

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Algeria Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

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# 2020 Overview

Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees from Western Sahara since 1975. Located in the harsh and isolated desert environment of western Algeria, these refugees live in five camps near the town of Tindouf, where opportunities for self-reliance are limited, forcing the refugees to depend almost entirely on humanitarian assistance for their survival.

In Algeria, the COVID-19 pandemic took hold at a time of economic decline due to falling oil prices, exacerbating an already challenging situation. Environmental factors including poor water quality and limited water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in the Tindouf camps were further reasons for concern, particularly because the camps' health systems are susceptible to the intense demands of a public health emergency. Although the pandemic gave rise to unprecedented challenges, WFP successfully implemented its life-saving activities.

For WFP in Algeria, 2020 was marked by the development of strong new partnerships, innovation, and perseverance. The Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019 - 2022, which came into effect on July 1, 2019, is oriented around two strategic outcomes that aim to meet the basic food needs of Sahrawi men, women, boys, girls, and people with disabilities and improve the nutrition status of the most vulnerable among them. In 2020 WFP's ICSP in Algeria continued to focus on four activities: providing Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT), school feeding, complementary livelihoods activities and nutrition support, while nutrition has been an area of focus across all activities.

Overall, 63 percent of households reported acceptable food consumption in December 2020, a 19.2 percent increase compared to 2019, attributable to an expanded choice of fresh food following the introduction of the CBT modality and improved water quality. Furthermore, WFP reached over 100 percent of targeted beneficiaries in Algeria in 2020, amounting to 133,672. An additional 19,096 vulnerable individuals living in the camps who suffered from the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic were reached with Unconditional Resource Transfers [1].

Notably, in October 2020, WFP signed a new field-level agreement with the Algerian Red Crescent to provide acute malnutrition screening at the dispensary, household and kindergarten levels to ensure that every child between 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women are screened for acute malnutrition at least once a month. WFP finalized a social and behaviour change strategy which will be the basis of its future partnership with Oxfam focusing on women's empowerment, the care group approach, nutrition, and school health.

In Sahrawi society, refugee women are active participants in public life. They manage both public and domestic responsibilities, which shows their empowerment. To further improve this, WFP's complementary livelihoods activities provided refugee men and women with opportunities that increased food security in the camps. In this context, WFP's approach to resilience building identified opportunities and fostered interconnectedness with other activities and partners to increase access to fresh and protein-rich food. One such project was the world's first fish farm in a refugee camp, implemented in partnership with NGO Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and the Sahrawi Agricultural Training and Experimentation Center (CEFA). Its technical team of 15 refugee men and women successfully manage the first Tilapia fish farm in the camps. In 2020, to launch further projects at the community level, twenty young refugees were successfully trained in fish farming.

WFP also worked to empower women and men through the 'Groasis waterboxx©', an activity involving planting technology that allowed the growth of fresh fruits and vegetables with limited water consumption. In 2021, WFP plans to work with NGO OXFAM on an activity called "H2Optimal" which aims to use innovative techniques that save water and resources for agricultural production in the desert. Future development focus areas will continue to strive to sensitize women on the importance of consuming protein and iron-rich foods. In addition, WFP will continue to integrate nutrition across all its programme activities and streamline health and nutrition aspects throughout the school feeding programme, exploring innovative approaches to school feeding, such as home-grown school feeding and the school kitchens model.



# 152,768



49%  
female

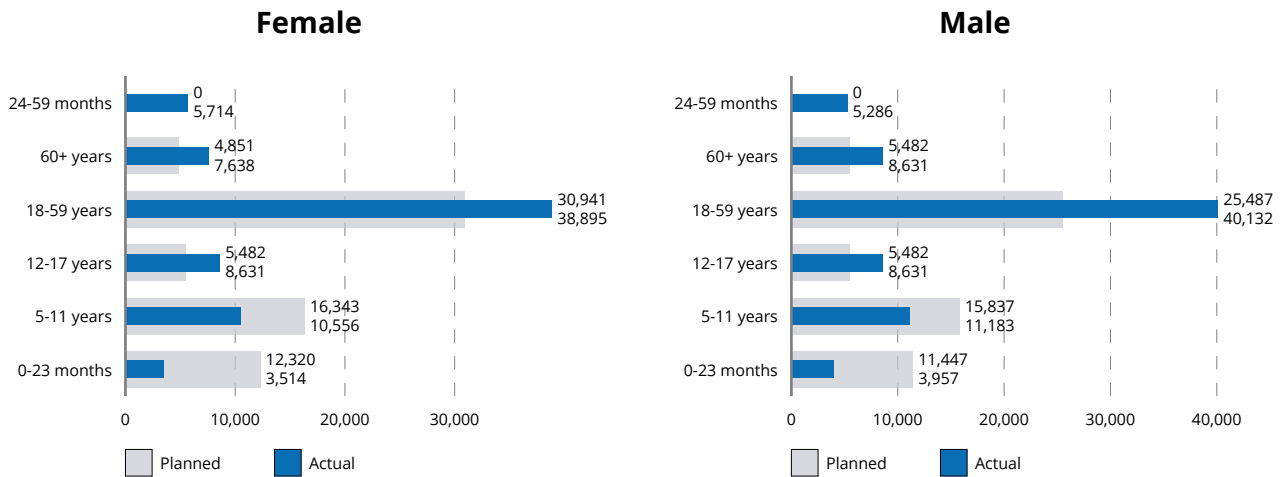


51%  
male

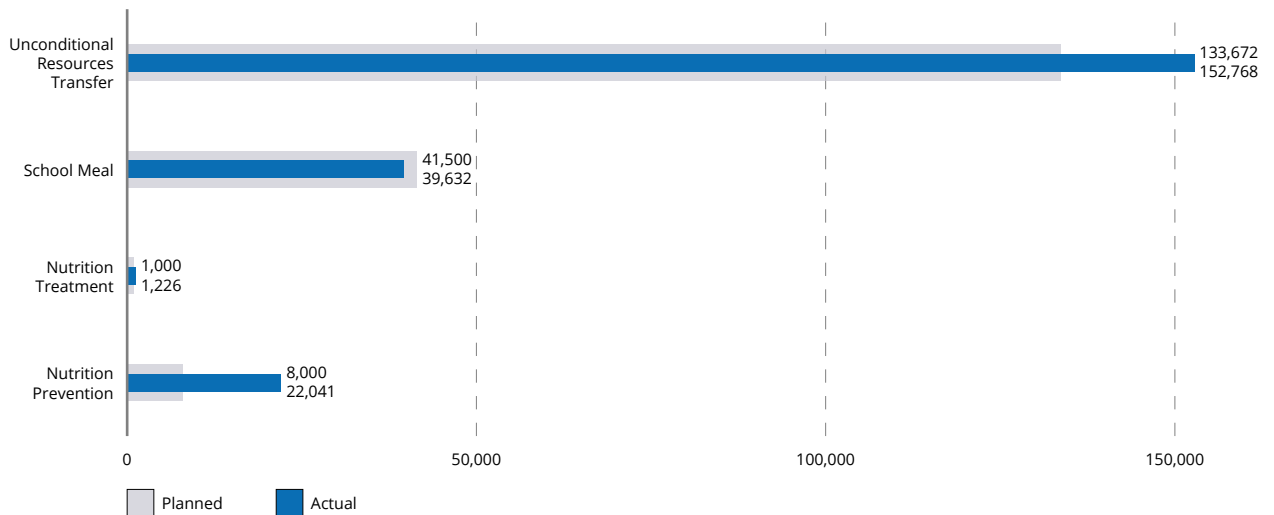
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,154 (49% Female, 51% Male)

