Action), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), ensuring long-term stability and inclusive growth.

Tunisia remains in a state of transition, having made significant strides towards democratic governance. The economy experienced modest growth in the first half of 2024, following stagnation in 2023. By the end of 2024, Tunisia was projected to be the only country in its region with a real GDP still below pre-pandemic levels [1]. Political uncertainties have disrupted agricultural supply chains and hindered food production, impacting vulnerable populations.

WFP's initiatives focused on strengthening government-led programmes and facilitating the implementation of national strategies aimed at enhancing food security and resilience. Key activities included providing technical assistance to improve the National School Feeding Programme, supporting local agriculture to reduce dependency on imports and promote healthy diets, and facilitating climate-smart agricultural practices. These efforts were crucial in addressing the ongoing socioeconomic challenges and the impacts of climate change, which have been exacerbated by a prolonged drought affecting agricultural productivity.

WFP remained committed to empowering rural women in Tunisia through the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), implemented in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). This initiative, aligned with the Tunisia 2030 Agenda, focuses on strengthening livelihoods, fostering resilience, and expanding economic opportunities for women in the agro-food sector.

In 2024, under the JP RWEE initiative, WFP organized 13 community-based participatory planning workshops, leading to the selection of 12 agro-processing projects benefiting 641 individuals. Additionally, 236 farmers received specialized training in food processing, covering hygiene standards, agro-food safety, and sustainable production techniques. To further support women-led enterprises, WFP provided essential agro-processing equipment to Professional Agricultural Organizations (OPAs) and conducted training sessions for 840 participants, including 672 women. These efforts aimed to increase economic opportunities, promote sustainable livelihoods, and build long-term resilience, ensuring greater inclusion and self-sufficiency within rural communities.

A nutritional and behavioral study conducted in collaboration with partners in 2024 informed Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) strategies to promote healthier dietary habits. WFP also mapped local supply chains in Jendouba and Kairouan governorates, supporting smallholder farmers and women-led cooperatives through improved market access and the development of an E-commerce platform.

To restore infrastructure and rejuvenate school gardens to supply fresh produce while promoting sustainable practices, WFP revitalized 10 school canteens across Kairouan, Bizerte, Tataouine, Zaghuan, Jendouba, and Tunis. This allowed for the provision of nutritious, locally sourced meals. Additionally, WFP's cooperating partners facilitated awareness sessions in the gardens, engaging students, parents, school staff, and local communities to foster healthy eating habits.

In 2024, WFP developed a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy, **as part of the National School Feeding Program (PNAS) and the "Support for Sustainable Development in the Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Sector in Tunisia (ADAPT)"** program funded by the European Union. The flagship product of this strategy is a 16-episode TV series to be broadcasted on a national TV channel. The TV series resonated with Tunisian family traditions, promoting healthier eating habits focused on local products and encouraging balanced family dinners.

WFP also focused on incorporating female smallholder farmers into the school feeding supply chain. Partnering with organizations like Balades Solidaires (BS), WFP expanded the initiative from four to twelve women-led farming groups (OPAs), helping to boost their incomes and secure a steady supply of fresh produce for schools. The initiative included specialized training to improve agricultural practices, planting methods, management skills, and marketing strategies.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE), in 2024, WFP successfully expanded capacity-building efforts targeting school cooks, storekeepers, and administrative personnel. Comprehensive training programmes equipped stakeholders with the skills needed for efficient programme implementation.

In 2024, also in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP initiated an innovative School Mapping Project that aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the School Feeding Department's operations through the integration of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. By mapping and analyzing school locations, infrastructure, and related data, the project seeks to support informed decision-making and optimize resource allocation. The expected outcomes include improved service delivery, better resource optimization, enhanced transparency and accountability within the School Feeding Program.

**As part of its contribution to improve nutrition response in the country, WFP carried out a landmark study** on the nutritional status and micronutrient deficiencies of schoolchildren aged 6 to 12 years, in partnership with the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INNTA). The study analysed key demographic, dietary, socio-economic, and biological parameters, focusing on deficiencies affecting children's health and development. In addition, WFP supported government participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF), facilitating knowledge exchange with 83 countries on best practices for school meal programs. This aims at fostering regional and global collaboration on innovative approaches to school feeding and social protection.

WFP also continued to support Tunisia's National Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), enabling real-time analysis of food security trends. This system will guide government policies and response strategies, ensuring timely interventions

**WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment's National Coordination Unit on Climate Change, made significant strides with the Climate Change Adaptation Fund project** in Tozeur's vulnerable oases. The Adaptation Fund Board endorsed WFP's concept note in October 2024, marking a key milestone. This four-year project will enhance resilience in 29 oases by tackling ecosystem degradation and promoting sustainable agriculture, benefiting over 100,000 individuals with a focus on gender inclusivity. The endorsement sets the stage for the submission of a revised project proposal.

