



EVALUATION QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

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DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

ALGERIA: AN EVALUATION OF WFP'S INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2019 – 2022)

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1. Background

1. The purpose of these Terms of Reference (TOR) is to provide key information to stakeholders about the proposed Algeria Interim Country Strategic Plan Evaluation (2019-2022)¹, to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The TOR are structured as follows: section 1 provides information on the context; section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; section 4 identifies the evaluation approach and methodology; section 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes provide additional information.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

2. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. These evaluations are carried out in line with the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plan and WFP Evaluation Policy and are mandatory for all CSPs. For interim CSPs the minimum evaluation frequency differs depending on the relative size of WFP operations in the country. In the case of Algeria, the minimum frequency would be once every ten years. Given that there has not been an OEV led evaluation in Algeria so far, an evaluation of the Algeria ICSP is required.²

1.2. CONTEXT

3. After a short overview of the broader national context, this section focusses on the Sahrawi refugees in Algeria on whom the WFP Algeria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) is centred.

General Overview

4. Algeria is the largest country in Africa, covering 2.4 million km², including 2 million km² of the Sahara Desert. It borders Tunisia to the northeast, Libya to the east, Niger to the southeast, Mali, Mauritania and Western Sahara territory to the southwest, Morocco to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the north.

5. The country has a population of 40.6 million people, growing at 1.9 percent per year with an almost equal share of men and women (49.5 percent women, 50.5 percent men).³ The population is concentrated in urban centres with 72.56 percent of the total population living in urban areas in 2018 and the proportion is expected to grow in the short to medium term.⁴

6. In 2018, healthy life expectancy at birth was 76.7 years, and overall life expectancy 75.5 years for men and 77.9 years for women.⁵

7. Algeria is considered to have achieved universal primary education with a 97 percent primary net enrolment rate in 2018 (with gender parity) and equally elevated higher education enrolment rates.⁶

¹ WFP Algeria Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022) and WFP Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018).

² For the ten largest WFP operations, the minimum evaluation frequency is every five years.

³ World Bank, 2019. <https://data.worldbank.org/country>

⁴ UNDP, 2015. Human Development Report

⁵ World Bank, 2018. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN?locations=DZ> (accessed September 2020)

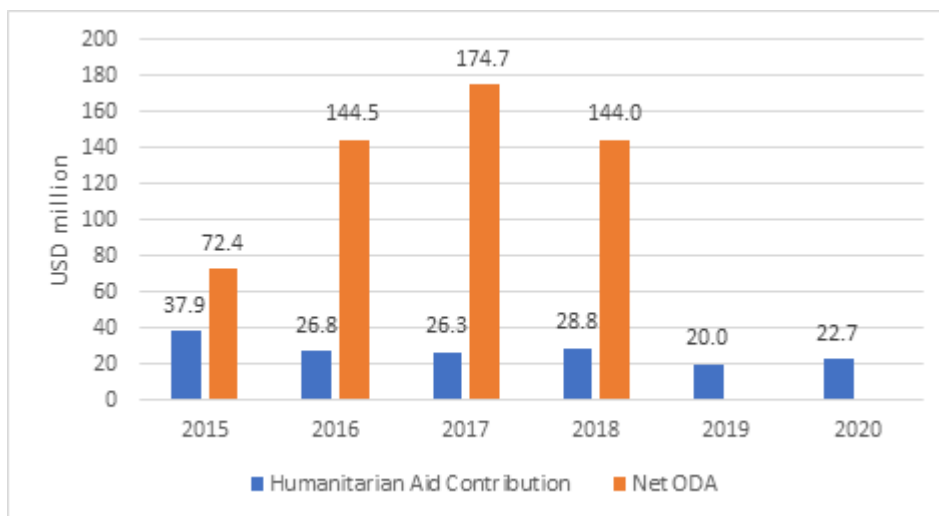
⁶ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria/overview> (accessed September 2020)

8. Algeria is classified as an upper-middle-income country. In the last two decades, the country has achieved a 20 percent poverty reduction and has made significant improvements in the well-being of its people.⁷ In 2019, 5.8 percent of the population was vulnerable to or near multidimensional poverty with only 0.3 percent living in severe multidimensional poverty.⁸

9. GDP growth has been driven by the oil boom that has enabled the Government to clear Algeria’s foreign debt, invest in human capital and infrastructure and improve the country’s human development indicators. With declining international oil prices GDP growth has slowed down, threatening the sustainability of social programmes.⁹

10. Over the period 2015-2018 Algeria received a yearly average of USD 133.9 million net Official Development Assistance (see Figure 1), which is a negligible share of the gross national income.

Figure 1: International Assistance to Algeria (2015-2020)



Source: OECD DAC QWIDS website, UN OCHA-FTS website, Data extracted on 21/07/2020

11. A United Nations mission visited Algeria in December 2016 to identify possible areas of support. The delegation and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) met with the Algerian authorities to discuss Algeria’s plan to achieve the SDGs. The Government of Algeria has created six thematic groups encompassing all SDGs, without any specific focus on food security and nutrition.¹⁰

12. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has created an inter-ministerial committee for the coordination and implementation of efforts to achieve the SDGs in Algeria. A mid-term review of implementation of the 2016-2020 United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) was carried out in late 2018 and confirmed the overall relevance of the strategic orientation of the UNDAF in alignment with the 2030 Agenda. Based on recommendations from the mid-term review the UNDAF was revised and the duration extended for one year, until 2021.

