

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Algeria Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

2019 has been a pivotal year for WFP in Algeria marked by change, innovation, and strong partnerships. WFP launched its 2019–2022 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in July, following the completion of its Transitional ICSP (T-ICSP). The ICSP is 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. While the ICSP continues the same four activities - general food assistance, school feeding, complementary livelihood activities, and nutrition support there are some significant changes such as a strong focus on nutrition across all activities.

One of the key characteristics of the ICSP is its foundation on evidence-based information collected through several assessments [1]. WFP adjusted the number of rations for the general food assistance for the first time in over a decade following the 2018 Food Security Assessment [2]. Starting in July, WFP provided 133,672 life saving food rations in five camps.

WFP has achieved several key milestones in 2019 to reach its objective of a greater focus on nutrition concerns across activities.

First, in the GFA food basket, the monthly ration of sugar was reduced from 1kg per person to 750 grams, aligning to the World Health Organisation (WHO) standard.

Second, WFP reinforced the inter-sectorial coordination on nutrition through the creation of a bi-monthly nutrition platform, following a recommendation of the decentralized evaluation of WFP's nutrition activities in 2018.

Third, since October, WFP and the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) provided almost 8,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls with access to fresh food through the camps' first large-scale voucher project, thanks to a new partnership with USAID Food For Peace (FFP).

Fourth, WFP introduced activities to prevent Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in women and children following the results of the 2019 nutrition survey and was able to secure multi-year funding from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) to cover all nutrition activities until mid-2021.

Fifth, WFP reinforced its team with a nutritionist to help the strategic shift to mainstreaming nutrition across all its activities.

Sixth, WFP finalized the first phase to design a Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy that will include an action plan to incorporate nutrition behaviour change across all WFP activities.

In addition to these achievements, WFP implemented its activities thanks to the support of its partners.

Distributed with the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) and *Media Luna Roja Saharaui* (MLRS), the general food basket covered beneficiaries' basic food needs with on average 2,198 kilocalories per person per day, exceeding the planned 2,100 kilocalories.

WFP's school feeding programme, implemented with partner NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) and CRA, encouraged children to go to the 82 camp schools and kindergartens. Around 39,000 children attended school regularly in the first half of the scholastic year 2019/2020. WFP conducted a School Feeding Review, its recommendations suggested new activities directly contributing to nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive aspects of the programme.

Under its nutrition activity, WFP and CRA supported 485 children aged 6–59 months, and 754 pregnant and lactating women with specialised nutritious foods. WFP was unable to ensure regular distributions in the fall due to funding issues; however, the activity will be covered until mid-2021.

WFP's complementary livelihood activities provided refugee men and women with opportunities that increase food security in the camps. WFP's new resilience approach identifies opportunities and fosters interconnectedness with other activities and partners to increase access to fresh and protein-rich food. One such project is 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 team of 15 refugee men and women successfully produced the first Tilapia fish in the camps.

The new complementary activity "H2Optimal" was launched in October together with OXFAM to use innovative techniques that save water and resources for agricultural production in the desert. 172 refugee families were trained in the use of the Groasis waterboxx®, a planting technology that preserves 90 percent water and helps plants grow faster.