# 1,174

## Total beneficiaries in 2024

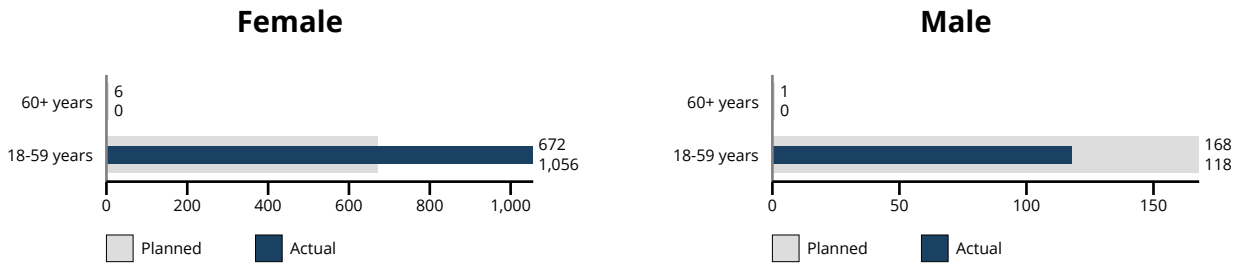


90% female

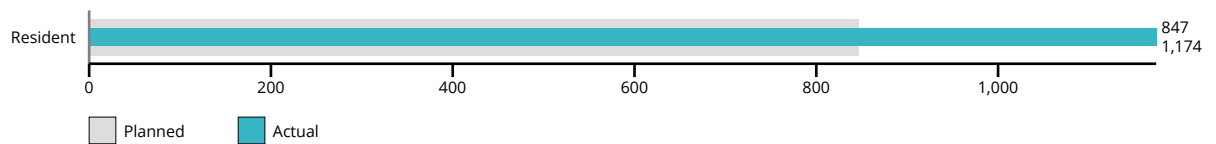


10% male

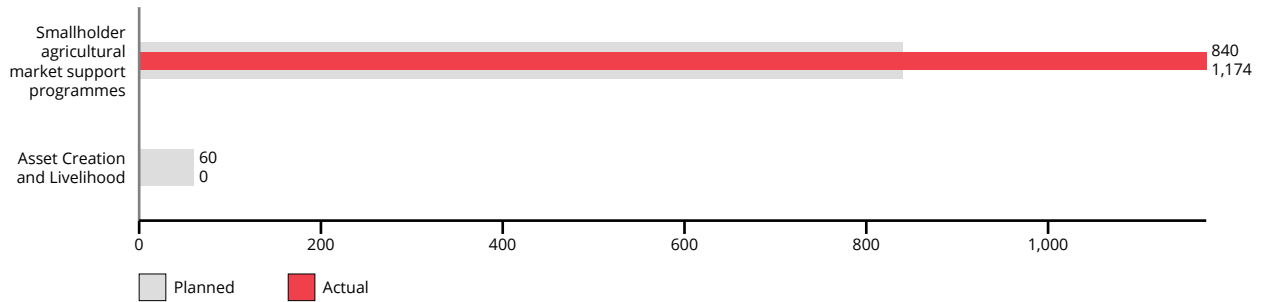
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



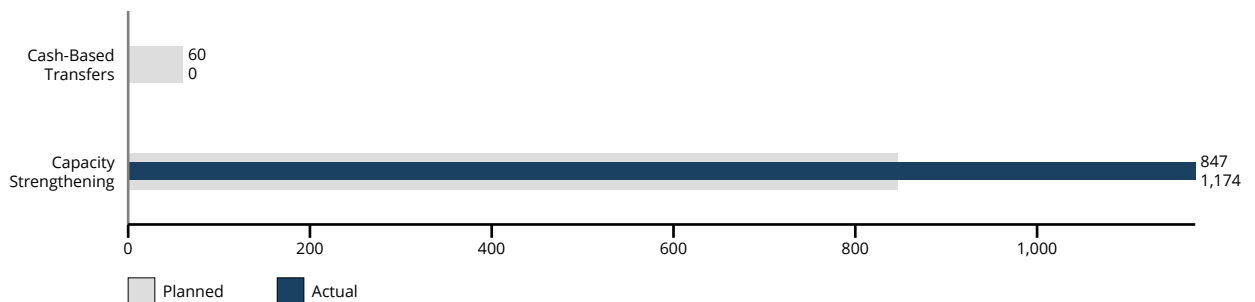
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



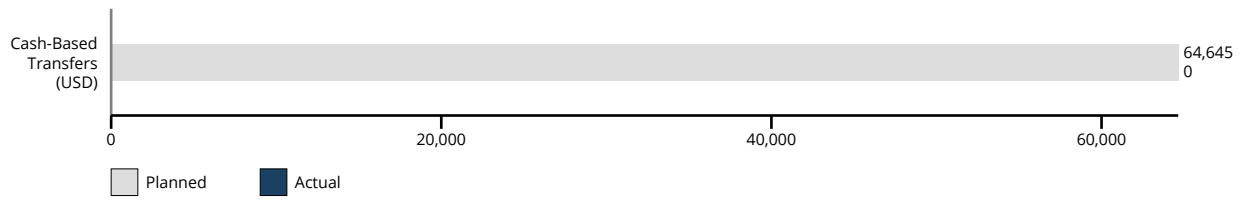
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



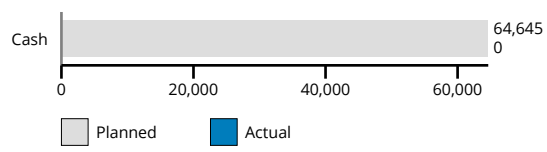
### Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Tunisia is undergoing a transition towards democratic governance, but ongoing socio-economic vulnerabilities, compounded by political instability and a prolonged drought, have severely impacted agricultural productivity and food security [1]. In response, WFP has contributed to alleviate the impact that those challenges are having on the food

security of the most vulnerable. These efforts are important to strengthening Tunisia's resilience and supporting its path to stability and sustainable development.

The Tunisian economy experienced modest growth in the first half of 2024, following zero growth in 2023 [2]. By the end of 2024, Tunisia is projected to be the only country in its region with a real Gross domestic product (GDP) still below pre-pandemic levels [3]. Economic growth was constrained by a limited recovery in agriculture and declines in the oil and gas, garments, and construction sectors. Below-average rainfall further restricted agricultural gains, which only recovered a third of the significant losses from the first half of 2023 [4].

Despite these challenges, the Tunisian government has prioritized mitigating the impacts of climate shocks, particularly focusing on energy transition and water management, alongside fostering human development and achieving a stronger, more sustainable economy [5]. The trade deficit fell from 8.8 percent of the GDP in 2023 to 7.8 percent in the first nine months of 2024, driven by improved trade conditions and a tourism rebound [6].

Inflation dropped to 6.7 percent in September 2024, its lowest level since January 2022. It has decreased from 10.4 percent in February 2023 due to lower global prices and weak domestic demand. However, food inflation remained elevated, with food prices rising by 9.3 percent as drought and reduced imports have limited supply [7].

Tunisia has seen a rise in the number of refugees and migrants using the country as a transit route to Europe. Currently, there are approximately 18,323 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia, primarily from the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, and the Horn of Africa [8].

WFP's initiatives focused on strengthening government-led programmes and facilitating the implementation of national strategies aimed at enhancing food security and resilience. Key activities included providing technical assistance to improve the National School Feeding Programme, supporting local agriculture to reduce dependency on imports, and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices.

WFP's initiatives, particularly those empowering rural women, highlight its integrated efforts within Tunisia's operational context including the Rural Women Economic Empowerment programme, support to school feeding initiatives and social behavior change communication.

### **Rural Women's Economic Empowerment**

Rural women play a pivotal role in Tunisia's agricultural sector, contributing to food security and community well-being. Recognizing their importance, WFP continued its dedicated efforts in 2024 to empower these women through the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE). This initiative, in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, is part of the broader Tunisia 2030 Agenda aimed at sustainable development.

Throughout the year, WFP organized a series of training sessions designed to enhance the skills and knowledge of rural women on sanitary practices in the agro-food sector, environmental and social safeguards, and practical agro-processing techniques. Additionally, WFP provided agro-processing equipment to Professional Agricultural Organizations (OPAs).

