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# Tunisia

## Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

WFP has been active in Tunisia since 2014, providing policy advice and technical assistance to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), which is fully funded and implemented by the Government of Tunisia. Through capacity-strengthening activities, WFP has successfully positioned itself as the Government's technical partner of choice in the enhancement of the school feeding programme.

Following the transition from the Development Project (DEV) 200493 (2013–2018) to the Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022 in April 2018, WFP continues its successful partnership with the Tunisian Government in ensuring the most vulnerable girls and boys are reached through a quality and high-impact NSFP. Through the CSP, WFP also consolidates progress made towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

With WFP in a technical advisory role, the Government strengthens its commitment to school feeding as a social safety net that can enhance stability and social protection through improved access to education and nutrition, while also contributing to local development and employment in rural areas. WFP's advocacy efforts have resulted in substantial improvements over the years. Since 2013, Tunisia has increased the national budget dedicated to school feeding fourfold, and the NSFP has become an important cornerstone of the Government's education sector reform.

WFP works closely with the Government in piloting new innovative projects related to school feeding for better efficiency and accountability, while also supporting local development. The first pilot central kitchen for primary school canteens became operational in 2018 and is now serving warm nutritious lunches every school day to over 600 children in the Nadhour district, Zaghuan governorate. Moreover, WFP supports the Ministry of Education in the design and implementation of a School Food Bank (SFB) system based on the blockchain technology. The SFB aims to improve supply chain management, increase food safety and prevent stock-outs, thus providing a framework for channeling in-kind donations of non-perishable and semi-perishable food products from Tunisian private sector partners.

As part of its policy support, WFP successfully facilitated the establishment of a new regulatory framework to grant access and farming rights to school garden land to community-based organizations. School gardens are being leveraged to promote community participation, nutrition-sensitive behavioural change, and environmental education.

On 21–25 October 2018, WFP supported the Government of Tunisia in hosting the 20th Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunis. The Forum brought together 360 participants, representing 59 countries. WFP Tunisia worked closely with the

Government and its co-hosts, the Global Child Nutrition Foundation and WFP's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger, in the design of the Forum's thematic focus and agenda items, including field visits that featured Tunisian innovations and best practices.

WFP's engagement in Tunisia exemplifies that strengthened, well-targeted, nationally owned school feeding programmes embedded in national education and social protection systems are critical to advancing more effective, inclusive and comprehensive social policies, which in turn lead to enhanced food security and stability.

# Context and Operations



The Government of Tunisia has made important progress towards an open and democratic system of governance, making the country a unique example in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region [1]. However, Tunisia remains a country of contrasts due to a fragmented political party system, difficulties in reaching consensus on key economic reforms, and the threat of instability from conflict in Libya.

Tunisia held long-delayed municipal elections in 2018, which resulted in a high level of abstention and none of the larger coalitions getting a majority. For part of 2018, Tunisia experienced social unrest, followed by strikes of the public sector as a result of austerity reforms and a reduction in public spending, combined with significant depreciation of the Tunisian dinar.

Ranked 95 out of 189 in the 2018 Human Development Index, Tunisia is one of the few countries where a higher level of education decreases employability, as graduate skills and competences are not aligned with those in demand by the private sector[2]. Youth and women in rural areas are affected to the greatest degree — up to 50 percent of women and 33 percent of men in rural areas are not in education, employment or training[3] — and the outward migration of youth from rural areas poses a challenge to social inclusion and stability.

Tunisia's 2014 constitution makes explicit commitments to promoting women's appointment to positions of responsibility, working towards gender parity in all elected bodies and eradicating violence against women. Nevertheless, gender inequality remains an impediment to social and economic development, causing disadvantages for and discrimination against women and girls.

A comprehensive reform of education has been initiated with the aim of preparing young people for the modern labour market by improving the quality of teaching and upgrading curricula. The Ministry of Education's White Paper on the Education Sector Reform (2016) defines nine strategic objectives for reform, including improving school experience — through school feeding, accommodation, transportation and extra-curricular activities — and preventing school failure and drop-out. The National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), which reached 260,000 children in 2018, is a key programme aiming to contribute towards the reform's strategic objectives.

Although there are low levels of hunger, regional disparities render the poorest strata of the population vulnerable to food insecurity. Nutrition problems such as micronutrient deficiencies, most notably iron deficiency (anaemia), overweight and obesity persist.

Tunisia's investment in nutrition through the NSFP totalled USD 13 million in the school year 2017/2018. Based on the 2017 Strategic Review on Food Security and Nutrition, and in consultation with the Government, development partners and



civil society, WFP developed the Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2018–2022), replacing the Development Project (DEV) 200493. The CSP was approved by the WFP Executive Board in February 2018 and commenced on 01 April 2018.