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

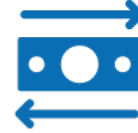


## Total Food and CBT



26,836 mt

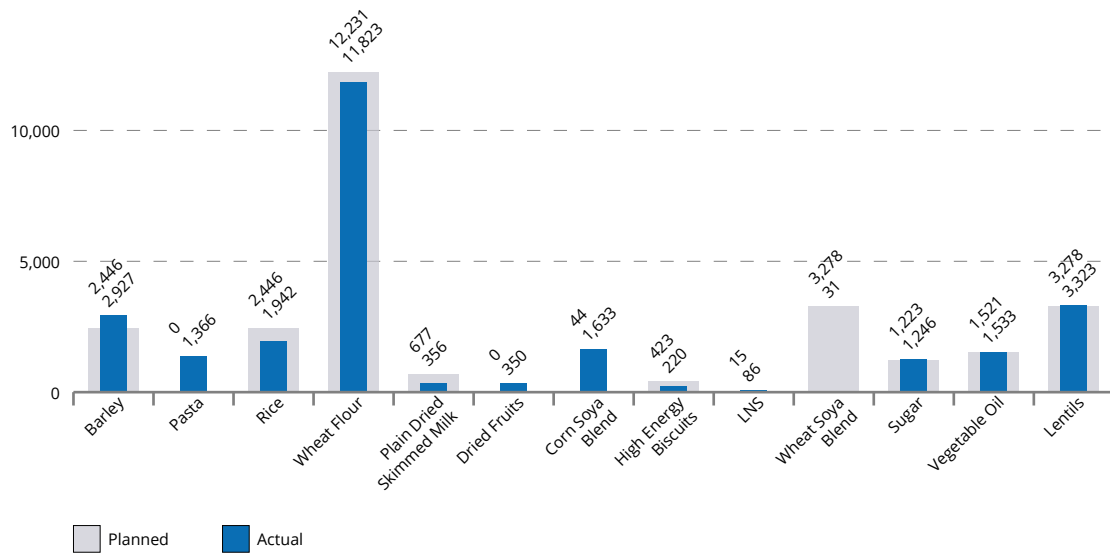
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 27,582 mt total planned



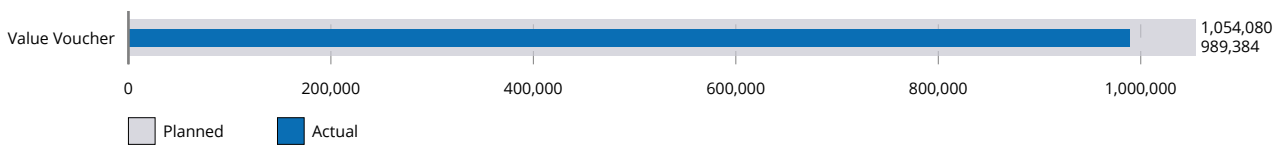
US\$ 989,384

**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 1,054,080 total planned

## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Over the last 45 years, Sahrawi men, women, children and persons with disabilities have been living in five refugee camps in Algeria near the town of Tindouf, approximately 2,000 km southwest of Algiers. Each camp is considered a wilaya (province), with its own leadership and basic services, including public health services and education, all managed by the refugee community. Across the five refugee camps, 116 Unconditional Resource Transfers distribution points, 29 health clinics and 82 schools and kindergartens are run by hundreds of refugee men and women. The refugees can leave the camps freely, and access medical care and education in Algeria.



Sahrawi refugees are not authorized for employment in Algeria, and livelihoods opportunities in the camps are limited, making refugees heavily reliant on external assistance and support. While there are no markets and no formal banking system in the camps, retail shops are present and well-functioning.

The five camps are isolated in an arid region with weather ranging from extreme heat to strong winds and cold winters. In September 2020, heavy sandstorms destroyed houses, tents, and damaged four schools across two camps. Moreover, water resources are scarce and heavily mineralised, and the agro-ecological environment is harsh, making it difficult for refugees to produce food sustainably using traditional techniques [1].

Despite the long-standing humanitarian support, most refugees are either food insecure (12 percent) or vulnerable to food insecurity (58 percent), particularly in the event of a shock [2]. The nutrition status of vulnerable groups such as young children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) remains a challenge. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among children of 6-59 months was 7.6 percent in 2019, while anaemia affected half of reproductive-age women and children 06-59 months [3]. Overweight and obesity have emerged as public health challenges, pointing to the double burden of malnutrition as both excess and deficit coexist [4].

WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2022 focuses on crisis response, which provides relief to conflict-affected populations. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focuses on meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of food-insecure Sahrawi refugees through the provision of Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT), nutrition-sensitive school feeding, and complementary livelihoods activities. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to improve the nutrition status of boys and girls aged 6-59 months and PLWG through the Treatment and Prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and anaemia. Further complementary activities aimed to provide additional tools and skills that improve access to fresh produce which is part of the new resilience approach under the ICSP.

WFP's assistance is part of a coordinated humanitarian response led by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) which also includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Algerian Red Crescent, and multiple international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In the isolated desert environment of Tindouf, the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) situation persisted as a challenge throughout 2020. The complicated WASH situation in addition to the weak health system in the camps were a primary concern. Furthermore, the COVID-19 crisis occurred in an economy already suffering from limited livelihood opportunities and where the food security and nutrition status of refugees required increased attention.

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in the camps, the Sahrawi refugee leadership and Algerian authorities imposed lockdowns to limit movement to and within the camps. With only 30 confirmed cases and two deaths in the Tindouf camps in 2020, these measures proved successful. However, the economic shock of COVID-19 and the mitigating measures taken adversely affected already limited livelihoods opportunities for small businesses such as shops and taxis. A household impact survey conducted jointly by WFP with UNHCR and NGO partner Il Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) in April showed that most refugee households suffered economic hardship during the camps' lockdown and experienced reductions in income [5].

Life-saving distributions under URT and nutrition activities continued with new procedures in place to encourage social distancing and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). In addition to sustaining the two life-saving activities, WFP temporarily scaled up the URT between May and July to include refugees who were at risk of becoming food insecure due to reduced income or loss of income opportunities [6]. WFP's livelihoods activities partially continued with mitigation measures in place, such as reducing the number of refugee workers at project sites. As a COVID-19 precaution, camp leadership closed all schools and kindergartens from March until May.

The school feeding programme was suspended from March until mid-September, and upon the resumption of the programme, schoolchildren were offered a mid-morning snack in schools to encourage retention and enrolment. WFP collaborated with schools and other humanitarian actors, including UNICEF, to establish safety measures and health protocols for schools to re-open.

The COVID-19 pandemic forced women to take on larger domestic workloads as a result of school closures. Furthermore, the pandemic put women at greater risk for gender-based violence, with limited access to mental health services and safe spaces from domestic violence [7].

In order to address the air traffic halt caused by the pandemic, WFP organized cargo and passenger humanitarian flights to and from Algeria with two dedicated flights from the Addis-Ababa Hub bringing in medical and personal protective equipment for the host government, the Sahrawi refugees and the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, a total of six in and out-bound passenger flights from Zurich to Algiers were carried out to support rest and recuperation of humanitarian aid workers in the camps.

Under the lead of the United Nations Development Programme, WFP and other UN agencies participated in a socio-economic impact survey of the COVID-19 crisis in Algeria, with the final report expected in early 2021.



## Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor for existing risks as well as new risks in the Tindouf refugee camps. The country office faced funding gaps that led to some adjustments during the last quarter of 2020. Because of the movement restrictions imposed by the host government, markets were slightly disrupted, and transportation modalities of goods were affected both outside and within Algeria. Mitigation measures were undertaken including introducing new distribution protocols at distribution sites, halving the numbers of vouchers (from 4 to 2 vouchers per month and per beneficiary) to further reduce time spent at the shops (transactions), and remote monitoring and remote market surveys were carried out. Business continuity plans were formulated with sister UN agencies and advocacy efforts to mobilize resources were increased to carry out the incremental COVID-19 response.