### **School Feeding Initiatives**

WFP took strategic actions to bolster both economic and food security resilience in Tunisia. These efforts were closely aligned with the Tunisian Government's educational reforms and the broader United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. By enhancing programmes such as the central kitchen initiative and revitalizing school gardens, WFP aimed to ensure consistent food access while also stimulating economic growth.

**WFP supported Tunisia's National School Feeding Programme (PNAS) through the Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Sector in Tunisia (ADAPT) programme** by developing a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy. This included creating a 16-episode, 20-minute sitcom titled "Salla Salla," set to air on national TV, to promote healthier eating habits, consumption of local food products and less food waste. WFP collaborated with national stakeholders to ensure high-quality content and launched a comprehensive social media campaign to amplify the message, reflecting its commitment to enhancing food security and sustainable development.

## **Risk management**

In 2024, Tunisia continued to face an array of challenges stemming from economic pressures, political instability, and social tensions, compounded by regional and global dynamics. WFP Tunisia remained proactive in identifying and mitigating risks to ensure operational continuity and effective response to the needs of people at risk.



**Social Tensions:** issues such as unemployment, inflation, and geographic inequalities heightened vulnerabilities across communities. WFP monitored these dynamics closely, continuously assessing the situation and building the capacity of local counterparts.

**Economic Strains and Price Increases:** The continuing increase in prices of essential commodities, fueled by inflation and supply chain disruptions, significantly impacted food security. To address this, WFP maintained vigilant monitoring of the economic situation.

**Mixed Migration:** Tunisia's role as a transit hub for migrants from sub-Saharan Africa continues to cause social pressures, with tensions driven by a combination of national and international policies, trafficking networks, and broader regional instability. This situation is compounded by ongoing political instability, which poses risks to the successful implementation of WFP Tunisia's Country Strategic Plan. The cumulative impact of these challenges underlines the need for adaptive, agile operational planning.

WFP Tunisia remains proactive in its approach, working closely with government counterparts, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to address emerging needs.

## Lessons learned

WFP Tunisia conducted a Decentralized Evaluation (DE) in 2024 to strengthen strategic management and maximize programme impact. The DE was launched to assess the effectiveness of activities in advancing the strategic outcomes outlined in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The inception phase included consultations with key stakeholders, and the final report is expected by May 2025.

Beyond assessing alignment with national strategies, the evaluation explores synergies between strategic objectives, evaluates support provided to the Ministry of Education (MoE) and smallholder farmers, and identifies opportunities for operational improvements. Findings may be utilized to guide adjustments to ensure better implementation and decision-making while informing future interventions.

This evaluation represents a crucial step in strengthening partnerships with national counterparts and reinforcing WFP's commitment to accountability, learning, and continuous improvement.

# Imen's Path to Economic Growth



© © Layla Jarray/ Nissa Sabra

Imen carefully prepares and blends raw ingredients at the Professional Agriculture Organization Nissa Sabraa – Kairouan - 2024

Imen, a member of the Professional Agricultural Organization (OPA) Nissa Sabra in Chbika, Kairouan Governorate, is an example of the transformative power of economic empowerment. Through the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE)—implemented in collaboration with WFP, FAO, IFAD, and UN Women— Imen and other rural women have overcome significant barriers to build sustainable livelihoods in the agro-food sector.

Imen's journey with OPA began in 2019. Before the intervention, she faced immense challenges—working in isolation, struggling to process and sell products made from raw materials such as cereals, barley, and flour. Limited access to proper processing techniques meant her goods, including dried fruits, vegetables, and spice-based products, were often spoiled due to inadequate storage. Reaching markets was another hurdle, requiring long, exhausting trips to selling points in Kairouan city.

Despite these difficulties, Imen remained determined. "I don't have another option—whether I succeed or I succeed," she said, embodying the resilience of rural women.

With support from WFP and JP RWEE, OPA Nissa Sabra received modern agro-processing equipment that improved their work. This choice was determined through the standard WFP "Community Based Participatory Planning" approach whereby OPA members were invited to jointly identify their priorities in terms of training and equipment. Imen, who once worked under harsh conditions at home, now has access to essential tools such as electric and solar-powered dryers, drastically improving product quality and efficiency.

In addition to equipment, the project provided specialized training in key areas such as pre-transformation techniques, including selection and storage of raw materials and hygiene and safety in the food processing industry. These skills enhanced production standards and packaging quality, enabling Imen and her fellow members to confidently market their products to a wider audience.

Today, Imen is no longer just a local producer—her products have reached international clients. Leveraging social media, she promotes her business, expands her customer base and increases visibility. "Now we can package and brand our products with pride. The equipment and training gave us confidence, and our sales are growing," she shared.

The success of Imen and the women of OPA Nissa Sabra extends beyond individual achievements. With improved access to markets, resources, and knowledge, they no longer struggle with transportation, storage, or sales barriers. Instead, they operate efficiently, working with greater ease and economic stability.

# 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



**1,174 (89 percent women)** smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure



**236 farmers** received specialized theoretical and practical **training in food processing** under JP RWEE project.



**13** Community-Based Participatory Planning workshops were held, engaging **30 Agricultural Professional Organizations** and **483 smallholder farmers**.

The Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) in Tunisia is central to WFP's efforts to achieve Strategic Outcome 1 and aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2021-2025), which supports Tunisia in achieving the 2030 Agenda by reducing inequalities, enhancing resilience to crises, and addressing climate-related challenges. The JP RWEE integrates agriculture into the Social and Solidarity Economy context, fostering inclusive development, regional balance, decent job creation, and resilience.

The expected outcomes of JP RWEE are: (i) improved food security and nutrition (ii) increased income and economic autonomy for rural women (iii) increased voice and agency of rural women for full and equal participation and leadership (iv) strengthened policies and institutions to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience.

WFP Tunisia collaborated with key national institutions to support its agri-food initiatives in the country. It contracted the Bizerte Competitiveness Hub, a specialized institution under the Ministry of Industry, which provides expertise and strategic support in the agri-food sector.

Building on these partnerships, WFP led the development of a training programme on agri-food processing, shaped by a Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) process. This approach involved verifying beneficiary needs and preferences regarding production activities. In Kairouan, selected activities included processing cereal-based products, drying and processing peppers and tomatoes, and grinding and packaging spices. In Jendouba, women prioritized drying and processing vegetables, fruits, and wild forest plants such as blueberries, raspberries, thyme, mint, eucalyptus, and sage, along with vegetable crop production.

To support these initiatives, WFP provided training and equipment for agro-processing, covering activities such as producing harissa, grilling and packing vegetable salads, and making pomegranate jams. These efforts enhance women's technical capacity, enabling them to produce high-quality goods and transform raw materials into market-ready products, ultimately improving their access to broader markets.

