

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Tunisia

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

Under the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2018-2022) and through technical assistance and policy advice, WFP has efficiently strengthened the capacity of the Tunisian institutions to design and implement an inclusive school feeding programme that promotes food and nutrition security. WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to shorten the school meals supply chain and invest in local procurement. Thanks to the trainings delivered by WFP's cooperating partners, a growing number of school communities are now able to manage their own school garden's production. Since the reopening of schools in late 2020, school children have been sensitized to healthier eating habits through the continuous nutrition education received. In 2020, the central kitchen model has been successfully replicated in one additional region, while the pilot doubled the number of school children served with one free warm meal a day, prepared with fresh produce sourced by the school garden. WFP also consolidated its support towards gender empowerment by fostering the creation of revenue-generating opportunities for a growing number of women smallholder farmers now participating in the school meals supply chain.

This year was also marked by launching the pilot phase of the Last Mile Ecosystem, the winning project of the 28th WFP Innovation Accelerator Bootcamp funded by the United States Agency for International Development, aiming to connect smallholder farmers to school canteens through a network of private carriers. With this initiative, WFP invested to innovate these economies of scale and digitalize the linkage between local producers and the school feeding market. The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research requested WFP to replicate the school feeding model across universities. This initiative is ground-breaking and represents a first in the region.

The COVID-19 crisis presented several challenges for WFP in switching its assistance from capacity strengthening to direct emergency. Through a budget revision to include the cash-based transfer modality, WFP demonstrated higher level of flexibility in responding timely to the direct request of the Ministry of Social Affairs and MoE by providing top-ups to prioritized families affected by schools closure and therefore not benefitting anymore from free school meals.

The pandemic offered also opportunities to broaden WFP's partnership base with a diversity of ministries beyond MoE, the usual counterpart. Moreover, beside the school feeding, WFP support has expanded to strengthening the capacity of the Government to develop a more inclusive social protection system through a comprehensive database of vulnerable families benefiting from school feeding for the MoE. WFP contributed to data collection and analysis through an assessment of the impact of the pandemic on the food security of targeted rural populations, ensuring that food security and nutrition aspects are mainstreamed in the Government's national response to COVID 19. As a result, the Ministry of Social Affairs requested WFP's technical support to set-up a national food security monitoring system in 2021 to identify the food-insecure strata of the population on a regular basis. Additional nutrition studies and analyses were finalised in 2020 such as the Cost of Diet and the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping on food security and nutrition across HIV-affected populations, which enabled national institutions to include nutrition aspects in the design of national policy. In consequence, the Ministry of Health requested WFP to coordinate the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis involving a wide range of national stakeholders and to support the development of a renewed National Nutrition strategy for Tunisia in 2021.

Earlier in 2020, WFP led the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) joint statement that sealed the support given by WFP to the Government of Tunisia since 2019 in reaching adequate levels of preparedness to respond to natural disasters. WFP proved to be a partner of choice for the Ministry of Environment in the development of the capacity strengthening action plan for early warning and response to natural disaster that will be rolled out in 2021.

The year was concluded with the signature of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2021-2025) by the Tunisian Government and the United Nations agencies, including WFP. The UNSDCF recognized the importance of food security and nutrition, especially in times of crisis. WFP will contribute to its implementation with focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).



# 2,615

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 25 (40% Female, 60% Male)