133,672



49%
female

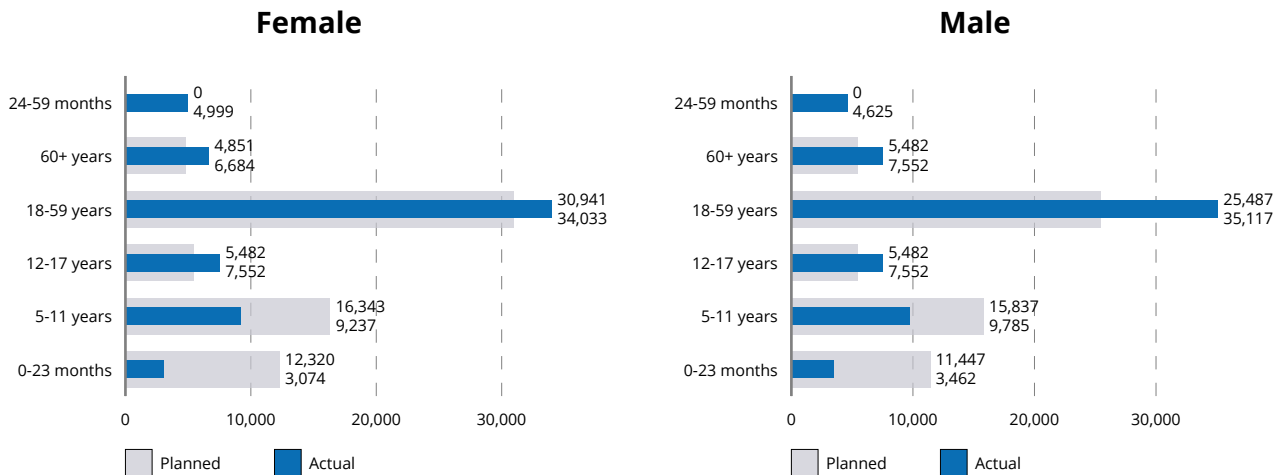


51%
male

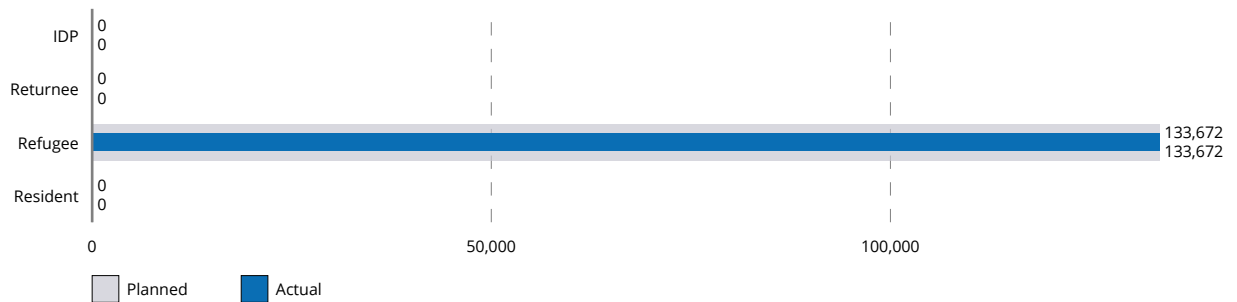
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

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

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

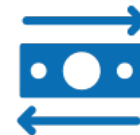


Total Food and CBT



14,072 mt

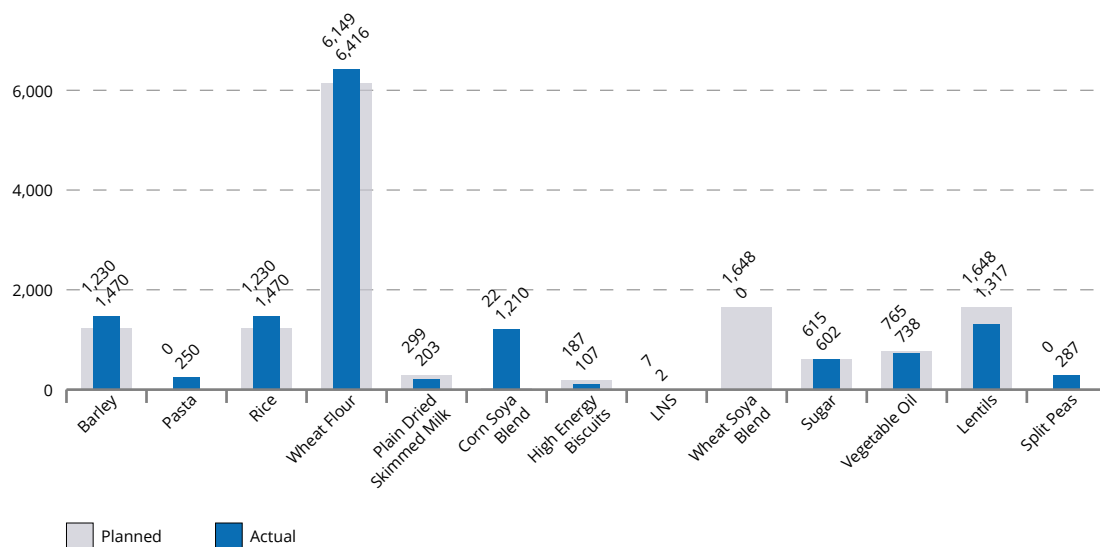
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 13,799 mt total planned