13. The 2018–2019 work plan for the United Nations country team includes a zero-hunger strategic review, to be carried out by WFP and FAO, however, this was not finalized.

14. Algeria presented a voluntary national review in 2019, which noted tangible results in the progress towards the majority of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This progress was noted

⁷ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria/overview> (accessed September 2020)

⁸ UNDP, 2019. Human Development Report

⁹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria/overview> (accessed September 2020)

¹⁰ T-ICSP

specifically for those directly addressing basic needs and had been promoted through considerable public investments in social services. Algeria was also found to have supported the achievement of SDGs at regional and international level by engaging in South-South cooperation, training and sharing of good practices.¹¹

Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria

15. The Government of Algeria provided refugees with humanitarian assistance until 1986, when Algeria requested the support of the United Nations humanitarian agencies. The Sahrawi refugees in Algeria are one of the oldest refugee groups in the world. The underlying conflict has largely escaped international attention and as such the situation of the Sahrawi refugees is counted among the 'forgotten crises'.¹²

16. The Government of Algeria has granted special status to the refugee population, which enables them to manage their own civil society and social systems without interference.¹³ It recognizes the Sahrawi refugees as prima facie refugees, and has been hosting them in five camps, enabling access to public services, and providing infrastructure such as roads and electricity.¹⁴ To access additional medical care and education, the host country allows the refugees to leave the camps.¹⁵

17. Pending the establishment of a national asylum system in Algeria, UNHCR undertakes a range of protection activities.¹⁶

18. The current population of refugees in Algeria primarily live in five camps – Awserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoun and Smara – near the town of Tindouf, 2,000 km southwest of Algiers. The camps are located in a very remote and arid region, characterized by extreme temperatures and very low rainfall.

19. The largest camps are Smara and Laayoune, each with 29 percent of the camp population. These are followed by Awserd with 21 percent, Dakhla with 11 percent and Boujdour with the remaining 10 percent.¹⁷

20. Each of the five camps is considered a wilaya (province) with its own administration and basic services, including public health and education.¹⁸ The refugee camps are managed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Seguia al-Hamra and Rio de Oro (Frente Polisario). Social services are provided by the camp authorities and the Red Crescent Society, with support from international organizations and other civil society organisations.¹⁹ The high levels of self-management distinguish the Sahrawi camps from most refugee camp contexts.

21. Due to the protracted situation of Sahrawi refugees and emergence of other large-scale humanitarian emergencies, funding levels have been variable over time with lack of funding

¹¹ Algeria 2019 National Voluntary Review

¹² ECHO, Forgotten Crisis Assessment 2019, https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/annex_4_fca_2019

¹³ WFP 2010, PRRO 200034.

¹⁴ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

¹⁵ Algeria CSP ACR 2019

¹⁶ UNHCR, Fact Sheet Algeria, September 2020

¹⁷ UNHCR 2018, Sahrawi Refugees in Tindouf, Algeria: Total In-Camp Population.

¹⁸ Algeria CSP ACR 2019

¹⁹ PRRO 200301 2012

jeopardizing the uninterrupted delivery of life-saving assistance to Sahrawi refugees by all organizations operating in the camps.²⁰

22. The spread of COVID-19 has so far been limited in the camps. So far, there have been 25 confirmed COVID-19 cases in the Tindouf camps, of which a total of 23 patients have recovered and 2 deceased. Since 3 September, the situation in the camps has remained stable with no new cases of COVID-19 confirmed.²¹

Food and Nutrition Security

23. For the past 40 years or more, the Sahrawi population living in these camps have continued to suffer from persistent levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, with high rates of anaemia.²²

24. A scarcity of fresh and diverse food and limited access to water lead to a poor food security situation. The refugees in the camps depend on external food assistance for meeting their basic food needs. A 2018 WFP food security assessment found that for more than 90 percent of households, staple food items come from food assistance, gifts or borrowing and 63 percent of the refugees in the camps had acceptable food consumption levels.²³

25. Acceptable food consumption was found to be more common among households headed by men (65 percent of them) than those headed by women (57percent). A greater percentage of women-headed households had inadequate food consumption (3 percent poor and 18 percent borderline) compared to male-headed households (respectively 1 percent and 16 percent).²⁴

26. Of the households that are vulnerable to food insecurity, 47 percent would become food-insecure in the event of a shock such as a flood, price increases or a change in the provision of assistance and only 11 percent were considered capable of withstanding minor shocks.²⁵

27. Given that refugees live in tents and temporary shelters without electricity, conservation of fresh food is difficult, particularly in the extreme summer when temperatures can easily rise above 50 degrees centigrade.²⁶

28. Household diets lack diversity and the intake of nutrient-rich foods is low. Dietary diversity has been declining 19 percent of households have low dietary diversity scores and 64 percent have medium scores. Low dietary diversity is more prevalent among households headed by women (28 percent) than those headed by men (15 percent).

29. Child and maternal mortality rates are high and specialized health care is limited in the camps.²⁷

30. A joint nutrition survey²⁸ conducted by UNHCR, *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) and WFP in 2019 found that global acute malnutrition affects almost 7.6 percent of children

²⁰ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

²¹ WF Algeria, Internal COVID-19 Situation Report, 5 October 2020

²² Various assessments and WFP project documents.

²³ WFP 2018. Food Security Assessment for Sahrawi Refugees.