WFP's operation in Tunisia aims to further strengthen the Government's capacity to address the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability. Mainly contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on strengthening national capacity through the provision of technical assistance and policy advice to enable the Tunisian Government to implement a more efficient, effective and sustainable school feeding programme as a key component of its wider social safety net system.

Specifically, WFP's current support aims to strengthen regulatory frameworks and tools; upgrade the existing decentralised school feeding model; and pilot new implementation modalities that are efficient, accountable, and support local development. WFP advocates the adoption of a multidimensional approach to sustainable school feeding. The approach includes fostering links with local agricultural production; creating revenue-generating opportunities for women in rural areas; promoting community participation; supporting nutrition and environmental education through school gardens; designing nutritious school meals menus based on locally available produce; and strengthening programme governance. The CSP is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Tunisia (UNDAF) 2015–2019, in particular with Axis III on social protection and equitable access to quality social services.

Tunisia has become a source of best practices for WFP's capacity-strengthening portfolio. Building strong relations with the Government and creating national ownership of the advocacy efforts through strong commitment by key government, private sector and civil society stakeholders are critical success factors that bring about sustainable improvements to national school feeding. WFP is working with the United Nations Children's Fund in support of quality education and to improve school experience in the framework of the education sector reform, with the Ministry of Agriculture on school gardens, and with the Ministry of Women, Family and Children to productively engage smallholder farmers, particularly women, in the school feeding supply chain.

In 2018, WFP helped launch a Global Preparedness Partnership Diagnostic Review to be finalised in 2019 to address capacity-strengthening needs for response and recovery preparedness in Tunisia, and participated in the creation of inter-agency contingency plan for a potential refugee influx from Libya.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In April 2018, WFP Tunisia launched its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022, valued at USD 4.3 million, replacing the Development Project (DEV) 200493. The Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), an active partner of the Government of Tunisia in the Education Sector Reform, became WFP Tunisia's sole donor. In November 2017, WFP received USD 2.9 million from AICS, which was migrated to the CSP and cover 80 percent of the needs-based plan for the first three years. This timely and multi-year funding enabled WFP to continue its strategic engagement with the Government of Tunisia for the enhancement of the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP).

The contribution from AICS accounted for the totality of the implementation requirements in 2018. This allowed WFP to continue the provision of technical assistance and policy advice to national institutions, aiming to strengthen the NSFP's regulatory frameworks and tools, support a systemic switch from cold snacks to nutritious, hot meals, and support the design and implementation of innovative school feeding modalities.

WFP Tunisia, in close collaboration with the host country, other agencies and international community, was able to achieve all of its outcome indicator targets. Regarding output indicators, 86 percent was achieved during the year, with the remaining indicators on track to meet the targets.

In a capacity-strengthening setting, a relatively small investment can have very strong multiplier effects. WFP's advocacy efforts have resulted in substantial improvement. Between 2013 and 2018, the Government has increased the budget dedicated to national school feeding fourfold. In 2018 alone, the Government of Tunisia's strong commitment to the implementation of innovative school feeding modalities was reflected by the Ministry of Education's complementary direct investment of USD 1.7 million in CSP activities.

National resources were allocated to finance the development, construction and equipment of a central kitchen, which serves as a hub for a home-grown school feeding programme developed by WFP in its technical advisory role. The Nadhour central kitchen became operational in October 2018, serving warm nutritious daily lunches to 600 children, with plans to scale up to 1,500 children. A still small but increasing percentage of the ingredients used to prepare these meals comes straight from the central kitchen's garden, managed by a rural women-led community-based organizations (CBO), which was created with WFP's support in 2016. In 2018, WFP's corporate commitment to allocate 15 percent of expenditures to activities promoting gender equality was met, notably through partnerships with rural women-led CBOs.

WFP responded to the Ministry of Education's direct request to provide strategic planning and programme design for the setup of a School Food Bank (SFB) in Tunisia. The food bank operating model is powered by technology provided pro

bono by Devery, a blockchain company focused on secure product verification. The engagement of civil society and private sector partners, such as *Femmes pour les Cantines Scolaires* (FCS, Women for School Canteens) and Sodexo-Stop Hunger, has helped to create synergies and provide complementary resources, leveraging WFP's positioning as the Government's technical partner of choice in school feeding. FCS contributed by financing the first stock of the SFB's warehouse in the Grand Tunis Region, while Sodexo-Stop Hunger has provided policy advice and expertise in supply chain and meal distribution.