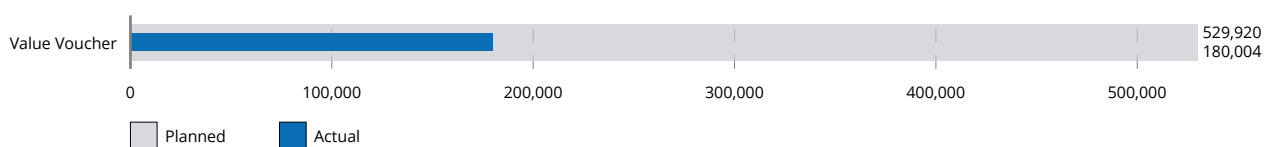
US\$ 180,004

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 529,920 total planned

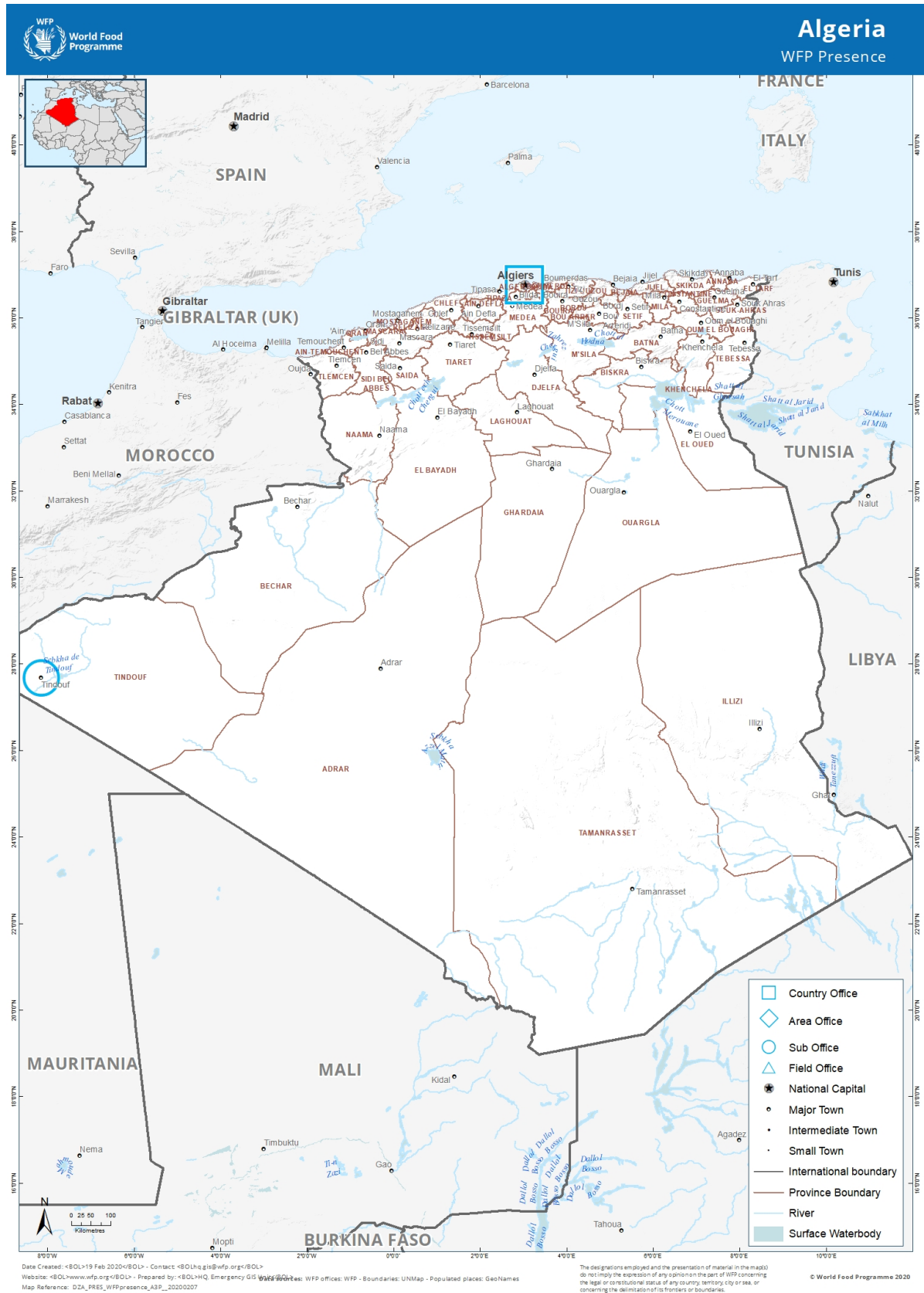
Annual Food Transfer



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: 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 [2]. 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 which provides relief to conflict-affected populations. WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) came into effect on 1 July 2019. The ICSP contributed towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 "zero hunger", through two strategic outcomes: strategic outcome 1 targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year. Strategic outcome 2 aimed at targeted Sahrawi refugees having improved nutrition status by 2022. The ICSP continues the four activities of the previous Transitional ICSP (T-ICSP), albeit with some changes, including mainstreaming nutrition across all activities. WFP is maintaining the provision of general food assistance and nutrition support, implementing a new nutrition-sensitive school feeding strategy, and scaling up livelihood activities that aim to provide beneficiaries with sustainable opportunities to increase their own food security.

WFP's assistance is part of a coordinated and coherent humanitarian response led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and includes 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* (CISP), OXFAM and *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* (THGH) 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.

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 the Personal Envoy. In the meantime, WFP has continued 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

The Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019 - 2022 required a total budget of USD 8.8 million for 2019. The strong and continued support from WFP's main partners improved the food security of vulnerable Sahrawi refugees, supported the education of refugee boys and girls in schools and kindergartens, provided nutrition support, and created livelihood opportunities for men and women. WFP's main partners in Algeria were Andorra, Brazil, Germany, Italy, Spain and its regions including Gran Canaria, Switzerland, United States of America, and the European Unions' Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

The funding situation was problematic for the first months of the ICSP. The timing of donor contributions, i.e. confirmations later in the year, posed a challenge. By the end of December 2019, WFP received over 100 percent of its planned budget for the first six months of the ICSP. However, almost USD 3 million were received in late November/December, partly due to delays in contributions and partly because ECHO made a substantial multi-year contribution for new nutrition-specific activities, that had not been initially budgeted.

In anticipation of the difficult funding situation at the start of the ICSP, WFP took several mitigating steps, including requesting an early release of the ICSP and transferring a substantial amount of resources (USD 2 million) from the previous T-ICSP. To cover food deficits in the fall, WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee released flexible funding in October. These measures allowed food distributions under general food assistance (GFA) and school feeding to continue.

In line with the partnership strategy, WFP diversified its partner base. Major achievements included two multi-year contributions by USAID Food For Peace (FFP) and ECHO under the nutrition activity. FFP returned as a donor to WFP to support the first cash-based transfer (CBT) pilot that provides pregnant and lactating women with access to fresh food. In late November, ECHO extended its support to Sahrawi refugees to include nutrition support. The multi-year contribution will cover all requirements until mid-2021, including prevention activities that had been reintegrated into the ICSP after the latest nutrition survey. WFP has purchased the necessary nutrition products and will start the distribution in 2020.