In collaboration with the Center for Arab Women's Training and Research (CAWTAR), WFP Tunisia conducted a nutritional and behavioral study to inform the development of Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) interventions. Using key informant interviews, focus groups, and direct observations, the study assessed perceptions, beliefs, and social norms related to nutrition, shaping targeted tools and messages to promote positive dietary behaviors.

Findings highlighted healthy practices such as vegetable gardening, food preservation for self-sufficiency, reducing waste, promoting dietary diversity, and preserving traditional culinary techniques. Unhealthy practices requiring intervention included gender-inequitable food distribution, inefficient use of local resources, increased consumption of food outside the home, use of unsafe containers and utensils, lack of physical activity, and improper handling of chemicals. Addressing these issues through SBCC strategies will enhance food safety, nutrition, and overall community well-being.

In 2024, WFP conducted a comprehensive supply chain analysis in partnership with the government, focusing on mapping the supply chain of local products in Jendouba and Kairouan. The study involved educational institutions and assessed local markets, distribution networks, and procurement processes to evaluate market structures and identify opportunities for small-scale women and men farmers.

The analysis aims to support the development of key value chains, establish collaborative systems among supply chain actors, and enhance the growth potential of local purchases. Additionally, it will inform the creation of an E-commerce platform to improve market access and tackle barriers preventing rural women from fully participating in trade. The findings will also strengthen Professional Agricultural Organizations (SMSA, GDA, and small farmers), boosting their competitiveness and supporting women's economic empowerment within supply chains.

Under JP RWEE, SAMS (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support) activities focus on 12 districts in Jendouba and Kairouan, starting with the implementation of the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) approach. In 2024, WFP conducted 13 CBPP workshops across 12 delegations, engaging 30 Agricultural Professional Organizations and 483 smallholder farmers. This process led to the selection of 12 agro-processing projects, benefiting 641 individuals.

Additionally, 236 farmers received specialized training in food processing. Theoretical sessions covered raw material selection, hygiene, and food safety, while practical training focused on processing cereals, spices, fruits, and vegetables. To enhance market opportunities, WFP also conducted a study on local markets and supply chains and plans to establish an e-market platform, link cooperatives to the school feeding program, and develop partnerships with public and private markets.

The ADAPT (Support Program for Sustainable Development in the Agriculture and Artisanal Fishing Sector in Tunisia) project focused on nine governorates, namely Manouba, Jendouba, Beja, Zaghouan, Kairouan, Tozeur, Kebili, Kasserine, and Siliana. This initiative aims to support local economic growth and improve school meal systems, particularly through strengthening the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model.

A significant aspect of the project was the completion of a study on the In-depth Evaluation of National and Regional School Feeding Markets. The primary objective of this study was to enhance school meals and to further solidify the HGSF model. This research was crucial in identifying the key market dynamics affecting school feeding programs and determining ways to make these programs more sustainable and locally integrated.

In addition, a Market System Analysis (MSA) of the school feeding program in Tunisia was carried out. The MSA provided in-depth insights into the retail market related to school feeding, identifying potential root causes of inefficiencies within the system. By focusing on the market's challenges, this analysis sought to propose actionable solutions to optimize the functioning of the school feeding program.

The project also introduced the development of the Last Mile ecosystem, a digital platform designed to streamline the food supply chain. This ecosystem links local farmer cooperatives to the school feeding market through a network of transporters, ensuring that the food supply process is shorter, more efficient, and better aligned with the needs of the local communities.

The integration of 12 OPAs (Organized Producer Associations) into the school feeding program was a key milestone, with approximately 270 members across the nine governorates involved. These OPAs were divided into two categories based on their specific roles within the program. Ten of the OPAs were tasked with preparing dry meals at their facilities, which would then be delivered to targeted schools. These meals adhered to the Ministry of Education's approved menu and were structured to cost 1.6 TND per student per day. The remaining two OPAs focused on providing raw ingredients for hot meals, supporting schools that already had kitchen facilities in place.

To ensure the effective implementation of the program, specialized training was delivered to the OPAs in areas such as meal preparation, food safety, operational scaling, and enhancing operational efficiency. This training aimed to ensure that the OPAs could maintain high standards while ensuring cost-effective operations, ultimately contributing to the success and sustainability of the school feeding initiative.

The 'Smart Farming Assessment' under the ADAPT project aims to evaluate the extent of technology use and understand the challenges faced by key actors in the agriculture sector (AgriTech). Using a user experience (UX) approach, the study uncovered 14 distinct personas representing farmers, government officials, input providers, transporters, food processors, and startups. This provided a clearer understanding of their behaviors and needs regarding technology in agriculture.

Additionally, six software prototypes were developed with the involvement of five startups and ONAGRI/MoAgri. Each beneficiary would further develop the prototype into functional softwares and/or platforms. From a SAMS perspective, the results support i) the promotion of market system functionality through better access to and transparency of information and ii) the improvement of smallholder farmers' productivity through AgriTech solutions.

WFP Tunisia received an endorsement for the concept note titled "Strengthening Adaptive Capacity and Livelihood Security in the Most Vulnerable Oases of the Governorate of Tozeur" from the Adaptation Fund Board during its 43rd meeting on 11 October 2024 in Bonn. This endorsement followed the Board's technical review and clearance on 20 May 2024.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers transfer modality: capacity strengthening	4 - Fully 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



**10 school canteens** in six governorates were **rehabilitated**, enabling the **delivery of nutritious and locally sourced meals**.



**A Geographic Information System (GIS)** technology was introduced through the **School Mapping project**.



**A 16-episode TV series** was produced and aired on national television, as part of the **Social and Behavioral Change Communication strategy**.

In 2024, WFP advanced key initiatives under Strategic Outcome 2 aimed at enhancing food security and nutrition in Tunisia, with a focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to implement school meal programs and inclusive social protection schemes. Through targeted interventions, WFP reinforced the sustainability and effectiveness of school feeding initiatives, integrating key stakeholders, advancing digital solutions, and improving the nutrition status of schoolchildren.

Strategic consultations were held with government stakeholders, aimed to lead the establishment of procurement mechanisms and policy frameworks. These frameworks aim to ensure a sustainable and equitable sourcing model that benefits schools while supporting female farmers' livelihoods.

A significant milestone in 2024 was the integration of female smallholder farmers into the school feeding supply chain. Collaborating with partners like Balades Solidaires (BS), WFP expanded the initiative from four to twelve female farmer groups (OPAs), empowering them with training in agricultural techniques, management, and marketing. This initiative improved production standards and increased incomes, ensuring a consistent supply of fresh produce for schools. Policy advocacy efforts focused on enabling female farmers to access school feeding markets.