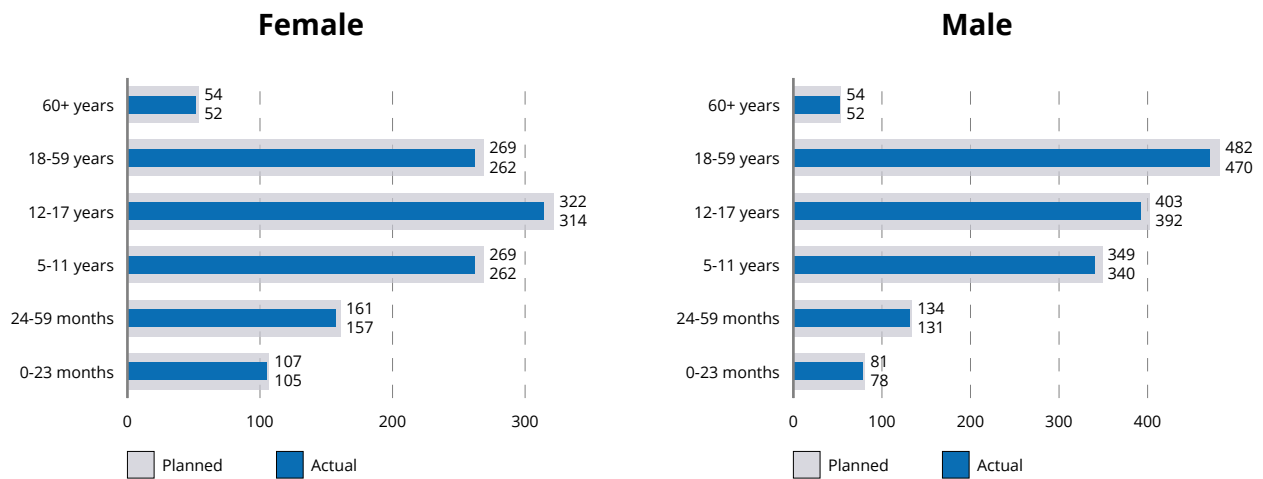


44%  
female

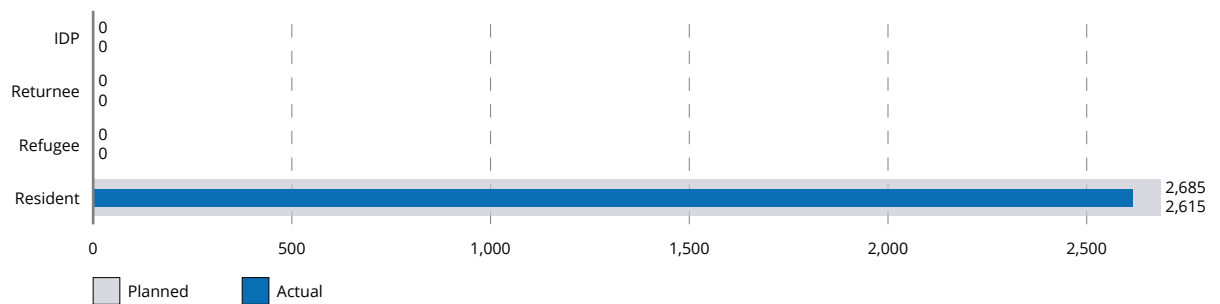


56%  
male

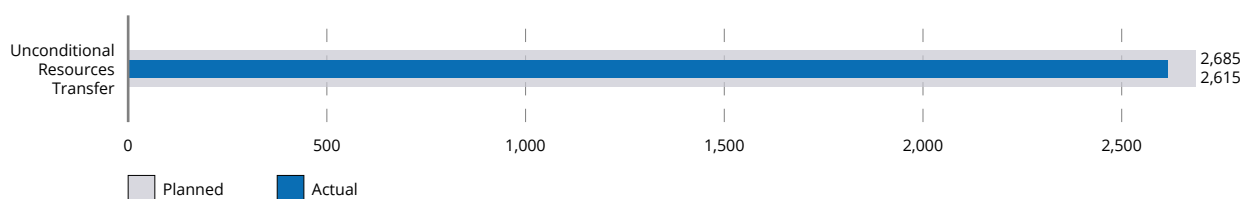
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



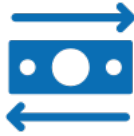
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

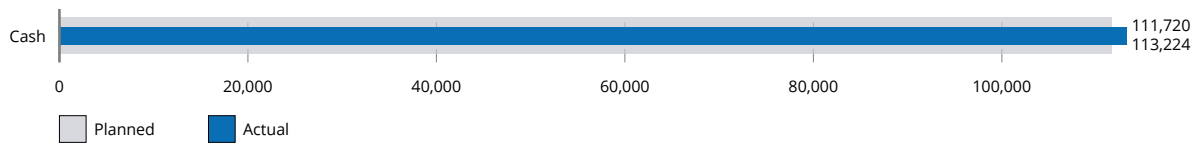


## Total Food and CBT

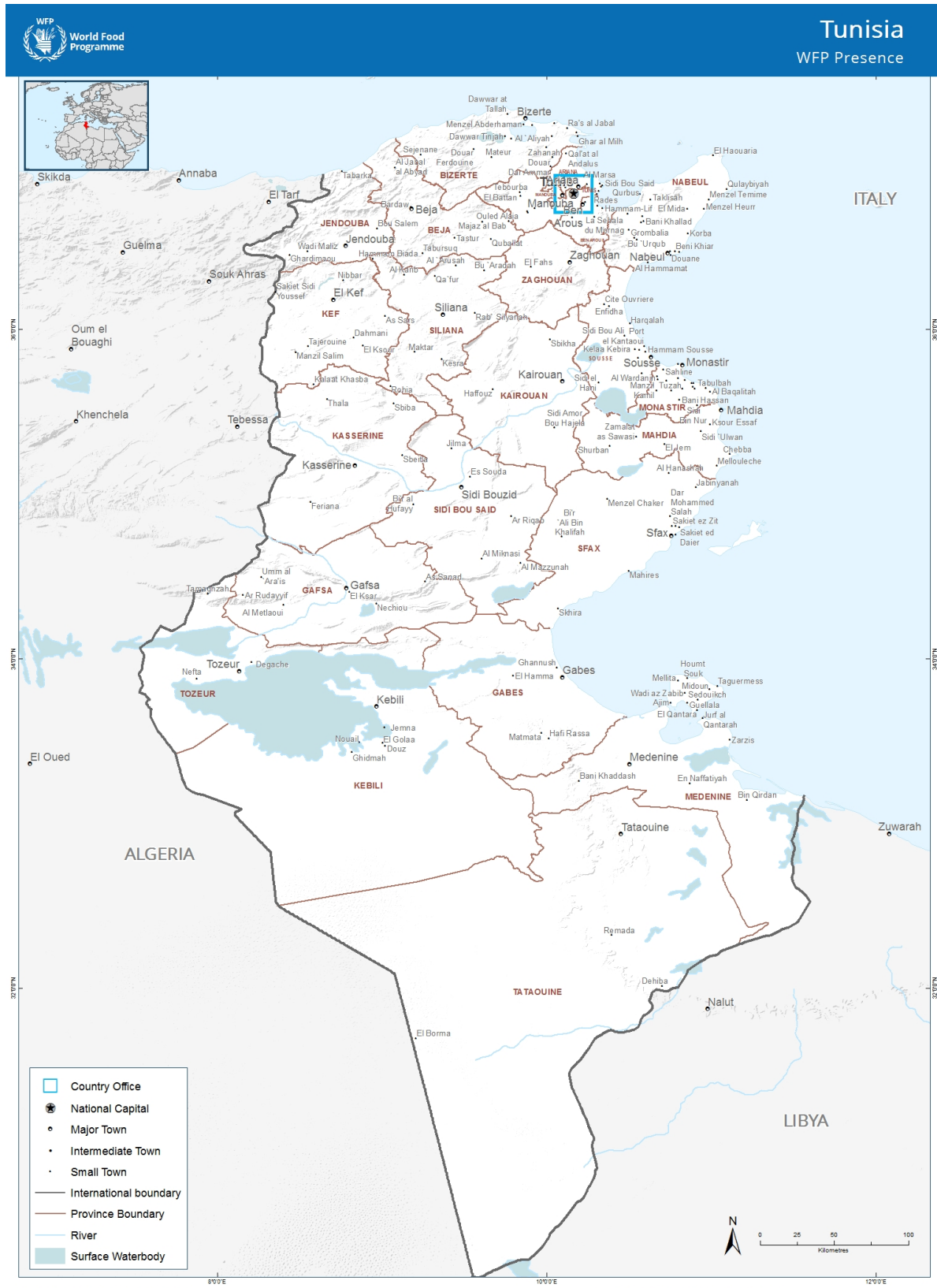


US\$ 113,224  
**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 111,720 total planned

### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Data Created: 15 Feb 2021 - Contact: [example@wfp.org](mailto:example@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org); Prepared by: HQ\_Emergency GIS Unit  
 Map Reference: TUN\_PRES\_WFPpresence\_ASP\_20210113  
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames  
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Ten years after the Jasmin revolution, Tunisia is still attempting to strengthen its democracy amid massive political and socio-economic challenges. Since the presidential elections in late 2019, the political landscape of the country has been quite fragmented with a mosaic of small political movements that struggle to form a cohesive government. Although Tunisia experienced two cabinet reshuffles in 2020, the political deadlock persisted, hindering any efforts to address the country's worsening situation, compounded further by COVID-19. In consequence, poverty, unemployment rates and regional disparities have been accentuating with disproportionate implications for the disadvantaged communities,



largely living in rural areas. The economic slowdown has eroded an already low purchasing power, challenging the ability of vulnerable people, such as those living with HIV or located in the poorest regions to pursue a nutritious diet. Tunisia also faces a double burden of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, combined with overweight and obesity.