Furthermore, the complementary activities have attracted a range of returning donors including Andorra, Brazil, the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees (US BPRM), and a new donor, the Netherlands. France also agreed to contribute to the operation in the next year.

The Spanish region of Gran Canaria provided an in-kind contribution of Gofio (roasted maize) to complement the general food basket. Gofio is very nutritious and increased the energetic value of the food basket, which was particularly important in months when the basket was reduced.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$8,032,757	\$6,698,012	\$9,681,835	\$7,644,274

For strategic outcome 1, the funding situation had remained problematic in the second half of 2019, due to the late confirmation of several contributions. Thanks to flexible funds and resource transfers from the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), food distributions which were once halted, resumed again. With the confirmation of contributions in December, funding exceeded initial annual requirements.

For the general food assistance (GFA), WFP distributed full rations for five months, thanks to flexible funds, the support of the pre-positioned stock and resource transfers from the T-ICSP. Complementary products like *Gofio* (roasted maize) greatly increased the food basket's caloric value and helped bridge gaps.

School feeding contributed to encouraging Sahrawi refugee children to enrol in and attend school. WFP distributed the full snack in September, October and December; due to delays in procurement and transport, the high energy biscuits were not available in November.

The complementary activities received new funding by the USA, Brazil and Andorra. The fish farm kept running on a minimum level over the summer, starting its second phase of the production cycle and exploring its sustainability. While the H2Grow hydroponics activity remained suspended, a new activity H2Optimal started in October with funds from the Dutch Government.

Activity 1: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.

With the start of the ICSP in July, WFP supplied monthly 133,627 in-kind rations that covered refugees' basic food needs. It was part of a coordinated humanitarian effort to ensure food security in the camps. The monthly distribution process started with a meeting among partners and the local authorities, to discuss logistical and operational issues, like stock availability, expected arrivals and shortfalls. 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 (CRA) 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 between 6 to 8 commodities such as cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Super Cereal and sugar. An in-kind contribution of *Gofio* (roasted maize) from Gran Canaria allowed to complement the monthly food basket for five months.

WFP's full ration covers the daily kilocalorie value of 2,100. However, thanks to the complimenting product, WFP's ration reached an average monthly energy intake of 2,198 kilocalorie [1]. The energy intake remained high, despite deficits that prompted WFP to reduce rations in September when the food basket was missing two kilos of cereals. In July, the distribution of Super Cereal, a product with high energetic value remained suspended and restarted in August [2].

As in previous years, the prepositioned stocks funded by the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) and managed by the Spanish Red Cross (CRE) and CRA was a key mitigation measure that helped bridge pipeline shortages.

WFP's efforts are complemented by the work of partners that distributed fresh foods. Unfortunately, these partners faced funding issues; reducing the average ration of fresh food from 9/10kg monthly requirement to only 2kg.

In December 2019, WFP conducted the latest round of monitoring surveys, which showed a worsening of food security indicators; the Poor Food Consumption Score category increased to 8.5 percent with insignificant difference between households headed by men or women.

Food insecurity is also measured by the application of coping mechanisms when food or money is scarce. Interviewed households opted for such measures between one to two times per week, mostly by consuming less preferred food and borrowing.

Diet diversity remains an issue; most beneficiaries reported to consume staples, fat and sugar daily, however, protein rich food, important in context with high iron deficiencies, is only consumed between one to two days per week. 17 percent of the interviewed refugees never consume Vitamin A, and only 24 percent consume it every day.

Activity 2: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals



With the start of the scholastic year in September, WFP provided mid-morning snacks to all 39,632 children (21,005 girls and 18,627 boys) enrolled in the camps' 82 educational institutions including schools and kindergartens. The WFP snack consisted of 80 g of skimmed milk and 50 g of high energy biscuits with the aim to encourage refugee children to enrol and attend school.

Based on monitoring results, the enrolment rates remained stable. WFP distributed the full snack in September, October and December; due to delays in procurement and transport, the high energy biscuits were not available in November. WFP explores alternative ways of sourcing locally produced fortified biscuits which could potentially be cost and time efficient and could support local livelihood opportunities.

WFP's school feeding programme is part of the education's sector wider efforts to promote Sahrawi refugee children's education. It is implemented in partnership with Italian NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) and CRA. CISP also conducted deworming campaigns and various sensitisation sessions on hygiene, health and nutrition, organised with the local health and education authorities, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In addition, CISP regularly conducted microbiological tests to ensure the milk's quality and trained volunteers on hygiene. In 2019, UNHCR, UNICEF and other cooperating partners worked on rehabilitating damaged schools and kitchens in addition to provide potable water in schools.

WFP is planning to render this activity more nutrition-sensitive and in early 2019 commissioned a school feeding review that conducted focus groups with students, parents, and the local education authority. The review revealed that parents prefer a more diversified snack or ideally a hot meal for their children. Combining qualitative and quantitative data, the review explored possibilities for partnerships to pilot hot meals in the camps and to incorporate more nutrition-sensitive approaches.