# Partnerships

WFP's work in the refugee camps has established WFP as a trusted partner to the Sahrawi refugee community and host-country Government, donors and other humanitarian actors. By extending its role as a traditional food assistance provider through a multi-sectoral nutrition approach and innovative livelihoods activities, WFP has reinforced its role as a partner of choice.

Traditional government donors remained WFP's main partners and source of funds. In 2020, almost all contributions were earmarked for specific activities. Due to the sensitive context, there are only limited opportunities for partnerships with the private sector and international financial institutions.

New exciting opportunities arose in 2020 for using the innovative Groasis© waterboxx technology as part of the H2Optimal project [1]. This included a joint programme with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for developing schools gardens, as well as a first-time partnership with the Government of Algeria on a small-scale pilot project with Algerian beneficiaries to allow for agricultural activity in desert environments. This is the first WFP activity that will benefit the Algerian population since WFP established its presence in the country in 1986.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic posed many challenges, it also gave way to new partnerships and solidified existing ones. WFP worked closely with other humanitarian actors, including UN agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGO) to support the camp leadership in its response to the crisis. The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) increased their support this year to cover additional COVID-19 related needs. Brazil returned as a donor to WFP Algeria and contributed to the pandemic response. A new partnership with the United Kingdom was forged to provide personal protective equipment for the safe implementation of WFP activities.

In addition to regular contributions, France stepped in as a new donor to support the school feeding programme in two areas: co-financing a new biscuit factory in the camps with NGO Triangle Génération Humanitaire and regular assistance to school feeding. Due to COVID-19, these projects could not proceed as planned and the new funds were re-purposed entirely to fund school feeding activities. Cash contributions from the private sector allowed to bridge the gaps during the first quarter of 2020.

For complementary livelihoods activities, WFP managed to secure financial support from Andorra and the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) for the fish farm activity. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNICEF to jointly implement the H2Optimal project in partnership with NGO OXFAM, using dedicated funding from the Netherlands which is expected to materialize in early 2021.

A new partnership with the Algerian Red Crescent and an emerging partnership with NGO OXFAM present milestones in the Interim Country Strategic Plan's (ICSP) strategic focus on battling malnutrition and anaemia in the camps. WFP, in partnership with the Algerian Red Crescent, will provide acute malnutrition screening at the dispensary, household, kindergarten and community levels to ensure that every child and pregnant or lactating woman is screened for acute malnutrition at least once a month. OXFAM was chosen by WFP to implement social and behaviour change communication activities to facilitate the adoption of better habits in the refugee camps throughout 2021. These partnerships are strategic and transformative in nature as they intend to contribute to a gradual improvement of health and nutrition outcomes of the refugees.

With the generous support of the European Union's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), new activities on social behaviour change communication and community-based malnutrition screening are aiming at the root causes of malnutrition in the camps. The fresh food voucher project resumed in 2020 targeting pregnant and lactating women and girls, thanks to the generous support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

WFP continued its advocacy to ensure the essential food needs of the Sahrawi refugees in Algeria were met. Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, several events were cancelled in 2020, including donor missions usually organized in the spring and autumn. A joint donor brief was conducted in coordination with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the NGO community in mid-December to update partners on the humanitarian situation in the camps and future requirements.



# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's operation in the Tindouf refugee camps was well-resourced in 2020. By the end of the year, the 2020 budget of the 2019-2022 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) was fully funded, with available resources covering 100 percent of the overall needs-based plan requirement of USD 19.6 million (including contributions received and resources carried over from 2019). The overall level of funding received between the start of the ICSP in June 2019 to December 2020 has reached 55 percent of the total three-year budget of USD 59 million.

While the overall resource situation was positive, the high funding levels mask significant differences in the resources available at the activity level. While overall the Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) activity was well funded, there were deficits throughout the year that resulted in ration reductions within this activity. There are several reasons for this, such as donor contribution confirmations arriving late in the year and new projects being initiated. To bridge year-end deficits under the URT activity, a multilateral fund allocation of USD 600,000 was received in November. This allowed for steadiness of the commodity pipeline during December.













Earmarking hampered WFP's flexibility in allocating funds to activities where they were most needed. As a result, resources were skewed towards mostly nutrition activities, while other activities were not fully funded, such as the school feeding programme. Furthermore, during the last quarter of 2019, a donor requested WFP to absorb a significant contribution to accommodate new nutrition status screening activities that had not been budgeted in the ICSP. In response to the joint appeal for prevention and response to COVID-19 in the camps, about 57 percent of requested resources (US\$ 530,000) were received from several donors.

In the aggregate, about 27 percent of the contributions received in 2020 were fully flexible. About 88 percent of the contributions were allocated to Strategic Outcome 1. Out of all the contributions received in 2020, most (66.4 percent) were earmarked at the activity level. Funding for Strategic Outcome 1 ("everybody has access to food") reached 100 percent by the end of the year amid a slight reduction of ration sizes for Unconditional Resource Transfers during the first and fourth quarter.

Long lead times of up to three to four months to procure and import food remained a challenge in 2020, which were further increased by the pandemic. The timeliness of funding received was, therefore, a critical factor. Mitigation mechanisms such as the pre-positioned stock managed by the Spanish Red Cross and the Algerian Red Crescent, funded by the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) helped address pipeline shortages for Unconditional Resource Transfers and allowed for relatively stable food distribution. Supplementary in-kind contributions of gofio [1] by the Spanish region of Gran Canaria and dates by Saudi Arabia increased the energetic value of food rations. Activity 3 under Strategic Outcome 1 - encompassing WFP's livelihoods and resilience activity - is complementary to traditional food assistance and requires dedicated funding. It was resourced at just 65 percent of the needs-based plan requirement.

For Strategic Outcome 2 ("no one suffers from malnutrition"), the funding situation has been very positive reaching 194 percent. The nutrition activity had been chronically underfunded for years, however, the recent decisions by the European Commission and USAID to support the new nutrition approach in the camps, including a cash-based transfer (CBT) project, has drastically improved the funding situation in 2020.

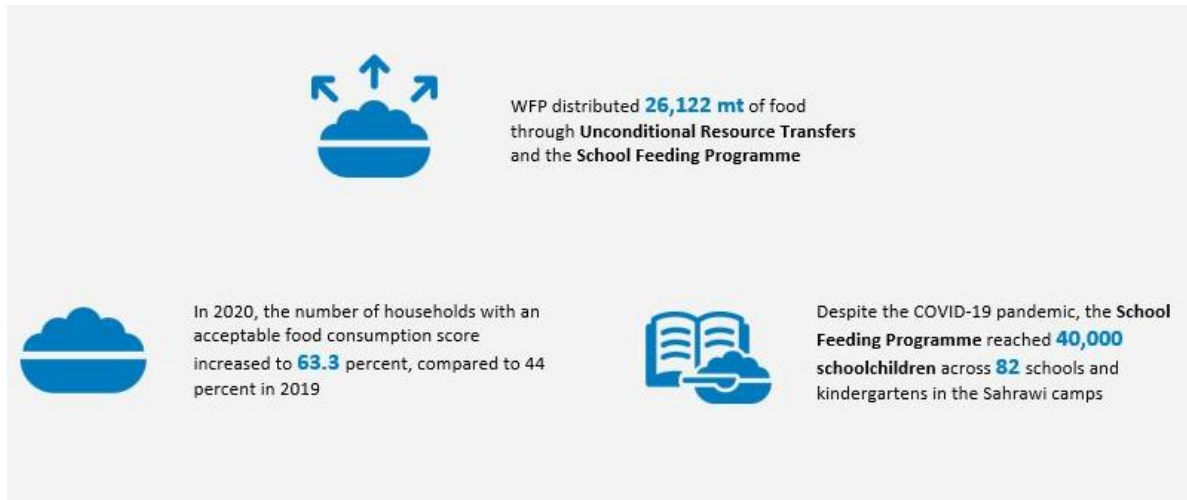
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	 16,042,187	 11,959,267	 17,453,913	 14,240,759
02: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	 1,457,115	 1,583,545	 2,823,868	 2,244,336
Total:	 17,499,302	 13,542,812	 20,277,781	 16,485,095

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year



WFP's efforts toward Strategic Outcome 1 aimed to ensure that the basic food and nutrition needs of targeted Sahrawi refugees were met. These activities were designed in direct alignment with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). The bulk of WFP's activities in 2020 fell under the umbrella of Strategic Outcome 1, accounting for 75 percent of WFP's planned programme of work.

