



Tunisia Country Strategic Plan 2022 - 2025

Presentation to the Executive Board, 2nd Regular Session

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World Food Programme

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TUNISIA IS FACING INCREASINGLY COMPLEX CHALLENGES (UPDATED)

- Youth unemployment was at 40.8% in early 2021;
- Informal labour was estimated at 45% of the total workforce in 2019;
- Long-term foreign and local currency sovereign debt rating was downgraded in October to poor standing (Caa1 by Moody's);
- The cost of a nutritious diet for a household of 4-5 people can be up to 45% more than the monthly welfare cash allowance provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs to 230,000 needy households; and 4.5 to 7 times more than the cost of an energy sufficient diet;
- The renewable internal freshwater per capita level is at 380 m³ which is remarkably below the threshold for water scarcity (1,000 m³). By 2030 Tunisia could be facing a 28% decline in water resources.

STAGNANT ECONOMY AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES



Yellow : Poverty rate > 23% and < 33% in 2015

Orange : Poverty rate > 33% in 2015

Key macroeconomic indicators for Tunisia

- **GDP:** **minus** 8.8% in 2020
- **Unemployment:** 17.9% in mid 2021 (23.8% for women)
- **Poverty rate:** from 15.2% in 2015 to 21% in 2020 (WBG estimate)
- **Food trade balance deficit:** **minus** 163.4 million USD in 2019

Governorate	Poverty rate in 2015	Unemployment rate 2019
Kairouan	35%	16.1%
Le Kef	34%	17.8%
Kasserine	33%	22%
Siliana	28%	19.6%
Sidi Bouzid	23%	18%
Tunis	4%	17.8%

TUNISIA COUNTRY OFFICE STRATEGIC FOCUS DURING 2022–2025

Capacity strengthening for

1 Smallholder Farmers

- Provide trainings to **agricultural cooperatives** to access the national school feeding “institutional” market.
- Digitalize the link between **smallholder farmers and school canteens**.
- Enhance **rural women** entrepreneurship skills to increase their income and develop their resilience.

2 Government institutions

- **Ministry of Education:** Support the digitalization of the value chain of the National School Meals Programme and promotion of home-grown school feeding.
- **Ministry of Social Affairs:** improve the quality, inclusivity and shock responsiveness of the social protection system.
- **Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment:** Strengthen the management of disaster- and climate-related risks at the local level.
- **Ministry of Trade:** Digitalize the food supply chain of fresh staple foods to increase transparency and affordability across the national private sector
- **Ministry of Agriculture:** Support the linkages between smallholder farmers and the national school meals programme

LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS DURING 2022 – 2025

Cooperating partners	Operational partners	Ongoing or planned interventions
Denmark's Development Cooperation	UN HABITAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security • Climate change • Disaster risk preparedness
UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund	UN Women FAO IFAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Women Economic Empowerment Project
European Union	Italian Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Feeding • Capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers • Capacity strengthening of Government
INGO "Alliance to End Plastic Waste"	UN HABITAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing plastic waste in school canteens • Hydroponic school gardens
Japan's Development Cooperation	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South South Cooperation • School Feeding
Principauté de Monaco	Ministries of Education & Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Feeding • Food Security
IFAD	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Feeding and Nutrition Education • Local Procurement • and Social Behavior Change Communication



Thank you!



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