WFP has developed a Partnership Strategy that explores wider financing opportunities, maps potential donors and their priorities, and aims to diversify its donor base in the framework of the CSP (2018–2022). WFP is actively engaged in conversations to diversify its donor base for the Tunisia CSP, including through tripartite agreements with the host Government, and technical and financial partners.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

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

This Strategic Outcome aims to strengthen the Government's capacity to improve the quality and sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), in line with the international standards outlined in WFP's School Feeding Policy. WFP works with its main partner, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and its Office of School Services (OOESCO), and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) at central, regional and local levels, as well as with local civil society and private sector to ensure that schoolchildren and communities can benefit from strengthened school meals, to improve school experience and prevent school failure in the framework of the Education Sector Reform.

WFP maintained the focus of its capacity-strengthening activities on enhancing the governance, design and implementation of the NSFP, including coordinating the development of a multi-stakeholder Plan of Action (2018–2021) for the operationalisation of Tunisia's Sustainable School Meals Strategy. In addition, as the leading United Nations agency for the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) launched in 2018, WFP assisted the Government in reaching adequate levels of preparedness to respond to natural disasters.

WFP's technical assistance and policy advice included: support to strengthening NSFP regulatory frameworks and tools; upgrading the current decentralised school feeding model in selected schools; accompanying the piloting of innovative implementation modalities; and supporting the revitalisation of school gardens and nutrition-sensitive education activities. Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activity that contributed to the Strategic Outcome, as evidenced in the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3.

WFP implemented five technical assistance activities as planned for 2018, aimed at strengthening school feeding, and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools. These included the development of the abovementioned Plan of Action (2018–2021) and support to the Government in hosting the 20th Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunis.

WFP provided technical assistance for the MoE to set up a School Food Bank (SFB), in partnership with the civil society and private sector, including Devery, a blockchain company focused on secure product verification, which provided in-kind expertise to develop a software solution for the SFB. WFP continued its overarching support to OOESCO in NSFP management aspects, including storage, supply chain, local procurement, and the identification of key success factors for the replication of pilot experiences.

WFP provided training to 236 government staff at central, sub-national and local levels, cooperating partners — national NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs), mainly women-led — school cooks, teachers and parents. Trainings included formal training-of-trainers sessions on food storage management as well as a workshop to present the findings and recommendations of the two-week mission of a Sodexo expert, in collaboration with the international NGO Stop Hunger, on supply chain, local procurement and future replication of pilot activities such as the central kitchen modality.

WFP facilitated the participation of the Special Adviser to the Minister of Education in the EvalMENA Conference in Morocco to learn from peers and present the Government's perspective on the utility and purpose of evaluating and improving its NSFP as a key component of the Education Sector Reform. WFP also facilitated an exchange of experiences with the Farm to School programme in Oregon, United States.

WFP worked to disseminate two WFP-developed tools, the Nutrition and Hygiene Guidelines — which OOESCO has adopted to elaborate the menus in schools — and the School Gardens Manual. WFP experts started developing a third tool, the School Feeding Management Guidelines, sharing with OOESCO an initial outline, as well as a survey to prepare for a multi-stakeholder workshop to develop the content of the guidelines in 2019.

WFP continued to advance its work towards ensuring that school children and communities in selected districts across the country benefit from an upgraded decentralised school feeding model to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school experience. In partnership with the MoE and the Regional Education Commissariats (CRE) of four governorates and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WFP assessed the infrastructural and equipment needs to upgrade 6 selected school kitchens. WFP and UNOPS signed an agreement to support the renovation and equipment of the six school canteens, which will be carried out in 2019.

WFP worked with two women-led CBOs and a local NGO to establish three school gardens (out of nine initially planned for 2018). WFP will work to strengthen the capacity of the national partners to improve the implementation rate of the school gardens' revitalisation. WFP's cooperating partners conducted three workshops on aspects of nutrition-sensitive education, with the participation of the schools' communities, parents, teachers and children.

WFP reached a major milestone with the first pilot central kitchen going live in October, an innovative school feeding model that aims to advance social inclusion and improve school experience. By December, the central kitchen was preparing 600 meals per day, and fresh seasonal produce harvested by

women-led CBO Women's Agricultural Development Group (GFDA, *Groupement Féminin de Développement Agricole*) Nadhour at the school garden were integrated into the central kitchen's supply chain. WFP worked to enhance the capacities of GFDA Nadhour to sustainably manage the garden.

WFP worked with OOESCO to re-evaluate the initial plan for nine schools to be served by the central kitchen, with a revised target of six schools in total for 2019. In 2018, the MoE rehabilitated three of these canteens, and WFP will rehabilitate an additional three to link them to the pilot in 2019, in partnership with UNOPS.