Agriculture is a key sector of the Tunisian economy, accounting for 10.4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 and employing 15 percent of the country's workforce. The improvement of the production methods over the past decades has allowed the sector to develop and modernise (cultivation of olive trees, fruit trees and date palms), while enabling the country to reach a level of food sufficiency. Despite the limited impact of the pandemic on the agri-food sector, WFP assessments showed that regional disparities and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exposed vulnerable people, such as informal, seasonal and daily workers, to food insecurity due to their lack of access to nutritious food.

As per the Common Country Analysis of Tunisia developed by the United Nations Country Team in 2020, Tunisia's socioeconomic model is neither inclusive, nor sustainable. It does not generate sufficient decent jobs nor able to recover quickly from shocks. The current institutional mechanisms and legislative framework are under-developed, hindering the country's transition towards democracy. The most vulnerable have unequal access to the sectors of health, education and social protection. Moreover, natural resources are not managed in a sustainable manner and have limited resilience to climate stresses and risks.

Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (targets 2.1 and 2.2), SDG 4 and SDG 17 (target 17.9), WFP's activities in Tunisia contribute to the achievement of WFP's Strategic Result 5 "Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the Sustainable Development Goals". WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2018-2022) for Tunisia is aligned with Tunisia's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025). It is also in line with the Government's reform of the education sector and its Sustainable School Meals Strategy.

Since 2013, WFP has been assisting the Government of Tunisia to strengthen its capacity to implement and gradually innovate the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) serving as a social protection mechanism for 260,000 children and their families. Committed to enhancing evidence-based decision making, WFP launched in 2020 several nutritional studies, surveys and vulnerability assessments, including the "Cost of the Diet" and the "Fill the Nutrient Gap" (FNG), to determine the dietary situation in Tunisia and define obstacles encountered by the most vulnerable in accessing and consuming a healthy and nutritious diet.

#### COVID-19 Response

Amid the COVID-19 outbreak, the Tunisian Government reacted swiftly to contain the virus and mitigate its health and socio-economic effects on the population, especially the most vulnerable citizens. A general lockdown and border closures were announced in March, non-essential activities were stopped, schools and universities were closed, and companies reduced their workforces to 15 percent. Although the lockdown was lifted in June, several health measures were applied at the beginning of September due to another wave of infections. This included a night-time curfew, closing of non-essential activities and sectors, limitation on travel between governorates, and the restriction of non-essential international travel. This challenging context caused further disruption of supply chains, loss, or reduction of family incomes and price increase of food and other basic commodities.

WFP quickly adapted its assistance to support the Government's response to the COVID-19 crisis, in line with the pillars of WFP Global Response to COVID-19. WFP chartered cargo ships of personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical equipment procured by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the Ministry of Health. With funding from the United Nations COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund, WFP has been working with UN-Habitat, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support the Government in upgrading its existing social protection and economic relief systems for marginalized segments of the population towards a more shock responsive and inclusive system. In response to the Government's request for supporting vulnerable households in Siliana Governorate, the Tunisia CSP underwent a budget revision to adjust its scope of intervention and include cash-based transfers (CBTs). WFP partnered with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPRH) to provide CBT to more than 500 families of children no longer benefiting from free meals due to school closures. WFP also expanded significantly its technical assistance to other national institutions to enhance the shock-responsiveness of the country's social protection system with evidence-based knowledge production and envisages to build upon these new partnerships in 2021.

To assist the Government in the formulation of an evidence-based COVID-19 national response, WFP contributed to the analysis of the impact of the pandemic on food security and nutrition. Along with the Food and Agriculture Organization, IFAD, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank, WFP supported MAPRH to draft its national action plan to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. In addition, WFP has been working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Marine, Fisheries and Hydraulic Resources (MAPRH) to establish a permanent national food security and monitoring system (FSMS) based on data extracted from vulnerability assessments conducted by WFP across the most



at-risk governorates, Kairouan, El Kef, Siliana and Sidi Bouzid, and surveys of the Cost of Diet study as well as the analysis of the food security and nutrition of people living with HIV in Tunisia.

## Risk Management

Tunisia has faced multiple challenges in 2020, which WFP captured in a risk register that is reviewed and updated on a regular basis. These include structural aspects persisting since the Jasmin Revolution in 2011, such as comparatively high rates of unemployment among youth and women, along with political instability. Changes in the Government also affected WFP due to the political deadlock and the appointment of new focal points in most ministries. As the political environment is unlikely to stabilise in the near future, further changes pose a risk for the sustainability of WFP's technical assistance to the Government.

The COVID-19 pandemic has moreover impacted the socio-economic situation and caused an increase in commodity prices. This has resulted in funding limitations among WFP's counterparts, who have in some cases prioritised immediate crisis response over longer-term development and capacity strengthening activities such as those supported by WFP under its CSP in Tunisia. Furthermore, some of WFP's activities have been delayed due to the national lockdown, travel and meeting restrictions.

In preparation for future emergencies, WFP is supporting the Government to develop a comprehensive Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) plan of action enabling Tunisia to reach an adequate level of preparedness. Two Concepts of Operations (CONOPS) were drafted to assist people affected by flooding in Tunisia and for a potential large influx of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants from Libya. A joint assessment with other UN agencies of the border crossing between Libya and Tunisia in Ras Jedir indicated the need for a food storage and distribution unit.