Meanwhile, with grants from Monaco and Japan, WFP rehabilitated 10 school canteens in Kairouan, Bizerte, Tataouine, Zagouan, Jendouba, and Tunis. These efforts focused on infrastructure restoration and revitalizing school gardens to promote sustainable practices and provide fresh, locally sourced produce for meals. Cooperating partners organized awareness sessions in the gardens, engaging students, parents, and local communities to promote healthy eating habits. Additionally, a transparent procurement process ensured the acquisition of specialized kitchen equipment for the rehabilitated canteens, supported by staff training on proper usage and maintenance.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and its School Works Office (OOESCO), WFP Tunisia expanded its capacity-building efforts aimed at school cooks, storekeepers, and administrative staff. Through comprehensive training programs, key stakeholders were equipped with the skills necessary for the effective implementation of school feeding initiatives. Partnerships with training centers and the procurement of essential materials further supported the successful delivery of these programs, enhancing the operational capacities of MoE/OOESCO and ensuring the sustainability of the school feeding efforts.

WFP introduced Geographic Information System (GIS) technology through the School Mapping project, developed in partnership with ESRI, a global leader in geospatial technology. This innovative solution will enhance data-driven decision-making, improving resource allocation and program monitoring. Government staff will be trained to manage and update the school databases, ensuring long-term ownership of the digital infrastructure and the sustainability of the initiative.

WFP completed a landmark study on the nutritional status and micronutrient deficiencies of schoolchildren aged 6 to 12 years, in partnership with the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INNTA). The study analyzed key demographic, dietary, socio-economic, and biological factors, with a particular focus on deficiencies that impact children's health and development.

The findings highlighted significant gaps in micronutrient intake, including deficiencies that affect cognitive development and physical growth. These insights serve as a critical foundation for interventions designed to improve the quality of school meals and address malnutrition in vulnerable communities.

The study results were shared at an official workshop in November, bringing together government ministries, academia, civil society, and international partners. Stakeholders discussed the findings and developed actionable

recommendations to strengthen the school feeding program and effectively address the identified nutritional gaps.

Building on the findings from its 2023 formative research, WFP, in collaboration with Ogilvy Paris and various government and non-governmental partners, launched a critical initiative within the national Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy. This initiative includes the "Salla Salla" TV series, which, by integrating entertainment with education, seeks to promote healthier eating habits, reduce bread waste, and increase awareness of local, especially cereal-based, products. Premiering on January 20, 2025, the series aims to drive long-term behavior change, strengthen family bonds, and foster sustainable food systems. The project aligns with WFP's broader goals, including supporting Tunisia's school feeding programs and addressing malnutrition and food waste.

"Salla Salla" takes a unique approach, weaving humor and relatable family dynamics into its narrative while promoting balanced diets, minimizing food waste, and encouraging collective responsibility within communities. Supported by the European Union and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), the series stands as a catalyst for social transformation, with an integrated monitoring and evaluation plan to assess its impact. This series represents not just entertainment but a movement toward healthier, stronger communities in Tunisia.

WFP supported government participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF), facilitating knowledge exchange with 83 countries on best practices for school meal programs. This aims at fostering regional and global collaboration on innovative approaches to school feeding and social protection.

WFP Tunisia is initiating the development of a National Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) to establish a foundation for enhanced food security monitoring. This effort, supported by key partnerships, aims to enhance food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable development. The FSMS will enable rapid decision-making by informing officials on food trends, availability, prices, and potential shocks, making the social protection system more responsive to emerging food security challenges and facilitating early intervention.

Since 2021, WFP Tunisia and the National Observatory of Agriculture (ONAGRI) have been working together to establish a national Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS). This need was emphasized upon in the draft national *'Strategy for strengthening the resilience of the Tunisian food system in the face of crises and disasters by 2030'*, which was developed by WFP and the Pole of Competitiveness of Bizerte (PCB), and specifically in its Second Strategic Pillar *"Establish an information system and early warning mechanism to better anticipate, plan, and act"*. However, designing a context-specific FSMS for Tunisia with sufficient institutional ownership remains a challenge.

Since mid-2023, WFP and its partners (ONAGRI and PCB) have intensified efforts to address challenges in establishing the FSMS. With valuable support from the Principality of Monaco, a comprehensive inventory of current and past food security surveillance systems, tools, and initiatives was initiated in 2024, with results expected by Q1 2025. This inventory will help map similar efforts nationwide, inform the creation of a multi-stakeholder FSMS, and ensure the coordination of resources and collective learning. Additionally, WFP supported pilot surveillance systems with PCB and the Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries (UTAP), leading to the reactivation of teams and the relaunch of food security bulletins, expected for broader dissemination in early 2025.

WFP Tunisia is closely monitoring the country's food supply chain through periodic updates on agricultural production, trade, supply chain disruptions, and policy regulations. Food prices, although lower than in 2023, remain higher than average, with an inflation rate of 9.5 percent for food and beverages in 2024. This impacts livelihoods and exacerbates inequalities. To address these challenges, WFP collaborates with technical and financial partners in the Work Group on Cereals to ensure timely and sufficient wheat access for vulnerable populations.

## 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

In 2024, Tunisia continued to demonstrate its commitment to gender equality, although significant challenges remain. According to the 2024 Global Gender Gap Report, Tunisia ranks 64th globally with a score of 0.64, indicating partial gender equality. This reflects ongoing disparities, particularly in economic participation, political representation, and leadership roles for women [1].

Women in Tunisia continue to face considerable barriers, including limited economic participation, especially in rural areas, and inadequate political representation. To address these challenges, the WFP intensified its initiatives in 2024, working with partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women. These efforts aim to empower rural women by improving their livelihoods and resilience to climate and economic shocks.

In parallel, WFP has implemented training programs focused on sustainable agriculture and business management to enhance the skills of rural women and encourage their active participation in decision-making processes related to food security and nutrition. These initiatives align with Tunisia's ongoing commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 5, which seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

While progress has been made, sustained efforts are needed to overcome persistent gender equality barriers in Tunisia, with a continued focus on the economic empowerment of rural women and their active participation in the country's political and economic spheres.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Building on the progress made in 2023, WFP Tunisia has further strengthened its community-based participation and protection initiatives in 2024. In line with the objectives of the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), WFP expanded community-based participatory planning (CBPP), reaching an additional 500 smallholder farmers, ensuring that the voices of the most affected people continue to shape program design and implementation. This expansion underscores WFP's commitment to fostering local engagement and enhancing community ownership of food security solutions.

