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**Further Information**

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**Assistance to Refugees from Western Sahara**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of (DZ)



**World Food Programme**

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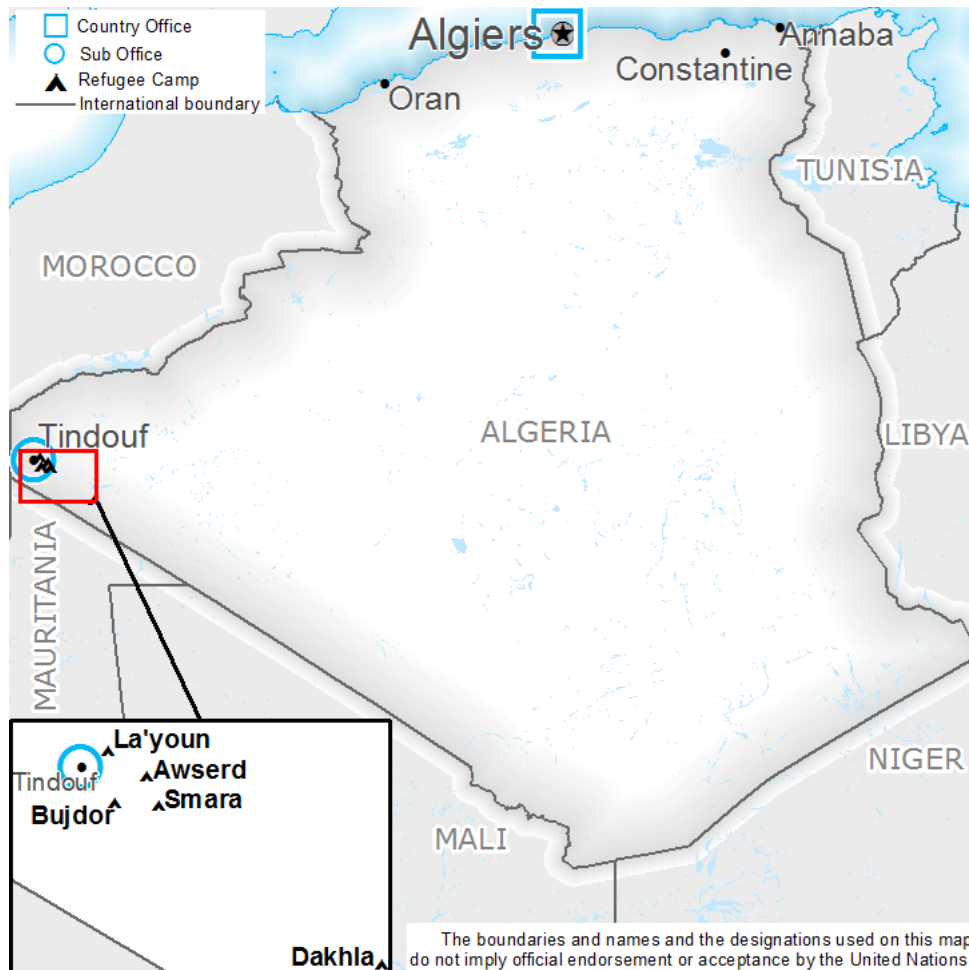
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Algeria has been hosting refugees from Western Sahara since 1975, near the town of Tindouf, approximately 2,000 km southwest of Algiers. For over 40 years, the Sahrawi refugees have been living in five camps located between 10 and 180 km from Tindouf. The host country recognizes them as refugees, offering protection from refoulement and basic humanitarian treatment to those patently in need.

The camps are located in an arid region with periods of extreme heat and very rare, but generally devastating rainfall. Both in October 2015 and August 2016, parts of the camps were destroyed by rain and flooding causing an emergency situation. The agro-ecological environment is harsh and water sources are scarce and mineralised, making it impossible for refugees to produce food in any sustainable manner. Refugees are not permitted to be gainfully employed in Algeria, and the camps hold few employment opportunities, limited market activities and no banking system. In this environment, livelihood opportunities are limited and the refugees remain heavily dependent on external support, especially basic food assistance, for their survival.

The majority of refugees are food insecure. WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) joint assessment mission (JAM) report released in 2016 confirmed the trend of prior assessments that most Sahrawi refugees remain dependent on humanitarian assistance. Malnutrition and anemia rates among children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) remained high in previous years, according to the 2010 and 2012 nutrition surveys. WFP responded through a nutrition activity to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The results of the late 2016 nutrition survey, carried out by WFP and UNHCR, suggested an improvement of the overall nutrition situation of women and children. Both global acute malnutrition and chronic

malnutrition among children of 6-59 months reduced. However, the anemia prevalence, indicating a dietary iron deficiency, has become alarmingly high, at 39 percent among children 6-59 months and 45 percent among women of reproductive age. The latest survey also suggests the emergence, amongst the refugee population, of overweight and obesity affecting mostly women, as well as diabetes, which is of public health concern. In light of these findings, WFP seeks additional information to inform programme design and make necessary adjustments to its nutrition intervention.

Despite the efforts of the Personal Envoy and the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Western Sahara, the political impasse persists, with little sign of a durable solution that would enable the affected population to return to their areas of origin.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In 1986, the Algerian Government requested WFP to assist refugees from Western Sahara with basic food assistance. For the past 30 years, WFP has supported the refugees through several successive operations. Until a durable solution is identified, the Algerian Government continues to work with and alongside United Nations humanitarian agencies, and has contributed significantly to the wellbeing of refugees, including the development of road infrastructures, the provision of electrical power, health and education facilities, and bilateral assistance to refugee authorities.

For the time being, WFP in-country presence is limited to supporting the refugees from Western Sahara, though efforts are made to identify how best to support the Government with regards to Agenda 2030, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to end hunger and SDG 17 to increase partnerships. WFP closely collaborates with the Government through its cooperating partner the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) and indirectly through the Sahrawi Red Crescent (Sahrawi RC).

WFP food assistance is part of a coordinated humanitarian response led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and including also the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). A number of national and international non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs) are also cooperating closely with the WFP. As a result of the protracted nature of the crisis, strategic coordination between humanitarian actors and the Algerian and Sahrawi authorities is well established, facilitating a cohesive approach to humanitarian assistance.

WFP leads efforts aimed at streamlining food security and nutrition interventions in the camps by assuming a central role in the nutrition intervention and bringing together all relevant actors. WFP coordinates with UNHCR, national and international NGOs, the ARC, the Sahrawi RC and Sahrawi health authorities on prevention and treatment of malnutrition, through technical assistance and the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to support the community-based management of acute malnutrition.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

The Sahrawi refugees continue to be largely dependent on external assistance, and food assistance in particular remains a key factor to food security and nutrition, peace and stability in the camps. WFP continued its long-term support to the most vulnerable Sahrawi refugees to address their food and nutrition needs, while at the same time exploring new innovative solutions to build the resilience of refugees, with support from the Munich-based WFP Innovation Accelerator.

The current project builds on the achievements of the previous operations, and aligns to the 2014-2017 WFP Strategic Plan and Corporate Results Framework.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and Strategic Objective 2, to restore food security and nutrition. WFP implemented activities under PRRO 200301 (2013-2017), with a budget of USD 94.2 million. The PRRO's objectives are: (i) to improve the food consumption of the most vulnerable refugees living in the camps and reduce acute malnutrition and anemia in children 6-59 months and in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through general distributions and nutrition support; and (ii) to maintain the enrollment and retention of refugee girls and boys targeted through school meals.

WFP invested in laying the groundwork for small-scale activities that contribute to resilience, such as the hydroponic production of green animal fodder, to improve meat and milk quality and quantity, produced from the livestock owned by households and to complement existing activities. The overall objective aims at improving food security in the refugee camps in the medium to longer term.



# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Overall, funding levels for the PRRO continued to decrease in 2016 and the lack of funding predictability is an emerging concern. The Spanish Red Cross managing security stock has been instrumental in limiting breaks in the supply chain. WFP used resources primarily to ensure food availability under general food distribution, negatively affecting the nutrition and school meal activities. WFP has not been in a position to provide consistently Nutributter, an essential Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF), nor did it provide biscuits to primary and pre-school children, who received only a glass of milk. On a number of occasions, WFP reduced the size of the monthly food ration, due to lack of funding and the lead-time between procurement and delivery. In spite of this, WFP generally maintain the average kilocalorie value of its rations throughout the year, distributing on average 2,124 kcal against the planned 2,166 kcal. WFP distributed occasionally a less diversified food basket while seeking best prices internationally and locally, which allowed to do more with less. The lack of funding predictability was buffered through the existence of the security stock, maintaining some regularity in food distribution.

As a result of the bleak funding situation, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) decided in mid-2016 to issue a joint appeal to mobilize additional resources. The appeal however resulted in a limited response, hampering WFP's capacity to cover food requirements. WFP continued efforts to actively advocate for additional funding through donor briefs, meetings and several visits to the camps. As a result, WFP diversified its donor base raising interest from new donors in 2016 resulting in additional funding. WFP sought to understand better specific donor interest and prepared funding proposals accordingly. WFP intensified efforts to propose and implement new innovative complementary activities, that go beyond the traditional food assistance, in order to curtail donor fatigue and maintain visibility on the 3-decade-old operation.

Furthermore, WFP proposed a number of changes to the nutrition and school meals programme, following the recommendations of different assessments and strategies. The Sahrawi health authorities' protocol for the management of anemia and malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and the report of the 2016 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) offered such recommendations.

WFP added dates and cheese, as recommended by the authorities' protocol, to the nutrition activity ration distributed to PLW. These products contributed to increasing the women's caloric intake during pregnancy and breast-feeding.

An additional 8,000 kindergarten children were included in the school meals programme, as recommended by the 2016 JAM report and supported by WFP policy. In addition, high-energy biscuits (HEB) were introduced as part of the children's mid-morning snack through budget revision (BR) 6. In 2016, lack of funding resulted in children receiving only a glass of milk as snack. Also, children have not appreciated date bars in the past and the local production of fortified biscuits proved challenging.

Furthermore, WFP is preparing for the introduction of a new cash-based transfer (CBT) component to test this distribution modality in La'youn camp. WFP has not yet received agreement from the authorities to begin implementation. Nonetheless, WFP took initial steps through several assessments, training, equipment to be ready for implementation. The intention is to gradually introduce the CBT modality, in combination with food distribution to refugees to diversify the food basket and offer the dignity of choice to refugees. The PRRO was extended in time to 31 March 2017, through BR 7 and a further extension in time to end 2017 is in progress.

Finally, WFP has agreed with stakeholders, including the Sahrawi Red Crescent, to reach a better understanding of vulnerability to food insecurity of refugees, in order to provide more clarity and evidence on general food assistance requirements, as well as inform better programme design of other activities.

## Achievements at Country Level

The Sahrawi refugees in Algeria face extremely difficult conditions that make them almost fully dependent on external humanitarian assistance, including basic food needs. Since 1986, WFP supports the refugees in meeting their basic food and nutritional needs. Despite funding constraints, WFP managed to provide daily rations of on average 2,124 kcal (against the planned 2,166 kcal), contributing to an overall improvement of the food security in the camps.

The results of the 2016 nutrition survey show significant improvements in malnutrition rates of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), in particular global acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition among children of 6-59 months have decreased. This achievement results in part from WFP's efforts over the last years to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition, stunting and anemia in children and PLW under the nutrition activity. The WFP nutrition activity is fully integrated into the Sahrawi National Programme on Reproductive Health and complements the work of other actors such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners that target severely malnourished children.

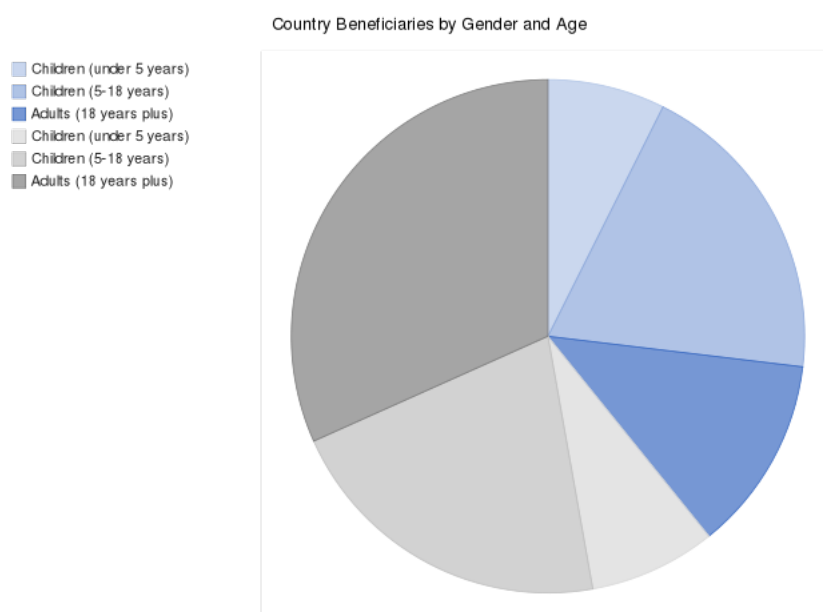
WFP is exploring the possibility to use the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality, in combination with food distribution. In spite of sensitivity to CBT, WFP made some progress, including several assessments and training, resulting in a pilot phase for implementation in La'youn camp. Discussions with the authorities are on-going to agree on the start date for implementation. Several other advocacy activities are planned to offer additional information on CBT to the Sahrawi refugees.

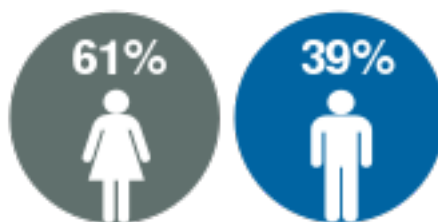
WFP broadened its intervention package, aiming to reinforce its food assistance with complementary activities, focusing on small-scale, low-tech projects that build on existing and external expertise to improve food security and contribute to resilience in the camps. The results of the ongoing hydroponic pilot are encouraging, opening perspectives for scale up.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	9,250	10,000	19,250
Children (5-18 years)	24,375	26,375	50,750
Adults (18 years plus)	15,375	39,625	55,000
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	17,882	1,266	2,737	1,272	2,543	25,700
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>25,700</b>

## Supply Chain

Although the Sahrawi refugee camps are located in an isolated desert area, purchase, transport and delivery of commodities is well-established, due to WFP's extensive experience in country and positive longstanding cooperation with its partners.

WFP purchased 11 different types of commodities on the local or international market depending on availability, cost-effectiveness and lead times. Of these commodities, 63.4 percent were procured locally which greatly reduced lead times and proved cost-effective. The local purchase of wheat flour, at the preferred rate, resulted in a cost reduction of 50 percent. Vegetable oil and part of the annual tonnage of barley were also procured in Algeria. In the last quarter of the year, WFP was able to purchase and deliver locally processed fortified vegetable oil for the first time. National fortification is not mandatory in Algeria and this first purchase was a result of WFP continued efforts and work with local suppliers over the past year.