WFP's biggest activity under Strategic Outcome 1 was the provision of Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) to food-insecure men, women, boys, girls and persons with disabilities in the five refugee camps to ensure their basic food needs were met. WFP reached 133,672 beneficiaries with an additional 19,096 vulnerable individuals living in the camps that suffered from the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic from May-July 2020 [1]. To further the aim of WFP's efforts toward Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's school feeding programme reached more than 39,000 schoolchildren, 53 percent of which were girls and 47 percent of which were boys. Through the school feeding programme, nutritious mid-morning snacks were distributed to schoolchildren to encourage enrolment and retention [2]. Furthermore, through WFP's complementary livelihoods activities, WFP provided refugee men and women with asset creation and capacity strengthening opportunities that would also increase their access to fresh food. This is an accomplishment considering that access to fresh food is challenging in the arid Tindouf climate, which is not fertile enough for agriculture.

While 100 percent of the funds required for activities under Strategic Outcome 1 were available by the end of December 2020, some deficits occurred throughout the year as many contributions were not received until the fourth quarter. This delayed the availability of commodities due to long lead times required to procure food. Nevertheless, the amount of food distributed constituted 98 percent of the respective need-based plans, with WFP providing reduced rations for part of the year for URT and school feeding.

Despite these ration reductions, WFP and partners reached all beneficiaries planned for the URT and school feeding programme, distributing more than 26,000 mt of food throughout the year. Between May and July, WFP revised the number of beneficiaries by around 19,000 to reach additional vulnerable Sahrawi men, women, children and persons with disabilities suffering from the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. [1]

In March, school closures led to a disruption in school feeding activities, putting the school feeding programme on hold [3]. Notably, several schools also suffered infrastructure damage as a result of extreme weather in September. Almost 40,000 schoolchildren were provided with nutritious mid-morning snacks to encourage children to return to school.

Persevering through the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP continued to assist refugees on a monthly basis with dry food rations as well as school feeding distributions. [4] Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated that there was a remarkable increase in the food consumption score (FCS) at the acceptable rate of 63.3 percent (baseline value 60.3 percent) compared to the last PDM report in 2019 [5]. This improvement can be attributed to improved

water quality. In 2019, poor water quality was a pervasive issue in the refugee camps that made it difficult to cook and consume pulses, which contributed to the lower FCS of 2019. In 2020, water quality improved, resulting in increased consumption of pulses. These factors contributed to the increased FCS from 2019 to 2020, which saw no major difference between households headed by women and households headed by men.

In terms of consumption-based coping strategies, the majority of interviewed families had to rely on less preferred food and reduce the portion size of meals when they did not have enough resources. In 2020, 73 percent of the interviewed households incurred debts, 33 percent used savings, and 31 percent sold their last female animal to cover food needs. Some 15 percent of interviewed households sold off assets, while 13 percent had to sell productive assets such as sewing machines or cars.

WFP's two livelihoods activities in the refugee camps showed promising results. These activities are the fish farm and the new H2Optimal project, which utilizes innovative Groasis waterboxes© to grow vegetables and trees in the desert. [6] The fish farming activity has increased Sahrawi refugees' capacity and has enabled them to master the breeding cycle of fish farming. The annual production capacity of the fish farm is 7 to 10 tons of Nile Tilapia. The fish farm had 15 refugee technical staff, 4 of whom were women, all equipped with the skills needed to control and monitor the full eight-month breeding cycle. Twenty young refugee graduates were trained in fish farming techniques as part of the next step of the community outreach aspect of the project, which is intended to kickstart fish farming at the community level. This activity had an impact on the Sahrawi refugee community, as it provided livelihood opportunities and a source of iron-rich fresh fish.

WFP introduced Groasis waterboxes© in 2020, allowing beneficiaries, particularly women, and local institutions to grow vegetables, fruits and trees despite the extreme climate of the Tindouf region. A total of 3,000 waterboxes were distributed to 200 households. Communities harvested tomatoes and eggplants, and the survival rate for the vegetables was 92 percent. Communities were also able to plant fruit trees, which had a survival rate of 100 percent. Notably, waterboxes use 92 percent less water than drip irrigation systems, a crucial fact that reinforces the sustainability of the project.

Most of the activities under this strategic outcome were carried out with the support of the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), which the Algerian Government has designated as the implementing agency for humanitarian assistance in the Tindouf camps. The CRA works closely with the refugee organization Media Luna Roja Saharaui (MLRS) in the refugee camps.

WFP distributes the monthly rations of URT in cooperation with the CRA and its respective partner MLRS, and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The Spanish NGO Asociación de Trabajadores y Técnicos sin Fronteras (ATTsF) provided transport support for the distributions. As in previous years, WFP relied on the prepositioned stocks funded by the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) and managed by the Spanish Red Cross (CRE) and the CRA to bridge pipeline shortages, ensure a stable food basket.

WFP's school feeding programme is implemented in partnership with CRA and the Italian NGO Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP). It is part of the education sector's coordinated efforts to promote Sahrawi refugee children's education, which is led by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

WFP's livelihoods and resilience activities were conducted with OXFAM for the H2Optimal-Groasis' waterboxx© project and with French NGO Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) for the fish farm. Furthermore, WFP plans start a joint programme with UNICEF and OXFAM for the H2Optimal project in 2021.

A component of WFP's aim for the future is to support the evolution of the school feeding activity into a more nutrition-sensitive programme. A new partnership with OXFAM will start in 2021 to use schools as platforms for improved nutrition messaging using a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approach.

Lastly, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of WFP activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP has accounted for the specific needs of women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities in the design and implementation of these activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	3
Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	4
Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees	4

## Strategic outcome 02: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022



WFP's efforts towards Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to improve the nutrition status of targeted Sahrawi refugees. While all WFP activities are nutrition-sensitive, the activities under this strategic outcome are nutrition-specific and in direct alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.2, "end all forms of malnutrition". In the Sahrawi camps, malnutrition and anaemia in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) are key challenges that WFP and other partners are addressing. Thus, WFP's fight against malnutrition is one of the main objectives of WFP's three-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in the refugee camps.

Under the umbrella of Strategic Outcome 2, WFP has provided children 6-59 months of age and PLWG with assistance for the Treatment and Prevention of Acute Malnutrition. Under this programme, women and children were selected for treatment based on a mid-upper arm circumference screening by Sahrawi health workers across 29 health clinics. Every month, around 700 PLWG received a pre-mix ration of wheat soy blend and more than 450 children aged 6-59 months were provided with ready-to-use supplementary food to help treat acute malnutrition.

To further the effort of preventing malnutrition among Sahrawi refugee children, more than 13,000 boys and girls received daily rations of small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS-SQ). 2020 was also the first year that WFP implemented a CBT programme, which allowed Sahrawi refugees to access a greater variety of fresh food. Some 8,400 PLWG received monthly fresh food vouchers at a value of 1,400 Algerian dinars (approximately USD 11), redeemable at local shops, to improve dietary diversity and fight anaemia. This allowed women to access fresher and more diverse foods, which ought to have contributed positively to nutrition outcomes and dietary diversity. However, poor water quality in the Sahrawi camps at the beginning of 2020 [1] hindered the ability to cook and consume pulses, while the limiting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on household income and food markets in the Sahrawi camps, contributed to a deterioration of the dietary diversity score for women compared to the baseline value.