²⁴ WFP 2018. Food Security Assessment for Sahrawi Refugees

²⁵ WFP 2018. Food Security Assessment for Sahrawi Refugees

²⁶ WFP 2018, T-ICSP

²⁷ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

²⁸ UNHCR, CISP, WFP 2019. Nutrition Survey Sahrawi Refugee Camps, Tindouf, Algeria

aged 6-59 months, while the stunting prevalence was 28.2 percent. The prevalence of anaemia was found to be very high, with more than half of the children aged 6-59 months suffering from anaemia and even slightly higher rates for women of reproductive age. A worsening situation as compared to the previous survey from 2016.

31. The survey found a combined prevalence of overweight and obesity in non-pregnant and non-lactating women of 66.1 percent, with 5.8 percent classified as underweight. Overall, 39.4 percent of household reportedly had an adult suffering either from diabetes, high cholesterol or high blood pressure, displaying the societal exposure to non-communicable diseases.

32. Access to water was found to be insufficient for most camp residents, only 41.5 percent had their water provision meet the UNHCR standard of 20 litres/person/day.²⁹

33. The outbreak of Covid-19 and the containment measures taken have led to a deterioration of the food security situation for the Sahrawi refugees. This deterioration is mainly due to reduction of income and revenues, with refugees affected by a disruption of work.³⁰

Livelihood opportunities

34. Given the harsh climatic conditions and remoteness, opportunities to engage in livelihood and economic activities are extremely limited, hampering refugees' capacities to improve their socio-economic situation.³¹ Refugees cannot be legally employed in Algeria and the remote location of the camps does not allow for any integration into the local economy or host communities.³² There are few livelihood opportunities, limited market activities and no banking system in the camps.³³

35. This situation is reflected in findings from the 2018 WFP Food Security Assessment that overall 94 percent of households in camps reported external assistance as the main source of income. Secondary income sources were informal labour, formal labour and small businesses.³⁴

36. Given a traditionally semi-nomadic lifestyle, the 2018 food security assessment found that 35 percent of households living in camps owned livestock (mostly goats or sheep) with a positive correlation to income from small business and livestock. However, the scarcity of affordable fodder allows only for limited income generation and protein intake and livestock keeping is not a significant source of household income.

37. Due to the harsh agro-ecological environment, infertile soils and scarce, heavily mineralised water resources, sustainable food production using basic traditional techniques is equally difficult.^{35, 36}

²⁹ UNHCR, CISP, WFP 2019. Nutrition Survey Sahrawi Refugee Camps, Tindouf, Algeria

³⁰ WFP 2020. Covid-19 Household Impact Survey preliminary results

³¹ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017
<https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

³² WFP 2008. PRRO 10172.2

³³ Algeria ACR 2019

³⁴ WFP 2018. Food Security Assessment for Sahrawi Refugees

³⁵ ICSP ACR 2019

³⁶ UNHCR/WFP 2011. JAM Algeria <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/50221e236/unhcr-wfp-joint-needs-assessment-sahrawi-refugees-algeria-4-14-october.html>

38. The absence of opportunities in the camps is of particular concern for young people born in the camps, who are often well educated and skilled, but who struggle to find employment.³⁷

Education

39. Education is mandatory and free for all children from 6 to 16 years and almost 100 percent of children have access to education. Each camp has kindergartens, primary and intermediate schools and three secondary schools, as well as one Koranic school per camp. Each camp also has special needs centres established to assist children living with disabilities and to support their families.³⁸

40. The quality of the education provided is limited, due to low qualification of teachers, inadequate infrastructure and unavailability of education supplies and equipment. A low rate of incentives provided to refugee teachers leads to a high turnover of staff and this instability affects children's learning progress.³⁹ A 2019 School Feeding review found problematic WASH conditions in schools, due to lack of running water, with 51 percent of latrines not working properly, and 27 percent of schools lacking separate latrines for girls and boys compromising students' dignity.⁴⁰

41. According to UNHCR all school-aged children are enrolled in primary and intermediate schools in the camps.⁴¹ Saharawi students had pass rates of 71 percent from primary to lower secondary school, 56 percent from lower-secondary to secondary school, and 52 percent at the baccalaureate.⁴² A UNICEF mission in 2018, noted a 95 per cent literacy rate with high enrolment rates but also persistent dropout rates.⁴³

42. Children in 3rd and 4th grade aged between 12 and 13 years have had to leave their families to study in Algerian boarding schools because of lack of teachers and overcrowding of classrooms in the camps. To attend secondary school many students need to go to other cities, the closest being several hundred kilometres away from the camps or abroad. This is linked to high dropout rates for children with health issues or those that could not be separated from their families⁴⁴ with dropout rates generally higher for girls than for boys.⁴⁵

43. As for higher education, a large number continue their education in Algerian universities or abroad, while there are limited vocational training opportunities within the camps for those unable to study abroad.⁴⁶

³⁷ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

³⁸ WFP 2019. School Feeding Review, Tindouf Refugee camps, Algeria

³⁹ WFP 2019. School Feeding Review, Tindouf Refugee camps, Algeria

⁴⁰ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

⁴¹ UNHCR 2020. Algeria Factsheet, June 2020

⁴² WFP 2019. School Feeding Review, Tindouf Refugee camps, Algeria

⁴³ Aboura, N.Y. et al. 2018. Projet d'assistance technique pour le renforcement des capacités du personnel de l'éducation, Mission pour l'UNICEF.