Other commodities were received either in-kind or purchased on the international market. The lead times for the internationally procured products varied between two to four months. They were shipped through the Port of Oran and transported by trucks to Tindouf, a distance of 1,500 km. Once the commodities arrived at the port, WFP's cooperating partner the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) took over transport management to distribution points in the camps, in collaboration with the Sahrawi Red Crescent (Sahrawi RC). For deliveries of locally procured commodities, local commercial transporters were contracted by WFP through the competitive tendering process, which increased efficiency and ensured value for money.

Throughout the year, WFP continuously monitored the supply chain and the central storage in Rabouni.

Post-delivery losses were less than two percent and thus remained within the acceptable limits. They were mainly attributed to short deliveries during the primary transportation phase from the Port of Oran to the extended delivery point in the camps. In nearly all cases of loss, WFP fully recovered the value of the food commodities from the cooperating partner and the transporters.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Barley	650	1,919	2,569
Corn Soya Blend	-	923	923
High Energy Biscuits	-	236	236
Lentils	-	1,418	1,418
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	653	653
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	10	10
Rice	-	2,160	2,160
Split Peas	-	1,378	1,378
Sugar	-	1,215	1,215
Vegetable Oil	757	-	757
Wheat Flour	15,762	-	15,762
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,169</b>	<b>9,909</b>	<b>27,078</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The 2016 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP, confirmed refugees' dependence on external assistance in general and on WFP food assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs. The mission recommended the continuation of the provision of basic monthly food rations to all households. At the same time the analysis showed differences between households in terms of access to food, assets and livelihoods. The JAM 2016 recommends adjusting food assistance to address refugees' needs at the household level and introduce community-based targeting.

As a first step, WFP initiated a discussion on vulnerability assessment in the camps, although this remains a sensitive issue in this particular context. WFP, in close collaboration with different actors in the food and nutrition sector, including multiple international non-governmental organization (NGOs), UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Sahrawi Red Crescent (Sahrawi RC) and the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) created a working group which will inform on vulnerability assessment mechanisms in place.

In addition, the 2016 JAM report recommended the diversification of distribution modalities through the inclusion of cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP planned a pilot project to test the use of e-vouchers to replace part of food assistance (pulses) over a period of two months in one refugee camp. WFP conducted a series of training sessions and is preparing to implement the project in 2017, pending the outcome of discussions with the authorities. In 2017, WFP plans to organize more training sessions to inform and sensitize the Sahrawi authorities and the population about this distribution modality.

For the school meals programme, the 2016 JAM recommended the continuation of the provision of mid-morning snacks to children to ensure Sahrawi girls and boys stay in school. The report called for the inclusion of pre-primary school children and the introduction of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) into this activity, which took effect through budget revision (BR) 6.

Following the October 2015 floods, humanitarian actors identified the need for improved coordination in the onset of emergencies. Throughout 2016, new coordination mechanisms including two working groups at the inter-sectorial and inter-agency level were introduced. The enhanced coordination proved effective in August, when different



humanitarian actors, including WFP, responded to an emergency in La'youn camp after strong rainfall destroyed part of the camp.

## Story Worth Telling

Born in the Sahrawi refugee camps in 1988, two years after WFP began its assistance programme to this vulnerable refugee population, Fatima, 28, is a young mother who lives with her husband and 13-month-old daughter Asma in the Awserd refugee camp. Awserd is one of five camps located in an isolated, harsh desert environment that leaves its refugee population almost entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance. These refugees have very limited access to nutritious or fresh food. In 2016, Fatima and her daughter were enrolled in WFP moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme, that every month provides nutritional support to approximately 22,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and children aged 6-59 months.

“During the pregnancy I did not feel well, I was dizzy and light-headed. My body was very weak,” Fatima said. After six months of pregnancy, she was screened by WFP-trained health workers during MAM outreach visits and identified as malnourished and anemic. Anemia and malnutrition remain an issue in the camps, especially affecting young children and PLW. To treat her anemia and malnutrition, Fatima was enrolled in WFP's MAM programme implemented in partnership with the Algerian Red Crescent. She visited the local health center twice a month for consultation, where she received a ration of vegetable oil, sugar and fortified blended food, corn soya blend, over a period of three months.

“Every morning and afternoon I prepared the corn soya blend as a soup and after three months I began to feel much stronger.” Even after giving birth to Asma in 2015 and graduating from the treatment programme, Fatima continues to receive Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) to prevent malnutrition, especially while breastfeeding her baby.

Asma is 13 months old and eager to explore the world around her. She was born a healthy baby, however within six months she became allergic to several types of food which caused a serious deterioration to her nutrition status and health. Fatima took her baby to the health center and after being examined, it was determined that Asma was underweight for her age, malnourished and not gaining weight, so she was enrolled in WFP MAM programme. Her mother Fatima explained, “She was weak, she couldn't pull herself up, couldn't walk or crawl.” As part of the treatment, Asma is provided with a daily package of Plumpy'sup, a specialized nutritious food (SNF), fortified with vitamins and minerals. “She really likes it and as soon as she began eating the Plumpy'sup, I noticed she was gaining weight. We can clearly see the improvement every time she gets weighed.” Every two weeks Fatima goes with Asma to the health clinic to receive the Plumpy'sup, weigh her child and take part with other mothers in sensitization sessions on child health, nutrition and hygiene, “I have learned a lot about the health of my baby and myself, on what is required to keep my family healthy and happy.”

After three months of treatment for malnutrition, Asma is now carefully discovering the world on her own two feet, under the watchful eyes of her mother.

Like Fatima and Asma, thousands of women and young children across the five refugee camps receive SNFs to combat malnutrition and anemia. In recent years, the overall nutrition situation of children and women has improved, which may in part be attributable to WFP MAM programme. However, WFP will continue the MAM programme to ensure the health of these vulnerable members of the Sahrawi population.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

The specific objectives of the project are to ensure the food security and the minimum nutritional requirements of the most vulnerable refugees, to improve malnutrition and anaemia among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 6-59 months, and to help ensure that kindergarten and primary school children remain in school.

To this end, a number of activities were planned in 2016. First, the distribution of 125,000 basic food rations on a monthly basis through General Distribution (GD). Second, the continued implementation of the nutrition activity that provides specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition and anaemia to PLW, and children 6-59 months. Third, under its school meals programme, WFP distributed a mid-morning snack to 8,000 girls and boys in kindergarten and 32,500 primary schoolchildren. Other efforts included the rehabilitation of infrastructure such as kindergarten kitchens and distribution points.

Furthermore, WFP sought to diversify its portfolio of assistance activities with complementary activities that contribute to resilience in the camps and enhance the refugees' food security: A pilot project was initiated to locally grow animal fodder using low-tech hydroponics.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	531,800
Direct Support Costs	8,341,327
Food and Related Costs	79,162,533
Indirect Support Costs	6,162,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,198,156</b>

## Project Activities

### Strategic Objective One: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

#### Activity: General Distribution

WFP in cooperation with the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) distributes dry food rations on a monthly basis in the five Sahrawi refugee camps through 116 final distribution points (FDPs).

Based on the prevailing socio-political and economic context, WFP strives to meet the urgent food needs of the most vulnerable refugees through the provision of life-saving food assistance, while improving the communities' capacity to cope with shocks through recovery activities that enhance community resilience.

A monthly ration usually consists of 8 kg of wheat flour, 2 kg of barley, 2 kg of rice, 0.4 kg of lentils, 1 kg of corn soya blend (CSB), 1 kg of sugar and 0.92 kg of vegetable oil (since late 2016, locally processed fortified vegetable oil).