Activity 3: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably

WFP introduces innovative approaches aimed at giving refugee women and men opportunities that contribute to their food security. In 2019, the world's first fish farm in a refugee camp was implemented in partnership with French NGO *Triangle Génération Humanaire* (TGH) and the Sahrawi Centre for Experimentation and Agricultural Training (CEFA). A team of 15 young refugees (including 5 women) received the technical knowledge to run the farm. The fish farm is located in the garden site of N'Khaila, where research on agriculture in arid environments is carried out. WFP continued to work with local economic development partners to enhance the production of the fish farm by providing technical expertise and support. The farm will be used as a training centre for women, men and youth to promote private initiatives at the household, community and cooperative levels. Next, the centre will experiment with an integrated ecosystem for fish farming, poultry and egg production, and vegetable gardening that will recycle resources between the different projects.

The third complementary activity H2Optimal, launched with partner OXFAM, explores innovative cultivation methods to optimize the use of water and allow agriculture in this hostile environment. WFP introduced Groasis waterboxx[©], a planting technology that optimizes the use of water for agriculture in the desert and allows beneficiaries, especially women (67%), to grow vegetables and fruits. The waterboxx[©] is filled with water and allows plants to grow without hydric stress and reduces evaporation. A total of 2,138 waterboxxes (3,000 planned) have been installed, benefiting 172 households and a women's cooperative. Men and women were trained and provided with technical support to produce tomatoes and eggplants.

Two experimentation sites are set up to compare the use of water by the waterboxx[©] in comparison to traditional drip irrigation. The first findings are promising: 90 percent of water could be saved and plants in the waterboxx[©] grow 16 percent faster. In 2020, the project will focus on using the technique to plant trees.

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

Strategic outcome 02

Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$732,119	\$791,663	\$3,245,164	\$329,414

For strategic outcome 2 “no one suffers from malnutrition”, lack of funds in early 2019, paired with the long production and transport lead times for these Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs), meant that no distributions took place in the summer and part of the fall. The treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) resumed for two months in October and December, respectively. In October, WFP launched its new cash-based transfer project that provides PLWGs with access to fresh food through monthly vouchers. This activity was made possible through a dedicated contribution by USAID Food For Peace (FFP). The treatment of MAM in children only resumed in December after 6 months of interruption.

Albeit late in the year, WFP received a contribution from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) that fully covers all needs of the nutrition activity until mid-2021.

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 treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), anaemia and stunting among children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (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 UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and other partners target severely acute malnourished children. WFP implements these activities with partner Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), and its partner *Media Luna Roja Saharaui* (MLRS).

Children and women were included in the treatment programme based on mid-upper arm circumference screening conducted in the 29 health clinics by Sahrawi health workers under the supervision of CRA and the MLRS. PLWG received a pre-mix ration of vegetable oil, Supercereal, and sugar, and children aged 6–59 months were provided with ready-to-use supplementary food to help treat moderate acute malnutrition.

The 2019 nutrition survey showed that the nutritional situation in the camps is deteriorating, 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. WFP took measures to counter this worrying trend.

In the Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019 – 2022, WFP had not included activities to prevent MAM in children and PLWG through the distribution of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs). However, due to the negative results of the nutrition survey, WFP decided to reintroduce prevention activities for children 06-59 and PLWGs. Thanks to funding by the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), these activities will resume in 2020.

Another important development was the start of a cash-based transfer (CBT) project that provides PLWGs with access to fresh food. The objective is to address malnutrition and anaemia among PLWG by diversifying their diet. With years of continuous engagement and advocacy on the merits of CBT, the camp leadership has finally agreed to the initial pilot targeting PLWGs. It was key for the success of the project to involve all stakeholders in the project’s set-up; however, this delayed the start by four months.

From October to December 2019, two rounds of distribution cycles at the local health centre provided almost 8,000 refugee women with vouchers for monthly rations equivalent to USD 11/person/month. The paper voucher can be redeemed in camp shops for pre-selected nutritious products such as vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat and fish that are rich in iron and vitamins. The initial feedback from beneficiaries has been overwhelmingly positive, which might encourage the use of this distribution modality for other projects in the future.

Since this is the first large-scale voucher project in the Tindouf refugee camps, implementation is still being improved. While WFP and its partners opted to initially use a paper voucher to start the project, the use of electronic cards is being discussed.

Beyond the distribution of SNFs and the CBT pilot, WFP, together with partners and the health authority trained community health workers in all camps on the health and nutrition protocol, which included infant and young child feeding. WFP continued to monitor health centres, raised relevant concerns and discussed issues during meetings of the WFP-led food and nutrition sector, and the health sector.

An integral part of the ICSP is the mainstreaming of nutrition across all activities and a greater focus on nutrition, sensitization, through Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC).

WFP is currently implementing 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.

Future SBCC activities will be part of a communication strategy to promote positive behaviours based on social determinants, such as knowledge, attitudes, norms and cultural practices. Back in June, the first phase to design a SBCC strategy was initiated with a formative assessment conducted by an external expert. The second phase to design the strategy including a SBCC action plan was planned for November. Unfortunately, the expert was unavailable and thus the mission was pushed back to early 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition	3

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The Tindouf refugee camps represent a distinct context for women's empowerment and efforts to promote gender equality. The role of women has been traditionally strong in Sahrawi society, and in the decades of encampment in Algeria this has been further amplified with women taking on key roles in the public sphere with the support of the refugee leadership.

Sahrawi refugee men and women have equal access to opportunities in the camps. Boys and girls must attend camp schools up to the age of 16, and both are encouraged to continue 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 camps' setting. Work opportunities are considered open to both sexes and include professions such as teacher, doctor, lawyer, pharmacy assistant, and school cook. There are certain professions that are seen as pertaining more to one gender, for example most educators are women.