⁴⁴ WFP 2019. School Feeding Review, Tindouf Refugee camps, Algeria

⁴⁵ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

⁴⁶ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

Gender

44. A WFP gender analysis in 2019 confirmed a general perception shared by many actors that the Sahrawi society is free of gender inequalities. A view, which is reportedly also communicated by Sahrawi leadership in the camps.⁴⁷

45. Women and girls traditionally hold important decision-making roles at both the household and community levels. This strong role is seen as a result of the absence of men during the conflict years of 1975-1991 when women were almost exclusively responsible to establishing and managing the camps.

46. Women have equal access to non-remunerated employment opportunities within the camps, such as teacher, doctor, lawyer, pharmacy assistant, and school cook.⁴⁸ Monitoring findings indicate that women play a dominant role in household decision making on food: 2019 WFP monitoring shows that almost 70 percent of women make all household decisions regarding food.⁴⁹

47. Women are also actively involved in food distribution processes as food distribution committee leaders. Distribution committee leaders are known as *Jefes de Barrios* (neighbourhood leaders). These were exclusively women in charge of coordinating the distribution of assistance to all targeted households.⁵⁰ According to WFP 2019 monitoring women also made up the majority (77 percent) of members in food assistance decision making committees.⁵¹ In addition to community work, non-paid domestic work such as food preparation, house repair, cleaning, washing and caring for children and relatives falls almost exclusively on women.⁵²

48. In contrast to their role at the community level, women's actual representation at the political level within the local authorities hierarchy is much more limited. Out of 19 authorities/institutions only two are headed by women.⁵³

49. According to UNHCR gender-specific challenges and discrimination are generally amplified for women and girls in the context of displacement and camp situations. To what extent these are prevalent in the refugee camps remains unclear, the 2019 gender analysis encountered challenges to assess the extent to which gender-based violence (GBV) or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) are prevalent in the camps. As a reason the study cited the difficulty "to penetrate the veil of community solidarity" and noted a further need for research.⁵⁴

50. Women and girls suffer from high rates of anaemia, overweight and obesity. The latter exposing them to the risk of non-communicable diseases. While biologically, anaemia is more prevalent in women and affects child health, it is worth noting that there is no data on the nutritional status of boys above 59 months and men, so that a comparison of status by sex is not possible.⁵⁵

⁴⁷ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

⁴⁸ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

⁴⁹ Algeria CSP ACR 2019

⁵⁰ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

⁵¹ Algeria CSP ACR 2019

⁵² WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

⁵³ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

⁵⁴ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

⁵⁵ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

51. Women of reproductive age depend on the distribution of hygiene kits throughout the year as there is no availability in the markets and refugees cannot afford to purchase them.⁵⁶

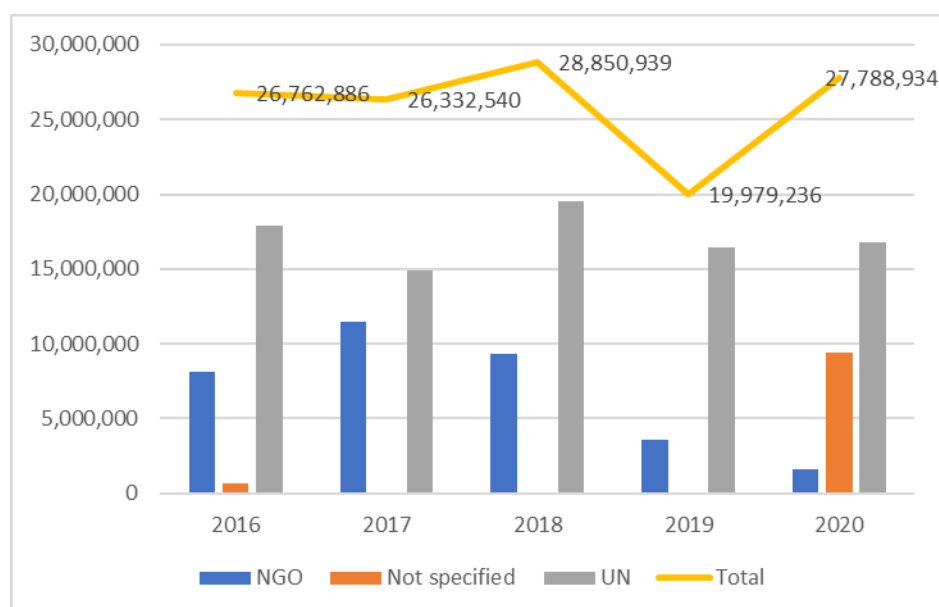
Climate Change and Vulnerability

52. The refugee camps are located in a desert environment with extreme conditions of heat and cold and virtually no rain for most of the year. In summer, temperatures can rise to 50 degrees Celsius while during winter temperatures fall below zero degree Celsius at night. The area is prone to frequent sandstorms and can be affected by flooding, as experienced in October 2015 and August 2016 destroying tents, mud-brick homes and camp infrastructure.⁵⁷

International Humanitarian Assistance to the Sahrawi Refugee Operation

53. The major share of humanitarian assistance to Algeria is directed at the Sahrawi refugee operation. During the period 2016-2020, it received a yearly average USD 22.3 million international assistance (see Figure 2) with the bulk of the assistance directed towards UN operations. Main humanitarian donors have comprised European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), Spain, Germany, Switzerland and the United States (see Figure 3).