WFP plans its food distributions to the Sahrawi refugees based on the availability of resources, including the different commodities purchased locally and internationally. Before the distribution, the commodities are stored in the warehouse in Rabouni inside the camps. A monthly food request is formulated depending on the commodities' availability, agreed on and then issued to allow distributions to start.

### Strategic Objective One: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

#### Activity: Nutrition - prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

WFP's nutrition activity to prevent and treat MAM targets pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 6-59 months of age. This activity is implemented through a targeted supplementary feeding programme modality, implemented in the Sahrawi refugee camps jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR targeted children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), while WFP combined prevention and treatment approaches to address anaemia, stunting and MAM in children and PLW. Children discharged from SAM programme care were automatically admitted into MAM programme care for follow-up for two months

In 2016, 650 children aged 6-59 months and 450 PLW were treated monthly. WFP provided beneficiaries with different types of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) including Plumpy'Sup to MAM children and a premix of SuperCereal Plus, oil and sugar to malnourished PLW.

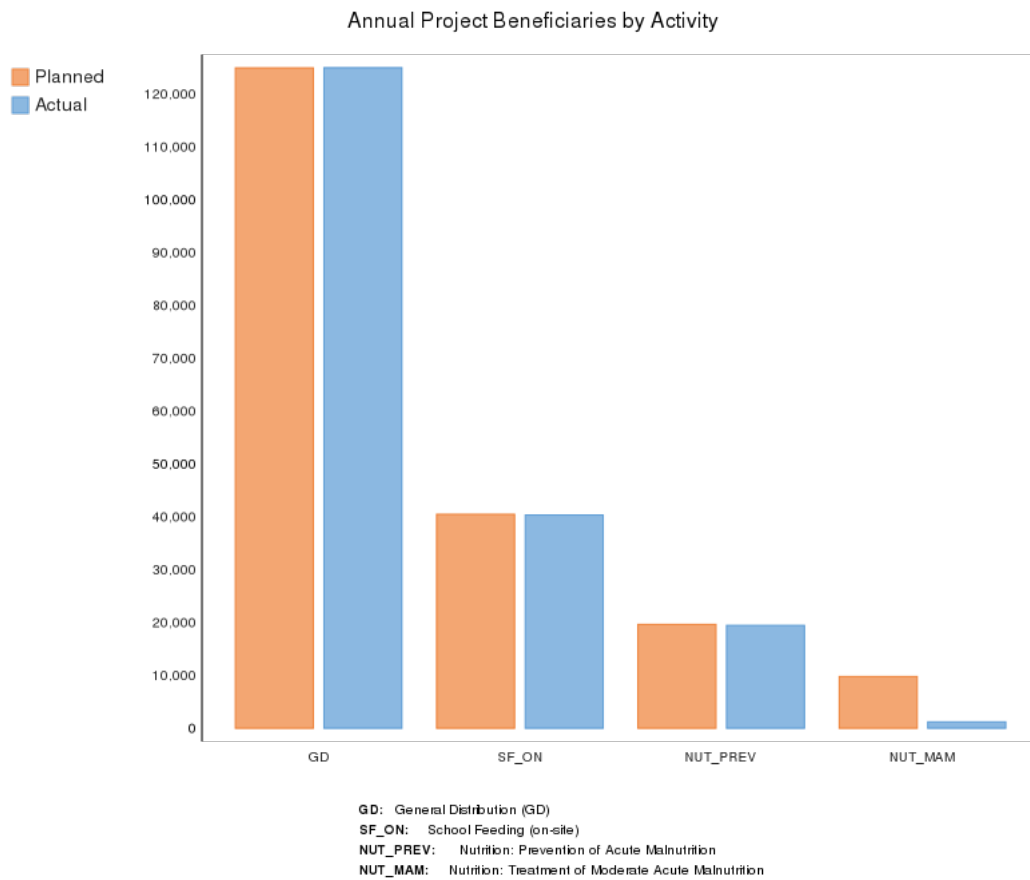
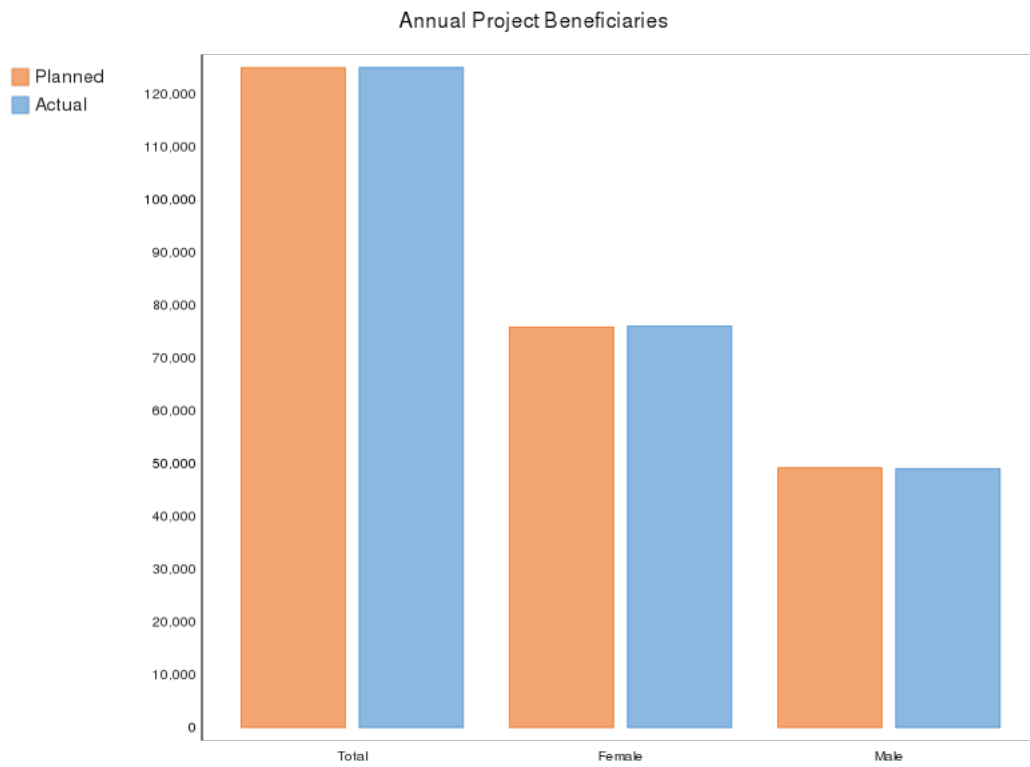
In addition to the distribution of SNFs, mothers and caretakers received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling every time they were in contact with health staff (antenatal and postnatal visits, maternity, child visits to health centers, etc.). Improved knowledge and practices have been promoted since 2009 through the IYCF support programme, which includes weekly awareness sessions in all health clinics on breastfeeding techniques and food diversification practices (cooking, age-adapted recipes prepared with available food items, food items to be introduced according to the age, hygienic measures). As an incentive to attend, women received a voucher of DZD 200 (USD 1.80) from UNHCR. These various activities are implemented in collaboration with the cooperating partner, Algerian Red Crescent (ARC).