Within the framework of the ADAPT program, WFP's targeting strategy focused on smallholder farmers from Tunisia's communities most highly affected by food insecurity. This approach aimed to ensure that assistance was directed to those in greatest need, while also minimizing the risks of exclusion and unintended harm. WFP's efforts were further demonstrated in the renovation of school canteens in Kairouan, where particular attention was given to improving accessibility for students and teachers with disabilities, including the construction of ramps to ensure full access to these facilities.

WFP's ongoing commitment to addressing protection concerns and ensuring effective interventions continued in 2024. A field mission scheduled for February 2025 will gather accurate data on the number of individuals impacted by the programs, providing critical insights to refine and adapt interventions based on evidence.

In collaboration with UN agencies, WFP also participates in a joint coordination group to monitor the situation of migrants in Tunisia, advising on issues related to food security and nutrition. This partnership aims to ensure that migrant populations receive the necessary support to address their food and nutritional needs. For instance, WFP Tunisia supported UNHCR in devising a nutritional assessment questionnaire for the unaccompanied minors residing in UNHCR-run shelters and receiving food vouchers.

Moreover, WFP, together with its partners, engaged in extensive capacity-building efforts to address protection issues, particularly sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH). Through training sessions with UN agencies, WFP has strengthened the ability of implementing partners to effectively identify, prevent, and respond to such issues. The training also included assessments of partners' PSEAH capacity via the UN Partner Portal, reinforcing WFP's commitment to upholding the highest standards of accountability and protection across all operations. These initiatives are key to ensuring that WFP's programs remain inclusive, equitable, and accountable, with a continued focus on safeguarding the rights and dignity of vulnerable populations in Tunisia.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

WFP is committed to responsible practices through its Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, ensuring programs minimize unintended negative impacts. By integrating standards on natural resource management, gender equality, and community well-being, WFP strengthens the capacity of institutions, partners, and communities to drive their own development without harming the environment. Tailored capacity-building initiatives and improved beneficiary targeting enhance the effectiveness, sustainability, and "Do No Harm" approach of WFP interventions.

Tunisia faced numerous environmental challenges that threatened its food security, including severe water scarcity exacerbated by climate shocks, leading to prolonged droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns. Rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall disrupted agricultural cycles, lowered crop yields, and increased extreme weather events. Unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, and overgrazing caused soil erosion and declining soil fertility, reducing land productivity. Poor waste management, particularly in agriculture, contributed to environmental pollution, contaminating water sources and soil, worsening ecological problems.

These issues collectively impact food systems by reducing agricultural productivity, disrupting supply chains, and limiting access to nutritious food. Addressing them requires integrated strategies that promote sustainable farming, improve resource management, and strengthen economic and social resilience.

To safeguard both people and the environment, WFP continues to strengthen the capacity of its team and partners through the Environmental and Social Sustainability (ESS) Framework. This commitment is reflected in the full integration of environmental and social risk screenings and management plans into all new partnership agreements.

In 2024, three Agreements/FLAs underwent ESS compliance screening. One agreement falls under both CSP Activities, while two are entirely linked to CSP Activity 2. These activities—providing technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers (CSP Activity 1) and providing technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities, and South-South cooperation (CSP Activity 2)—were carefully designed to ensure WFP programs adhere to sustainability principles. As a result, the indicator "Proportion of FLA/MoUs/Construction Contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks" is set at 100 percent.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Tunisia has not yet launched an Environmental Management System.

# 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**

WFP in Tunisia integrates nutrition into all activities of the Country Strategic Plan, focusing on improving nutrition status and dietary behaviours. In 2024, WFP aimed to enhance nutrition sensitivity across all activities.

As part of the WFP's support to the Tunisian government in implementing the national school feeding programme, a comprehensive analysis of the nutritional status and micronutrient deficiencies of schoolchildren aged 6 to 12 was completed in 2024.

Conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INNTA) in partnership with the World Food Programme, this study provides a first-of-its-kind assessment in Tunisia of demographic, anthropometric, dietary, socio-economic, and biological parameters, with a particular focus on the main nutritional deficiencies observed. A representative sample of 2,670 schoolchildren from 87 randomly selected primary schools (78 public and 9 private) across the 24 governorates of the country was evaluated by the Ministry of Education.

The results of the study emphasized the urgent need for targeted interventions to improve children's nutritional status by ensuring access to a balanced diet enriched with essential micronutrients. Key recommendations from the study highlight the necessity of iron, vitamin A, and vitamin D supplementation programs focused on the most vulnerable regions and groups. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of improving the nutritional quality of foods consumed by children through the reformulation of key foods like bread and promoting micronutrient-rich animal-based foods. The promotion of a healthier, more sustainable school feeding program that incorporates local and nutritious products is also suggested. Moreover, the study calls for the establishment of a continuous monitoring system to track children's nutritional status and adjust interventions accordingly. Finally, it recommends conducting longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impacts of nutritional interventions on children's health.

A key 2024 nutritional and behavioral study conducted by WFP in collaboration with partners, helped shape Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) strategies to promote healthier dietary habits and ensure nutrition-sensitive program components benefit WFP beneficiaries. An overall increase in the percentage of those benefiting from nutrition-sensitive programmes was seen due to consistent efforts on the SBCC across the various activities.

# Partnerships

In alignment with WFP's ongoing Country Strategic Plan 2022-2025, WFP Tunisia has concentrated on strengthening existing partnerships to support national priorities, particularly in areas like food security, nutrition, and social protection. Through close collaboration with government bodies, international entities, and local organizations, WFP has ensured a solid foundation of support and shared expertise, enabling a more effective response to community needs within these focused areas.

Despite a challenging funding landscape shaped by competing regional crises, WFP Tunisia continued to implement ongoing projects funded by key partners, including Italy, Japan, Monaco, and the EU. With WFP's regional strategy now refocusing on preparedness and immediate response needs, the Tunisia Country Office experienced reduced donor engagement for the 2024 fiscal year. This shift has led to a targeted prioritization of resources and a strategic scaling back in alignment with WFP's reoriented objectives.

WFP Tunisia has focused on the continued implementation of multiyear and flexible funding streams secured in 2023 to address immediate funding needs and improve program predictability. These multilateral funds have been essential in filling critical gaps, particularly during periods of sudden resource constraints, enabling WFP to sustain its core activities. In 2024, efforts were also directed toward increasing the volume of unearmarked contributions to build a more sustainable funding model. This approach aligns with WFP's global strategy, reinforcing its capacity to tackle evolving challenges without dependency on specific, earmarked funding.