Figure 2: International Assistance by recipient type for the Sahrawi Refugee Operation (2016-2020)

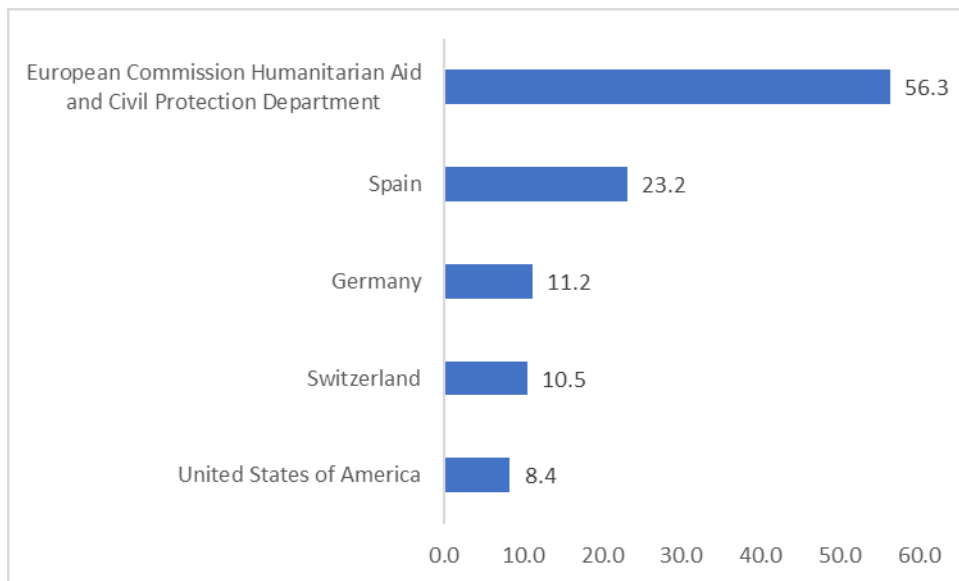


Source : OCHA FTS website, data extracted on 17/09/2020

⁵⁶ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

⁵⁷ UNHCR 2016, Humanitarian needs of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Humanitarian%20Needs%20of%20Sahrawi%20Refugees%20in%20Algeria%202016-2017%20-%20June%202016>

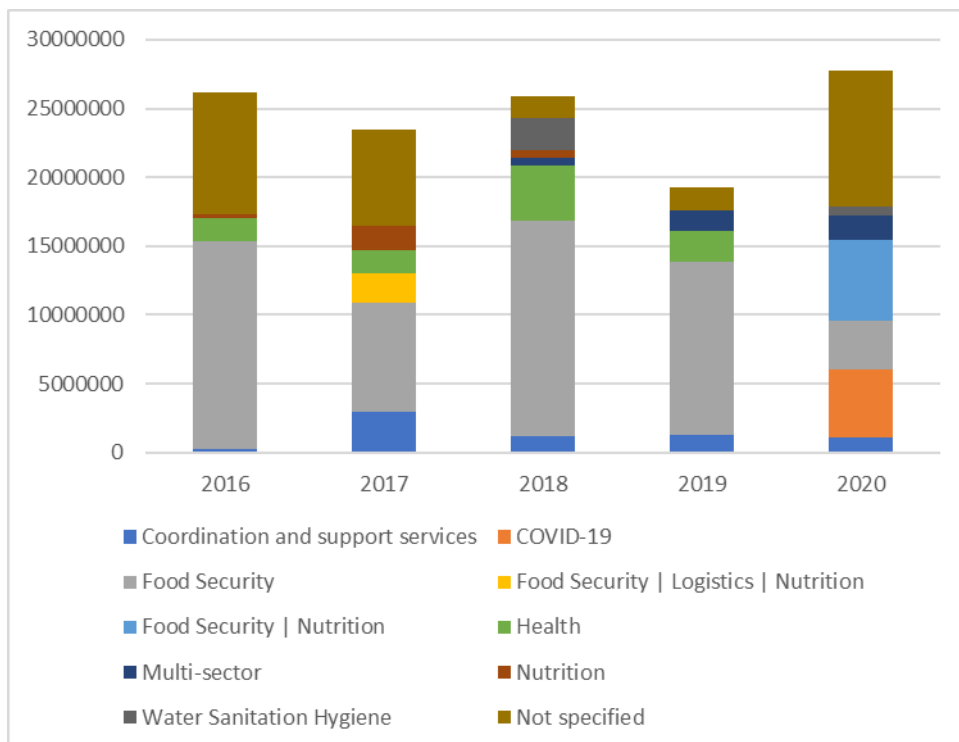
Figure 3: Top five donors to the Sahrawi Refugee Operation, 2016 - 2020 USD million



Source: OCHA FTS website, data extracted on 17/09/2020

54. The main sectors funded by humanitarian aid over the past five years included food security, health, nutrition and in 2020 Covid-19 (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Funding disbursements over the top ten sectors (2016-2020)



Source: OCHA FTS website, data extracted on 17/09/2020

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

55. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) have been introduced by the WFP Policy on CSPs in 2016, which states: “under the management of the Office of Evaluation, all CSPs, besides Interim CSPs, will undergo country portfolio evaluations towards the end of their implementation period, to assess progress and results against intended CSP outcomes and objectives, including towards gender equity and other cross-cutting corporate results; and to identify lessons for the design of subsequent country-level support”. These evaluations are part of a wide body of evidence expected to inform the design of CSPs. The evaluation is an opportunity for the CO to benefit from an independent assessment of its portfolio of operations.