## **Strategic Objective Two: Restore food security and nutrition or rebuild livelihoods in fragile setting and following emergencies**

### **Activity: School Meals**

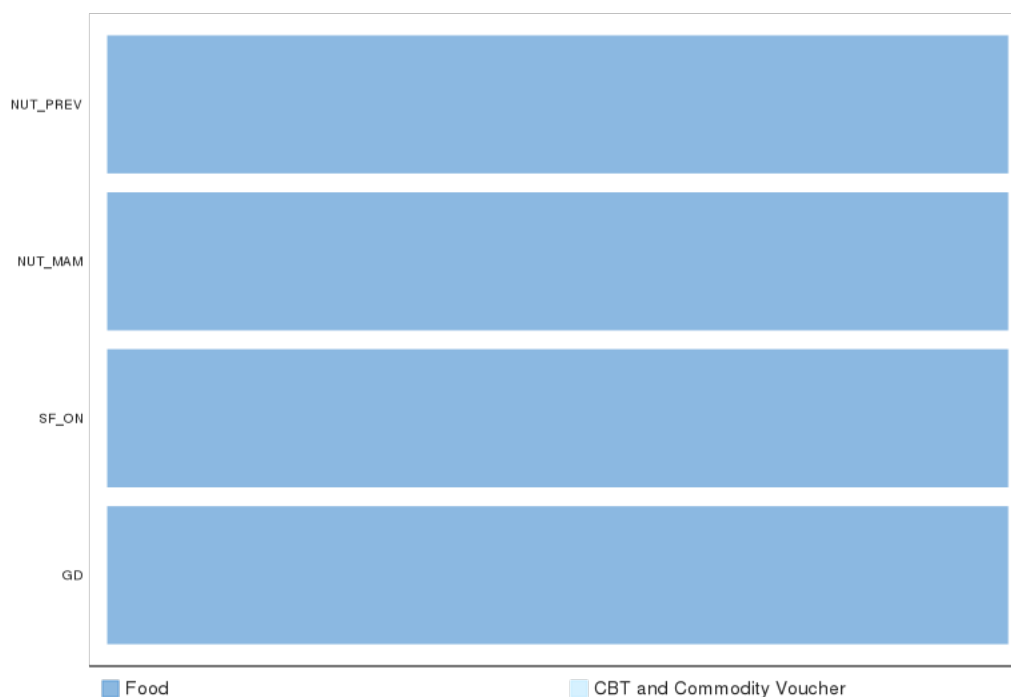
As part of its school meals programme, WFP provides mid-morning snacks to boys and girls enrolled in primary school, kindergarten and special educational institutions (for children with disabilities, a religious and language school) located in all five refugee camps. Primary school children (grades one to six) account for the majority of the student population. Since 2012, coverage of this activity gradually increased throughout all camps and kindergartens to help ensure that the children remain in school.

The school meals activity underwent a number of operational changes for the benefit of the children, not only by increasing the number of children receiving snacks but by improving the nutrition composition of the entitlement. The children benefit from a mid-morning snack consisting of a glass of milk, and, if available, some dates (as part of in-kind contributions). This year high-energy biscuits (HEBs) were planned for this activity, however, due to funding constraints, the HEBs were not purchased.





Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Barley	3,056	3,064	100.3%
Beans	-	1,074	-
Cheese	7	4	50.2%
Corn Soya Blend	1,578	1,263	80.1%
Dried Fruits	404	251	62.3%
High Energy Biscuits	126	-	-
Lentils	1,551	851	54.9%
Micronutrition Powder	2	1	48.6%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	1,030	784	76.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	133	9	6.4%
Rice	3,056	2,750	90.0%
Split Peas	1,505	813	54.0%
Sugar	1,511	1,502	99.4%
Vegetable Oil	1,421	1,266	89.1%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat Flour	12,132	12,069	99.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,512</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>93.4%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP presence in the capital Algiers, the Sahrawi refugee camps and the town of Tindouf, allows the direct dialogue with the Algerian Government and local authorities. WFP continued collaboration with its different partners on the ground, while exploring and initiating new partnerships to improve services to the refugees. WFP as the lead agency ensured the coordination of all actors active in the food sector through the organisation of monthly coordination meetings. The food sector includes the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), Sahrawi Red Crescent (Sahrawi RC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Spanish Red Cross (Spanish RC), Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) and OXFAM.

One of WFP's cooperating partners in Algeria is ARC, which has been designated by the Algerian Government as the official implementing agency for all humanitarian assistance provided to the Sahrawi refugees. WFP and ARC have been closely collaborating since the beginning of WFP's operation in 1986. According to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and ARC, the latter is responsible for the clearance of WFP commodities at the port of Oran and their onward primary transport to the extended delivery point in Rabouni. ARC is primarily responsible for managing food storage, handling and distribution of commodities, with its on-the-ground cooperating partner, the Sahrawi RC. The ARC and Sahrawi RC organise the secondary transport leg for the distribution by using a dedicated fleet of trucks managed by the non-governmental organisation (NGO), Asociación de Técnicos y Técnicas Sin Fronteras (ATTSF). According to a tripartite agreement between WFP, UNHCR and ARC, the latter reports on food movement, distribution, and the use of WFP food through WFP and UNHCR reporting formats. These reports include quantitative data on food stock, losses and distributions. ARC rehabilitated all 116 final distribution points (FDPs) in the camps.

The Sahrawi RC being a refugee organisation, permits the refugees to be involved in all aspects of the WFP project including planning and implementation. The Sahrawi RC co-chairs with WFP the two-monthly coordination meetings in the food sector. The collaboration with the Sahrawi RC enables WFP to collaborate with the civil society structures present in the camps and ensure well organised food distributions.

Following more than 30 years of close collaboration with the ARC and Sahrawi RC, the operational partnerships are well established. Nevertheless, WFP continues to try to strengthen the capacities of the cooperating partners to further improve performance. However, in 2016 all capacity development activities and training were cancelled due to funding constraints.

WFP collaborates closely with UNHCR, the lead United Nations agency in the Sahrawi refugee camps, on a number of issues: A joint monitoring team made up of UNHCR and WFP field monitors conduct joint field monitoring visits, including visits to distributions and post-distribution monitoring. To complement the monthly WFP food ration, UNHCR provides yeast and tea to refugees, and special rations during the holy month of Ramadan.

UNHCR is an important partner in the fight against malnutrition in the camps: While WFP combines prevention and treatment approaches to address anaemia, stunting and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), UNHCR and partners target severely malnourished children with their intervention.

Another field of collaboration for WFP and UNHCR is the collection of information and periodic assessments. Both a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and a nutrition survey were conducted in 2016, providing information on the nutritional status and food security situation in the camps.

WFP resumed its work with NGOs active in the camps, while at the same time seeking new partnerships to further improve services to the refugees. CISP was fundamental in implementing the school meals programme by carrying out distributions of mid-morning snacks at schools, in collaboration with the local authorities. CISP carried out several awareness campaigns to inform the community about the importance of the mid-morning snack, its preparation, and hygiene practices at the school and household levels. Moreover, CISP continued to carry out comprehensive third party monitoring to complement the joint monitoring project between WFP and UNHCR. CISP has been a WFP partner for the past four years: CISP has great human resources, having trained and empowered 20 female Sahrawi monitors that allows WFP to get closer to the Sahrawi community and to better understand their needs.

With only a limited number of NGOs present in the camps, the operational context in the Sahrawi refugee camps makes it difficult to find new partners. Nevertheless, WFP managed to build two new partnerships in 2016. WFP built a new partnership with a local Algerian NGO, Association des Femmes Algérienne pour le Développement (AFAD). AFAD has been working in the refugee camps for more than ten years implementing several educational projects targeting school age children and women, and in particular kindergartens. The partnership with AFAD allowed WFP to first, better understand the requirements and gaps of the kindergartens in the camps and second, to rehabilitate 11 school kitchens.

Furthermore, WFP continued to be an active player in promoting new complementary activities that contribute to resilience in the Sahrawi refugee camps. This led to the formulation and implementation of a pilot-project on the hydroponic production of animal fodder that was implemented with international NGO, OXFAM. OXFAM has extensive experience in the context, with its first operation in the camps dating back to 1976. It is one of the biggest NGOs in the camps with strong capacities, and is one of the few NGOs with experience in livelihood projects in the camps, co-leading the livelihood sector with UNHCR.