As part of WFP's life-saving humanitarian activities, all nutrition activities were prioritized and continued throughout the year despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Nutrition activities were fully funded and WFP seized the opportunity to re-introduce a stunting prevention program using nutri-butter, thereby exceeded its target for specialized nutritious food distributions, reaching 197 percent of the food distribution planned for the year. This nutritional supplement was introduced by WFP in 2016 following a nutrition survey which showed a malnutrition rate of about 5 percent among Sahrawi refugees. WFP chose to distribute nutri-butter because it is effective at mitigating the risk of chronic malnutrition, stunting, and micro-nutrient deficiencies. Once malnutrition rates subsided, WFP stopped distributing the supplement. However, in 2019, a joint nutrition survey by WFP, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and Il Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) showed that the percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition increased to almost 8 percent, making a strong case for the re-introduction of nutri-butter as a nutrient supplement in 2020. A budget revision will be initiated in 2021 to accommodate these programmatic adjustments.

Despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP implemented new projects under Strategic Outcome 2. It was the second year of implementation for WFP's cash-based transfer (CBT) project for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), which exceeded the targeted planned number of beneficiaries, reaching 105 percent.

Furthermore, 2020 was the first year that WFP implemented its prevention programme for acute malnutrition under the current ICSP targeting pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). WFP and partners successfully reached all beneficiaries planned for distribution at the 29 health centres and even exceeded the planned number of beneficiaries for the CBT project. The CBT project helped to increase the number of PLWG visiting the health centres for monthly check-ups and screenings resulting in an overall increase in the number of beneficiaries. WFP made significant efforts to target more Sahrawi women and children through the implementation of the CBT project and malnutrition prevention and screening, which began in 2020 and will continue in 2021.

To combat malnutrition and identify malnourished children more efficiently in health centres and schools and at household level, WFP started a new community-based screening project with the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA). To ensure the success of this project, a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy that entails training refugee workers and OXFAM staff on 'care group methods' was developed. A series of training sessions were offered to the relevant personnel in 2020, and the strategy will continue to guide nutrition sensitization activities for all humanitarian actors operating in the Sahrawi camps in Algeria throughout the next few years (2020-2025).

WFP's nutrition activities are fully integrated into the Sahrawi Strategic Health Plan. WFP focuses on Moderate Acute Malnutrition, while UNHCR and other partners target severely acutely malnourished children. Most of the activities under this strategic outcome were carried out with the support of the CRA and its respective implementing partners in the camps, and the refugee organization Media Luna Roja Saharawi (MLRS). For the new SBCC activities, WFP will establish a new partnership with NGO OXFAM in January 2021. WFP is playing a key role in improving coordination around nutrition issues in the Tindouf refugee camps by being the driving force behind the nutrition coordination platform that provides a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition.

Disruptions and delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have further contributed to WFP's lessons learned and best practices. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP recognized a need to address public health concerns and mitigate health risks associated with human interaction as part of the CBT project for PLWG. This led WFP and partners to agree on a road map and streamlined processes for the introduction of electronic vouchers to mitigate health risks in the CBT project and make implementation more effective.

WFP strives to ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout all programmes and gender aspects were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 2 and which are based on the specific needs of boys and girls 6-59 months and PLWG.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition	4

# Cross-cutting Results

## **Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**

The role of women in Sahrawi society has traditionally been strong. For decades, Sahrawi women have had the support of camp leadership in holding positions of power and playing a key role in the community. Access to opportunities in the refugee camps are similar for both women and men, and in this context, there are unique opportunities for women's empowerment and promoting gender equality.

Women and men play productive roles in the labour market, and hold professional positions as teachers, doctors, nurses, and school cooks. Education is highly regarded as essential for girls and boys in Sahrawi society, and thus girls and boys must attend camp schools until the age of 16. Girls and boys are then encouraged to continue their studies free of charge from secondary to tertiary levels in the Algerian education system. In 2020, 53 percent of Sahrawi schoolchildren were girls and 47 percent were boys. In the camps, all types of work are open for both women and men. However, due to the limited livelihoods opportunities, financial incentives are generally small.

Women bear most of the responsibility for domestic obligations, including food preparation and caring for children and relatives. In 2020, Sahrawi refugee women continued to play a central role in household food management, with access and control over food remaining almost exclusively with women, although some families did report that food-related decisions were made jointly by women and men. [1] At the community level, women actively managed their role as food committee leaders. Almost 80 percent of members on the food committees were women, with responsibilities including coordinating the distribution of rations and managing the dispatch and delivery of food at final distribution points.

WFP is committed to mainstreaming gender across all activities to ensure that the different needs of women, men, girls, boys and persons with disabilities are addressed. The 2019 gender analysis and WFP Gender Action Plan 2019-2022 helped to further identify needs and define gender-responsive actions. In 2020, WFP disaggregated data by age and gender to ensure that quantitative data can support in responding to the specific needs of women, men, girls, boys and persons with disabilities.

Furthermore, WFP's complementary livelihoods activities aim to provide Sahrawi refugee youth with opportunities for income generation, ultimately to empower them. In 2020, WFP provided opportunities for women and men to participate in all cooking competitions organized in the camps and participated in the annual 16 days of activism campaign against gender-based violence.



**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

**AAP:** All WFP activities are designed in consultation with partners and refugee community members to ensure that local needs, the community's agency and preferences are considered.

The objective of WFP's Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) commitment is to facilitate the participation of affected people in WFP's programmes by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes are informed by the needs. The engagement of the Sahrawi community starts during the project design (activities) and continues throughout the execution of all programmes.

Enhancing beneficiary feedback through improved community feedback mechanisms (CFM) was a key focus this year. To ensure accurate, timely and accessible information about assistance, WFP put in place several outreach channels to the refugee community. At the beginning of every month the refugee organization Media Luna Roja Saharaui (MLRS) announced the monthly entitlements through the local radio and television channel and in the local food committees. Relevant information was also displayed at each distribution point and, if needed, was explained to beneficiaries in more detail during the distributions.

In January 2020, WFP participated in an age, gender and diversity (AGD) participatory assessment conducted by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) jointly with UN sister agencies and NGOs in the Sahrawi camps, to ensure the voices of girls, boys, men and women from the Sahrawi refugee community are all equally heard by the humanitarian community, and that their priorities, needs, capacities and views are documented and considered in programming and planning process.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP beneficiaries were consulted through on-site and post-distribution monitoring and regular focus group discussions to gain insights into the process, quality and outcomes of assistance provided, as well as to identify any concerns. Once the health crisis affected the camps and lockdowns were put in place, the monitoring activities between March and September continued remotely through local partners like the Algerian Red Crescent and non-governmental organization Il Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), who were still present in the camps. WFP's dedicated monitoring team consisting of men and women who speak Arabic and the local Hassania dialect also conducted remote monitoring through phone calls. Approximately 8,600 pregnant and lactating women received fresh food vouchers as part of a CBT project. Monitoring data shows that 63 percent of the assisted refugees were aware of the programme and its objectives.

WFP enhanced CFM tools to inform beneficiaries and provide channels for collecting feedback. Around mid-2020, WFP received approval by the Host Government to set up a hotline to allow beneficiaries to provide direct feedback. The hotline number is now functional, and WFP is in the process of displaying and raising awareness about the number in all 116 Unconditional Resource Transfers distribution points, 29 health centres and 82 schools as well as warehouse facilities.

**Protection:** Protection is key to ensuring that WFP's beneficiaries can access assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination. The Tindouf refugee camps are a safe environment with limited protection risks to refugee women, men, girls and boys. The crime rate in the camps is negligible while social cohesion and the sense of community and solidarity are strong. The harsh climate and extreme weather conditions present some of the biggest risks and challenges to the refugees.