56. The evaluation of the Algeria ICSP is scheduled to be conducted in 2021 and this timing will enable the Country Office to use the CSPE evidence on past and current performance in the design of the CO’s new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) – scheduled for Executive Board consideration in June 2022.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

57. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, this evaluation will: 1) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP’s performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing WFP’s future engagement in Algeria, and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

2.3. STAKEHOLDERS AND USERS OF THE EVALUATION

58. The Evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFPs internal and external stakeholders. It will present an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning. The key standard stakeholders of a CSPE are the WFP country office, regional bureau in Cairo (RBC) and headquarters technical divisions, followed by the Executive Board (EB), the beneficiaries, the Government of Algeria, Saharwi Leadership in the camps, local and international NGOs and the UN Country Team and WFP Office of evaluation (OEV) for synthesis and feeding into other evaluations. A matrix of stakeholders with their respective interests and roles in the CSPE is attached in Annex 4.

3. Subject of the Evaluation

3.1. WFP'S INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN IN ALGERIA

59. WFP has continuously been providing basic food assistance to Sahrawi refugees in Algeria through general food assistance, nutrition-specific interventions and school feeding since 1986.

60. Between 2000 and 2017, WFP has been implementing a seamless row of consecutive, 2-year, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO), the last one extended to four years through multiple budget revisions, to address the needs of Sahrawi refugees.

61. During this period WFP's food assistance has generally been sufficient to meet the minimum daily energy requirements of targeted beneficiaries, although occasional pipeline delays due to irregular donor contributions and/or late commodity arrivals have affected the impact of WFP assistance. Malnutrition rates and anaemia in children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) have been more challenging to address, despite combined efforts of stakeholders, research on underlying causes, and evolving response strategies.⁵⁸

62. In January 2018, the Country Office moved to a one-year Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), with two Strategic Outcomes, both focussing on crisis response, and aiming at refugees meeting their food and nutrition requirements and improving their nutrition status. The T-ICSP underwent a revision in November 2018, extending it to June 2019 and increasing the budget from USD 19.2 million to USD 31.5 million. The revision allowed the Country Office to continue discussion with the Government of Algeria on the planned ICSP and to introduce cash-based transfers (CBT) for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG).

63. In July 2019, the Country Office launched a three-year Interim Country Strategic Plan covering the period July 2019 - June 2022, which kept the general orientation and structure of the T-ICSP. (Please refer to Annex 6 for an overview of the WFP Algeria portfolio 2016-2020).

64. The design of the ICSP benefitted from insights of a decentralized evaluation of nutrition activities under PRRO 200301 (2012-2017) in 2018. The decentralised evaluation found scope for improving the definition of WFP's role in nutrition. It recommended that WFP reposition its nutrition work by reinforcing its internal capacities and reviewing nutrition strategies and activities, in collaboration with stakeholders in all sectors. The evaluation also highlighted the need for additional information on aspects of nutrition, particularly studies of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5, and better joint data collection and analysis through enhanced inter-sector mechanisms and complementarity.⁵⁹

65. The ICSP addresses this recommendation as it foresees a stronger role for WFP in nutrition, including working with partners to improve inter-sector coordination. It also plans for a cross-cutting nutrition approach to ensure that nutrition challenges are addressed in all activities with a view to obtaining more effective results, including through the raising of awareness of nutrition issues. Specific adjustments included:

- an adjustment to the food rations and basket
- ensuring school feeding was nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive
- a stronger focus of nutrition activities on awareness-raising and behavioural change communication (SBCC)

⁵⁸ WFP 2012, PRRO 200301

⁵⁹ WFP 2018, Evaluation of the Nutrition Component of the Algeria PRRO 200301.

- awareness raising on the nutritional value of WFP specialized food products for children and pregnant and lactating women and girls
- the use of social and behavioural change communication to overcome social barriers, including cultural and dietary habits.
- the use of cash-based transfers (e-and other vouchers) to promote access to fresh produce for pregnant and lactating women and girls to reduce the prevalence of anaemia

66. Other sources of evidence underlying the design of the ICSP include a UNHCR/WFP joint assessment mission and joint nutrition survey (2016), a WFP food security assessment (2018), an analysis of opportunities for a new resilience approach (2019), a school feeding review (2019) and a gender analysis (2019).

67. The school feeding review conducted in 2019 recommended a transition from providing snacks to the provision of more nutrition-sensitive school meals. It further noted a need to diversify funding to ensure durability of the school feeding programme, to conduct a nutrition survey to evaluate the nutritional and health situation of the children of school age, and the creation of gardens in every school that would be linked to school feeding.

68. Based on the findings from these analyses the ICSP was designed to strengthen its resilience approach and support innovative livelihood projects and improve monitoring of general food distributions systematically taking into consideration gender and age.

69. Under the ICSP WFP intended to continue to explore opportunities for providing technical support to the Government of Algeria in the areas of school feeding, nutrition awareness, social protection and support for Algerian smallholder farmers, in synergy with other United Nations agencies. A joint WFP/FAO zero hunger strategic review planned for 2019 was expected to reveal opportunities for WFP to support the Government in reaching the SDGs, however, this has not yet progressed beyond an initial analysis phase.

70. The WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan for Algeria (2019–2022) has two strategic outcomes and four activities focussing on crisis-response that contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2. (See figure X for a Line of Sight).