However, 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 (67 percent), while 29 percent of the families reported during monitoring 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. 77 percent of members of food committees are women, however, men continued to maintain a steady participation of 23 percent.

Under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP is mainstreaming gender across all its activities with the help of the 2019 gender analysis, to ensure that the different needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed. A Gender Action Plan for the period of the 2019 -2022 ICSP is in place. In August, WFP staff and all partners' capacity for gender sensitive programme design, reporting, and mainstreaming gender was strengthened through trainings.

WFP's activities are considering specific needs, with the School Feeding Programme addressing the needs of school children, and the nutrition activity targeting children 06-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). In addition, since October, WFP addresses the fresh food needs (vitamins, minerals) of PLWG through the new voucher project. Furthermore, the complementary activities are providing livelihood opportunities to both 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 continued to be a safe environment in 2019 with limited protection risks and a low crime rate. One of the biggest risks and challenge to the refugees is the harsh climate and the weather conditions. The Government of Algeria granted the camp leadership the responsibility for the safety and security of the refugee population in the Tindouf camps. The humanitarian protection sector that includes WFP, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports the camp leadership to fulfil their protection obligations. 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 contributes to protection by designing and carrying out food assistance in a manner that does not increase protection risks for those it serves, but rather, contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity. Food distributions in all five camps were well organized through a total of 116 food distribution points, 29 health centres and 82 schools and kindergartens.

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.

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

WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF reinforced the humanitarian protection sector in Tindouf in 2019 in line with the United Nation (UN) commitment to eradicating all types of misconduct by staff members and affiliates, with a key priority being the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) against persons of concern (POC) by humanitarian actors. In early 2019, an inter-agency coordination mechanism was established to ensure information sharing and to implement a PSEA action plan. UN staff members received PSEA training in March/April and a training for all partner organizations followed in November. The next phase of the PSEA action plan will target refugees with similar training to raise awareness within the community.

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

Accountability to affected populations is crucial to ensure that WFP's operations are informed by the needs, choices, and greater agency of the affected populations. WFP is committed to facilitate the participation of Sahrawi refugees in its programmes and providing food assistance in a transparent manner by ensuring that beneficiaries are well informed throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases. WFP has been working in the Tindouf refugee camps since 1986, and this long-standing cooperation 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, the refugee organization *Media Luna Roja Saharawi* (MLRS) announced the monthly entitlements through the local radio and television channel, and as well in 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 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 organizes monthly focus group discussions to discuss the assistance. An example of programme adjustments made in response to refugees' feedback was to halt the distribution of Yellow Split Peas and instead distribute lentils. WFP continued to coordinate with its partners to facilitate communication and allow feedback from the refugee community. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), as the lead agency in the refugee camps, has local offices in all camps that refugees can approach in case of complaints and suggestions. 76 percent of assisted people reported being informed about programme objectives, types of commodities and entitlements. Women are generally more informed about the food assistance.

WFP is reinforcing its complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) through a toll-free hotline. All preparatory work is completed, and WFP awaits the official authorization and number of the toll-free hotline before initiating this new mechanism. All complaints will be recorded and managed anonymously and confidentially, in line with standard operating procedures.

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, aims to help refugees make better use of food assistance, and give them information needed to make sound decisions about food, health and well-being. The TV show represents an excellent community outreach tool that strengthens beneficiaries' awareness of the programme and further enhances WFP's accountability to the affected population.

Environment

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

The refugee camps are located in the extremely arid and harsh desert environment of the Algerian region of Tindouf. The camps are vulnerable to extreme weather, with temperatures reaching fifty degrees Celsius in summer and zero in winter. While the refugees have lived in the camps for over forty years, enough time to start agricultural production, the camp's food insecurity is ultimately linked to the harsh environment. Traditional agriculture is limited and so 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 refugee food and nutrition needs and are sensitive to climate shocks.

WFP's innovative livelihood activities are considered "complementary" and do not aim at replacing traditional food assistance but provide additional access to food in the camps and contribute to improved food security and resilience in the camps.

Within these complementary activities, WFP is focusing on innovative approaches and technologies that reduce the use of resources such as water, fertilizer, space and time. The first such example is the H2Grow project implemented in



partnership with OXFAM that created a local low-tech hydroponic unit that allows refugee families to grow fresh animal fodder in only 7 days, using 80 percent less water than traditional agriculture. The approach has been a great success and has already been duplicated in other similarly challenging contexts such as Chad, Sudan and Jordan. It will be introduced in many more WFP programmes across the world for an economic use of resources to grow animal fodder.

A second example is the new H2Optimal project that started in the second half of 2019 that explores innovative cultivation methods to optimize the use of water and allow agriculture in this hostile environment. As a first step, WFP introduced Groasis waterboxxes©, a planting technology that allows to grow plants and trees using less water. The first trials of this new technology are very promising, and WFP hopes this technology will lead to more trees growing in the camps. Trees benefit sustainable agriculture and reduce environmental risk, they limit the risk of climatic hazards like violent wind gusts and direct sun and can protect gardens and animals by providing shadow and acting as an effective wind shield.