# Partnerships

WFP expanded its cooperation with a wide range of line ministries to strengthen the Tunisian Government's capacity to implement school meals and other social protection programmes in support of improving the food security and nutrition of the population. It was able to complement a successful partnership with the Ministry of Education in support of the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by signing five new agreements with the Ministries of Environment, Commerce, Industries, and Women, as well as the Ministry of Health's National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INNTA). These partnerships enabled WFP to support smallholder farmers in accessing markets through innovative solutions, as part of its "changing lives" approach.

Through knowledge partnerships, WFP also worked with the National Observatory for Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture on establishing a national food security monitoring system. It conducted with INNTA a regional study on micro-nutrient deficiencies of primary students' families in the governorate of Siliana. Furthermore, WFP prepared a sixth Government agreement with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research for duplicating the NSMP at the universities in 2021.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered operational collaborations in response to the request for support from the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Social Affairs. Specifically, WFP assistance has facilitated the national crisis response, improved food security monitoring, and contributed to upgrading the social protection system to become more shock-responsive by digitalizing and harmonizing the government databases across ministries to quickly identify the most vulnerable. These partnerships allowed WFP to ensure that food security and nutrition were integrated in the national COVID-19 response, in line with its "saving lives" approach in the short- and medium-terms.

Implementation of the Tunisia CSP is largely covered by single-source bilateral funds. In 2020, WFP developed its partnership action plan and introduced quarterly partner briefing sessions with the objective of expanding its partnership base and enabling comprehensive support to the Government. Regular communication served to keep WFP's partners informed and allowed for the exploration of additional funding for a range of activities related to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

WFP has also strengthened its partnerships within the United Nations system and with the International Financial Institutions in Tunisia. It contributed to the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025, piloted cash transfer modalities and strengthened social protection and economic relief systems for vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population through joint programming with other UN agencies to leave no one behind. During the second wave of COVID-19, WFP supported the Back to School Initiative by accompanying the government in the safe reopening of schools.

In the framework of the Inter-Agency Contingency Planning (IACP) for the influx of refugees and migrants from Libya, WFP conducted a Logistics Capacity Assessment and elaborated a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for the food security response, considering the impact of COVID-19 on food availability and distribution in the border region between Tunisia and Libya. As a result, WFP will support the local government in the rehabilitation of Ras Jedir (Tunisia) border crossing with Libya through the implementation of a food storage area in the site along with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN committee for the rehabilitation of Ras Jedir border. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers crossing from Libya will be welcomed through this site.

Working towards an upgraded Home-Grown School Feeding model, WFP continued to partner with rural women to rehabilitate and manage school gardens, as well as to create economies of scale. Moreover, two new civil society partnerships were formed with the Center of Arab Women for Training and Research, and with the Bizerte Competitiveness Cluster (BCC) in the area of Corporate Social Responsibility. These initiatives attracted the interest of two private sector partners in supporting innovative projects, which contributed to WFP's work in Tunisia in the areas of gender equality and empowerment as well as prospects of enhancing the national school meals programme through donations to school food banks and the creation of additional school gardens.

In conclusion, this year demonstrated the importance of diversifying WFP's partnerships in the country to expand the agency's portfolio and support to the Government. It also helped to maintain the collaboration with the Government despite the frequent Cabinet reshuffles and the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.



# CSP Financial Overview

The current WFP Tunisia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 is funded at 87 percent. The expenditures of 2020 were 74 percent lower than the annual needs-based plan due to the implementation challenges related to the COVID-19 restrictions, such as the postponement or cancellation of in-person capacity strengthening activities. This compares to 63 percent in 2018 and 103 percent in 2019. Aiming to diversify its funding base, WFP Tunisia started building relationships with new potential partners and to regularly share relevant information about its activities, notably through a quarterly partners briefing.









Following the COVID-19 pandemic, a budget revision (BR) in 2020 accommodated an additional funding of USD 115,000 from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for a pilot project of cash-based transfers (CBT). Over the course of three months, this benefited vulnerable households of children losing access to school meals during school closures in the region of Siliana. WFP also received an additional contribution of USD 144,000 from the United Nations (UN) COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (COVID-19 MPTF), the UN inter-agency finance mechanism launched by the UN Secretary-General to support low- and middle- income programme countries in overcoming the health and development crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The fund covered a joint programme implemented by WFP in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to jointly address COVID-19 emerging needs for the benefit of the most vulnerable.

Additional contributions enabled an analysis of the nutritional situation of people living with HIV and emergency preparedness for a sudden influx of refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers affected by the crisis in Libya, the creation of a national food security monitoring system, and the piloting of an innovative digital solution linking school canteens to smallholder farmers.

The Ministry of Education confirmed the allocation of national resources through international credits for the establishment of central kitchens across eleven different regions in 2021 and 2022. These will follow the model of a WFP-supported pilot project in Nadhour, Zaghouan, already replicated by the Ministry in another region (Kerkena).

In December 2020, WFP signed an agreement with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation for an additional multi-year contribution to be received in 2021 which will fully cover the CSP needs for its single Strategic Outcome and activity for the following years. Moreover, the CSP is currently undergoing a third BR to shorten its duration by one year (2018-2021) to cover the period of 2022-2025 in line with the newly signed UNSDCF (2022-2025).

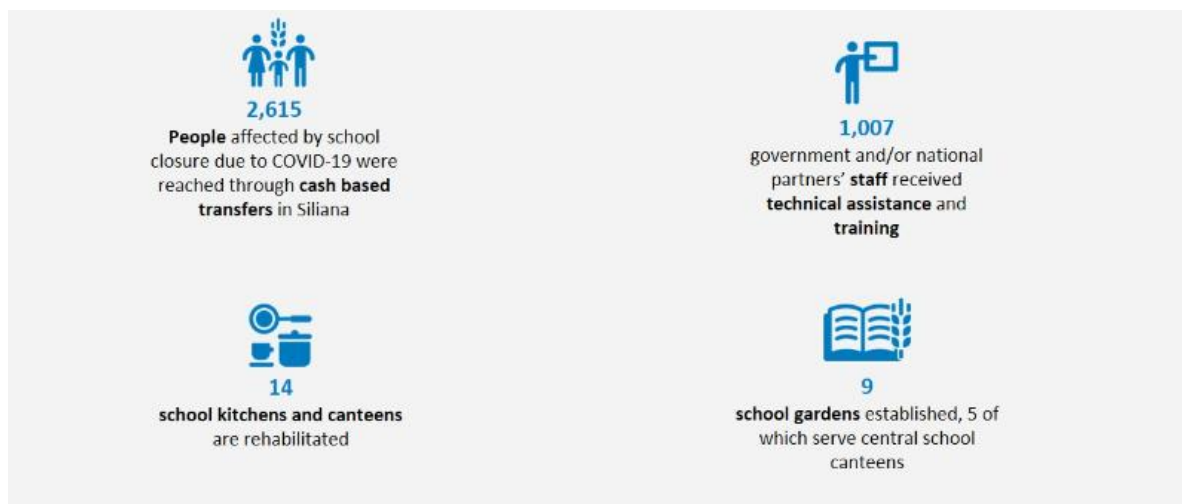
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 1,305,024	 799,720	 1,503,383	 840,879
Total:	 1,305,024	 799,720	 1,503,383	 840,879