WFP works with other organisations to improve urgent food and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable refugees. Both Spanish RC and OXFAM provide the refugees with fresh food, which presents an important factor for diet diversity in a protracted refugee situation. The Spanish RC and ARC jointly manage the security stock which leads to more flexibility and allows WFP to better programme its food assistance.

## Performance Monitoring

WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in collaboration with several international non-governmental organisation (INGOs) and the Algerian and Sahrawi Red Crescents (ARC, Sahrawi RC) provide a comprehensive monitoring framework to ensure that its assistance reaches the right people in time.

WFP supervises all aspects of the logistics chain, from the port of Oran to the Rabouni warehouses, including monitoring the warehouses for dispatches and during distributions at the different sites (116 final distribution points for general distribution, 31 dispensaries and 70 primary schools and kindergartens).

WFP, UNHCR and NGO, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) conducted joint visits to monitor distribution on-site: more than 25 percent of all food distributions were monitored this way. All 116 distribution points in the five camps sites were covered at least twice a year. Field visits were conducted with the participation of ARC and Sahrawi RC, to ensure transparency and open dialogue with cooperating partners, while weekly monitoring planning meetings were held in Tindouf to ensure coordination and that all the camps were visited.

In the weeks after the distribution, WFP and UNHCR joint monitoring teams conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM) covering households, schools and dispensaries. Households were visited at least one week after receiving their monthly food ration and surveyed on the provision of the WFP dry food ration and fresh foods provided by INGOs. WFP and UNHCR interviewed 1,044 households, while additionally, through an agreement signed with CISP, a further 2,000 PDM visits (3,044 PDM visits in total) were conducted covering all five camps. The second week of the month was dedicated to monitoring distributions at schools, while dispensary visits were conducted during the fourth week of the month.

Feedback from PDM allowed WFP and cooperating partners to identify gaps in food assistance, define response plans, map complementary action and address beneficiary preferences. Issues requiring attention were then raised at the monthly food and nutrition sector coordination meetings in Tindouf and Algiers.

As part of its monitoring activities, WFP considered the dimension of gender. WFP has the same number of male and female monitors to conduct the different monitoring activities. In addition, qualitative and quantitative data collected was disaggregated by gender to understand priorities and evaluate the effect of the intervention on different groups of people including boys and girls. In the PDM, both women and men are given the opportunity to express their views on the food distributions regarding quality and quantity of the ration, whether they have timely access to information and about decision making over the use of food at the household level. WFP further reinforced these efforts by starting to formulate a Gender Action Plan, which foresees to engage with partners on different activities related to gender sensitive programming in the future.

WFP continuously reviews, revises and updates its monitoring system according to needs and new developments. WFP put in place measures and conducted a three-month pilot project to test mobile data collection using electronic tablet devices to facilitate data collection and ensure regular analysis of distributions and PDM. Implementation of this new and innovative way to collect monitoring data is expected to commence in the first half of 2017.

For the new complementary activities that contribute to resilience in the camps, new appropriate monitoring modalities are being set up. For example, the pilot project on the hydroponic animal fodder production requires daily

monitoring by the project's beneficiaries, while weekly visits by WFP field monitors ensured a close follow-up that resulted in identifying the most appropriate approach for the camp context and scale-up of the activity in 2017. This monitoring exercise was closely followed and supported by WFP cooperating partner, OXFAM, the WFP project manager and members of the WFP Innovation Accelerator. The monitoring approach will be adjusted in the second phase of the project to further analyze the impact of the green fodder on milk and meat production and determine the best way forward.

Another new development that will lead to adjustments in WFP monitoring activities is the likely introduction of a new distribution modality through the cash-based transfer (CBT) pilot in early 2017: discussions with the authorities regarding CBT implementation are still ongoing. WFP plans to use SCOPE, the WFP cloud-based beneficiary identity and benefit management system for this new distribution modality.

WFP reinforced its monitoring capacity by harmonizing the two WFP corporate systems, the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and the Country Office Tool for Managing Programme Operations Effectively (COMET) that collect and report monitoring data and enable better data aggregation and comparisons across projects. These corporate tools are the main sources for technical analysis of WFP corporate indicators.

## Results/Outcomes

### **Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

#### **Outcome one: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities Activity: General Distribution**

WFP provided 90,000 monthly dry food rations and 35,000 supplementary rations to address problems of chronic malnutrition and anaemia in the five Sahrawi refugee camps, distributing a total of 125,000 monthly food rations. The composition of the food basket varied from seven to nine commodities depending on the funding situation.

The food consumption score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for food access based on the food groups that households consumed in the past seven days prior to the interviews. After decades of food distribution, on average, 95 percent of the refugees interviewed in 2016 had an acceptable FCS. The proportion of households with poor FCS diminished over the last years: in 2016 it has reached its lowest value yet. This improvement was likely due to the stable provision of a diverse monthly food basket (seven to nine commodities) reaching on average 2,124 kcal (against the planned 2,166 kcal). However, the locally procured wheat flour and most of the locally procured vegetable oil was unfortified. Another factor that probably contributed to this positive result is the regular complementary fresh food (onions and carrots and occasionally others like tomatoes, potatoes, oranges, etc.) provided by OXFAM and Spanish Red Cross.

The dietary diversity score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed seven days prior to the monitoring period. A score of 6 is considered high, while 4.5 and below is considered low. The DDS continues to be stable following the regular receipt of WFP assistance (from 5.9 in 2014 to 6.02 this year), indicating the importance of a diverse WFP food basket and complementary fresh food provided by complementing partners.

Despite funding constraints, WFP overall managed to meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable refugees through monthly general distributions. Although both FCS and DDS show good results, the daily amount of Vitamin A was significantly lower than recommended in humanitarian contexts. This is particularly problematic in a context with a high prevalence of micro-nutrient deficiencies and anaemia among children and women of reproductive age. The requirements for Vitamin A were not met, as a result of the funding constraints that led to, on the one hand, supply chain breaks of the fortified blended food, corn soya blend (CSB) and, on the other hand, WFP's limitation to locally procure cheaper unfortified vegetable oil and wheat flour. However, the last quarter of the year, WFP was able to purchase and deliver locally processed fortified vegetable oil for the first time.

It is worth noting that the refugees' highest micro-nutrient intake was in June. This can be attributed to the supplementary food donations during the holy month of Ramadan.

### **Strategic Objective One: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

#### **Outcome one: Stabilized or reduced under-nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)**

##### **Activity: Nutrition - prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**

For the prevention of MAM, beneficiaries received a fortnightly take-home ration of SuperCereal with sugar and vegetable oil (for PLW) and Nutributter (for children 6-59 months).

For the treatment of MAM, children aged 6-59 months received a monthly provision of Plumpy'Sup, while anaemic PLW were provided micronutrient powders (MNPs) to maintain their nutritional status and prevent micronutrient deficiencies.

For the treatment of MAM, the outcome targets (recovery rate, mortality, non-response and default rates) were met - i.e. remained within the threshold. The mortality rate remained zero, however, all other indicators deteriorated when compared to last year. Regarding the recovery rate of children aged 6-59 months registered for treatment of malnutrition, the deterioration in the outcome targets is likely caused by the irregular provision of the specialized nutritious food Plumpy'Sup, which faced a 9-month pipeline break due to lack of funds.

Throughout 2016, WFP continued its outreach programme and sensitization campaign for both women and men on good hygiene practices and nutrition counselling. However, the coverage of the nutrition programme, which measures the proportion of eligible population who participate in the programme, decreased compared to the previous year. This decrease is probably due to the irregularity and interruption of the supply of specialized nutritious food (SNFs).