## Focus on localization

WFP Tunisia remains committed to enhancing localization, empowering local actors, and promoting equity in decision-making processes. In 2024, WFP continued to prioritize local partnerships, emphasizing a balanced approach between international and national collaborators. Notably, around 60 percent of WFP's partners are local organizations, demonstrating a steady shift towards empowering community-driven entities in humanitarian and development activities.

To further develop its local partner network, WFP has actively utilized the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP), which serves as a comprehensive database for identifying potential collaborators. Through this platform, WFP Tunisia can identify and vet organizations based on experience and expertise, ensuring high standards in project execution and programmatic alignment. Training workshops and orientation sessions have been conducted to aid local NGOs in registration and participation, with a special focus on Environmental and Social Safeguards.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP Tunisia placed a high value on joint programming and interagency collaboration as a means to foster comprehensive, multisectoral solutions. A key example was WFP's participation in the Joint Programme for Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE). This partnership, involving FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, promoted income generation, nutrition, and food security for women in rural areas, with a focus on enhancing resilience within their families and communities. By combining resources and expertise, the program supported rural women in advocating for stronger institutional frameworks and policies that advance economic empowerment.

Beyond gender-focused programming, since late 2023, WFP Tunisia has started developing a partnership with the ILO aimed at increasing rural youth employability, improving resilience among smallholder farmers and enhancing rural infrastructure. A fully developed project document was devised during 2024 following a participatory approach involving key national stakeholders. This collaboration identified the potential for a significant impact in areas such as agricultural productivity and capacity building, benefiting local communities by addressing systemic vulnerabilities through coordinated support.

In alignment with the 'One UN' approach, WFP Tunisia also contributed actively to the **2026-2030 UNSDCF preparation process** for Tunisia, strengthening coordination and cohesion within the UN System. As part of this commitment, WFP Tunisia took a leading role as the penholder for two key thematic notes, "Natural Resources and Climate Change" and "Food Security, Agriculture, and Land," while also contributing to the "Access to Health and Education Services" note.

These initiatives underscored WFP's dedication to collective impact, aligning with the UN's broader objectives of sustainability and social equity. WFP Tunisia remained committed to expanding interagency collaboration and fostering synergies with UN partners, ensuring that shared goals for development, equity, and resilience were pursued jointly across all relevant programming areas.

# Financial Overview

















WFP Tunisia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022- 2025 has a total needs-based plan of USD 11.9 million and, as of the end of 2024, was funded at 65 percent, with USD 7.8 million in allocated resources. In 2024, expenditures reached 65 percent of the yearly Needs-Based Plan. In 2024, spending against Strategic Outcome 1, increased compared to 2023, reaching 48 percent against the Implementation plan, thanks to the resumption of planned activities under Joint Programme Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE). Spending against Strategic Outcome 2, reached 61 percent against the Implementation Plan. Overall funding of the CSP included direct contributions (79 percent) and multilateral contributions amounted to (21 percent).

WFP introduced cash-based transfers (CBT) into the Needs Based Plan through a budget revision under activity 1, targeting up to 600 smallholder farmers with conditional transfers for participation in capacity strengthening and asset creation activities. WFP focused on gender and age, with priority given to local communities and participants of the JP RWEE programme. Households headed by women and people with disability were prioritized to receive assistance.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	959,775	646,776	972,116	312,092
SO01: By 2025, selected vulnerable groups in targeted areas have increased economic opportunities and strengthened resilience to shocks and climate risks	959,775	646,776	972,116	312,092
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to small holder farmers	959,775	646,776	972,116	312,092
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,157,636	2,107,213	2,253,823	1,293,387
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	1,157,636	2,107,213	2,253,823	1,293,387
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions through innovations, enhanced data, pilot transfer modalities and South-South cooperation	1,157,636	2,107,213	2,253,823	1,293,387
Non-SDG Target	0	0	607,829	0
<b>Total Direct Operational Costs</b>	<b>2,117,412</b>	<b>2,753,989</b>	<b>3,833,768</b>	<b>1,605,479</b>



Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 657,735	 355,690	 665,408	 281,959
Total Direct Costs	 2,775,146	 3,109,679	 4,499,176	 1,887,438
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 180,384	 202,129	 29,391	 29,391
Grand Total	 2,955,531	 3,311,808	 4,528,567	 1,916,829

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Tunisia Economic Monitor : Equity and Efficiency of Tunisia Tax System – World Bank

## Operational context

[1] World Bank Group - Tunisia Overview - 2024

[2] TUNISIA - Country Strategy Paper 2017-2021 - African Development Bank Group

[3] TUNISIA - Country Strategy Paper 2017-2021 - African Development Bank Group

[4] TUNISIA - Country Strategy Paper 2017-2021 - African Development Bank Group

[5] Gross Domestic Product (GDP), third quarter 2024 | INS

[6] Gross Domestic Product (GDP), third quarter 2024 | INS

[7] Gross Domestic Product (GDP), third quarter 2024 | INS

[8] UNHCR Operational Data Portal for Tunisia

## Strategic outcome 01

1. CSP Output 04: (1.2) Smallholder farmers receive cash assistance, associated with their participation in community assets rehabilitation and/or engagement in capacity building activities, to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. This sub-activity was planned but not implemented in 2024. Therefore, follow up values for Indicator A.1.6 and A 3.4 were not collected.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] - World Economic Forum - 2024 Global Gender Gap Index

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	169	118	70%
	female	678	1,056	156%
	total	847	1,174	139%
By Age Group				
18-59 years	male	168	118	70%
	female	672	1,056	157%
	total	840	1,174	140%
60+ years	male	1	0	-
	female	6	0	-
	total	7	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	847	1,174	139%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	60	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	840	1,174	139%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	64,645	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			

## 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 and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 04: (1.2) Smallholder farmers receive cash assistance, associated with their participation in community assets rehabilitation and/or engagement in capacity building activities, to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	55		
			Male	5		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>		
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	64,645		
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	1,056	
			Male	168	118	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,174</b>	

Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder 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.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.4: USD value of post-harvest management equipment provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	150,000	123,000	
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	740	761	
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	35	

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	60	118
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	700	1,056
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18	17
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18	17
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,000	2,855
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	60
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	140	132
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	140	132

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	=55,000	≥10,000	15,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	10,000	=40,000	≥10,000	15,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=10,000	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=5,000	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female			=50	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			=10	10		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=60	=60	60	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=1,000	900	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	1,000	=4,000	=1,000	900	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1,000	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=500	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

<b>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</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
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**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	14	13
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	400	371
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	400	371
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	1	1
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	15	19
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	19
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	2
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	3	2