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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



WFP's overall strategic objective in Tunisia is to improve the quality and sustainability of the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) and strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national institutions to manage inclusive social protection programmes that promote food security and better nutrition. WFP consolidated its partnership of choice with the Ministries of Education (MoE) and Agriculture (MoA) by supporting a systemic shift from cold snacks to nutritious, hot meals, and supported the design and implementation of innovative home-grown school feeding modalities that contribute to income-generating activities for smallholder farmers.

Under activity 1, WFP delivered capacity strengthening support to the MoE by replicating successfully the central kitchen model in Kerkena Island (Sfax governorate). The upgraded kitchen can produce up to 800 meals and is now linked to the satellites schools. The central kitchen model initiated in Zaghouan in 2018 and funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) has reached its full capacity this year. More than 1,500 meals have been delivered to four satellite schools through this modality. With this intervention, WFP overachieved the planned target adding one additional satellite school upgraded by WFP's partner, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and now linked to Zaghouan central kitchen.

In 2020, WFP's capacity strengthening support also focused on consolidating the linkages established with local smallholder farmers' groups, especially the rural women's community-based organizations, to promote the use of locally produced foods, contribute to job creation and enhance local development. In this direction, WFP launched the pilot phase of the Last Mile Ecosystem - the winning project of the 28th WFP Innovation Accelerator Bootcamp funded by the United States Agency for International Development. This project offers a digital solution that connects smallholder farmers to school canteens through a network of private carriers and ensure greater dietary diversity for school children using a demand-driven approach.

WFP was able to upgrade the planned ten school canteens in rural and semi-urban areas across eight governorates, enabling an additional 2,000 school children to benefit from one daily free warm meal [1]. Due to COVID-19 restriction of movements, WFP's cooperating partners (CP) were able to revitalise only nine out of 15 planned school gardens. With the reopening of schools in September, great efforts were made to successfully deliver nutrition-sensitive activities to school communities. An educational booklet was developed by WFP's CP to raise school children's awareness on sustainable agriculture practices and the importance of a healthy and nutritious diet.

WFP supported MoE through the Office des Oeuvres Scolaires and the Institut National des Sciences Appliquées et de la Technologie (INSAT) to better monitor the comparative advantages of the NSMP by establishing a harmonised safety net database capturing the 260,000 beneficiaries of the NSMP, to be connected to the national social registry of the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2021. The database will help facilitate the NSMP strategic financing and identifying potential support to the most vulnerable households through different modalities.

With the school closures due to the COVID-19 crisis, WFP rapidly switched from capacity strengthening to direct intervention, delivering immediate cash as a top-up to 540 vulnerable families in Siliana region who were most affected by the suspension of the NSMP and excluded from the national social protection system. The intervention was introduced as part of the larger PROFIT project, signed by WFP and MoA in 2019 with the initial objective of improving school meals practices in five schools across three rural areas in Siliana governorate. With an initial estimation of 537 participants (2,685 beneficiaries), WFP was able to deliver through Western Union USD 70 to 2,615 beneficiaries for three months from July to September 2020. A comprehensive sensitization campaign rolled out by the CP, Islamic Relief International, was conducted to support the beneficiaries in their eating choices and the use of cash. The Post Distribution Monitoring conducted at the end of the three distributions showed that 80 percent of the participants spent the received cash on food and confirmed immediate cash as the preferred modality.

COVID-19 also expanded WFP's capacity strengthening role to different line ministries, especially with data collection and analysis. WFP conducted a mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping exercise to assess the impact of the pandemic on the food security in four governorates in Tunisia. A considerable percentage of the surveyed population resorted to crisis coping strategies, considerably affecting their food security. The analysis helped the Government to recognise the importance of tailoring shock responsive safety nets to the food security and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable. In consequence, the Ministries of Social affairs and Agriculture requested WFP's technical assistance to set up a permanent food security monitoring system (FSMS). In late 2020, the first FSMS pilot was launched in three governorates.

WFP also conducted several nutritional studies, such as the Cost of the Diet to determine the nutrition situation in Tunisia and identify barriers faced by the most vulnerable to access and consume healthy and nutritious foods. In partnership with the United Nations Programme on AIDS, funded by the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), WFP conducted a quantitative and qualitative survey to assess the food security among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Tunisia. PLHIV face different forms of food insecurity, which hinder their treatment. Data shows that women and children living with HIV are the most vulnerable. These results have been integrated in the mid-year review of the national Strategy against HIV and Tuberculosis.

Overall, despite the movement restrictions, the pandemic enabled WFP to multiply the number of participants taking part in its capacity strengthening activities and engage a wider range of stakeholders and partners, thanks to the online modality of delivering the training and workshops. Hence, WFP overachieved the number of national institutions and partners reached with training sessions. Moreover, WFP contributed to six different policies and programmes beyond its usual focus on the NSMP. Owing to the analysis and data collection initiatives conducted, WFP informed the COVID-19 National Response Strategy under the lead of MoA, the National Strategy against HIV and TBC, the National Strategy on Emergency and Natural Disasters, the National Strategy on rural women empowerment and Inter-Agency Contingency Planning (IACP) for the influx of refugees and migrants from Libya with the CONOPS.