After two years of work and training of the Sahrawi health authorities on the use of the screening methodology, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for PLW, WFP and cooperating partners were able to screen and identify those PLW in the camps who are malnourished. Due to the continuously high rates of anaemia among all PLWs, WFP secured a supplementary donation of dates and cheese that helped these women meet their additional energy requirements. To enhance the usage of MNPs, WFP agreed with partners and the Sahrawi health authorities to conduct two special sensitization campaigns for PLWs on the use and benefit of MNPs. In spite of the intensified sensitization campaigns, the utilization of MNPs remains a challenge and WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in collaboration with stakeholders will need to further investigate and find the proper strategy to ensure a good understanding of the utilization of MNPs. To this effect, WFP is planning an evaluation for its nutrition activities in 2017.

## **Strategic Objective Two: Restore food security and nutrition or rebuild livelihoods in fragile setting and following emergencies**

**Outcome: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure**

### **Activity: School Meals Programme**

For the start of the 2016/2017 school year, kindergarten children were added to the school meals programme, which increased the number of beneficiaries by 24 percent. This followed a recommendation of the WFP-UNHCR 2016 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) report and WFP policy. As a result, WFP provided mid-morning snacks to over 40,000 primary and pre-primary school children in the camps. The WFP mid-morning snack consisted of a glass of milk (80 g of dried skimmed milk), which was part of an earmarked contribution. The distribution of high energy biscuits (HEBs) was planned, however this was not possible due to funding constraints.

Although the WFP mid-morning snack only consisted of a glass of milk, the rates of enrollment and retention in primary schools remained high, in line with the trend noted in the recent years. The retention of girls has slightly improved compared to last year, while that of boys has slightly decreased. A possible explanation for the decrease is that since the 2015 floods, numerous constructions and rehabilitation work are taking place in the camps with the involvement of several non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that provide good payment to workers. It is likely that older students at the age of 14 and 15 leave primary school to work and get paid. WFP and its cooperating partner, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) continued to advocate for the importance of education with parent associations, teachers and within the community.

## **Progress Towards Gender Equality**

Women and girls are traditionally influential in Sahrawi society and hold important decision-making roles at both the household and community level. This includes a central role in the household food management, whereby women are largely responsible for receiving food assistance and controlling the daily consumption of food, or share this responsibility equally with men. In 43 percent of households are these decisions made by both men and women and only in five percent of the households did men decide on the use of food. Women's equal access to WFP assistance has been supported by the Sahrawi refugee leadership, itself composed of both female and male members, for a long time. The leadership is very influential among the refugee community.



Furthermore, women were actively involved in the food distribution process as food distribution committee leaders and were responsible for coordinating general distribution, in addition to managing the dispatch and delivery of food at final distribution points. Of the camp leadership positions, 86 percent were held by women, which presents an increase from last year. This increase is a likely result of more men being involved in construction and rehabilitation work following the destruction brought by heavy rain and floods in 2015 and 2016. Many men prefer this work over the food distributions since they receive incentives.

WFP continues to encourage men and women to joint decision-making regarding household food management, to participate in the distribution and all issues related to the well-being of the whole family. WFP targets both men and women through two annual campaigns relating to good hygiene practices and nutrition at the camp and Daria-level.

However, culturally in the Sahrawi community, men are mainly involved in warehouse work, manual dispatch and transport, while women take over responsibility in organising food distribution and managing distribution points.

Recognizing that progress toward gender equality is essential for improving food security outcomes, WFP collected reliable qualitative and quantitative information on an ongoing basis to inform the design of targeted interventions and to monitor the impact. Baseline data were consolidated and use of impact indicators enhanced. WFP will continue to improve data collection and analysis to better understand gender inequalities and address gender gaps.

To further promote gender equality through assistance, WFP created a gender network and started formulating a Gender Action Plan that in the future will help to adapt food assistance to different needs and capacities, to encourage the equal participation of men, women, girls and boys in WFP projects, and to ensure that food assistance does not harm the safety, dignity and integrity of the refugees.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The Sahrawi refugee camps generally present a safe environment with an almost zero crime rate. While no safety incidents were reported in 2015, the situation deteriorated in 2016. However, insecurity was related to weather phenomena including rain and floods during August, which inhibited access to the distribution points in La'youn camp. In response to the floods, WFP distributed 2,000 emergency rations within two days to cover food requirements until the next general distribution.

The Algerian Government guarantees refugees the freedom of movement in, out of, and within the camps. The Sahrawi refugees have access to adequate education, healthcare facilities, and markets either within the camps or in other areas in Algeria, including Tindouf.

The Sahrawi refugee camps are the only refugee camps in the world that are fully managed by the refugees themselves. The camp authorities have a well-established management structure, including welfare, education and health departments in addition to mandated civil society groups.

These different structures supported WFP efforts in the camps; an important example is the food committee leaders who manage the distribution of commodities to beneficiaries.

During the General Distribution, the ration recipients were not exposed to any risk or threats due to the generally good security situation in the camps. In addition, with 116 food distribution points (FDPs) scattered over five camps, ration recipients did not need to travel long distances to collect their entitlements. Based on WFP monitoring analysis, refugees' time spent at the distribution points continues to be reduced in recent years. This reduction in time is due to the increase in the number of distribution points, timely delivery of commodities and increasingly efficient organisation of distributions. WFP rehabilitated all FDPs and equipped them with a roof and enclosure to protect both the commodities and recipients from sun and rain, as well as to keep out animals.

On-site monitoring and post distribution monitoring (PDM) informed WFP that almost all recipients confirmed knowledge of the distribution schedule and of their entitlements. Furthermore, entitlements were announced on radio and television every month by the Sahrawi Red Crescent (Sahrawi RC), and in the instance of reduced entitlements, refugees were informed ahead of time. Through the Sahrawi RC, the refugees are involved in all phases of food assistance, including the monthly coordination meetings in Algiers and Tindouf. The joint WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) monitoring forms included a new section in 2016 for complaints and feedback as part of PDM visits; no issues or incidents were reported, other than requests for an increase in the size of the monthly rations.

## Complementary Activities Contributing to Resilience in Camps

WFP aims to enhance the food security in the Sahrawi refugee camps through a more diverse portfolio of assistance activities with complementary activities that contribute to the resilience of refugees facing a protracted situation of over 40 years of living in camps. Through these activities, WFP offers occupational opportunities by building on existing and external skills and expertise, in combination with small business management skills.

The objectives of such complementary activities in the camps are (1) to improve local food production, availability and access, by encouraging business initiatives; (2) to offer economic opportunities and (3) to increase and reinforce know-how amongst the Sahrawi population.

The activities focus on providing opportunities for women and youth in the camps. In addition, all solutions and new skills are low-tech and culturally adapted and thus are useful in the context of encampment and are transferable to a different context in the future.

These complementary activities follow the recommendation of the latest Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in March 2016 that calls for support to reinforce household's and the community's livelihoods and resilience, and provide economic opportunity.

WFP successfully initiated its first pilot project of a complementary activity, focusing on hydroponic production techniques to tackle a particular pressing issue in the camps. After an in-depth analysis of the refugees' needs in terms of complementary activities, WFP identified a clear gap in livestock management and particularly the lack of quality animal fodder.

An approximate 60 percent of Sahrawi refugee households have livestock (around three to five sheep/goats per family), however the animals are mostly fed with food scraps, leftovers and often only plastic or carton. The poor feeding practices have significant consequences for the health of the animals, impacting milk and meat production, which in turn have adverse effects on refugees' health. The complementary activity project produces green animal fodder through low-tech hydroponics, which permits the production of fresh fodder every day around the year. It solves part of the problem of animal feeding, while at the same time building new competences and know-how through training. Improved livestock management and access to quality meat and milk will add nutritional value to the refugees' diet, an important contribution in light of the high prevalence of anemia and other nutritional problems in the camps.