The Government of Algeria granted the camp leadership the responsibility of ensuring the safety and security of the Sahrawi refugees in the camps. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) is the lead agency on protection in the camps and coordinates information-sharing on protection cases and risks, as well as follow-ups with the camp leadership. The humanitarian protection sector, which supports the local leadership, includes WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP are collaborating in reporting incidents regarding sexual exploitation and abuse. UNHCR has field offices in each camp where beneficiary feedback is received, UNICEF has feedback boxes in all schools which can be used by beneficiaries (children, teachers and workers). WFP has launched a toll-free hotline number for beneficiaries where feedback on WFP assistance can be provided and which is coming live in 2021. All agencies have agreed to refer all complaints to the concerned agency, including protection cases.

WFP's protection focus is that food assistance does not increase protection risks for those it serves, but rather contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity. In 2020, food distributions in all five camps were well organized through a total of 116 distribution points, 29 health centres and 82 schools and kindergartens. Disability considerations were included in WFP interventions.

To address protection concerns in its activities, WFP ensured clear and regular communication on new developments with beneficiaries and other humanitarian partners; this included changes to distribution procedures to mitigate the risk of the spread of COVID-19. Protection data shows that beneficiaries across all of WFP's projects had unhindered access to WFP programmes at all activity sites and that they perceived the assistance as dignifying [2].

Following the low-intensity interactions in Guergarat, WFP; under the leadership of UNHCR; and jointly with other humanitarian actors, are following the possible influx of new families to the camps and jointly prepared to assess their needs.

All protection targets of the corporate results and accountability to affected populations frameworks were achieved. Results show that due to the longstanding support provided by WFP over 30 years, Sahrawi beneficiaries tend to forget the duration of the assistance they are receiving despite efforts by WFP and its cooperating partners to highlight the three-year duration of the ICSP. The achievement of other indicators shows that the Sahrawi camps, including WFP distribution sites, are very safe.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

The Algerian wilaya (province) of Tindouf is part of the vast and arid Sahara Desert. This harsh environment is where the five Tindouf refugee camps are located, and where the Sahrawi refugees have been hosted for 45 years. The camps are vulnerable to extreme weather and climate shocks, with temperatures reaching fifty degrees Celsius in the summer and zero degrees Celsius in the winter. Strong winds and sandstorms are common in the spring, and flash flooding after sudden downpours of rain has occurred several times in past years. These conditions make traditional agriculture almost impossible and, therefore, while the refugees have had enough time to start agricultural production, the camp's food insecurity is directly linked to the fact that this harsh environment is antagonistic to agricultural production.

With more than thirty years of continued food assistance from WFP, the Sahrawi refugees remains dependent on humanitarian assistance. There are several small-scale and clustered agricultural initiatives to alleviate dependence on assistance by actors such as OXFAM, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and the Sahrawi Centre for Experimentation and Agricultural Training (CEFA), but these activities cannot fully cover the refugees' food and nutrition needs.

WFP's innovative and environmentally conscious livelihoods activities are designed to limit water usage and prevent environmental degradation. These activities are considered as "complementary" and do not aim to replace traditional food assistance, rather, they aim to provide additional tools and skills that improve access to protein and iron-rich foods in the camps and contribute to enhance food security and resilience. Some of these activities also have a positive, yet limited, impact on the local environment. WFP focuses on innovative approaches and technologies that reduce water usage, fertilizer, space and time.

The H2Optimal project used innovative cultivation methods to optimize the use of water and allowed the revitalization of small-scale agriculture in this climate-hostile environment. Groasis waterboxxes©, a planting technology that allows plants and fruit trees to grow using 92 percent less water than traditional drip irrigation, were introduced. These allowed refugee families to grow vegetables, such as tomatoes and eggplants. [1] As a next step, WFP plans to use this technology to grow more trees in the camps to reduce and mitigate environmental risks, like violent winds and heatwaves. They can also protect gardens and animals by providing shade and acting as an effective windshield.

In 2021, WFP will continue implementing innovative projects. Through the H2Optimal project, WFP will diversify the use a local low-tech hydroponic units to grow human crops. The hydroponics techniques have seen great success in other similar and challenging contexts such as Chad, Sudan and Jordan and in some parts of Kenya and Somalia.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] In May, June and July 2020, WFP assisted an additional 19,096 vulnerable individuals living in the camps who suffered from the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic with unconditional resource transfers, reaching a total of 152,768 beneficiaries during these three months.

- Decrease in actual MT distributed under activity 1 (URT) due to shortfalls in some commodities during 2020.

- Under activity 4 (CBT) the maximum number of beneficiaries reached in 2020 was 8,421 (for only one month), while fewer beneficiaries than the planned figure of 8,000 were reached in other months. This explains the relatively low total amount of US\$ transferred.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Expansion of water networks is ongoing under the leadership of UNHCR

[2] 2018 Food Security Assessment available under

<https://www1.wfp.org/publications/algeria-food-security-assessment-sahrawi-refugees-august-2018>

[3] 2019 Nutrition Survey available at <https://www.wfp.org/publications/algeria-nutrition-survey-2019>

[4] Information on “double burden” available under <https://www.who.int/nutrition/double-burden-malnutrition/en/>

[5] WFP Global Update on COVID-19: June 2020. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000117304/download/>

[6] WFP Global Update on COVID-19: November 2020.

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000121038/download/>

## Partnerships

[1] The H2Optimal project comprises the use of Groasis© Waterboxx units, which are devices designed to help in growing trees in dry areas. Further details on the project are available here: <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/groasis>

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Gofio is a type of flour made from roasted grains or other starchy plants.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] In May, June and July 2020, WFP assisted an additional 19,096 vulnerable individuals living in the camps who suffered from the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic with unconditional resource transfers, reaching a total of 152,768 beneficiaries during these three months.

[2] Mid-morning snacks consist of milk and high energy biscuits.

[3] The school feeding programme was on hold starting from March and resumed in September.

[4] Post-distribution monitoring report, October 2020.

[5] The last post-distribution monitoring report in 2019 indicated a food-consumption score of 44 percent.

[6] The H2Optimal project comprises the use of Groasis© Waterboxx units, which are devices designed to help in growing trees in dry areas. Further details on the project are available here: <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/groasis>

### Output results

- Non-fortified wheat flour makes up more than half of the food basket that is provided by WFP and was distributed throughout 2020.
- Decrease in actual MT distributed under URT due to shortfalls in some commodities during 2020.
- Decrease in people reached by national TV programme (as part of SBCC approach) due to programme suspension for the last six months of 2020 as a result of funding constraints.
- Decrease in actual school feeding days and MT distributed due to the closure of schools following the outbreak of COVID-19 for three months.
- No deworming campaigns were conducted in 2020, due to COVID-19.
- Cooperating partners could not complete the planned school kitchens rehabilitations in 2020 due to COVID-19, but as the current field-level agreement is still ongoing, planned rehabilitation will be completed by March 2021 (end of FLA)
- Decrease in the number of training and people reached under the livelihoods project due to the impact of COVID-19 on field activities in 2020, mainly the fish farm project. For the Groasis H2Optimal waterboxx© project planned values were achieved for both the number of training (3/3) and people reached (200/200).

### Outcome results

- The number of enrolled children in schools slightly decreased compared to 2019.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] According to a 2019 Nutrition Survey by WFP, UNHCR, and CISP, over half of households do not meet UNHCR water provision standards and about half of the households are not satisfied with the water provision. Improvements in water infrastructure and hygiene practices are known to improve nutrition indicators and reduce morbidity.

### Outputs results:

- More beneficiaries and more MT reached than planned due to the re-introducing of Nutributter (SNFs) under malnutrition prevention among children since April 2020. More fortified food (under Nutrition) was distributed due to the greater number of beneficiaries.
- Under CBT, more beneficiaries were reached and less USD transferred, because the highest number of beneficiaries reached for the activity in 2020 was 8421, while several months saw fewer beneficiaries reached than planned, which explains the low amount actual cash transferred (USD).
- More staff trained due to the new programme of screening in all health clinics and kindergartens.
- More reached female interpersonal SBCC due to more reached female by CBT programme.
- Decreased number of people reached through National TV programme (as part of SBCC approach) due to the suspension of the TV show as of mid-2020.