These expansions are reflected in the increasing number of partnerships consolidated by WFP in 2020. WFP concluded several field-level agreements (FLA) with established international NGOs, such as Islamic Relief International and Comité Européen pour la Formation et l'Agriculture (CEFA). WFP was also invited by MoA to be part of the COVID-19 Crisis response committee, in which WFP contributed with analysis and data collection. WFP also advocated for school reopening through the back to school initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Bank.

The successful results achieved by WFP in strengthening the NSMP attracted the attention of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research who requested WFP to extend its multi-dimensional approach to school feeding across universities in 2021. The CBT interventions demonstrated WFP's capacity to complement the Government's efforts in meeting the needs of the most vulnerable and inclined the Ministry of Social Affairs to invite WFP in providing technical assistance to improve shock-responsive social protection systems that address food security and nutrition needs.

In 2020, gender was fully integrated in the design and monitoring of WFP's programme, reaching Gender and Age Marker (GaM) monitoring code 3. In line with this, WFP consolidated its capacity strengthening support towards gender empowerment by focusing on data collection and analysis of the status of rural women in cooperation with Tunisia's Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR). The food security and vulnerability assessment will inform the design of the National Strategy for Rural women led by the Ministry of Women, with whom WFP signed a high-level agreement in late 2020.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programmes.	3

# Cross-cutting Results

## **Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**

Ten years after the Jasmin revolution, Tunisia has made major advances in the dynamic process of social cohesion, as evidenced by a long series of decrees and laws adopted to boost gender equality and enhance the fight against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) [1]. Nevertheless, conservative social norms persist, paired with the administration's resistance to change [2]. Gender inequalities persevere despite the "feminization" of agriculture, making rural women aged 15-30 the most penalized by social and geographic isolation [3]. The lockdown measures applied to contain COVID-19 increased rural women's exposure to violence in the domestic space.

In 2020, WFP Tunisia has consolidated its capacity strengthening support towards gender empowerment and equality, fostering the creation of revenue-generating opportunities for smallholder women in rural areas through the participation of women-led community-based organizations (CBOs) in the school meals supply chain. In 2020, the number of women producing for the central kitchen has doubled. Gender inequalities in accessing financial assets and land have been addressed by developing and operationalizing normative frameworks that allow an increasing number of CBOs to benefit from the school gardens in increasing their income. The Last Mile Eco-System Initiative has developed a scale-up plan of this local procurement model through a digital application, linking CBOs to school canteens across the country.

School canteens also provided the space where gender equality messages could be spread to school children. WFP Tunisia supported the Office des Oeuvres Scolaires (OOESCO) to develop and implement a behavioural change project to sensitise the school community on masculinity and social norms. Under this project, WFP has facilitated training and organised a wide range of events encompassing education on nutrition, environment and art targeting school children aged 5-18.

Moreover, WFP assisted the Ministry of Women, Families and Elderly with producing further on women smallholder farmer's food security and vulnerability to inform the development of the National Strategy for Rural Women Empowerment (2021-2025).

The agency also enlarged its cooperation with women's rights-based associations by partnering with the Centre of Arab Woman for Training and Research (CAWTAR) and contributing to the development of the SafeNess app, a mobile phone application that uses technology and innovation to support GBV victims. WFP actively advocated for the use of the app during the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign in cooperation with the Ministry of Women, UN Women and the European Union. During the campaign, more than 150 school children were involved in gender inequality representations through art competition and media products.

In January 2020, WFP Tunisia graduated successfully from WFP's Corporate Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), which has been a strong catalyst for facilitating a more gender transformative approach in WFP's capacity strengthening support to the Government in Tunisia.

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

WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Tunisia (2018-2022) concentrates on country capacity strengthening - technical assistance and policy advice. There are neither direct beneficiaries nor populations benefitting directly from WFP food assistance. However, following the COVID-19 pandemic, a budget revision was conducted, to accommodate funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), aimed for a pilot project of cash-based transfers (CBT) to the vulnerable communities. Over the course of three months, this benefited 540 vulnerable families affected by the suspension of the school feeding programme in Siliana. The value of the CBT was equal to the one-off top-ups provided by the Ministry of Social affairs to vulnerable households (TND 200/USD 70). The intervention complemented the national social protection system and filled the gaps by serving several segments of the population left behind the system.

Through established community feedback mechanisms, WFP ensured effective two-way communication with affected communities, which played an important accountability role, especially in terms of prompting relevant programmatic adjustments based on received feedback and complaints. For instance, families used to redeem their entitlements after receiving a message on their mobile phones with a code to be used at the post office with their national identity cards to collect their cash. After the first distribution, it appeared that beneficiaries mainly complained about the long distance they must cross to reach distribution points and the difficulty for a lot of them to understand the phone messages. For the following distributions, WFP cooperated with the Tunisian mobile post office services to serve beneficiaries directly at their villages. WFP has also opted for codes distribution through vouchers rather than phone messages to ensure that illiterate and less privileged beneficiaries have equal access to their entitlements.

WFP also advocated for the National School Feeding Programme to ensure protection and accountability towards affected populations by supporting the establishment and maintenance of community feedback mechanisms to ensure that parents and children are aware of their rights, as well as to provide them with a channel where they can share their experiences with the school feeding programme. At a more local level, WFP encouraged the establishment of school councils as a proactive mean to engage parents, children, and school staff.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Environmental degradation, climate change and food security are intimately interlinked. Tunisia has more than 10 million ha of agricultural land, representing 62 percent of the country's total area, with 32 percent of the total area covered by annual and permanent crops. Droughts due to climate change are also expected to affect rainfed cereal crops, which could decrease from 1.5 million ha to 1 million ha in 2030. Because of the expected decline in suitable areas for agriculture, and considering constant yields, the gross domestic product from agriculture is foreseen to decline by 5 percent to 10 percent in 2030 [1].

Recognizing these challenges, the Government has striven to include adaptation to climate change in the development planning process at the national and sectoral levels. In this respect, WFP planned several interventions in close collaboration with the Government, to be carried out in 2021, such as the design of support tools for smallholder farmers and building a risk culture at the school level. In partnership with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and a local non-governmental organization, WFP revitalized several school gardens in different parts of the country as centres of knowledge sharing and awareness raising about the importance of the agroecological approach to safeguard the environment and produce nutritious produce.