By the end of the reporting period, four school gardens were fully revitalised by WFP's Tunisian civil society cooperating partners. Three of them are now supplying fresh produce for the school canteens, managed by women-led CBOs. The gardens are also leveraged as hubs for nutrition education involving school-age children, teachers and parents.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The 2017 Gender Inequality Index ranks Tunisia 63 out of 160 countries. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are national priorities in Tunisia, and much progress has been achieved in eliminating gender-based discrimination. Nonetheless, women engage in revenue-generating activities and participate in the remunerated labour force and political processes substantially less than men do, especially in the agriculture sector, where inequalities in land access persist.

The multi-dimensional approach being implemented by WFP in Tunisia features significant efforts to mainstream gender and ensure that national programmes are gender-transformative. WFP offered solutions to address the main challenges of women's empowerment through a home-grown school feeding model, identifying actions to promote rural women's inclusion through the use of school gardens and fostering links between school canteens and local agricultural production. Fifteen percent of the 2018 Country Strategic Plan budget was utilised to assist the Tunisian Government in addressing the challenges related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

In 2018, WFP took essential steps to identify economic opportunities for rural women in the context of the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP). Gender-related capacity-strengthening activities were included in all field-level agreements with cooperating partners. WFP's main achievement in this direction was the signature of the convention that grants access to the central kitchen pilot's school garden in Nadhour to the Women's Agricultural Development Group (GFDA, *Groupe Féminin de Développement Agricole*) Nadhour. WFP also fostered the participation of GFDA Nadhour's members in the SDG 4 Youth Initiative sponsored by the UN Women in Tunisia to share their story with other rural women associations, and provided training to 25 women members of the GFDA in business planning, non-governmental organization management, and communication.

WFP's capacity-strengthening support also aims to promote community participation of women and men as a way of advancing social cohesion, fostering a sense of local ownership, and ultimately ensuring the sustainability of the programme. Around 1,400 (of which 800 are females) schoolchildren, parents and teachers participated in nutrition awareness events organized by WFP in partnership with its national cooperating partners.

Gender is fully integrated in design and monitoring, in line with the corporate Gender and Age (GaM) code 3. Tunisia is one of the 18 WFP country offices pioneering WFP's Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) that was adopted in

2017. In 2018, WFP Tunisia implemented its GTP improvement plan, completing nine additional benchmarks to reach a total of 20 benchmarks.

WFP continued to work with the United Nations Populations Fund and UN Women as a member of the Gender Result Working Group. WFP organized a "16 Days of Activism" activity with primary school girls and boys, male and female teachers, including discussions and reflections on gender roles and stereotypes such as job-related ones, and the importance of promoting equal opportunities.



# Tunisia Hosts GCNF

WFP provided critical support to the Tunisian Government as it hosted the 20th Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF), the largest annual international conference on school feeding in the world, on 21–25 October 2018. A record number of 363 participants (197 women, 166 men) — 20 of ministerial rank — representing 59 countries joined the event. It was organized by the Global Child Nutrition Foundation, WFP’s Centre of Excellence against Hunger, and the Ministry of Education of Tunisia. This was the first time the Forum took place in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

In a keynote speech at the opening of the Forum, WFP’s Executive Director urged for increased investment in school feeding, and called on partners and governments to unite in supporting the development of sustainable school feeding to build human capital, enhance food security and stability. The Executive Director commended the Government of Tunisia for being a global school feeding champion.

The Forum provided an opportunity to share Tunisia’s best practices, challenges and innovations on how to efficiently leverage national budget and alternative sources to reach a higher number of children and adolescents with warm, nutritious meals. The field visits provided an opportunity for participants to learn from the WFP-supported pilot experiences, such as the pilot central kitchen, the School Food Bank (SFB) warehouse in the Grand Tunis area — including a presentation of the blockchain-based SFB system — and a primary school where the school garden provides complementary fresh produce and supports nutritional education, exemplifying a home-grown approach.

On the margins of the Forum, WFP supported the organization of a High-Level Dialogue on “The Strategic Role of School Feeding in Promoting Education, Inclusive Development and Stability in the MENA” region, convened by the Tunisian Minister of Education. The dialogue featured the participation of the Director General of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and Education Ministers, Deputy Ministers and High-level officials of eight MENA countries [1]. The high-level representatives adopted a landmark commitment, the Tunis Declaration, calling on the region’s governments and partners to support, even more actively, the development of sustainable school meals to maximise the opportunity for every child to thrive.