### Outcomes results:

- MAM coverage for last year (2019) was not measured.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] October 2020 post-distribution monitoring survey.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Post-distribution monitoring report, October 2020.

[2] Compared to 2019, and due to COVID-19, more efforts and protection measures were conducted by WFP to ensure all its interventions were safe and dignified. Food and CBT distribution processes were adapted to COVID-19 related health & safety measures and prevention measures to reduce health risks to beneficiaries were taken.

## Environment


[1] The H2Optimal project comprises the use of Groasis© Waterboxx units, which are devices designed to help in growing trees in dry areas. Further details on the project are available here: <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/groasis>

### Environment indicators

The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening for CSP activities was delayed because of COVID-19. This is why the country office is reporting low targets and followup values for indicator C.4.1.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	65,579	68,093	133,672	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	17,009	6,258	23,267	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	63,735	77,820	122%
	female	69,937	74,948	107%
	total	133,672	152,768	114%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	11,447	3,957	35%
	female	12,320	3,514	29%
	total	23,767	7,471	31%
5-11 years	male	15,837	11,183	71%
	female	16,343	10,556	65%
	total	32,180	21,739	68%
12-17 years	male	5,482	8,631	157%
	female	5,482	8,631	157%
	total	10,964	17,262	157%
18-59 years	male	25,487	40,132	157%
	female	30,941	38,895	126%
	total	56,428	79,027	140%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
60+ years	male	5,482	8,631	157%
	female	4,851	7,638	157%
	total	10,333	16,269	157%
24-59 months	male	0	5,286	-
	female	0	5,714	-
	total	0	11,000	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Prevention	8,000	22,041	275%
Nutrition Treatment	1,000	1,226	122%
School Meal	41,500	39,632	95%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	133,672	152,768	114%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Barley	2,446	2,927	120%
Pasta	0	1,366	-
Rice	2,446	1,942	79%
Wheat Flour	12,231	11,823	97%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	677	356	53%
Dried Fruits	0	350	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	1,609	-
High Energy Biscuits	423	220	52%
Wheat Soya Blend	3,278	8	0%
Sugar	1,223	1,246	102%
Vegetable Oil	1,517	1,528	101%
Lentils	3,278	3,323	101%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	44	24	55%
LNS	15	86	585%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	23	-
Vegetable Oil	4	5	108%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	1,054,080	989,384	94%

# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year						- Crisis Response	
Output Results							
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided							
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	65,579 68,093 133,672	74,948 77,820 152,768	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	26,419	26,122	
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>						
B: Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	13,392	1,438.31	
	<b>B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>						
B: Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	%	60	22	
	<b>E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media</b>						
E*: Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behavior change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization.	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		General Distribution	individual	100,000	50,000	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered							
Output Category N*: School feeding provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	21,995 19,505 41,500	21,005 18,627 39,632	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,101	577	
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>						
A: Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	82	82	
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>						

E*: Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behavior change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	500	286
E*: Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behavior change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	500	300
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	56
	<b>N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>					
N*: Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	22.6	17
	<b>N*.3*: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support</b>					
N*: Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools	N*.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	20,597	0
N*: Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools	N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	20,903	0
	<b>N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed</b>					
N*: Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	4	0
Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category D: Assets created						
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Beneficiary Group</b>	<b>Sub Activity</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Sahrawi refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition, through the new resilience approach	A.5.30: Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives		Individual capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	1	1

	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>								
C: Refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition, through a new resilience approach.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual		500			235
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>								
C: Refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition, through a new resilience approach.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session		5			4
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>								
D: Sahrawi refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition, through a new resilience approach.	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number		3,000			3,000

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	7	≤1	≤1	1.5	1.24		WFP survey
		Male	6	≤1	≤1	1.32	1.26		
		<b>Overall</b>	6.5	≤1	≤1	1.41	1.25		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.5	>3.6	>3.6	0.6			WFP survey
		Male	1.6	>2.9	>2.9	1.7			
		<b>Overall</b>	2	>3.1	>3.1	1.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	20	>24.5	>24.5	25.2			WFP survey
		Male	26	>41.4	>41.4	28			
		<b>Overall</b>	24	>36.1	>36.1	27.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.8	≥83.5	≥83.5	49.1			WFP survey
		Male	35.4	≥76.2	≥76.2	49.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	38	≥78.5	≥78.5	49.4			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	48	<6.5	<6.5	34.6			WFP survey
		Male	42	<11.7	<11.7	36.7			
		<b>Overall</b>	43	<10.1	<10.1	36.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.6	≤2.2	≥20	1.9			WFP survey
		Male	2.6	≤5.2	≥14	1.7			
		<b>Overall</b>	24	≤4.3	≥16	1.8			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	21	≥20	>21	12.6			WFP survey
		Male	15	≥14	>15	14.9			
		<b>Overall</b>	17	≥16	>17	14.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	50.5	≥89.9	≥89.9	68.4			WFP survey
		Male	56.2	≥85.3	≥85.3	61.5			
		<b>Overall</b>	54	≥86.8	≥86.8	62.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	56.5	>14.4	>14.4	49.1			WFP survey
		Male	62	>18.6	>18.6	48.7			
		<b>Overall</b>	60	>17.3	>17.3	48.8			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	58	>33.8	>33.8	62.3			WFP survey
		Male	59	>32.2	>32.2	57.1			
		<b>Overall</b>	59	>32.7	>32.7	58.8			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female		≥80	≥80	61.6	46.9		WFP survey
		Male		≥80	≥80	64.2	42.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	60.3	≥80	≥80	63.3	44.2		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female		≤17	≤17	33.3	42.9		WFP survey
		Male		≤17	≤17	30.6	50		
		<b>Overall</b>	38.5	≤17	≤17	31.6	47.2		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female		≤1.2	≤1.2	5.1	10.2		WFP survey
		Male		≤1.2	≤1.2	5.2	7.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.2	≤1.2	≤1.2	5.1	8.5		

#### Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food</b>									
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2.18	≤6	≤6	-0.08	2.18		Secondary data
		Male	1.33	≤6	≤6	-0.06	1.33		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.75	≤6	≤6	-0.07	1.75		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	96	=100	=100	96.5	98.6		Secondary data
		Male	94	=100	=100	94.8	96.15		
		<b>Overall</b>	95	=100	=100	95.73	97.3		

#### Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

**Strategic Outcome 02 : Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022**
**- Crisis Response**
**Output Results**

Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	8,000 8,000	8,421 8,421
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	7,627 5,993 13,620
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	185 215 400	229 265 494
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	600 600	732 732
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	63	138
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,054,080	989,384
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive special nutritious foods and food supplements that treat moderate acute malnutrition and anemia.	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	29	29
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive special nutritious foods and food supplements that treat moderate acute malnutrition and anemia.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	62.83	65.47
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	250	272

	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>								
C: Refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Prevention of acute malnutrition	training session		4			4
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>								
E*: Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary diversity.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		2,000			1,000
E*: Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary diversity.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		8,000			8,400
	<b>E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media</b>								
E*: Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary diversity.	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual		100,000			50,000

## Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>NUT; Tindouf; Food</b>									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	79.1	>90	>70	85	83		Secondary data
		Male	79.1	>90	>70	82	80		
		<b>Overall</b>	79.1	>90	>70	84	81.5		
<b>Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	26	<15	<15	8	28		Secondary data
		Male	26	<15	<15	11.11	28		
		<b>Overall</b>	26	<15	<15	9.55	28		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0		Secondary data
		Male	0.2	<3	<3	0	1		
		<b>Overall</b>	0.2	<3	<3	0	0.5		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	18.2	<15	<15	10.6	17		Secondary data
		Male	17	<15	<15	12.5	18		
		<b>Overall</b>	17.6	<15	<15	11.82	17.5		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	58	>75	>75	79	50		Secondary data
		Male	54.4	>75	>75	77.18	45.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	56.2	>75	>75	78.09	47.75		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	96.1	≥96.1	≥96.1	81.9	76		Secondary data

