



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

-

#### Cover Page

**UNCT/MCO:** Tunisia

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** 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?

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Food systems transformation;SDG localization;

**PUNOS:**UN Habitat, UNECA

**Stakeholder partner:** National Government;Sub-national Governments;Civil Society Organizations;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

**Resident Coordinator Name:** Peral, Arnaud

**Resident Coordinator Email:** arnaud.peral@un.org

#### Annual Progress

**Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:**

Satisfactory (majority of annual expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

#### Overall Progress

In 2022, important results were achieved. In fact, a computable general equilibrium model (CGEM), based on the social accounting matrix (SCM) and the macroeconomic framework before the crisis, were developed. This CGEM helped to assess the impact of several scenarios reflecting the consequences of the war on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Inflation rate, job creation, total investment, consumption, fiscal deficit as well subsidy expenditure. A situation analysis of the war impact on the food security of vulnerable groups was conducted in the two municipalities, through a focus group and direct interviews of 27 vulnerable citizen. Also, 30 local authorities, 6 regional authorities and 20 regional representatives of 2 ministries participated to a national-wide consultation through three (3) regional workshops organized to present and discuss the effects of the Ukrainian-Russian war on the Food security and to raise awareness of central and local authorities on the importance of rethinking the consumption and production process toward a more sustainable and responsible mode (SDG 12) and of the role of local authorities in strengthening the food security resilience at the local level (SDG11 and SDG 16). The workshops were an opportunity to present the effects of the war on food security and to propose mitigation plan at the national and local levels in Tunisia and to identify local initiatives and partnerships between municipalities, CSOs, the innovation eco-systems and academics aiming to leverage the potentialities of food security resilience. It underscored the importance to (i) build resilience and adopt adequate measures to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns (reducing energy intensity of production, accelerating renewable energy transition, circular economy. And (ii) transit from a linear to a circular economy in which waste and pollution are drastically reduced and natural systems are regenerated. A national and local mitigation plan is under finalisation to propose tangible solutions and recommendation to overcome the current food security crisis in Tunisia. Two (2) pilot initiatives of urban farming were launched in the two target municipalities of La Marsa and Tunis, under the leadership of the municipalities, in partnership with nine (9) local CSOs, among them CSOs supporting vulnerable groups (people with physical and mental disabilities, children without parental

support, elders without support) and environmental CSOs. A process of identification of governance models and scaling up is on-going, as well as the establishing of a national network of urban farms and community gardens to leverage local authorities and civil society role in food security resilience. The JP advocacy for the important role of urban farming and community gardens led institutions not partners of the JP, to launch three other self-financed community gardens in a drug users rehabilitation center (Jbel-Eloust), a university (INAT) and a school in a vulnerable area (Ghardaya, Nabeul).

### **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

The computable general equilibrium model (CGEM) will help to assess the impact of several scenarios reflection on War consequences on macro-economic indicators and subsidy expenditure. This tool informs policy makers in order to a better targeting of nutrition subsidy expenditure toward vulnerable groups , and thus contributes in SDG 2, SDG 3 and SDG 10 and finally SDG 1.

By raising awareness, sharing best practices, experimenting and inspiring community gardens pilot initiatives and conducting advocacy on local authorities role and capabilities in food security, in particular for vulnerable groups, and on rethinking the consumption and production process patterns, the JP contributes in SDG 10, SDG 3 and SDG 11.

In all the project, gender aspect are highly considered as a cross-cutting element and this will help to achieve SDG

### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

During the JP implementation, major identified constraints were (i) the difficulty to directly reach migrants and homeless due to their fragile situation and the adjustment made by the JP is to integrate experts and CSOs working on support to these groups in a way that allows to reach them through these CSOs; (ii) the lack of a legal framework for community gardens and urban farming in Tunisia that can organize their management by municipalities, particularly for products redistribution or selling, the adjustment made by the JP is to submit recommendations in the final policy paper on legal prerequisites to develop this activity in Tunisia and to support the creation of community gardens and urban farms network; (iii) the short JP period and limited budget that don't allow sufficient time and resources to tackle issues such as lack of data, consensus building and national policy elaboration and validation. Several actions and reforms need more time to ensure the expected impact.

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

The JP is proposing (i) a mitigation plan with recommendations and effective reforms at the short and mid-term for national, regional and local authorities, (ii) the creation a national network and a platform for urban farming and community gardening initiatives to support, develop and promote partnerships between citizen, vulnerable groups, municipalities and other institutions, and (iii) to follow up with a resources mobilization for a new project to implement these recommendations and support Tunisian government at the national level to better implement suggestion reforms and design adequate strategies and municipalities at the local level to develop and institutionalize this network for sustainable and resilient cities.

## **Strategic Partnerships and Communications**

### **Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP**

: National authorities : ministry of economics, ministry of finance, ministry of equipment and housing ; local authorities : 30 municipalities reached and 2 municipalities as direct beneficiaries ; 7 CSOs

### **Key meetings and events organized**

---

JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting event
---	-------------------------------	---------------------------

---

## **Priority Cross-cutting Issues**

### Cross-cutting results/issues

The JP addresses LNOB through three approaches. First of all, vulnerable groups were under the focus of the analysis situation on food security in the two partner municipalities. For that, single and divorced poor mothers, informal workers, families living in informal construction and substandard housing were targeted in the focus group and direct interviews for this situation analysis. Secondly, through the partners CSOs supporting vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities and children without family support, who participated with the two municipalities in the two pilot initiatives of community Gardens, these specific vulnerable groups will be the final beneficiaries of vegetables produced. Finally, Residents of a drug rehabilitation center will also benefit from food from a new community Garden established in this center thanks to the JP advocacy. The gender equality is addressed also through the focus on the vulnerable situation analysis in the two municipalities, with 74% of women among participants of the focus group and the direct interviews, and through participation of the large consultation since 50.8% of women from local, regional and national authorities who participated to the consultative process during the three regional workshops.

### How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

### JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
Yes	No	No	No

### Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
No	No	Yes	No	No	No

### How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing

With the assessment of the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on economic prospects and finance in Tunisia, a serie of reforms and actions proposed to better manage public spending, reducing the bill of subsidies, better targeting of vulnerable groups and through a better use of municipal land for vulnerable groups nutrition.