Furthermore, WFP has actively participated in the discussions with the UN agencies, representatives of the civil society and the Government of Tunisia through the Ministry of Development and International Cooperation, on the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2021-2025). WFP has chaired the workshops on climate change, biodiversity, and emergency preparedness. It was then agreed that WFP will contribute to three specific results of the UNSDCF, namely the result 1 aiming to develop policies for an inclusive, sustainable socioeconomic development; the result 3 focusing on health, education and social protection; and the result 4 related to the natural resources management, ecosystems and emergency preparedness.

Following the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) initiative launched in 2019 to support the Tunisian Government to respond to frequent natural disasters, WFP is currently supporting the Ministry of Environment and the National Office of Civil Protection (ONPC) to develop a comprehensive emergency preparedness and response (EPR) plan of action enabling Tunisia to reach an adequate level of preparedness against shocks [2]. A consultative workshop was held with all the government partners, the United Nations and the civil society representatives culminating into an agreement and validation of a national partnership framework and action plan for EPR. The action plan integrates in its priorities of 2021 the implementation of the environmental screening tools and safeguards related to risk monitoring, forecasting, early warning, reporting & resilience graduation, as well as the early recovery and post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA).

Furthermore, WFP signed a partnership framework agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Small & Medium Enterprises and the Bizerte Competitiveness Cluster to develop and implement an upgraded food security and nutrition national strategy, embedding agri-food resilience in crisis situations and to boost agri-food small businesses' corporate social responsibility for the benefit of the education sectors.



# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Although beneficiaries reached are slightly less than the planned beneficiaries, the total actual cash transferred is slightly higher than the total planned. This is due to the fact that the raised purchase order (PO) included the cash transfer cost paid to Western Union as a service provider (USD 113,224), while the PO should have been raised only including actual value transfer (USD 111,720).

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] These students are not WFP Tier 1 beneficiaries. They are reported as Tier 3 because they receive the meals from the Government through the school canteens.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Women in the Middle East and North Africa: Issues for Congress, June 19, 2020.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1287981/download>

[2] Tunisia National Statistics Office. 2018. National investigation on citizens perceptions of security, freedom and local governance in Tunisia.

[3] Overseas Development Institute. 2019. Leave no One Behind Index.

<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/12920.pdf>


## Environment


[1] UNFCCC. 2020. Tunisia's Third National Communication as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SynthèseAngFinalisé.pdf>

[2] In a joint statement produced by the Global Preparedness Partnership and the three-Pronged Approach (3PA) in collaboration with the Arab Organization for Administrative Development in January 2020, WFP reiterated its commitment to support the Government in operationalizing sustainable resilience programmes and social protection safety nets which are aimed at strengthening the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number				3,500,000

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,460,920			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned	
Total Beneficiaries	male		1,503	1,463	97%
	female		1,182	1,152	97%
	total		2,685	2,615	97%
<b>By Age Group</b>					
0-23 months	male		81	78	96%
	female		107	105	98%
	total		188	183	97%
24-59 months	male		134	131	98%
	female		161	157	98%
	total		295	288	98%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	349	340	97%
	female	269	262	97%
	total	618	602	97%
12-17 years	male	403	392	97%
	female	322	314	98%
	total	725	706	97%
18-59 years	male	482	470	98%
	female	269	262	97%
	total	751	732	97%
60+ years	male	54	52	96%
	female	54	52	96%
	total	108	104	96%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,685	2,615	97%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,685	2,615	97%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	111,720	113,224	101%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,182 1,503 2,685	1,152 1,463 2,615
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	111,720	113,224
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Girls, boys, adolescent girls, vulnerable women and men, including household in targeted governorate (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacities of Government to coordinate and provide nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive platforms and SBCC-integrated services at the national and local levels	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	93	93
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Girls, boys, adolescent girls, vulnerable women and men, including household in targeted governorate (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacities of Government to coordinate and provide nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive platforms and SBCC-integrated services at the national and local levels	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6
C: Girls, boys, adolescent girls, vulnerable women and men, including household in targeted governorate (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacities of Government to coordinate and provide nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive platforms and SBCC-integrated services at the national and local levels	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	6

	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: School children and communities in selected districts (Tier 3) benefit from an upgraded decentralized school feeding model and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	20	111
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: School children and communities in selected districts (Tier 3) benefit from an upgraded decentralized school feeding model and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	7
C: School children and communities in selected districts (Tier 3) benefit from an upgraded decentralized school feeding model and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	7	7
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: School children, smallholder farmers and communities (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	25	290
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					

C: School children, smallholder farmers and communities (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	6
C: School children, smallholder farmers and communities (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	7	7
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Students and communities (Tier 3) benefit from Government's enhanced access to accurate data and strengthened school meals , food security and nutrition and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools to improve life skills and advance social inclusion	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	150	350
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Students and communities (Tier 3) benefit from Government's enhanced access to accurate data and strengthened school meals , food security and nutrition and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools to improve life skills and advance social inclusion	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	7	13
C: Students and communities (Tier 3) benefit from Government's enhanced access to accurate data and strengthened school meals , food security and nutrition and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools to improve life skills and advance social inclusion	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	18
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					

C: Students and communities (Tier 3) benefit from Government's enhanced access to accurate data and strengthened school meals , food security and nutrition and social protection regulatory frameworks and tools to improve life skills and advance social inclusion	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	10
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable and shock -affected women, men, boys and girls (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced government capacities to implement an integrated shock responsive social protection system that identifies and meets their food security and nutrition needs increasing their resilience	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	163	163
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable and shock -affected women, men, boys and girls (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced government capacities to implement an integrated shock responsive social protection system that identifies and meets their food security and nutrition needs increasing their resilience	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	8	8
C: Vulnerable and shock -affected women, men, boys and girls (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced government capacities to implement an integrated shock responsive social protection system that identifies and meets their food security and nutrition needs increasing their resilience	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	6
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable and shock -affected women, men, boys and girls (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced government capacities to implement an integrated shock responsive social protection system that identifies and meets their food security and nutrition needs increasing their resilience	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2
	<b>N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed</b>					