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>

[2] The sensitive nature of Sahrawi refugee context means no official refugee registration by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has taken place. Since 2005 the planning figure for the General Food Assistance remained unchanged, based on a tacit agreement with UNHCR.

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.

Context and operations

[1] 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] WFP adjusted the planning figure for this activity for the first time since 2005 based on the findings of the 2019 Food Security Assessment (FSA).

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

On Strategic Outcomes 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 Output E*.4: "Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches", no data is available since the Social and Behaviour Change. Communication (SBCC) activities have not yet started. The indicator "Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media" reports on WFP's TV show, will also be integrated into the SBCC strategy, once formulated.

The outcome result "Food Consumption Score – Nutrition" 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.

More information on the gender and age marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

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.

Environment

Environment indicators are not yet part of WFP Algeria's logframe and thus no data has been collected during 2019.

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	69,509	64,163	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	260	225	485	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	63,735	68,093	107%
	female	69,937	65,579	94%
	total	133,672	133,672	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,447	3,462	30%
	female	12,320	3,074	25%
	total	23,767	6,536	28%
5-11 years	male	15,837	9,785	62%
	female	16,343	9,237	57%
	total	32,180	19,022	59%
12-17 years	male	5,482	7,552	138%
	female	5,482	7,552	138%
	total	10,964	15,104	138%
18-59 years	male	25,487	35,117	138%
	female	30,941	34,033	110%
	total	56,428	69,150	123%
60+ years	male	5,482	7,552	138%
	female	4,851	6,684	138%
	total	10,333	14,236	138%
24-59 months	male	0	4,625	-
	female	0	4,999	-
	total	0	9,624	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	0	0	-
Refugee	133,672	133,672	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	1,230	1,470	120%
Pasta	0	250	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	1,230	1,470	120%
Wheat Flour	6,149	6,416	104%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	299	203	68%
Corn Soya Blend	0	1,203	-
High Energy Biscuits	187	107	57%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,648	0	0%
Sugar	615	602	98%
Vegetable Oil	762	737	97%
Lentils	1,648	1,317	80%
Split Peas	0	287	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	22	7	32%
LNS	7	2	21%
Vegetable Oil	2	1	31%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	529,920	180,004	34%

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 - Nutrition Sensitive			
Activity 01	Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A, B	Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Output E*	Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behavior change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization.						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	65,579 68,093 133,672	65,579 68,093 133,672	
A.2	Food transfers			MT	13,282	13,751	
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided						
	Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	7,956	1,546	
B.3*	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified						
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	%	57	66	
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media						
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		General Distribution	individual	100,000	9,800	
Activity 02	Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A, N*	Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools						
Output E*	Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behavior change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	21,995 19,505 41,500	21,005 18,627 39,632	
A.2	Food transfers			MT	486	310	
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted						
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	82	82	
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches						
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	8,000	0	
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,000	0	
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days						
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	72	

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	22	16		
N*.3	Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support							
	Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	20,903	20,159		
	Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	20,597	18,021		
N*.5	Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed							
	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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output 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							
Output 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.							
Output 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.							
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Number of toolkits provided for construction-related trainees		Individual capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	3,000	2,138		
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		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	187		
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		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	4		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							

Outcome results	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	201	173			
Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value				
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	60.30	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	46.90 42.50 44.20	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	38.50	≤17 ≤17 ≤17	≤17 ≤17 ≤17	42.90 50 47.20	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.20	≤1.20 ≤1.20 ≤1.20	≤1.20 ≤1.20 ≤1.20	10.20 7.50 8.50	
Enrolment rate								
	Act 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	2.18 1.33 1.75	≤6 ≤6 ≤6	≤6 ≤6 ≤6	2.18 1.33 1.75	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7 6 6.50	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	1.24 1.26 1.25	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.50 1.60 2	>3.60 >2.90 >3.10	>3.60 >2.90 >3.10		

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	41.80 35.40 38	≥83.50 ≥76.20 ≥78.50	≥83.50 ≥76.20 ≥78.50		
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20 26 24	>24.50 >41.40 >36.10	>24.50 >41.40 >36.10		
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48 42 43	<6.50 <11.70 <10.10	<6.50 <11.70 <10.10		
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.60 2.60 24	≤2.20 ≤5.20 ≤4.30	≥20 ≥14 ≥16		
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	21 15 17	≥20 ≥14 ≥16	>21 >15 >17		
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50.50 56.20 54	≥89.90 ≥85.30 ≥86.80	≥89.90 ≥85.30 ≥86.80		
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	56.50 62 60	>14.40 >18.60 >17.30	>14.40 >18.60 >17.30		

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58 59 59	>33.80 >32.20 >32.70	>33.80 >32.20 >32.70		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Retention rate	Act 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	96 94 95	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98.60 96.15 97.30	

Strategic Outcome 02	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
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 .	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive special nutritious foods and food supplements that prevent moderate acute malnutrition and anemia.							
Output A, 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.							
Output C	Refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition.							
Output E*	Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary diversity.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	185 215 400	225 260 485		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	600 0 600	754 0 754		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	8,000 0 8,000	7,937 0 7,937		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	31	10		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	529,920	180,004		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	29	29		

B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	12	9		
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	250	113		
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		Prevention of acute malnutrition	training session	2	2		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,000	0		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	8,000	8,000		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	100,000	0		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
NUT; Tindouf; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 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 .	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	79.10	≥90	≥90	83	
			Male	79.10	≥90	≥90	80	
			Overall	79.10	≥90	≥90	81.50	
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 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 .	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	58	≥75	≥75	50	
			Male	54.40	≥75	≥75	45.50	
			Overall	56.20	≥75	≥75	47.75	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

	Act 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 .	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0.20 0.20	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	0 1 0.50
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 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 .	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	18.20 17 17.60	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	17 18 17.50
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 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 .	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	26 26 26	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	28 28 28
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food							
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 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 .	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	97 95 96.20	≥98 ≥98 ≥98	≥98 ≥98 ≥98	77 71 74
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 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 .	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	96.10	≥96.10	≥96.10	76

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 general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	80.60	=100	=100	80.60		
			Male	66.80	=100	=100	66.80		
			Overall	71.10	=100	=100	73.70		
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 general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	80.60	≥90	≥90	83.20		
			Male	66.80	≥90	≥90	80.10		
			Overall	71.10	≥90	≥90	81.90		
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 general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	92.80	≥95	≥90	92.91		
			Male	94.80	≥95	≥90	93.80		
			Overall	94.20	≥95	≥90	93.50		

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 general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution		Overall	77	≥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 Algeria; Tindouf; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	69.30	≤35	≤50	67	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	1.60	≥15	≥10	4	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	29.10	≥50	≥40	29
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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; Food	Act 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted 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 general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	General Distribution	Female	83.50	≥83.50	≥83.50	80	
			Male	80.10	≥80.10	≥80.10	74	
			Overall	81.20	≥81.20	≥81.20	76	

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	75		=100	75	
Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria; Tindouf; Food			Overall	75	=100	=100	75	

World Food Programme

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Refugee women with fresh food voucher.

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

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (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.

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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	581,574	0	664,994	51,501
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	1,114,425	1,114,425	1,801,401	1,674,502
		Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	6,336,758	5,583,587	7,215,440	5,918,271
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,032,757	6,698,012	9,681,835	7,644,273
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 .	732,119	791,663	3,245,164	329,414
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			732,119	791,663	3,245,164	329,414
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,403,121	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,403,121	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,764,877	7,489,675	15,330,119	7,973,687
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			458,808	310,000	401,373	196,016
Total Direct Costs			9,223,685	7,799,675	15,731,492	8,169,703
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			599,540	506,979	880,727	880,727

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Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

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
Grand Total			9,823,224	8,306,653	16,612,219	9,050,430



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

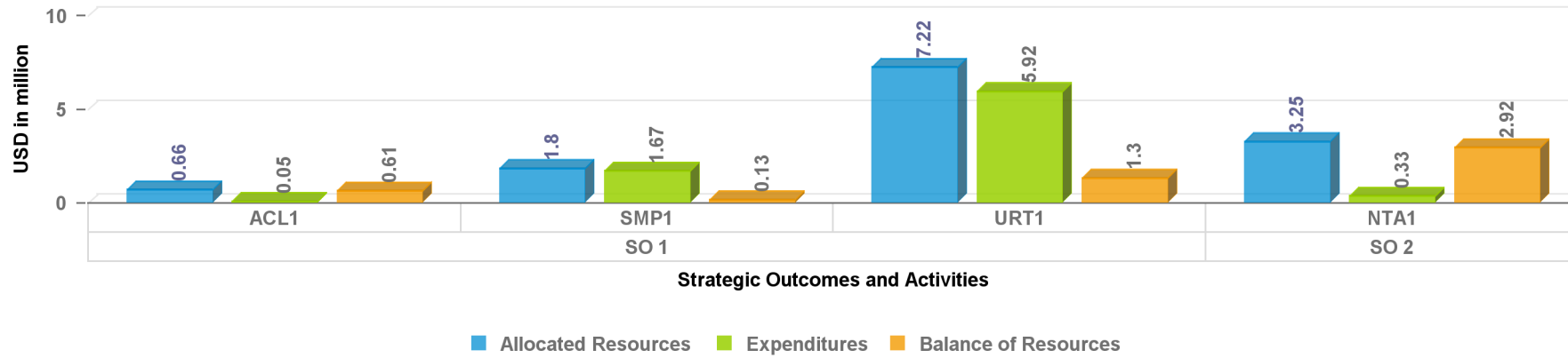
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	581,574	664,994	0	664,994	51,501	613,493
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	1,114,425	1,801,401	0	1,801,401	1,674,502	126,899
		Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	6,336,758	7,215,440	0	7,215,440	5,918,271	1,297,169
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,032,757	9,681,835	0	9,681,835	7,644,273	2,037,561
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 .	732,119	3,245,164	0	3,245,164	329,414	2,915,750
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			732,119	3,245,164	0	3,245,164	329,414	2,915,750
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,403,121	0	2,403,121	0	2,403,121
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,403,121	0	2,403,121	0	2,403,121

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Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	8,764,877	15,330,119	0	15,330,119	7,973,687	7,356,432
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	458,808	401,373	0	401,373	196,016	205,357
		Total Direct Costs	9,223,685	15,731,492	0	15,731,492	8,169,703	7,561,789
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	599,540	880,727		880,727	880,727	0
		Grand Total	9,823,224	16,612,219	0	16,612,219	9,050,430	7,561,789

This donor financial report is interim



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