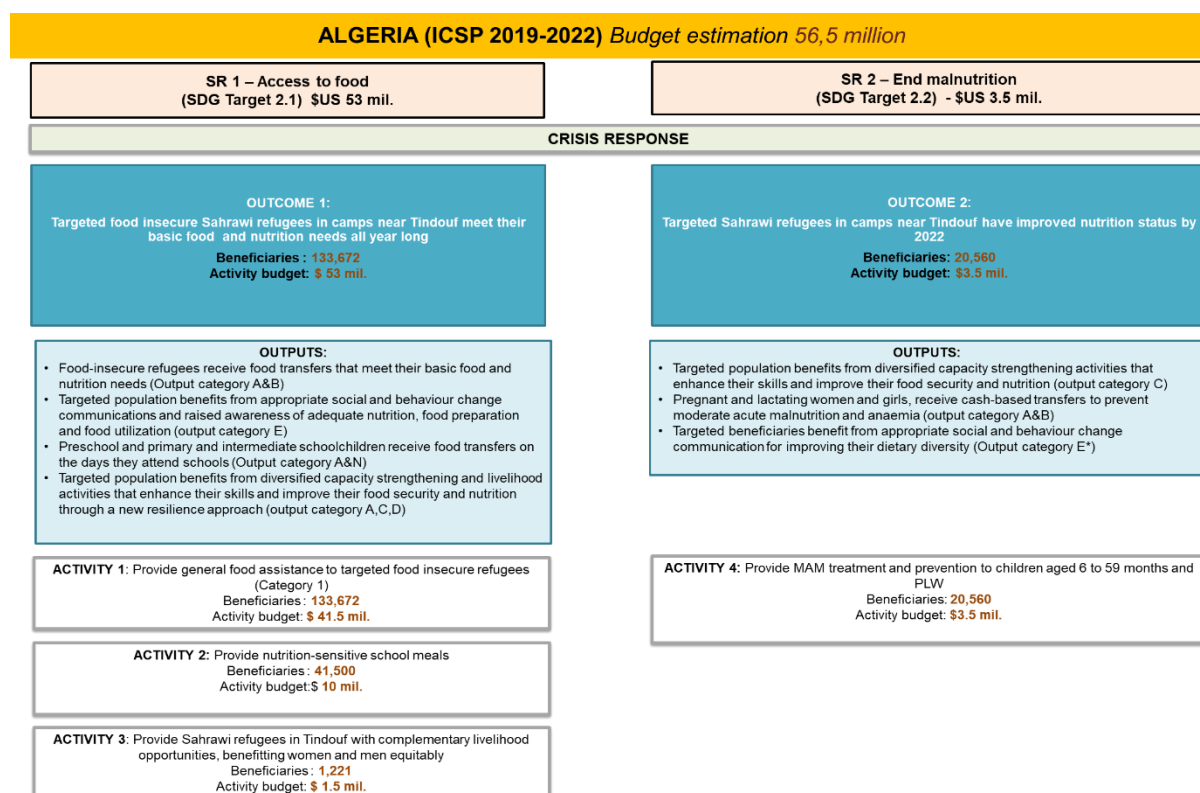
- Strategic outcome 1: *Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year.*

Activities under this strategic outcome seek to meet basic food needs in the camps through the provision of general food assistance, nutrition-sensitive school feeding and complementary livelihood activities, such as training on fish farming, green animal fodder production through hydroponics at household-level and production of organic fertilizers.

- Strategic outcome 2: *Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022.*

Activities under this strategic outcome have the aim of improving the nutrition status of targeted, vulnerable camp residents through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-59 months, girls and boys and the prevention of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Figure 5: Algeria ICSP (2019-2022) Line of Sight⁶⁰



71. WFP’s assistance is part of a coordinated 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 works in partnership with Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), and NGOs Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), OXFAM and Triangle Génération Humanitaire (THGH). WFP leads the food security sector, and is a member of the nutrition, education and livelihoods sectors.

72. The General Direction for Multilateral Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the host Government’s main interlocutor of WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF on matters related to humanitarian activities in support of refugees. The Government of Algeria, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has designated the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) as the implementing agency for all humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees. A memorandum of understanding between the Government of Algeria and WFP defines their respective roles and responsibilities, while a tripartite agreement among CRA, UNHCR and WFP delineates the respective responsibilities of each agency.

73. Under both the T-ICSP and the ICSP, over 90 percent of resources were budgeted and received under Strategic Outcome 1 (see Tables 2a and 2b). Donor earmarking happened at activity level (see Table 1a and 1b) allowing the country office no flexibility in shifting resources between Strategic Outcomes or activities.

⁶⁰ Missing outputs have been added from the ICSP log frame to provide a complete overview of the internal logic of the ICSP.

Table 1a: Algeria T-ICSP CPB (January 2018 – June 2019) Summary of donor contributions according to earmarking levels

Donor Earmarking level	Confirmed Contributions (USD)	% of Total Contributions
Country Level	0	0%
Strategic Outcome Level	0	0%
Activity Level	23,842,134	100%
Sum	23,842,134	100%

Table 2b: Algeria ICSP CPB (July 2019 – June 2022) Summary of donor contributions according to earmarking levels

Donor Earmarking level	Confirmed Contributions (USD)	% of Total Contributions
Country Level	1,104,424	4%
Strategic Outcome Level	0	0%
Activity Level	25,880,929	96%
Sum	26,985,353	100%

74. Funding received for the T-ICSP largely followed the allocation of the Needs-Based Plan (NBP) (see table 2a). The funding situation of the ICSP was problematic for the first months of the ICSP as confirmations of contributions were only received late in the year. However, by the end of December 2019, WFP had received more than 100 percent of the planned budget for the first six months of the ICSP (see table 2b).⁶¹

⁶¹ Algeria ICSP ACR 2019

Table 2a: Algeria T-ICSP (January 2018 – June 2019) Cumulative Financial Overview as of 31 December 2019 (USD)