N*: School children and communities in selected districts (Tier 3) benefit from an upgraded decentralized school feeding model and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	N*.5.1: Number of school gardens established		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	garden	14	4
N*: School children and communities in selected districts (Tier 3) benefit from an upgraded decentralized school feeding model and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	7
	<b>N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed</b>					
N*: School children, smallholder farmers and communities (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	N*.5.1: Number of school gardens established		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	garden	1	5
N*: School children, smallholder farmers and communities (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the design and implementation of innovative school meals modalities and from strengthened technical capacities to organize and participate in value chains (HGSM) and supply chains (P4P) to promote nutrition-sensitive social protection, advance social inclusion and improve school life.	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>National institutions; Tunisia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	6	2	2	WFP programme monitoring



**World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Chady Khedhiri

Preparations for an outdoor distribution of cash-based transfers in Siliana Governorate

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

# Financial Section

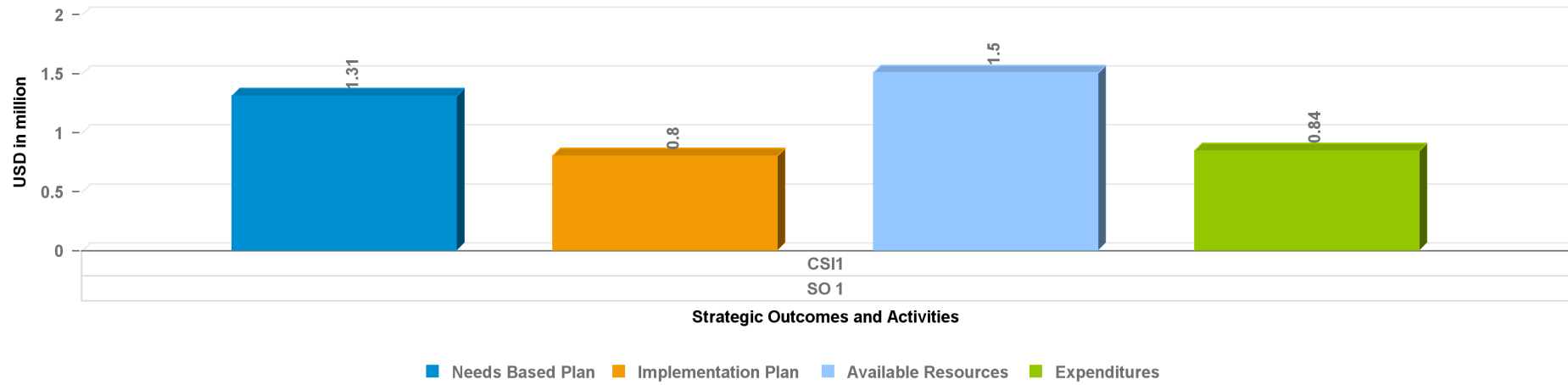
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS11	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs

# Annual Country Report

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,305,025	799,720	1,503,306	840,879
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	77	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,305,025</b>	<b>799,720</b>	<b>1,503,384</b>	<b>840,879</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	604	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,305,025</b>	<b>799,720</b>	<b>1,503,987</b>	<b>840,879</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>187,462</b>	<b>187,462</b>	<b>292,843</b>	<b>220,128</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,492,487</b>	<b>987,182</b>	<b>1,796,830</b>	<b>1,061,007</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>97,012</b>	<b>64,167</b>	<b>29,056</b>	<b>29,056</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,589,498</b>	<b>1,051,349</b>	<b>1,825,885</b>	<b>1,090,063</b>

  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 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

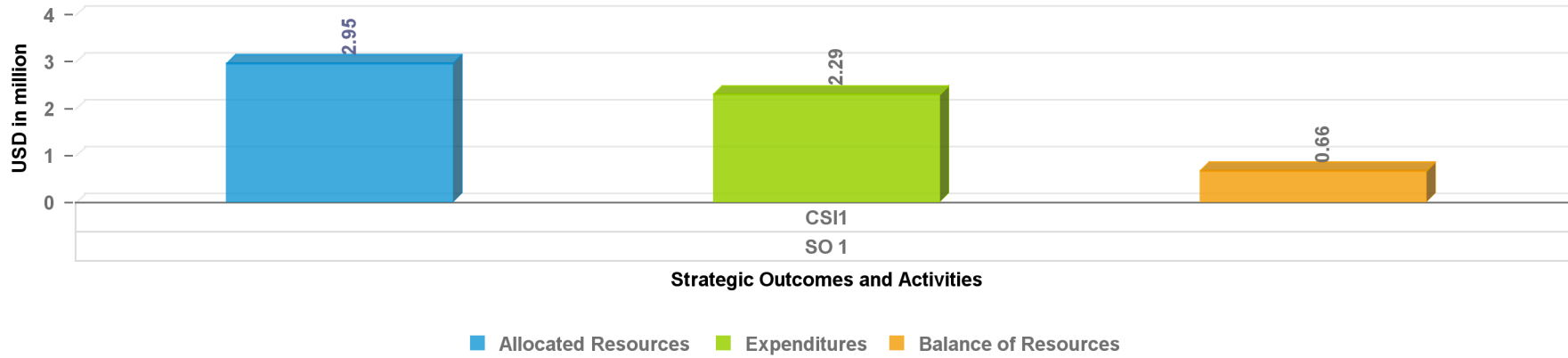
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National institutions in Tunisia have strengthened capacity to implement enhanced school meals and social protection programmes which advance food security and nutrition by 2022
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to national institutions implementing school meals and social protection programs

# Annual Country Report

## Tunisia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	3,027,492	2,953,251	0	2,953,251	2,290,824	662,427
		Non Activity Specific	0	77	0	77	0	77
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,027,492</b>	<b>2,953,329</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,953,329</b>	<b>2,290,824</b>	<b>662,504</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	604	0	604	0	604
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>604</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>3,027,492</b>	<b>2,953,932</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,953,932</b>	<b>2,290,824</b>	<b>663,108</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>528,823</b>	<b>553,856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>553,856</b>	<b>481,142</b>	<b>72,715</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>3,556,315</b>	<b>3,507,789</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,507,789</b>	<b>2,771,966</b>	<b>735,823</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>231,160</b>	<b>214,943</b>		<b>214,943</b>	<b>214,943</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>3,787,476</b>	<b>3,722,732</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,722,732</b>	<b>2,986,909</b>	<b>735,823</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 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