**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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Government representatives and stallholders farmers - **Location:** Tunisia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)



Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=80	=60	70	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	0	=20	=20	10	WFP programme monitoring	
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=80	=80	80	WFP programme monitoring	
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>		=8	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring	
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=2	=1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	0	=3		1	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Migrants / NGOs - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	0	=6	=6	10	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> National stakeholder - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=3	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring	
<b>Target Group:</b> National stakeholders - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)							
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=10	=10	25	WFP programme monitoring	
<b>Target Group:</b> National stakeholders - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=4	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring	
<b>Target Group:</b> the national office for school works - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs developed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=2	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring	

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmer - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	80	=70	=50	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=10	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	85	=80	=50	60		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Women Stallholders farmers - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female			=70	540		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			=5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=75	=75	540		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				54		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				216		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				216		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				540	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				540	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				540	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				540	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0		=10	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		=10	15		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=90	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=90	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=90	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmer - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0		Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Women Small holder farmer - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=90	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=90	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=90	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Meeting		Meeting	Meeting		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	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Small holder farmer farmer - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0		Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> NGOs - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	1	=1	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
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		Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> NGOs - <b>Location:</b> Tunisia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=80	=80	56.38	65.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=20	=20	93.75	15.15	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=80	=80	57.55	50	WFP programme monitoring



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A participant child in the gardening session organized by WFP during the Tunis International Book Fair – 2024

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

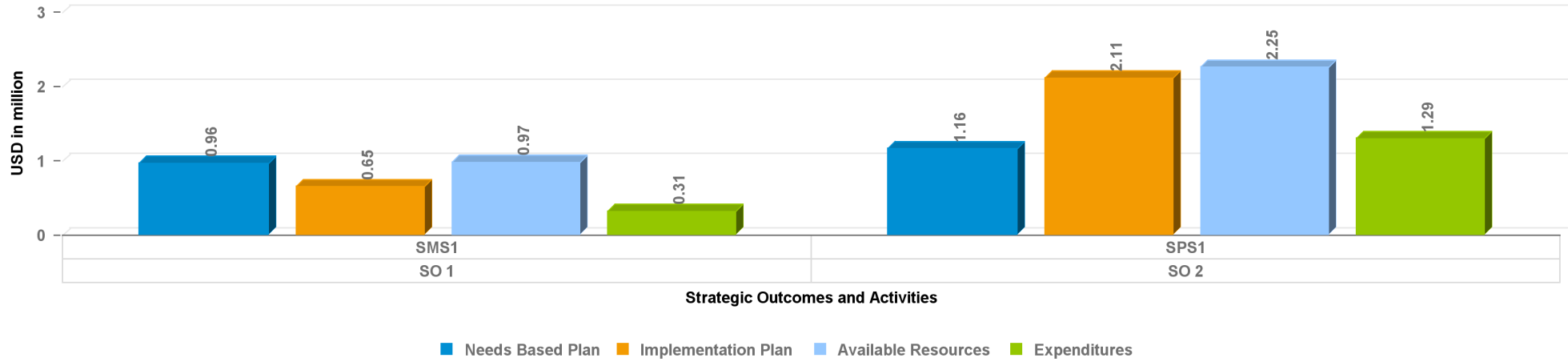
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMS1	Provide technical assistance and conditional transfers to smallholder 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 2024 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.	959,775	646,776	972,116	312,092
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>959,775</b>	<b>646,776</b>	<b>972,116</b>	<b>312,092</b>
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	1,157,636	2,107,213	2,253,823	1,293,387
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>		<b>1,157,636</b>	<b>2,107,213</b>	<b>2,253,823</b>	<b>1,293,387</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	607,829	0
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>607,829</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,117,412</b>	<b>2,753,989</b>	<b>3,833,768</b>	<b>1,605,479</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>657,735</b>	<b>355,690</b>	<b>665,408</b>	<b>281,959</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>2,775,146</b>	<b>3,109,679</b>	<b>4,499,176</b>	<b>1,887,438</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>180,385</b>	<b>202,129</b>	<b>29,391</b>	<b>29,391</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,955,531</b>	<b>3,311,808</b>	<b>4,528,567</b>	<b>1,916,829</b>

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

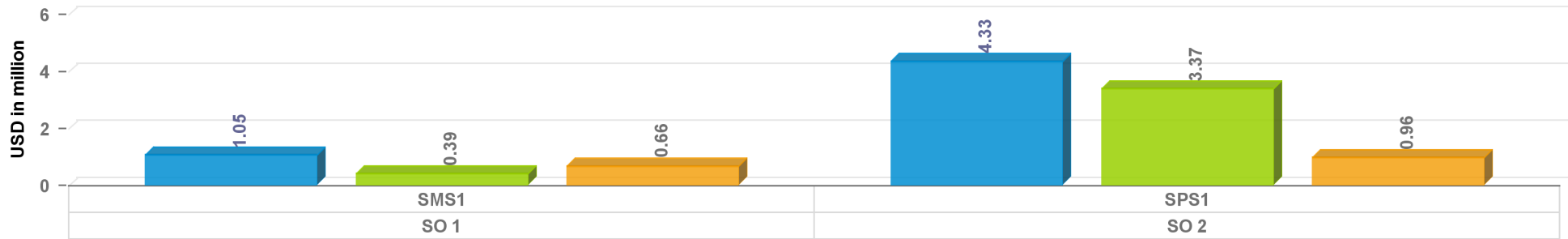
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 and conditional transfers to smallholder 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 2024 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 and conditional transfers to smallholder farmers.	2,972,132	1,053,762	0	1,053,762	393,739	660,023
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,972,132</b>	<b>1,053,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,053,762</b>	<b>393,739</b>	<b>660,023</b>
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	4,757,193	4,332,498	0	4,332,498	3,372,062	960,436
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,757,193</b>	<b>4,332,498</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,332,498</b>	<b>3,372,062</b>	<b>960,436</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	607,829	0	607,829	0	607,829
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>607,829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>607,829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>607,829</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>7,729,325</b>	<b>5,994,090</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,994,090</b>	<b>3,765,801</b>	<b>2,228,289</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,512,489</b>	<b>1,337,905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,337,905</b>	<b>954,456</b>	<b>383,449</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>9,241,814</b>	<b>7,331,995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,331,995</b>	<b>4,720,257</b>	<b>2,611,738</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>600,718</b>	<b>469,916</b>		<b>469,916</b>	<b>469,916</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,842,531</b>	<b>7,801,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,801,911</b>	<b>5,190,173</b>	<b>2,611,738</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hermling, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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