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	61.7	>90	>90	80		Secondary data
		Male	30	>90	>90	50		
		<b>Overall</b>	45.85	>90	>90	65		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	97	>66	>66	80	77	Secondary data
		Male	95	>66	>66	76	71	
		<b>Overall</b>	96.2	>66	>66	78	74	



# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution		<b>Overall</b>	77	≥80	≥80	77.80	77
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	69.30	≤35	≤50	60	67
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	1.60	≥15	≥10	3	4
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	29.10	≥50	≥40	37	29
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution		<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
				<b>Male</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
				<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	80.60	=100	=100	100	80.60
			Male	66.80	=100	=100	100	66.80
			Overall	71.10	=100	=100	100	73.70
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	80.60	≥90	≥90	99.50	83.20
			Male	66.80	≥90	≥90	99.70	80.10
			Overall	71.10	≥90	≥90	99.60	81.90
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	92.80	≥98	≥96	97	92.91
			Male	94.80	≥98	≥96	99	93.80
			Overall	94.20	≥98	≥96	98	93.50

## Accountability to affected population indicators

### Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

#### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	83.50	≥90	≥85	66	80
			Male	80.10	≥90	≥83	60	74
			Overall	81.20	≥90	≥84	63	76

#### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Capacity Strengthening			Overall	75	=100	=100	80	75
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food			Overall	75	=100	=100	85	75

## Environment indicators

### Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

#### Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥70	=0		

**World Food Programme**

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Children drinking milk

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/algeria>

# Financial Section

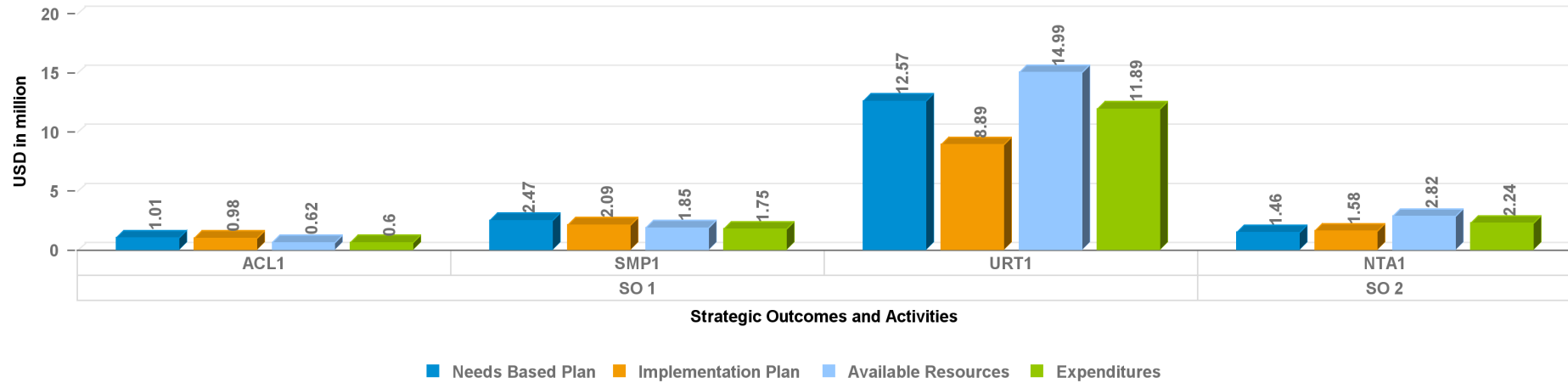
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year
SO 2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably
NTA1	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals
URT1	Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.

# Annual Country Report

## Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	1,006,778	975,421	616,575	598,035
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	2,466,146	2,089,670	1,850,612	1,752,026
		Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	12,569,263	8,894,177	14,986,726	11,890,698
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>16,042,188</b>	<b>11,959,268</b>	<b>17,453,913</b>	<b>14,240,760</b>
2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .	1,457,116	1,583,545	2,823,869	2,244,337
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,457,116</b>	<b>1,583,545</b>	<b>2,823,869</b>	<b>2,244,337</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	183,747	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183,747</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>17,499,304</b>	<b>13,542,813</b>	<b>20,461,529</b>	<b>16,485,096</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>948,961</b>	<b>843,000</b>	<b>1,241,869</b>	<b>680,778</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>18,448,265</b>	<b>14,385,813</b>	<b>21,703,398</b>	<b>17,165,874</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,199,137</b>	<b>935,078</b>	<b>945,869</b>	<b>945,869</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			19,647,402	15,320,891	22,649,267	18,111,743



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

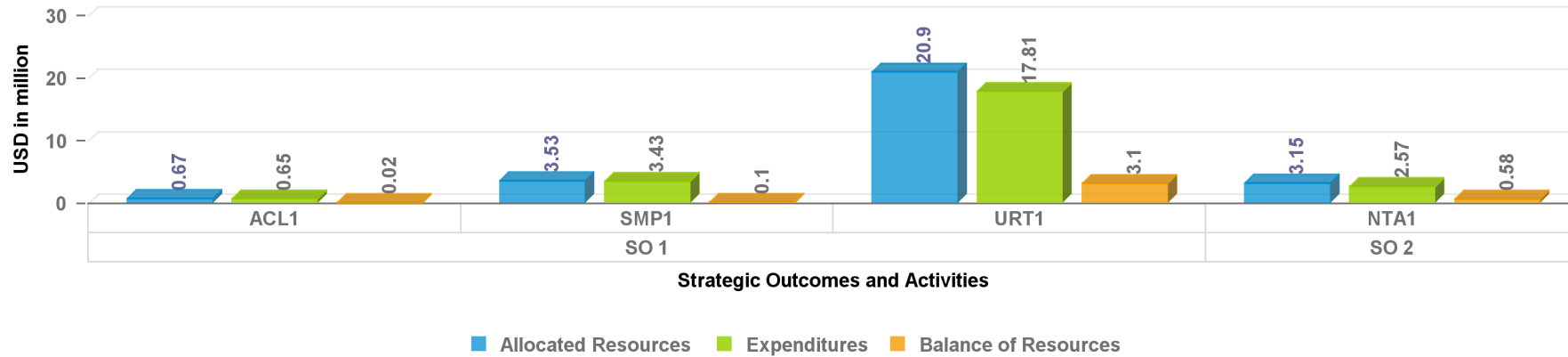
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year
SO 2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably
NTA1	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals
URT1	Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.

# Annual Country Report

## Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	1,588,352	668,076	0	668,076	649,536	18,540
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	3,580,571	3,525,114	0	3,525,114	3,426,528	98,586
		Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	18,906,022	20,904,997	0	20,904,997	17,808,969	3,096,028
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>24,074,945</b>	<b>25,098,187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,098,187</b>	<b>21,885,033</b>	<b>3,213,154</b>
2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .	2,189,235	3,153,283	0	3,153,283	2,573,750	579,532
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,189,235</b>	<b>3,153,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,153,283</b>	<b>2,573,750</b>	<b>579,532</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	183,747	0	183,747	0	183,747
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>183,747</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183,747</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183,747</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			26,264,180	28,435,216	0	28,435,216	24,458,783	3,976,433
			1,407,769	1,437,885	0	1,437,885	876,794	561,091
			27,671,949	29,873,102	0	29,873,102	25,335,577	4,537,524
			1,798,677	1,826,596		1,826,596	1,826,596	0
			29,470,626	31,699,697	0	31,699,697	27,162,173	4,537,524



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures