

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Algeria Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

The Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), which started on 1 January 2018 and ended 30 June 2019, was oriented around two strategic outcomes aimed at meeting the basic food needs and improving the nutrition status of the most vulnerable Sahrawi refugees in Algeria. The last six months of the T-ICSP were characterized by: (1) the continuation of the T-ICSP's four activities; general food assistance, complementary livelihood activities, school feeding, and nutrition support, and (2) the preparation and formulation of the new Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

In 2019 under the T-ICSP, WFP supported 125,000 Sahrawi refugees in five camps with lifesaving food and nutrition assistance.

WFP's general food assistance covered refugees' basic food needs by distributing a food basket with, on average, 2,277 kilocalories per person per day. Despite some funding shortfalls, the energetic value of the food basket exceeded the planned value by 8 percent, thanks to additional contributions of dates by Saudi Arabia and *Gofio* (roasted maize) by the Spanish region of Gran Canaria.

The school feeding programme encouraged around 40,000 refugee boys and girls to enrol in and attend the 82 camp schools and kindergartens. Attendance rates remained stable in the scholastic year 2018/2019; overall, 97 percent of boys and girls attended school regularly. WFP worked closely with the Italian NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) and the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA). This activity ties in with larger efforts of the education sector that includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN refugee agency (UNHCR), and the local education authority. WFP conducted a school feeding review to help render the activity more nutrition-sensitive in the future.

WFP supported 14,443 children aged 6–59 months with specialised nutritious foods to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia and treated 719 malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). WFP's efforts in nutrition support are aligned with the Integrated Programme for the Sahrawi Child Health (PISIS) in coordination with the local public health authority, the UNHCR, CRA, *Media Luna Roja Saharaui* (MLRS), and non-governmental organization (NGO) *Médicos del Mundo* (MdM).

In March, WFP in coordination with UNHCR, CRA and the local health authority implemented a stratified nutrition survey to establish a detailed map of the current nutritional profile of the Sahrawi refugee population by camp. The results will be used to produce recommendations on actions to improve the nutritional status and health of the Sahrawi refugees.

WFP also continued new innovative approaches to achieve zero hunger through its complementary livelihood activities that provide refugee men and women with opportunities that increase the camps' food security.

WFP in partnership with the French NGO *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* (TGH) and the Sahrawi Agricultural Training and Experimentation Centre (CEFA) launched the world's first fish farm in a refugee camp which went operational in February 2019. A team of 15 refugee women and men were trained to run the farm and have started the first production cycle with technical guidance from an Algerian research institute. The fish farm aims to become self-sustainable in the next two years, produce 21,000 kg of fresh fish annually and serve as a training centre for refugee youth.

The 2019 Gender Analysis is key in better understanding the Sahrawi refugee context through a gender lens to help render WFP's operation more gender responsive. WFP considered beneficiaries' specific needs, like school children, young children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) for nutrition, and empowered both men and women in the complementary livelihood activities. However, WFP is committed to further mainstream gender in its activities. In early 2019, WFP strengthened the Gender Results Network (GRN), a key organizational mechanism to aid WFP in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all its work and activities.

In addition to the implementation of the four activities, the new three-year ICSP that comes into effect on 1 July 2019 was prepared and formulated. WFP Algeria made considerable efforts to collect evidence-based information to inform programmatic changes in the ICSP, which includes the 2018 Food Security Assessment, 2018 Decentralized Evaluation of the nutrition activity, 2019 Resilience Approach, 2019 Nutrition survey, 2019 School feeding Review, and 2019 Gender Analysis [1].

125,000

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 3,156 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (1,549 Female, 1,607 Male)

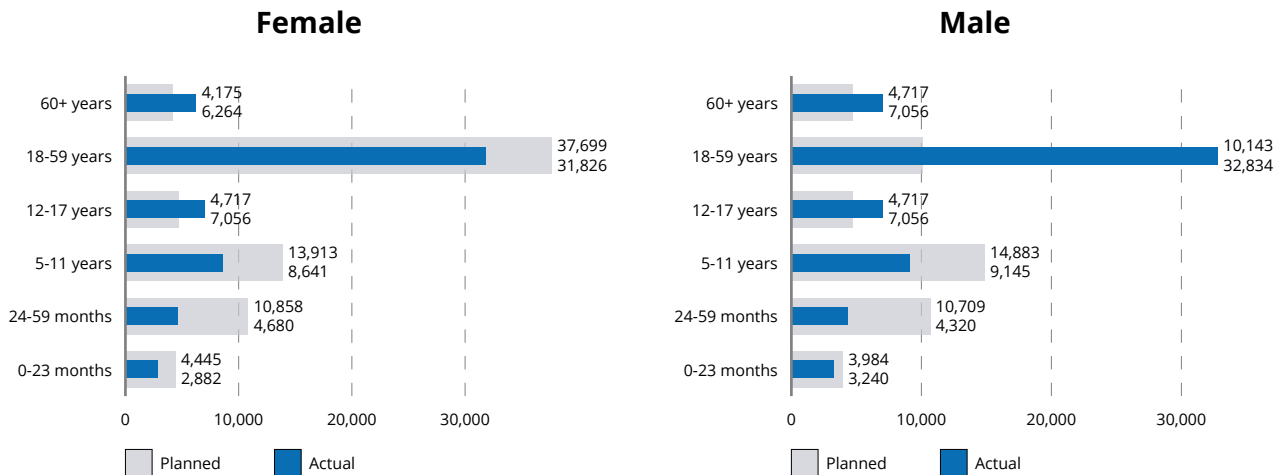


49% female

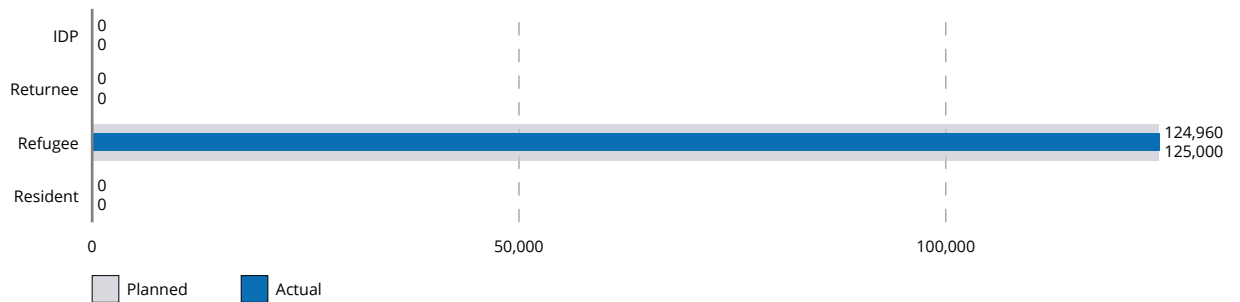


51% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

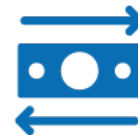


Total Food and CBT



13,804 mt

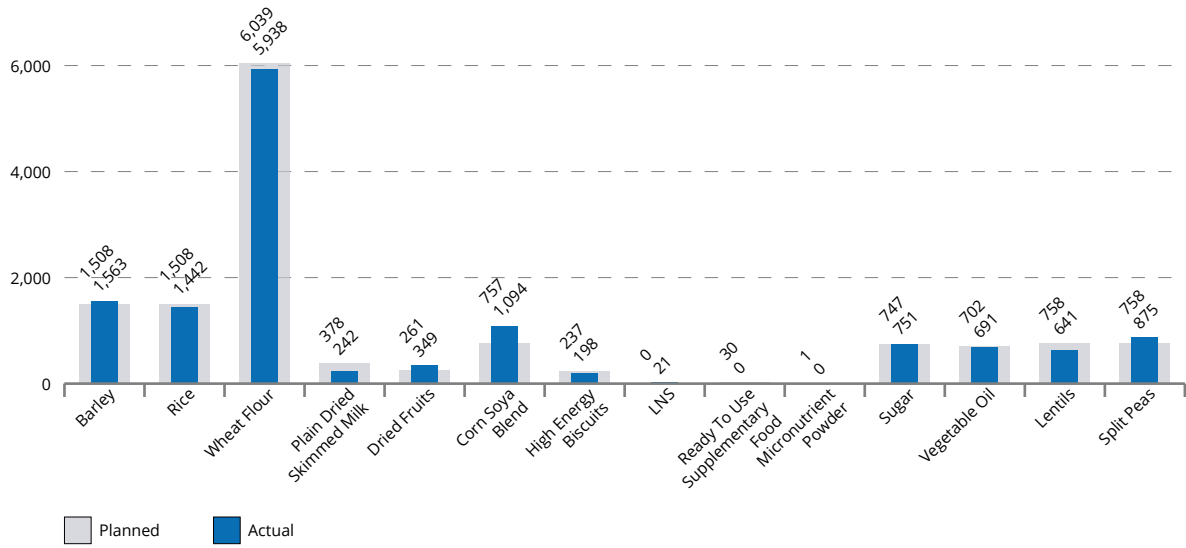
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 13,685 mt total planned



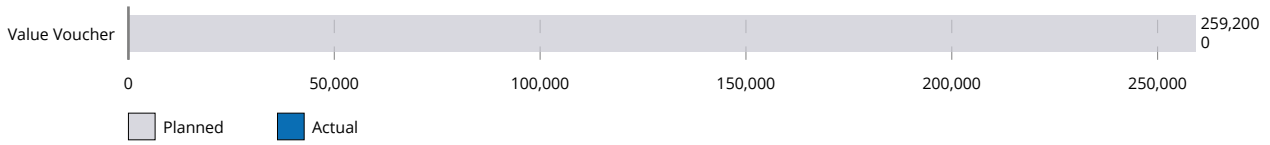
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 259,200 total planned

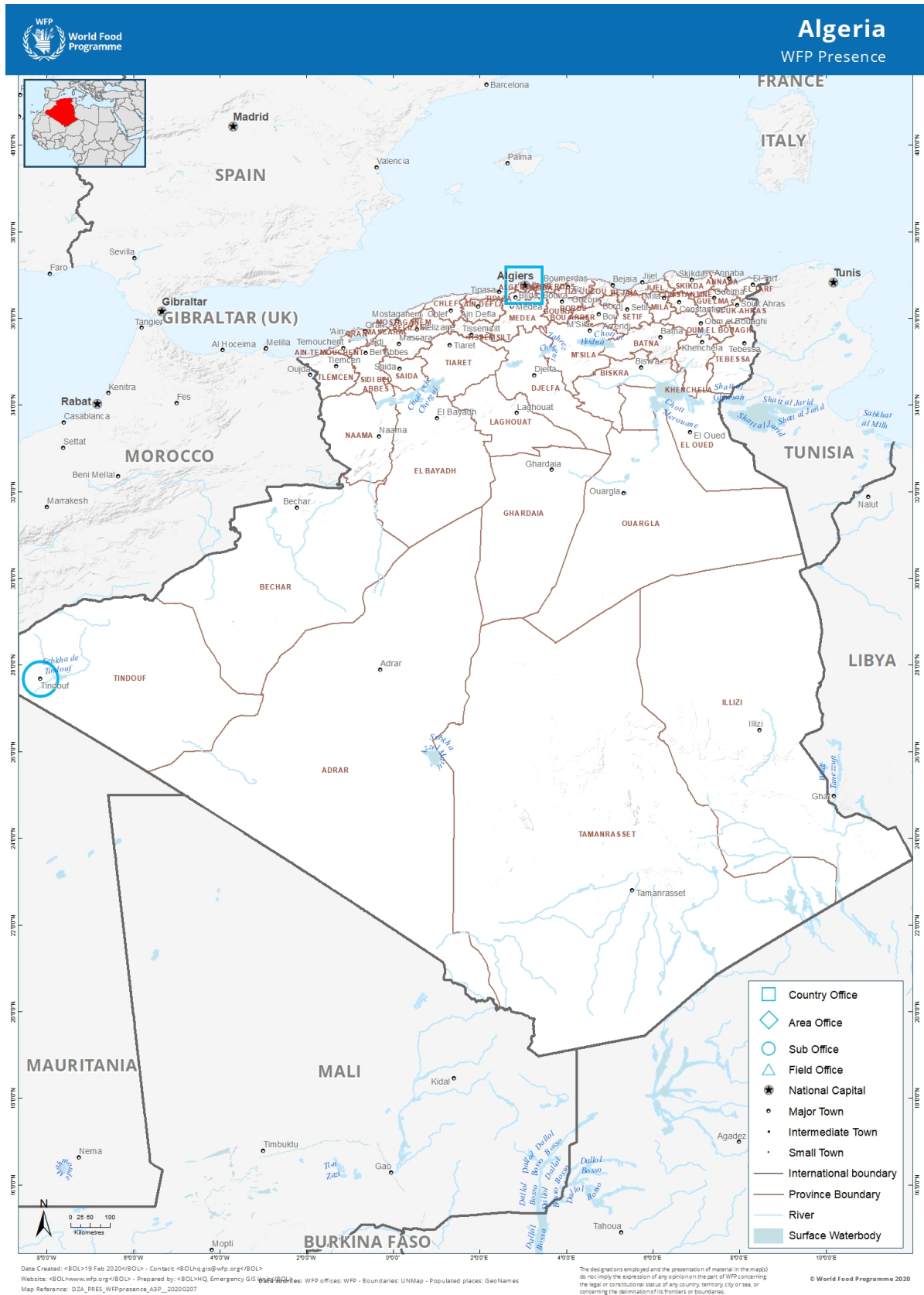
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



In 2019 the presence of refugees from Western Sahara in Algeria has entered its 44th year, representing one of the world's most protracted refugee situations. The Government of Algeria has hosted this refugee population since 1975 in five camps in the isolated desert environment near the town of Tindouf, approximately 2,000 km southwest of the capital Algiers. The host Government offers the refugees protection and provides them with basic humanitarian assistance; however, refugees were granted administration of the territory surrounding the camps until their return to their areas of origin. Each of the five camps is considered a *wilaya* (province) with its own administration and basic services, including public health and education. Currently, there are 29 health clinics and 82 schools and kindergartens run by hundreds of refugee volunteers that provide basic services. To access additional medical care and education, the host country allows the refugees to leave the camps, however, they are not authorised to be gainfully employed in

Algeria. The employment opportunities in the camps are few, the market activities are limited, and there is no banking system in the camps.

The camps are isolated, located in an arid region with periods of extreme heat and strong winds. Although rare, devastating rainfalls occasionally affect the western Algerian desert; heavy rains and flooding affected the camps in the past, prompting emergency responses. The agro-ecological environment is harsh, water resources are scarce and heavily mineralised, making it difficult for refugees to produce food in any sustainable manner using basic traditional techniques; the camps also lack necessary equipment. In this environment, livelihood opportunities are limited, and refugees remain heavily dependent on external support, particularly basic food assistance.

The WFP 2018 Food Security Assessment showed that most Sahrawi refugees remained dependent on humanitarian assistance [1]. According to the assessment, only 12 percent of the refugee population are food secure; conversely, 30 percent are food insecure and 58 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. Despite WFP and partners' efforts, malnutrition in the camps remains a challenge; the 2019 nutrition survey indicates a deterioration of women's and children's nutritional status [2]: the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among children of 6-59 months increased from 4.7 percent in 2016 to 7.6 percent in 2019. The anaemia prevalence among children 6-59 months is 50.1 percent, and 52.2 percent among women of reproductive age. Furthermore, the survey identified overweight and obesity as challenges of public health significance among the camps' population, pointing to the issue of the double burden of malnutrition as both problems - excess and deficit - coexist in the same communities, families and even individuals [3].

WFP's operations in Algeria fall under the crisis response focus area that provides relief to conflict-affected populations. WFP Algeria's Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) began on 01 January 2018 and ended on 30 June 2019. The T-ICSP contributed towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 "zero hunger", through two strategic outcomes: strategic outcome 1 focused on meeting the basic food and nutrition requirements of food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf. Strategic outcome 2 aimed to improve the nutritional status of targeted Sahrawi refugees in line with the local authority's programme.

WFP's assistance was part of a coordinated and coherent humanitarian response led by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and included other agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and multiple international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Across its activities, WFP worked closely in partnership with Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), and NGOs *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli*, OXFAM and *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* to ensure a timely, harmonised and comprehensive response. Through leading the Food Security sector, and as a member of the Nutrition, Education and Livelihoods sectors, WFP continued to support humanitarian coordination to facilitate joint operational plans, minimize duplication and address critical gaps.

Following the T-ICSP, WFP will operate under a three-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2022 that comes into effect on 1 July 2019 and aims to refine WFP's existing activities, albeit with some changes including mainstreaming nutrition across all activities. WFP will maintain the provision of general food assistance and nutrition support, implement a new school feeding strategy, and will scale up livelihood activities that aim to provide beneficiaries with sustainable opportunities to increase their own food security and boost the local market for agricultural production.

Political efforts by the United Nations to find a durable solution continue, including by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Western Sahara and until May 2019 the Personal Envoy. In the meantime, WFP will continue to assist the Sahrawi refugee population in Algeria to meet their basic food and nutrition needs to end hunger in the refugee camps.

CSP financial overview

WFP required USD 9.4 million for the last six months of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) in 2019. Thanks to the support from partners, WFP was able to distribute food to maintain the food security of vulnerable Sahrawi refugees, encourage refugee boys and girls to go to schools and kindergartens with mid-morning snacks, and provide nutrition support.

Following a trend, the funding situation for WFP was problematic at the beginning of 2019 due to donor contributions coming in later in the year. In anticipation of this issue, WFP transferred resources from 2018 to partially cover needs in early 2019. One of WFP's key donors, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), extended the period to use its funds until March 2019 to help bridge deficits early in the year. Another key mitigation measure in this context was the pre-positioned stock managed by the Spanish Red Cross and the Algerian Red Crescent and funded by the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) that helped address pipeline shortages for the general food assistance (GFA).

Thanks to these measures, distributions under GFA remained stable. Furthermore, in-kind contribution of dates by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and a top-up contribution of Gofio (roasted maize) by the Spanish region Gran Canaria complemented the food basket and increased its energetic value.

The school feeding programme provided full snacks for children until the summer holidays started. Most of the distributions under the nutrition activities took place, but lack of funding did impact this activity in May and June. Unfortunately, the nutrition activity has been chronically underfunded in the past. The new focus on nutrition and the reformulation of the activity under the new ICSP, following the results of the 2019 nutrition survey, represents a key opportunity for WFP to attract new donors for this activity.

No dedicated funds were available for the complementary activities between January and June. The H2Grow hydroponics project was suspended for the time being, and the fish farm kept at a minimum. WFP discussed with several donors including US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM), Andorra and Brazil regarding possible contributions for later in the year under the ICSP. WFP also explored alternative funding opportunities such as the "Audacious Project".

Overall, WFP maintained regular engagement with its traditional donors through monthly coordination meetings and donor missions to Tindouf. WFP's main partners in Algeria for the last six months of the T-ICSP were Germany and Switzerland, however, there was also carry-over from other donor contributions in 2018, such as ECHO and Spain that were instrumental in allowing WFP to guarantee operational continuity. In addition, the top-up commodities funded by the Spanish region of Gran Canaria and Saudi Arabia played a key role to complement the general food assistance.

In addition, WFP reached out to new partners and potential donors including USAID Food For Peace (FFP) for a cash-based transfer pilot, as well as Japan and Canada for other activities.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$8,932,769	\$8,153,136	\$5,439,401	\$5,226,281

Under the general food assistance, food rations had to be reduced several times but mitigation mechanisms such as the pre-positioned stock and resource transfers from 2018 helped address shortages and allowed for a relatively stable food distribution.

The complementary activities experienced funding shortfalls, the H2Grow hydroponics activity was suspended and the fish farm activity was kept at a minimum. These activities were complementary to food assistance and required dedicated funding to be fully implemented.

The school feeding programme contributed to encourage thousands of Sahrawi refugee boys and girls to enrol in and attend school. A full snack was provided until the start of the summer holidays in June.

Activity 1: Provide unconditional general food assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees

WFP supplied monthly 125,000 in-kind rations that covered the basic food needs of 39,890 refugee men, 38,090 women, 23,761 boys, and 23,259 girls between January to June 2019.

At the beginning of every month, the distribution process started with a coordination meeting among all partners and local authorities to verify stock availability, expected arrivals, predictable shortfalls and discuss logistical and operational issues. WFP distributed the monthly rations through 116 final distribution points in the five camps in cooperation with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) and its partners *Media Luna Roja Saharaui* (MLRS). The Spanish NGO *Asociación de Trabajadores y Técnicos sin Fronteras* (ATTsF) provided transport support.

The WFP food basket was varied and included a range of commodities such as cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Super Cereal and sugar. An in-kind contribution of Gofio (roasted maize) from Gran Canaria complemented the monthly food basket for five months; a supplementary ration of dates from Saudi Arabia was also distributed for the holy month of Ramadan in May and June.

WFP's full ration covers the daily kilocalorie value of 2,100, however, thanks to the complimentary products, WFP's ration reached an average monthly energy intake of 2,277 kilocalories. Nevertheless, funding shortfalls prompted WFP to reduce rations: in February, WFP only distributed small amounts of pulses and a reduced ration of cereals and rice and for two months (May, June), the food basket was missing Super Cereal, a product with high energetic value [1].

Despite funding shortfalls and occasional reductions, the diversity of the WFP food basket was maintained with 7 - 8 commodities distributed every month. 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 Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) to bridge pipeline shortages and maintain stable and timely distributions.

WFP's GFA is part of a coordinated humanitarian effort to ensure food security. Other actors distributed fresh foods such as onions, potatoes and, at times, fruits. Unfortunately, these partners faced funding issues, reducing the average ration of fresh food from 9/10kg monthly requirement to only 2kg.

The food security indicators remained stable compared to previous years. The Acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), that reflects the frequency, diversity and relative nutritional importance of food consumed by households, had slightly decreased from 63 percent in 2018 to 60 percent. A total of 38 percent of households reported a borderline FCS, indicating their ability to ensure daily consumption of staples and vegetables complemented by frequent consumption of oil and pulses, but very rare consumption of meat and another animal protein. Only a very small proportion of households reported poor consumption, not being able to at least consume staples and vegetables daily.

Food insecurity is also measured by the use of coping mechanisms in case not enough food is available. The most common coping strategy reported by over 60 percent of households was to borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives. This behaviour, while presenting a coping mechanism for food insecurity, is also likely a common cultural practice in this context.

Activity 2: Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees

WFP's innovative approaches aimed at giving women and men livelihood opportunities that contribute to their food security.



WFP's H2Grow activity designed low-tech hydroponic units that allow refugee families to grow fresh animal fodder in only 7 days. Since the start of the activity in 2016, 250 units have been installed in all camps, and over 1,200 refugees trained. Lack of funding did not allow WFP to add more units in 2019.

WFP's second complementary activity, the world's first fish farm in a refugee camp, went operational in February. The project was implemented with French NGO *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* (TGH) and the Sahrawi Centre for Experimentation and Agricultural Training (CEFA). The infrastructure was built in 2018, reinforcing CEFA's institutional capacity. 15 refugees were trained to run the farm that, once operating at full scale, will produce 21,000 kg of fish annually and serve as knowledge-sharing platform for 3,000 refugee households to help kick-start smaller fish farms by families and/or cooperatives. In the first six months of 2019, the first trial production was successfully launched, and the team was trained on the job. The next phase of the project will focus on the sustainability and viability of the fish farm by fostering its connection to the markets.

Activity 3: Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children

WFP provided mid-morning snacks to almost 39,000 children (18,309 boys and 20,647 girls) enrolled in the camps' 82 educational institutions: 31 kindergartens, 26 primary schools, 10 intermediary schools, 10 special needs centres, and five Quranic schools. The WFP snack consisted of a glass of skimmed milk (80g) and 50g of high energy biscuits with the aim to encourage children to enrol and attend school. Being fortified, the biscuits were an important source of energy for the children and provide optimal daily levels of vitamins and minerals, helping address short-term hunger, especially for a significant number of children who attend school without having eaten breakfast [2].

Between January and June 2019, boys and girls received a full mid-morning snack every month. In June, with the start of the summer holidays, the remaining stocks of biscuits were distributed to children traveling abroad for the summer.

Based on monitoring results, retention rates increased in the scholastic year 2018/2019, while the enrolment has slightly decreased, particularly for boys.

WFP's school feeding programme is implemented in partnership with Italian NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) and Algerian Red Crescent (CRA). It is part of the education sector's wider efforts to promote Sahrawi refugee children's education.

CISP also conducted deworming campaigns and various sensitisation sessions on hygiene, health and nutrition, organized with the local health and education authorities, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In addition, CISP regularly conducted microbiological tests to ensure quality of the distributed milk and trained volunteers on hygiene. In 2019, UNHCR, UNICEF and other cooperating partners worked on rehabilitating damaged schools and kitchens in addition to providing potable water in schools.

In early 2019, WFP commissioned a school feeding review that conducted focus group discussions with students, parents, and the local education authority to collect information on opinions about the mid-morning snack, preferences, and suggestions. The review revealed that parents prefer a more diversified snack or ideally a hot meal for their children.

WFP is rendering the activity more nutrition-sensitive in its new Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019 – 2022 to progressively move to distribution of a hot meal in all schools in the camps. In addition, WFP is planning to introduce more nutrition-sensitive activities like nutrition education through Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) in the schools.

Strategic outcome 02

Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status in line with the Sahrawi authority's standards by 2019

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$453,090	\$107,890	\$53,030	\$41,615

For strategic outcome 2, "no one suffers from malnutrition", all activities to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and anaemia continued as planned during the first four months of 2019. For May and June, the situation changed due to funding shortfalls. Consequently, distribution of specialized nutritious foods to prevent MAM in children took place in May and June, and the treatment activity for children was halted in June.

The nutrition activity for treatment of pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) was stopped in May, following the suspension of the distribution of Super Cereal [1].

Activity 4: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6–59 months



Under strategic outcome 2 (SO2), WFP implemented nutrition activities to prevent and treat MAM, anaemia and stunting among children 6-59 months and treat malnourished PLWG in the Tindouf refugee camps.

WFP's nutrition activities are fully integrated into the Sahrawi Strategic Health Plan. WFP focuses on moderate acute malnutrition, while the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other partners target severely acute malnourished children. WFP implemented these activities in partnership with Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), and its partner *Media Luna Roja Saharaui* (MLRS).

Under the malnutrition prevention programme, children were given small quantities of a lipid-based nutrient supplement. PLWG were not provided with micronutrient powders in 2019, pending the reformulation of the nutrition activity [2].

Under the malnutrition treatment programme, PLWG received a pre-mix ration of vegetable oil, specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), and sugar at the health centres. Children aged 6–59 months were provided with ready-to-use supplementary food to help treat MAM.

Children and women were included in the treatment programme based on mid-upper arm circumference screening conducted in the 29 health clinics by Sahrawi refugee health workers under the supervision of CRA and the MLRS. Beyond the distribution of SNFs, WFP, together with partners and the local health authority, conducted four health sensitisation campaigns in all camps for both men and women, specifically targeting PLWGs, and women and girls of reproductive age. Moreover, community health workers were trained on the health and nutrition protocol, which included infant and young child feeding practices.

Throughout the year, WFP continued to monitor health centres with its partners, and discussed any operational issues during meetings of the WFP-led food and nutrition sector, and the health sector.

WFP jointly with UNHCR, partners, and the local health authorities conducted a nutrition survey in May 2019 to establish a detailed map of the current nutritional profile of the Sahrawi refugee population. Unfortunately, the results show a deterioration of the nutritional status of the refugee population when compared with previous surveys. There is a worsening in the prevalence of both global acute malnutrition (GAM) and stunting, with levels significantly higher than in the last nutrition survey in 2016. Similarly, the prevalence of anaemia has increased in children aged 6-59 months and remains at similarly high levels among women of reproductive age when compared to 2016. Recommendations from the nutrition survey will help WFP and its partners improve its approach.

The 2019 nutrition survey will inform WFP's strategic shift to mainstreaming nutrition across all its activities including a stronger focus on nutrition sensitization through Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC).

WFP already has activities to sensitize beneficiaries and reach out to the refugee community such as the TV show "cooking with dignity" that is broadcasted on the local TV channel and provides tips on food preparation, cooking and even health and nutrition. However, future SBCC activities will be part of a communication strategy to promote positive behaviours based on determinants such as knowledge, attitudes, norms and cultural practices.

In June, a formative assessment was conducted as a first phase to design an SBCC strategy. The qualitative assessment explored key structural and behavioural factors that are contributing to high prevalence of anaemia, overweight and obesity in women through focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The assessment confirmed that refugee women know the most important behaviours to address these issues but factors such as external locus of control (believing an outcome is divine will or outside of your control), mental models, and social norms are preventing that knowledge from being translated into action.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Tindouf refugee camps provide an encouraging backdrop to promoting gender equality. Women and girls are traditionally influential in the Sahrawi society and hold important decision-making roles at both the household and community levels, which is also strongly encouraged by the camp leadership.

Sahrawi refugee women and men have equal access to educational opportunities. Education is mandatory and free for girls and boys up to the age of 16 in the camps and both are encouraged to pursue their studies free of charge in Algerian educational institutions from secondary to tertiary levels.

Outside of the household, both men and women play significant productive roles, however, with little or no remuneration within the camp's setting. Work opportunities include teachers, doctors, lawyers, pharmacy assistants, and school cooks; all are considered open to both sexes. Particularly in the education sector most workers, teachers and school cooks, are women.

Within the household, women bear much of the responsibility for domestic work, including food preparation and caring for children and relatives.

WFP continued to promote the role of women and girls in the implementation and management of its activities. Women played a central role in household food management, where ensuring access and control over food is almost exclusively attributed to women. In most households, food-related decisions were made by women (69 percent), while 29 percent of families reported that decisions over the use of assistance were made jointly by women and men. This number has slightly increased since last year from 26 percent.

At the community level, women actively managed their role as food committee leaders, with responsibilities including coordinating the distribution of rations, and managing the dispatch and delivery of food at final distribution points. Over three quarters of the food committee members were women, however, men continued to maintain a steady participation of 23 percent.

WFP undertook a gender analysis in early 2019 to develop a deeper understanding of how women and men manage their roles and responsibilities at the household level to ensure that activities are informed by a more granulated understanding of the specific issues and root causes of the persistent levels of food insecurity and anaemia using a gender lens. The report informed the implementation of the new Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) that started on 1 July 2019.

In addition, WFP strengthened the Gender Results Network (GRN) in 2019, which is a key organizational mechanism to aid WFP in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all its work and activities.

WFP's activities are considering specific needs, with the school feeding addressing the needs of school children, and the nutrition activity targeting children 06-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). The complementary activities are providing livelihood opportunities to women and men.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The Tindouf refugee camps are generally a safe environment with a low crime rate and limited protection risks. The Government of Algeria has granted the camp leadership the responsibility to ensure the safety and security of the refugee population in the camps. To fulfil their protection obligations, the camp leadership is supported by the humanitarian protection sector that includes WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNHCR, as the lead agency on protection, coordinates information-sharing on protection cases and risks, as well as follow-ups with the camp leadership.

WFP continued to focus its humanitarian response on the needs of those most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition - through a safe, secure, and dignified approach to programmatic design. All of WFP's activities are conducted jointly with local partners and aim to contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of its beneficiaries and to deliver its assistance in a manner which does not expose them to harm. In 2019, food distributions in all five camps were well organized through a total of 116 food distribution points. 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. However, some beneficiaries living at the camp outskirts reported long walking distances to the distribution and in other cases refugees required transport to receive their entitlements; this could have affected some of the results of the protection indicators.

The distribution points are designed to reduce beneficiaries' exposure to sun and wind during distributions. One of the biggest risks to the refugees are the harsh conditions, with extremely hot summers, cold winters and seasonal storms.

The timing of distributions was also adjusted according to the weather conditions with distributions during the extremely hot summer months taking place early in the morning or in the evening to protect refugees and reduce their risk of exposure.

In addition, WFP strengthened its links with the humanitarian protection sector; UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP established an inter-agency coordination mechanism to ensure information sharing and joint efforts to implement an action plan for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). In March and April, United Nations staff in Tindouf received PSEA training and all partner organizations will be trained in the second half of 2019 (during the Interim Country Strategic Plan).

WFP appointed two internal data protection focal points in the Tindouf and Algiers office to ensure sensitive information related to vulnerable beneficiaries is properly managed.

Accountability to affected populations

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

The objective of WFP's accountability to affected populations commitments is to facilitate participation in WFP's programmes. Programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes should be informed by the needs, choices, and greater agency of the affected populations.

The long-standing assistance in the Tindouf refugee camps of over thirty years, and the close coordination with the refugee community greatly influences and facilitates WFP's work. The refugee community is actively engaged in all phases of activity design and implementation.

WFP has several ways of reaching out to the community to ensure accurate, timely and accessible information pertaining to their assistance, especially to inform about the monthly entitlements under the general food assistance.

At the beginning of every month in 2019, the refugee organization *Media Luna Roja Saharaui* (MLRS) announced the monthly entitlements through the local radio and television channels, and as well through the local food committees. In cases of reduction or changes in entitlements, refugees were informed ahead of time. Relevant information was also displayed at each distribution point (food basket composition and quantity) and, if needed, was explained to beneficiaries in more detail during the distributions.

WFP field monitors who speak Arabic and the local *Hassania* dialect regularly visited all five camps, maintaining an open line of communication with beneficiaries and allowing the collection of data through on-site distribution monitoring in clinics, schools and food distribution points, as well as the biannual post-distribution monitoring exercise when they visited refugees at home. Since 2019, WFP has been organizing monthly focus group discussions to receive direct feedback on assistance provided. An example of programme adjustments made in response to refugees' feedback was to exchange the distribution of yellow split peas with lentils, as the latter was more preferred.

WFP also continued to coordinate with its partners to facilitate communication and allow feedback from the refugee community. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as the lead protection agency in the refugee camps, has local offices in all camps that refugees can approach in case of complaints and suggestions.

In the first six months of 2019, over 81 percent of people assisted, reported being informed about who is included in the programme and their entitlement.

Furthermore, WFP resumed its partnership with NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) on the TV show "cooking with dignity". The show, broadcasted monthly on the local TV channel, aimed to help refugees make better use of food assistance, and give them the information needed to make sound decisions about food, health and well-being. The TV show represented an excellent community outreach tool that strengthened beneficiaries' awareness of the programme and further enhanced WFP's accountability to affected populations.

In addition, since last year, WFP has been planning on further reinforcing its complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) through a toll-free hotline. While WFP completed all preparatory work and actions, it still awaits the official authorization and number of the toll-free hotline before initiating this new mechanism.

Environment

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

The harsh desert environment of the Algerian region of Tindouf and food insecurity are intimately interlinked in the camps of refugees from Western Sahara. The arid, sandy ground, and extreme climate with temperatures reaching 50 degrees Celsius in summer and zero in winter, greatly limit traditional agriculture. The refugee population remains dependent on external assistance, even after more than thirty years of continued food assistance by WFP. While there are several agricultural initiatives by actors such as OXFAM, the Sahrawi Centre for Experimentation and Agricultural

Training (CEFA) and WFP, these activities cannot fully cover the refugees' food and nutrition needs and are sensitive to extreme climate conditions.

WFP's innovative livelihood activities are considered "complementary" and do not aim at replacing traditional food assistance, but rather aim to ensure availability and access to a more diversified basket including milk, meat and iron-rich fish (tilapia) in order to improve the food security and nutritional status of refugees. As such, WFP is focusing on innovative approaches with activities that are trying to reduce the use of resources such as water, space and time.

H2Grow project was established in 2016 and aims at increasing the milk and meat production of refugees' livestock. Locally designed and produced low-tech hydroponic units allow refugee families to produce fresh animal fodder in only 7 days, using 80 percent less water than traditional agriculture. The project has been implemented together with OXFAM and, to this date, 250 hydroponic units have been installed in the five camps, and over 1,200 refugees have been trained in the approach. H2Grow has been duplicated in other contexts such as Chad, Sudan and Jordan and will be introduced in many more WFP programmes across the world for an economic use of resources to grow animal fodder.

Another tangible example is the world's first fish farm in a refugee camp that recycles available water with the aim to provide refugees with access to animal protein through fresh fish. This activity is implemented in partnership with French NGO *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* (TGH) and CEFA.

Summary

[1] All assessment are available on the WFP website:

2018 Food Security Assessment, available at:

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

2018 Decentralized Evaluation of the nutrition activity, available at:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/algeria-prro-200301-evaluation-nutrition-components>

2019 Resilience Approach (French), available at: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/analyse-opportunités-pour-une-approche-résilience-commune-dans-les-camps-de-refugiés>

2019 Gender Analysis, available at: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000104540/download/>

2019 School feeding Review, available at: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000108566/download/>

2019 Nutrition survey, available at: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/algeria-nutrition-survey-2019>

Under section "Total Food and CBT", the dollar value for "total actual cash transferred in 2019" is zero, since the CBT project had not yet started under the TICSP.

Regarding WFP's contribution to the SDGs, this section is only partially applicable to the WFP Algeria operation. WFP has no activities in Algeria and does not currently contribute to the achievements of the SDGs at the national level. The operation is limited to support to the Sahrawi refugees hosted in Algeria.

For all outcome indicators, 2018 follow-up data is available, but due to delays in migration of the data into new data entry modules after database system enhancements in WFP's COMET monitoring database, no 2018 follow-up figures are showing in the tables. Please refer to the 2018 ACR for the last follow-up data for 2018.

Context and operations

[1] 2018 Food Security Assessment, available under

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

[2] 2019 Nutrition Survey, available under <https://www.wfp.org/publications/algeria-nutrition-survey-2019>

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

Strategic outcome 01

[1] As per a WFP decision memo issued by Headquarters, the distribution of the stocks of Super Cereal produced by one of WFP's suppliers was suspended, following issues identified with the product.

[2] Both in the 2016 UNHCR WFP Joint Assessment Mission report and the 2019 School Feeding Review, beneficiaries have reported that most Sahrawi refugee children do not eat breakfast before attending school. No quantitative data available.

On the Strategic Outcome and Output Results:

No data is shown for the indicators related to the complementary activities' outcome indicator "Proportion of targeted beneficiaries reporting increased production of milk and/or meat", "Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base" and output indicators A1 and D1, since this activity was halted due to funding shortfalls.

For the Food Consumption Score (FCS), gender dis-aggregated data is not available from the last data collection.

For all outcome indicators, 2018 follow-up data is available, but due to delays in migration of the data into new data entry modules after database system enhancements in WFP's COMET monitoring database, no 2018 follow-up figures are showing in the tables. Please refer to the 2018 ACR for the last follow-up data for 2018.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] As per a WFP decision memo issued by Headquarters the distribution of the stocks of Super Cereal produced by one of WFP's suppliers was suspended, following issues identified with the product.

[2] Following the recommendations of the 2018 Decentralized Evaluation of the nutrition activity, WFP intervention in nutrition activities will be reformulated to improve the nutritional status of the refugees. The prevention activity for PLW has been completely suspended in 2019.

Strategic Outcome and Output Results:

For all outcome indicators, 2018 follow-up data is available, but due to delays in migration of the data into new data

entry modules after database system enhancements in WFP's COMET monitoring database, no 2018 follow-up figures are showing in the tables. Please refer to the 2018 ACR for the last follow-up data for 2018.

For Activity "prevention of acute malnutrition" no data is visible, since the activity has been suspended until its reformulation.

For indicator "Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)" no gender dis-aggregated data is available.

The data under Output E, "E* Targeted beneficiaries benefit from nutrition sensitization to address the double burden of malnutrition" including indicator E4 "Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches" and indicator E5 "Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media" refer to sensitization and community outreach activities. WFP is currently formulating a SBCC strategy with an action plan, the implementation of which has not yet started.

The outcome result "Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women" is a new indicator which has been collected for the first time. This first data collection will serve as a baseline and help set the target. The follow-up can only be provided after the next data collection.

Under output A.3 "Cash-based transfers", the actual is not showing since the CBT activity had not yet started. The prevention activity for PLWG under output A.1 has been suspended pending the reformulation of the nutrition activity (see [2]).

Progress towards gender equality

The indicator on type of transfer is being reported on for the first time for Activity 02, thus the available data is used as baseline and no follow-up value is reported.

For all other indicators, 2018 follow-up data is available, but due to delays in migration of the data into new data entry modules after database system enhancements in WFP's COMET monitoring database, no 2018 follow-up figures are showing in the tables. Please refer to the 2018 ACR for the last follow-up data for 2018.

Protection

No follow-up values available for protection indicators, since all three were newly introduced in 2019. First round of data collection was used as baseline and to set targets. First follow-up will be collected in 2020.

Accountability to affected populations


For all indicators, 2018 follow-up data is available, but due to delays in migration of the data into new data entry modules after database system enhancements in WFP's COMET monitoring database, no 2018 follow-up figures are showing in the tables. Please refer to the 2018 ACR for the last follow-up data for 2018.

Environment

Environment indicators are not yet part of WFP Algeria's logframe and thus no data was collected at this point.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
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	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
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	61,250	63,750	125,000	
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	260	225	485	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	7,937		7,937	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	49,153	63,651	129%
	female	75,807	61,349	81%
	total	124,960	125,000	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,984	3,240	81%
	female	4,445	2,882	65%
	total	8,429	6,122	73%
24-59 months	male	10,709	4,320	40%
	female	10,858	4,680	43%
	total	21,567	9,000	42%
5-11 years	male	14,883	9,145	61%
	female	13,913	8,641	62%
	total	28,796	17,786	62%
12-17 years	male	4,717	7,056	150%
	female	4,717	7,056	150%
	total	9,434	14,112	150%
18-59 years	male	10,143	32,834	324%
	female	37,699	31,826	84%
	total	47,842	64,660	135%
60+ years	male	4,717	7,056	150%
	female	4,175	6,264	150%
	total	8,892	13,320	150%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	0	0	-
Refugee	124,960	125,000	100%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Barley	1,508	1,563	104%
Rice	1,508	1,442	96%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Flour	6,039	5,938	98%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	378	242	64%
Dried Fruits	247	349	141%
Corn Soya Blend	746	1,086	145%
High Energy Biscuits	237	198	84%
Sugar	746	750	100%
Vegetable Oil	701	690	98%
Lentils	758	641	85%
Split Peas	758	875	115%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Dried Fruits	14	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	11	9	78%
LNS	0	21	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	30	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Sugar	1	1	92%
Vegetable Oil	1	1	78%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	259,200	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long						
		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Sahrawi refugees receive food and benefit from nutrition sensitization to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	75,808 49,152 124,960	61,349 63,651 125,000		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	13,011	13,333		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	6	12		
Activity 02	Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Sahrawi refugees benefit from livelihood and asset creation activities including the hydroponic production of green animal feed to increase meat and milk quantity and quality in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirement.							
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	200		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	200	200		
Activity 03	Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, N*	Children enrolled in refugee camps school receive mid-morning snacks to relieve short-term hunger and benefit from nutrition sensitization in order to meet their food and nutrition requirement.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	20,903 20,597 41,500	20,647 18,309 38,956		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	615	440		

A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	individual	41,500	41,500		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	82	82		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	95		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	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	23	22		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Capacity Strengthening								
Proportion of targeted beneficiaries reporting increased production of milk and/or meat								
	Act 02: Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	70	=100	=100		
			Male	60	=100	=100		
			Overall	65	=100	=100		
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female		≥80	≥80		
			Male		≥80	≥80		
			Overall	63	≥80	≥80	60.30	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female		≤17	≤17		
			Male		≤17	≤17		
			Overall	33	≤17	≤17	38.50	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4	≤1.20 ≤1.20 ≤1.20	≤1.20 ≤1.20 ≤1.20	1.20
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Enrolment rate							
	Act 03: Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	2.13 5 3.56	>4 >4 >4	>4 >4 >4	2.18 1.33 1.75

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Retention rate	Act 03: Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	96 94 95	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98.60 96.15 97.30

Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.80 8 8.30	≤8.80 ≤8 ≤8.30	≤8.80 ≤8 ≤8.30	1.24 1.26 1.25

Western Sahara Refugees; Tindouf

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							
	Act 02: Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥12	≥12	

Strategic Outcome 02		Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status in line with the Sahrawi authority's standards by 2019		- Crisis Response				
Activity 04	Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted PLWG benefit from cash-based transfers to improve their nutritional status and dietary diversity.							
Output A, B	Targeted refugees receive specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) as appropriate and sufficient for MAM treatment							
Output A, B	Targeted refugees receive specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) as appropriate and sufficient to prevent chronic malnutrition and anaemia							
Output C	Health workers benefit from evidence based policies and receive nutrition training to enhance their nutrition knowledge and skills in order to prevent and treat malnutrition							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	600 0 600	719 0 719		

			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	6,360 0 6,360			
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	185 215 400	210 244 454		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	6,455 6,745 13,200	7,834 6,155 13,989		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	6,360 0 6,360			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	59	30		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	259,200			
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	29	29		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	52	5		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	25	0		
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	90	90		
	Number of people trained		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	250	180		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	90	90		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	10	10		

C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	training session	4	4		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	training session	2	2		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	unit	4	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 04: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	98 98 98	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	79.10	
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 04: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	81.57 81.57 81.57	≥81.57 ≥81.57 ≥81.57	≥81.57 ≥81.57 ≥81.57	97 95 96.20	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 04: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	75 77 76	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	58 54.40 56.20	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 04: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0.20 0.20	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 04: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	7.80 6.20 7	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	18.20 17 17.60	
MAM Treatment Default rate								

	Act 04: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	17.20	<15	<15	26
			Male	16.80	<15	<15	26
			Overall	17	<15	<15	26
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women							
	Act 04: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	96.10	≥96.50	≥96.50	

Cross-cutting 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 Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100			
			Male	99	=100	=100			
			Overall	99.30	=100	=100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
sahrawi refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	80.60	>90	>90			
			Male	66.80	>90	>90			
			Overall	71.10	>90	>90			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	92.80	=100	=100			
			Male	94.80	=100	=100			
			Overall	94.20	=100	=100			

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 Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution		Overall	76	≥80	≥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 Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Sahrawi Refugees in the Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	62	≤50	≤50	69.30	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4	≥10	≥10	1.60	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	34	≥40	≥40	29.10	
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 Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; Tindouf	Act 02: Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees	Individual capacity strengthening activities		Female	100	=100	=100		
				Male	100	=100	=100		
				Overall	100	=100	=100		
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution		Female	100	=100	=100	100	
				Male	100	=100	=100	100	
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

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 Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	12.50	>80	>80	83.50	
			Male	12.50	>80	>80	80.10	
			Overall	12.50	>80	>80	81.20	

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Capacity Strengthening			Overall	50	=100	=100	100	
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food			Overall	50	=100	=100	75	

World Food Programme

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Refugee women during nutrition survey.

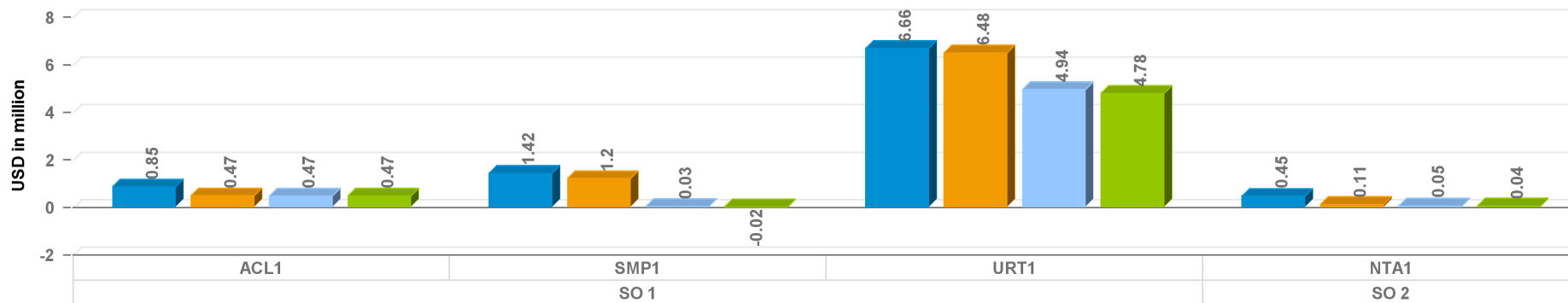
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/algeria>

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long
SO 2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status in line with the Sahrawi authority's standards by 2019
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees
NTA1	Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months
SMP1	Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children
URT1	Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees	849,147	472,924	467,090	466,988
		Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children	1,418,864	1,198,907	31,007	-21,106
		Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	6,664,758	6,481,305	4,941,304	4,780,399
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,932,769	8,153,136	5,439,401	5,226,281
2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status in line with the Sahrawi authority's standards by 2019	Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	453,090	107,890	53,030	41,615
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			453,090	107,890	53,030	41,615
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	20,726	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	20,726	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,385,859	8,261,027	5,513,157	5,267,896
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			500,665	172,000	748,023	713,016

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Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			9,886,524	8,433,027	6,261,180	5,980,912
			642,624	548,147	222,742	222,742
			10,529,148	8,981,173	6,483,922	6,203,654



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

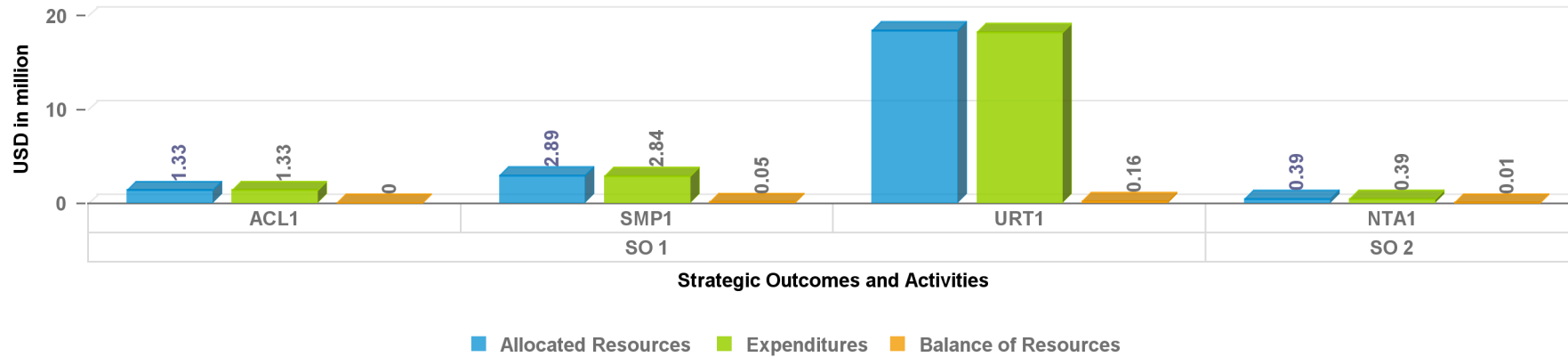
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 05 February 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long
SO 2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status in line with the Sahrawi authority's standards by 2019

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees
NTA1	Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months
SMP1	Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children
URT1	Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 05 February 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Provide complementary activities/livelihood to Sahrawi refugees	2,411,177	1,327,294	0	1,327,294	1,327,294	0
		Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children	4,500,225	2,891,684	0	2,891,684	2,839,571	52,114
		Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	19,530,595	18,335,290	0	18,335,290	18,174,385	160,905
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			26,441,997	22,554,268	0	22,554,268	22,341,249	213,019
2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status in line with the Sahrawi authority's standards by 2019	Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	1,251,840	394,945	0	394,945	388,853	6,092
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,251,840	394,945	0	394,945	388,853	6,092

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Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 05 February 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,693,837	22,949,213	0	22,949,213	22,730,102	219,111
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,921,661	1,504,923	0	1,504,923	1,470,186	34,737
Total Direct Costs			29,615,498	24,454,136	0	24,454,136	24,200,288	253,848
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,925,007	1,536,428		1,536,428	1,536,428	0
Carry-over to subsequent operation								253,848
Grand Total			31,540,505	25,990,564	0	25,990,564	25,736,716	0

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

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