This project, supported by the Munich-based WFP Innovation Accelerator and implemented with cooperating partner OXFAM, presented the first time hydroponics were applied to the Sahrawi refugee context. The three-month pilot project aimed at testing the techniques' feasibility in the particularly challenging context, while presenting a showcase to the population.

The pilot tested different types of hydroponic units (fully automatized, locally built, both powered through solar energy and electricity). In addition, different types of barley seeds (from Algiers and locally available) were tested as well as different sources of water (drinking water, salty ground water).

According to the results of the pilot project, the locally-built unit using local barley seeds and ground water was identified as the most appropriate for the context, in terms of sustainability, profitability and efficiency.

In the next phase of the project in 2017, WFP will test different models of implementing the units, for example through a cooperative and through a household approach for the production at the family level. The most successful of the models will be scaled up in 2017.

Other project proposals for complementary activities elaborated in 2016 are fish farming and goat breeding, which will be implemented in 2017. All complementary activities provide the Sahrawi refugees with skills and technical know-how that is important during the current situation of encampment, but would also be useful in the future, upon return to their areas of origin. These activities will not replace WFP food assistance and dedicated funding is required in order to implement them.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Katharina Meyer-Seipp

Caption: Fatima is feeding baby girl Asma her daily ration of Plumpy'sup to treat her malnutrition. Both mother and child were treated for malnutrition in WFP's nutrition activity.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	49,153	75,807	124,960	49,000	76,000	125,000	99.7%	100.3%	100.0%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	9,416	9,802	19,218	9,250	10,000	19,250	98.2%	102.0%	100.2%
Children (5-18 years)	24,311	26,337	50,648	24,375	26,375	50,750	100.3%	100.1%	100.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	15,426	39,668	55,094	15,375	39,625	55,000	99.7%	99.9%	99.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	49,153	75,807	124,960	49,000	76,000	125,000	99.7%	100.3%	100.0%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	124,960	-	124,960	125,000	-	125,000	100.0%	-	100.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	40,500	-	40,500	40,361	-	40,361	99.7%	-	99.7%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	9,800	-	9,800	1,212	-	1,212	12.4%	-	12.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	19,660	-	19,660	19,484	-	19,484	99.1%	-	99.1%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	124,960	-	124,960	125,000	-	125,000	100.0%	-	100.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	40,500	-	40,500	40,361	-	40,361	99.7%	-	99.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	9,800	-	9,800	1,212	-	1,212	12.4%	-	12.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	19,660	-	19,660	19,484	-	19,484	99.1%	-	99.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	48,984	75,976	124,960	49,000	76,000	125,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total participants	48,984	75,976	124,960	49,000	76,000	125,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	48,984	75,976	124,960	49,000	76,000	125,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	3,968	4,032	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	16,120	16,380	32,500	20,019	20,342	40,361	124.2%	124.2%	124.2%
Total participants	20,088	20,412	40,500	20,019	20,342	40,361	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%
Total beneficiaries	20,088	20,412	40,500	20,019	20,342	40,361	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	450	450	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	450	450	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	215	215	430	-	-	-
Children (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	241	241	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	8,000	8,000	-	541	541	-	6.8%	6.8%
Total beneficiaries	900	8,900	9,800	215	997	1,212	23.9%	11.2%	12.4%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (6-23 months)	3,325	3,325	6,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	3,325	3,325	6,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	5,200	6,010	11,210	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	6,360	6,360	-	8,274	8,274	-	130.1%	130.1%
Total beneficiaries	6,650	13,010	19,660	5,200	14,284	19,484	78.2%	109.8%	99.1%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.11, Secondary data, PISIS report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, PISIS report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PISIS report</i>	>75.00	86.00	89.00	80.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2011.12, Secondary data, PISIS report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, PISIS report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PISIS report</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2011.12, Secondary data, PISIS Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, PISIS report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PISIS report</i>	<15.00	0.00	9.00	14.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2011.12, Secondary data, PISIS Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, PISIS report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PISIS report</i>	<15.00	14.00	2.00	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data, Health RECORDS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, PISIS report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PISIS Report</i>	>90.00	0.00	96.00	98.00
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.41	0.19
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.26	0.16
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.57	0.24
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=4.50	5.88	5.94	6.02
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=4.50	5.78	5.88	5.82
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=4.50	5.97	6.01	6.33
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, MOE Annual Report, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report</i>	=90.00	85.00	95.50	95.50
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, MOE annual report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MOE annual report. , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report</i>	=90.00	85.00	96.00	97.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, MOE annual report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MOE annual report, CISP monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report</i>	=90.00	85.00	95.00	94.00
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, MOE Annual report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report</i>	=6.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2010.12, Secondary data, MOE annual report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MOE annual report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report</i>	=6.00	11.00	2.20	2.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, MOE data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, MOE Annual Report</i>	=6.00	11.00	4.00	5.00
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	>66.00	92.00	86.00	80.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP report</i>	>70.00	90.00	90.00	98.00
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, Project End Target: 2014.02, Base value: 2014.10, Joint survey, WFP and UNHCR Nutrition survey 2012 Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, WFP and UNHCR Nutrition survey 2016 Data</i>	>70.00	95.00	-	95.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,166	2,124	98.1%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	116	124	106.9%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	27	29	107.4%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	300	254	84.7%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	4,000	5,000	125.0%
<b>SO1: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	-	11	-
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	100	-	-
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of boys that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	individual	-	81,783	-
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	42,422	33,116	78.1%
Number of feeding days	instance	204	184	90.2%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	81	212	261.7%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=35.00	50.58	53.44	43.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	44.71	42.06	52.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	4.71	4.50	5.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	80.00	80.00	86.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	75.00	76.00	78.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	95.00	83.00	81.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	86.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	97.00	90.00	95.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	77.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	95.00	86.50	88.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	63.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	0.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=6.00	8.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors



## Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Barley	-	1,159
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	473
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Lentils	-	338
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Rice	-	698
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Split Peas	-	1,153
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Sugar	-	450
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Vegetable Oil	-	46
European Commission	EEC-C-00582-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,750
Germany	GER-C-00510-01	Split Peas	-	225
Germany	GER-C-00510-01	Sugar	-	428
Germany	GER-C-00510-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,937
Italy	ITA-C-00200-04	High Energy Biscuits	-	236
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	-	270
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	10
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	1,345
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00125-01	Vegetable Oil	-	81
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-11	Dried Fruits	252	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-06	Dried Fruits	200	-
Spain	SPA-C-00122-02	Wheat Flour	-	1,805
Spain	SPA-C-00125-01	Wheat Flour	-	470
Spain	SPA-C-00127-09	Rice	-	698
Spain	SPA-C-00127-09	Sugar	-	338
Spain	SPA-C-00127-09	Vegetable Oil	-	630
Spain	SPA-C-00127-09	Wheat Flour	-	1,700
Switzerland	SWI-C-00531-04	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	653
Switzerland	SWI-C-00543-01	Cheese	5	-
UN CERF	001-C-01354-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,972
USA	USA-C-01191-01	Barley	-	760
USA	USA-C-01191-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	450
USA	USA-C-01191-01	Rice	-	765
USA	USA-C-01191-01	Wheat Flour	-	608
USA	USA-C-01250-01	Barley	-	650
USA	USA-C-01250-01	Lentils	-	810

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01250-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,854
		<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>26,757</b>