

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

TUNISIA

UN-HABITAT AND UNECA

“Unbatters flying the effects of the Ukrainian-Russian war:
How can we anticipate and prepare for the fallouts of the
Ukrainian Russian war
on the Food security in two municipalities in Tunisia?”



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template –

Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF's?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	TUNISIA
Region	ARAB STATES
Joint programme title:	<i>“Unbutters flying the effects of the Ukrainian-Russian war: How can we anticipate and prepare for the fallouts of the Ukrainian Russian war on the Food security in two municipalities in Tunisia?”</i>
Outcomes(s): <i><verbatim from CF></i>	<p>OUTCOME 2: By 2025, accountable institutions supported by a harmonized legislative framework and engaged populations ensure the rule of law, protection of human rights and social cohesion and justice, especially for the most vulnerable, in accordance with international conventions and standards and complementarity and interdependent with inclusive and sustainable development efforts</p> <p>OUTCOME 3: By 2025, Health, education and social protection systems are resilient and ensure equitable access and quality services, especially for the most vulnerable, and effective engagement of the population and all groups.</p>
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	01/07/2022- 31 /12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	Unbutters flying the effects of the Ukrainian-Russian war: Assess the food security situation in the Great Tunis in 2 municipalities and support their capacities: Tunis Medina, in Tunis Capital and Bhar Lazreg in La Marsa where the war together with the effect of the pandemic, has strongly impacted vulnerable groups such as Homeless and migrants.

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Other PUNOs JP focal point	Samia Hamouda, UNECA, Rabat, Morocco -samia.hamouda@un.org , tel : +212 (0) 600862808

Total budget:	\$ 240,750
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$240,750 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
• PUNO 1	\$ 160,500
• PUNO 2	\$ 80,250
• Other sources	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	Min 2 max 5 SDG targets SDG target 1.3; SDG target 2.1; SDG target 2.2; SDG target: 5.c ; SDG target: 11.1.
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<u>Gender Marker</u>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment
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Situation Analysis

Tunisia is among the 5 MENA countries hardest hit by the Russian-Ukrainian war. According to the economic analysis "Food Price Shock Reverberates Through MENA Economies" (cfS&P Global), Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia are the hardest hit by the economic fallout of the conflict, as their net food and energy imports account for between 4% and 17% of their GDP and they source much of their grain from Russia and Ukraine. More than half of Tunisia's grain imports are dependent on Ukraine and Russia (+ 53%). Tunisia relies on imports and the population consumes more imported cereals than the global level. The share of import in consumption is high with 1.25 MMT local production of 3.1 MMT domestic consumption. As a result, there are growing concerns about the risks that the protracted war in Ukraine will have on wheat and barley supplies, especially that soaring fuel prices combined with rapidly rising global food prices and food supply disruption due to the conflict have negatively impacted Tunisian household's purchasing power and living standards. In recent years, the annual consumption of cereals by Tunisians amounts to more than 3.4 million tons, divided as follows: 1.2 mt for durum wheat, 1.2 mt for soft wheat and 1 mt for barley. According to FAO, "the war has significant implications for food security. It will particularly affect countries that depend on Russia and Ukraine for 30% or more of their wheat supply. Many of these countries are less developed, low-income or food-deficit, and are spread across North Africa, Asia and the Near East." The Tunisian diet, according to the National Household Nutrition Survey, consists mainly of cereals, with the average annual consumption at about 174.3 kg per person. The consumption pattern varies according to the region. The average grain consumption per capita in rural areas exceeds the average per capita consumption in urban areas by more than 30 kg. Additionally, half or more of the calories, albumin and iron, are provided by grains. It is often difficult to identify and reach these households and vulnerable groups of society, which are in a precarious situation from the onset and risk to be left behind. Compared to other African countries, Tunisia is still suffering from a lack of digitalization, making it difficult to assess the number of marginalised people and to include them in databases and programmes of cash transfers and social safety nets, as well as entrepreneurship projects. It should be noted that due to the pandemic and the emergency measures taken by the government, strong pressures on public finances have been taken due to the increase in public spending in support of the health sector, firms and households. However, the threat to food manager security started to show towards the end of 2021. This is all within the context of a growing deficit in Tunisia's food trade balance due to the rise in commodity prices caused by the Covid-19 crisis. The total value of grain imports has increased from about \$513 million in 2019 to about \$849 million in 2021[1]. It is projected to reach 1.11 billion in 2022 due to the increase in prices of cereals (+93% for durum wheat, 43% for both soft wheat and barley). The political instability and the high level of debt will not allow Tunisia to easily access additional financial resources to cover public spending and pay for population lacking food security and social protection. This in addition to the current disruptions in the production of wheat, maize and fertilizers, will likely to aggravate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic (increase poverty, unemployment...) and particularly the war will highly affect the food security situation and prices in Tunisia, especially in marginalised regions and groups. The food price is rising, and this will impact the prices in Tunisia and be transmitted to an increase in inflation rate (already 7.8% in May 2022 compared to 5.7 in 2021 and 5.6 in 2020). Poverty rates are expected to increase and not return to pre-covid 19 levels. According to World Bank estimates of June 2021, the pandemic is responsible for the increase to 21% in the poverty rate against 15.5% before the pandemic.

1) The rationale and relevance of the proposed approach

The UNCT in Tunisia, in line with its mandate of leaving no-one behind, is aware of several impacts on vulnerable groups. UN-Habitat and UNECA will act jointly with the coordination of the RC Office to support the Tunisian Government to assess the food security situation in the Great Tunis in 2 municipalities suffering from high poverty and vulnerability rates: **Tunis Medina and Bhar Lazreg La Marsa** where the war together with the effect of the pandemic, has strongly impacted vulnerable populations such as Homeless and migrants.

2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG

The project is in line with the following **Outcomes 2 and 3** and related outputs of the Country Strategic framework for Tunisia: UNSCDF 2021-2025 (<https://unsdg.un.org/un-in-action/tunisia>).

OUTCOME 2:

By 2025, accountable institutions supported by a harmonized legislative framework and engaged populations ensure the rule of law, protection of human rights and social cohesion and justice, especially for the most vulnerable, in accordance with international conventions and standards and complementarity and interdependent with inclusive and sustainable development efforts

OUTCOME 3:

By 2025, Health, education and social protection systems are resilient and ensure equitable access and quality services, especially for the most vulnerable, and effective engagement of the population and all groups.

Output 3.5:

Institutional capacity, including an essential package of services defined to be made available to the entire population, people-centred health care services, adapted to the different needs of the population and accessible to vulnerable populations, are strengthened, including in crisis situations.

Output 3.6:

Multi-sectoral and innovative approaches are dedicated to issues priority health and wellness are implemented with an active involvement of the population and the participation of all stakeholders.

Output 3.7:

A social protection approach to social protection rights-based, universal and sustainable and sustainable, which accompanies each individual in his or her life

course and sensitive to shocks, is articulated and its implementation is strengthened.

Output 3.8:

Mechanisms and services, early identification, care and follow-up of violence and social vulnerabilities are updated on the basis of an integrated, inclusive, participatory and innovative approach.

The project is in line with the following SDGs and targets:

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere;

SDG target 1.3

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;

SDG target 2.1 ; SDG target 2.2

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;

SDG target 3.3, SDG target 3.5

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG target: 5.c

SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; SDG target 10.2

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; SDG target: 11.1, SDG target: 11.2

(3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions

The JP will help to assess food security risks on the poor and vulnerable groups (migrants and homeless) and will propose a mitigation plan (with innovative financing options) on the short term ; it will serve as a baseline (lessons learnt) to develop a short-term strategy/actions to shield vulnerable population in Tunisia from the covid-19 and impacts of the War in Ukraine.

4) Focus on vulnerable groups;

The project will focus on migrants and Homeless at a first place with a specific gender lens in the 2 municipalities of the Greater Tunis.

5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

UN-Habitat and UNECA will act jointly with the coordination of the RC office to support the Tunisian Government to assess the food security situation in the Great Tunis in 2 localities: Tunis Medina and Bhar Lazreg La Marsa where the war together with the effect of the pandemic, has strongly impacted vulnerable populations such as Homeless and migrants. The 2 PUNOs will use the **WFP Tunisia Country Strategy** as well as their 2021, Food Security and Nutritional Evaluation.

Governance and implementation arrangements

RCO will ensure coordination between the different agencies and different partners to be sure that activities are implemented coherently and will guarantee the respect of milestones and calendar. Moreover, RCO will contribute through Communication Unit to communicate about the project results internally and externally. The recommendations, findings and any other output/result will be considered in the joint programming cycle.

UN Secretariat/System Partners

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. It has the mandate to set the global discourse and agenda on sustainable urban development, driving political discussion, generating specialized and cutting-edge knowledge, shaping technical norms, principles and standards, and acting as a multiplier in the exchange of knowledge, experience and best practice in getting cities and other human settlements right. Its mandate encompasses also expanding access to adequate housing, clean drinking water, sanitation, domestic energy, transport, health care, education and public space, with safety and security as key factors to ensure the achievement of truly equal and inclusive cities and human settlements. It is present in Tunisia since 2017 and is working closely with the Ministry of housing as well as with the General direction of Local affairs and municipalities (350) in order to deploy its projects and programmes).

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) : Established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions. ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development. Made up of 54 member States and playing a dual role as a regional arm of the UN and as a key component of the African institutional landscape, ECA is well positioned to make unique contributions to address the Continent's development challenges. ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development. This mandate is carried out through the Commission's three core functions, namely, its convening function, its function as a think tank and its operational function. UNECA has 5 sub-regional offices. The main objective of the Subregional Office for North Africa (SRO-NA) is to contribute to achieving structural transformation and balanced development through implementation of an environment conducive to the creation of employment for women and young people in North Africa. The ECA office for North Africa covers Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

Workplan Template

Outcome 1		Data collection and analytics at the local level to improve the statistical system on food security of vulnerable people, especially migrants and homeless with a gender approach in two municipalities (Tunis and la Marsa) focusing on the impact and monitoring of the Ukraine war crisis.										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			<i>Six months</i>				Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
July-Aug	Sept-Oct	Nov	Dec									
Output 1.1 The capacities of two targeted municipalities and associations are strengthened in terms of data collection and analysis, on emergency response in times of crisis to protect people in vulnerable situations (migrant and	Homeless and migrants	Training Two municipalities on local data collection on food security	x	x			160,500	160,500	0	160,500	UN-Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Municipality of Tunis and La Marsa. ● Terre d'Asile Tunisie NGO ● Ministry of Social Affairs ● Samu Social of Tunis ● National institute of statistics ● regional direction of agriculture
		Set up of units in each municipality to observe/manage data collection and analysis and to assist people in a vulnerable situation during a crisis			X	X						

homeless) living in their territory		with a specific gender lens										
		Establish a municipal monitoring system co-managed by civil society and local actors to assist the municipality.	x	x		x						
Output 1.2 A mitigation plan (with innovative financing options) is proposed		Conduct a country situational analysis of the profile of migrants in vulnerable situation in the 2 municipalities	x		X	X	80,250	80,250	0	80,250	UNECA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Social Affairs ● National institute of statistics
		Produce a policy paper with a		x		X						

		mitigation plan, policy recommendations and actions to better protect migrants										
		Workshop to validate the report on the migrants profile and create awareness among national and international stakeholders			x	X						

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Risk management

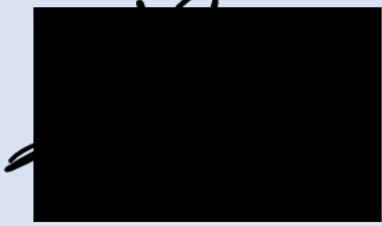


Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Political instability hamper the interaction with government agencies and data collection	<i>Political</i>	Possible	Major	The different governmental and UN task forces have been interacting since the COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine and have established good working relationships and regular follow-up.	UNCT and government
Programmatic risks					
Extended war consequences hinder project delivery	Operational	Possible	Major	The UNCT has established a strong digital coworking platform, and will envisage similar working methods with all project counterparts	UNCT and project counterparts

Institutional risks

Social tensions are exacerbated due to the food crisis and high prices (inflation) and interfere with project activities	Social	Possible	Moderate	The suggested activities, even though they might be impacted by social tensions, help to mitigate the risk by improving the socio-economic situation in the country.	UNCT, project partners and government
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Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 UN-Habitat		PUNO 2 UNECA	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	18,000	0		
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	8000		5000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	6000		0	
4. Contractual services	16,000		45000	
5. Travel	0		10,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2000		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	100,000		7500	
Total Direct Costs	150,000		75,000	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	10,500	5,250		
TOTAL Costs	160,500.000	0	80,250.000	0

RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE	Name: Arnaud Peral, Resident Coordinator Date and Signature 08/06/2022 
UN-Habitat Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Title: Aida Robbana, Head of Office Date and Signature 08/06/2022 
UNECA Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Title: Zuzana Brixiova Schwidrowski, Director Date and Signature 08/06/2022  Zuzana Brixiova Schwidrowski