Leveraging the MENA regional focus, a powerful narrative for school feeding in fragile contexts and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus emerged from the Forum’s discussions. School feeding and social cohesion/inclusion, stability, migration issues, peace building, and prevention of child recruitment by armed groups were some of the main issues addressed. “The school is the children’s first point of contact with the state” said Minister of Education Hatem Ben Salem. “School feeding programmes are one of the best ways to keep children in school

and bring stability to the MENA region and beyond.”

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Tunisia  
Children gardening at the Jeradou primary school.

### Context and operations

[1] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tunisia/overview>

[2] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/mena/publication/expectations-and-aspirations-a-new-framework-for-education-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa>

[3] [http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/MNA/tunisia/breaking\\_the\\_barriers\\_to\\_youth\\_inclusion\\_eng\\_chap3.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/MNA/tunisia/breaking_the_barriers_to_youth_inclusion_eng_chap3.pdf)

### Strategic outcome 01

The indicator "Number of training sessions/workshop organized" which shows 0 as planned and 3 as actual value refers to workshops organized by WFP's cooperating partners, which were not part of the original plan of work at the beginning of the year, but align with the objectives of the CSP's Output 2 (upgraded decentralised school feeding model) as described in the narrative.

The six schools targeted for kitchen rehabilitation under Output 2, showing as 0 percent achieved, were assessed in partnership with UNOPS and the construction and equipment be implemented in 2019.

As explained in the narrative, WFP worked with national cooperating partners to establish 3 out of initially planned 9 school gardens under Output 2. Revitalisation plans have been developed for additional 6 sites and will be implemented in 2019.

The second instance of the "Number of training sessions/workshop organized" which shows as 200 percent achieved refers to a planned workshop on mechanisms for local procurement, under Output 3 (design and implementation of innovative school feeding modalities). The two sessions refer to the presentation of the Sodexo expert to OOESCO staff, and a twinning experience organized by WFP with its cooperating partners GFDA Nadhour and ATPNE, to share best practices on CBO-run school gardens.

As explained in the narrative, and in line with the Ministry of Education's prioritisation, 3 instead of initially 9 planned schools were linked to the pilot central kitchen under Output 3.

No follow-up value exists for the SABER School Feeding National Capacity index Outcome Indicator; as SABER School Feeding workshop was not conducted in 2018.

## Tunisia hosts gcnf

[1] Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 01: National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022				
Output C: 1.School children benefit from strengthened school meals and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools to improve school life and advance social inclusion.				
Act 01. Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5.0	5.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	7.0	8.0	114.3
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	180.0	236.0	131.1
Number of tools or products developed	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output C: 2. School children and communities in selected districts across the country benefit from an upgraded decentralised school feeding model to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.				
Act 01. Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	-	3.0	0.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30.0	37.0	123.3
Output C: 3. School children, smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities to advance social inclusion and improve school life.				
Act 01. Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1.0	2.0	200.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25.0	25.0	100.0
Output N*: 2. School children and communities in selected districts across the country benefit from an upgraded decentralised school feeding model to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.				
Act 01. Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs				



Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	6.0	-	0.0
Number of school gardens established	garden	9.0	3.0	33.3
Output N*: 3. School children, smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities to advance social inclusion and improve school life.				
Act 01. Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs				
Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	9.0	3.0	33.3
Number of school gardens established	garden	1.0	1.0	100.0

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 01: National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022								
Outcome Indicator: Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
National institutions	CSI: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1	2	≥1	≥1	
Outcome Indicator: SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)								
National institutions	CSI: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.04, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.20	-	>2.20	≥3.40	

## **World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Tunisia  
Children gardening at the Jeradou primary school

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/tunisia>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs	818,071	2,245,818	0	2,245,818	515,533	1,730,286
		Non Activity Specific	0	25,489	0	25,489	0	25,489
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>818,071</b>	<b>2,271,307</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,271,307</b>	<b>515,533</b>	<b>1,755,774</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	19,471	0	19,471	0	19,471
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>19,471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,471</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>818,071</b>	<b>2,290,778</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,290,778</b>	<b>515,533</b>	<b>1,775,246</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>153,899</b>	<b>417,947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417,947</b>	<b>128,803</b>	<b>289,144</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>971,970</b>	<b>2,708,725</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,708,725</b>	<b>644,335</b>	<b>2,064,390</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>63,178</b>	<b>189,611</b>		<b>189,611</b>	<b>189,611</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,035,148</b>	<b>2,898,336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,898,336</b>	<b>833,946</b>	<b>2,064,390</b>

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures



# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Tunisia	1,035,148	1,058,144	833,946
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			