

IOE



Investing in rural people

Independent Office of Evaluation



**Executive Board
Country Visit to
Tunisia**

**3 – 8 November
2024**

Republic of Tunisia Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation

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First evaluation of the country program: 2002

COSOP evaluated	1998-02
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Second Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation: 2017

Evaluated Portfolio (2003-18): 6 projects	Total Programme: US\$ 248 million Total IFAD: US\$ 114 million
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CSN	2017
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Tunisia
CSPE
2017
[\[here\]](#)

COSOP 2019

1. Better access to productive infrastructure and sustainable natural resource management
2. Inclusion of poor rural people in more structured agricultural value chains
3. Economic and social empowerment of vulnerable rural women and youth

COSOP 2019 Target group

The poorest and most vulnerable rural people, paying special attention to vulnerable rural women and youth targeting governorates with the highest poverty rates



Country programme evolved from an integrated territorial development approach toward more complex projects emphasizing the development of agropastoral value chains.

It triggered improved access to socio-economic infrastructure and significant impact on agricultural productivity and income

Limited development of Income-generating activities and Micro-enterprise Revenue (IGA/REM) targeted at the poorest and most vulnerable groups

Institutionalization of innovations remains weak

Limited improvement in gender equality

50

Drinking water supply systems, reaching **5,500 rural households**

565

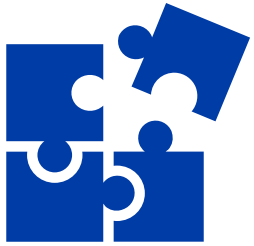
Km of rural tracks reducing transport costs for people, goods and livestock

15k

Ha of dry tree plantations

170k

Ha of rangeland put to rest



Major contribution to improving living conditions in disadvantaged rural areas through "classic" investments in Tunisia



Significant progress in participation by rural populations in the management of collective assets, but Agricultural Dev Groups (GDAs) remain fragile



Remarkable environmental and NRM results, but with sustainability risks



Many relevant and fruitful partnerships, even though the private sector involvement has been limited, with scarce scaling-up of results & innovation



Low proportion of financing specifically targeted at the poorest and most vulnerable social groups and modest impact on the social and economic empowerment of rural women and young people

PRISMA: Fully implemented

1. Ensure that in targeting interventions priority is given to the poorest and most vulnerable rural populations, especially women and young adults

COSOP 2019 dedicates SO3 to 'economic and social empowerment of vulnerable rural women and youth'.

Mapping of pockets of poverty in the poorest regions - Centre West and support of IGAs particularly dedicated to women and youth planned with IESS and PROFITS projects.

Household approaches to better target women and youth through specific approach as Graduation and GALs (Gender Action Learning System)

PRISMA: Ongoing status

2. Strengthen and scale up innovative interventions that promote rural poverty reduction, in coordination with a wide range of stakeholders

Plan to improve KM and promote rigorous M&E

Stakeholder platforms within the value-chains supported and 4Ps (Public-private-producer partnerships) promoted

Specific project component to support inclusion of the rural poor in local value-chains and linkages with private entities

Financial education of the rural poor planned to link them to the existing financial institution

PRISMA: Ongoing status

3. Strengthen their strategic partnerships to promote policy engagement

Increase involvement in policy dialogue and in donors' group

Collaboration with new partners specialized in social approaches have been developed during project design and COVID response, with a specific focus on women and youth

IFAD has been active in the reactivation of the donors' group with the WB and FAO. During COVID crisis, IFAD contributed to the working groups set up by FAO to develop an Action Plan to mitigate the impacts of COVID 19

PRISMA: Ongoing status

4. Tailoring the institutional establishment and anchoring of the projects in terms of the nature and approach of future country programme interventions in the context of decentralization.

Extended partnerships with the Ministry of Social Affairs, NGOs and private entities promoted and critical in IESS.

The involvement of decentralized institutions in project implementation is implemented to increase the anchoring of the projects: the new project will involve the newly elected local authorities in the project implementation at local level

Information and Guidance

- IFAD Evaluation Policy [[here](#)]
- IOE Evaluation Manual [[here](#)]
- 2023 Annual Report on the Independent Evaluation of IFAD [[here](#)]
- IFAD country operations [[here](#)]
- Manual of the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to monitor and evaluate IFAD projects [[here](#)]
- Better Evaluation (guidance and learning on evaluation design) [[here](#)]
- OECD DAC Evaluation Criteria [[here](#)]

Multimedia resources

- Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE) of IFAD [[here](#)]
- Independent Magazine [[here](#)]
- IOE media [[here](#)]
- IOE X [[here](#)]
- IOE LinkedIn [[here](#)]