Strategic Outcome	Needs based plan US \$ million (Jan 2018-Jun 2019)	% of SO needs- based plan on total	Actual Allocated resources US \$ Million	% of SO allocated resources on total
SO 1: Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	26,441,997	95%	22,554,369	98%
SO 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status	1,251,840	5%	400,268	2%
Non-SO specific	0	0%	20,726	0%
Total Direct Operational Cost	27,693,837	100%	22,975,363	100%

Source: IRM analytics- ACR 1 Cumulative financial Overview, September 2020

Table 2b: ICSP Algeria CPB (2019-2022) Annual Financial Overview as at 30 January 2020 (USD)

Strategic Outcome	Needs Based Plan	% SO NBP out of Total	Allocated Resources	% Allocated Resources on total	SO Expenditure	% SO expenditure on total allocated resources
1.Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	24,074,945	92%	12,940,652	79%	7,997,167	49%
2.Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	2,189,235	8%	3,219,145	20%	340,914	2%
Non SO Specific	0	0%	187,748	1%	0	0%
	26,264,180	100%	16,347,545	100%	8,338,082	51%

Source: IRM analytics- ACR 1 Cumulative financial Overview, data updated on 13.11.2020

75. As of 25 August 2020, almost 52 percent of the ICSP NBP was funded, for a total value of USD 30.4 million. The main donors of the ICSP are the European Commission making up for 20 percent of contributions followed by Spain, Switzerland, the US, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Italy, France, private donors, Netherland, Brazil and Andorra. Multilateral funding, resource transfer and miscellaneous income make up less than 6 percent (see table 4).

Table 3: Algeria ICSP (July 2019 – June 2022) Resource Situation – August 2020

Algeria ICSP (2019-2022) Needs Based Plan		
USD 58,965,759		
Donor	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Share of Needs Based Plan (%)
ANDORRA	22,222	0.0%
BRAZIL	50,000	0.1%
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	11,923,442	20.2%
FLEXIBLE FUNDING	1,065,000	1.8%
FRANCE	441,501	0.7%
GERMANY	2,500,657	4.2%
ITALY	574,497	1.0%
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	158,189	0.3%
NETHERLANDS	107,195	0.2%
PRIVATE DONORS	172,741	0.3%
RESOURCE TRANSFER	2,023,649	3.4%
SAUDI ARABIA	723,028	1.2%
SPAIN	5,243,922	8.9%
SWITZERLAND	2,852,046	4.8%
USA	2,557,187	4.3%
Needs Based Plan Funded:	30,415,276	
% Needs Based Plan Funded:	51.58%	
Shortfall (of Needs Based Plan):	28,550,484	

Source: WINGS Finance Module (FM), which might differ from the amount in the donor contract due to exchange rate fluctuations or other financial adjustments. Allocated Contributions includes both new grants and grants migrated from former projects to the ICSP.

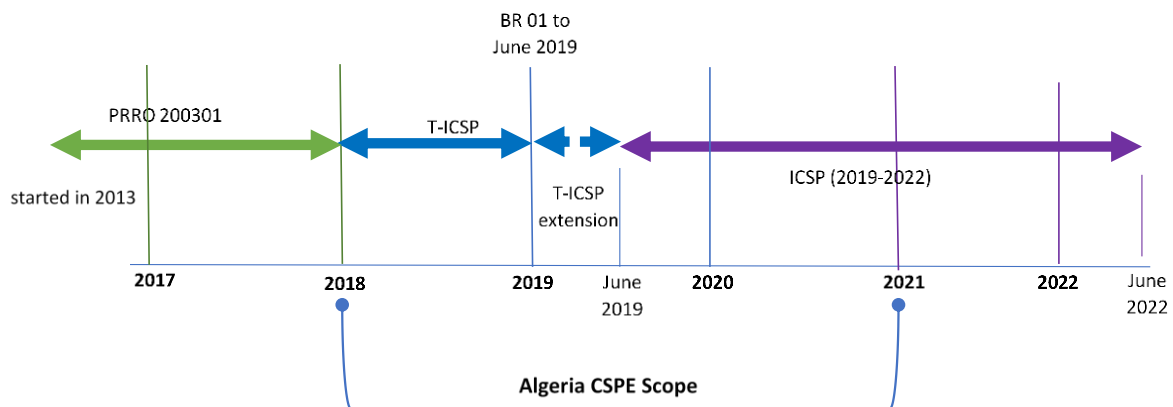
76. WFP Algeria has two offices, the country office in Algiers with 13 staff (6 women, 7 men) and a sub-office in Tindouf, in close proximity to the refugee camp, with 19 staff (6 women and 13 men). Three-quarters of the staff are nationally recruited. Overall, 5 staff hold fixed-term contracts and 22 are general service staff.

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

77. The evaluation will cover all of WFP's activities (including cross cutting results) for the period 2018-2020, i.e. the T-ICSP from 1 January 2018 to 30 June 2019 and the first half of the ongoing ICSP from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020. The evaluation will also consider the T-ICSP preceding the ICSP for comparison purposes to assess the transition from T-ICSP to ICSP. Within this timeframe, the evaluation will look at how the ICSP builds on or departs from the previous activities and assess if the

envisaged strategic shift has taken place (see paragraphs 64-69 above) and what are the consequences. The unit of analysis is the Interim Country Strategic Plan understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in the ICSP document approved by WFP Executive Board, as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.

Figure 6: Algeria Portfolio overview and operations covered in the CSPE



78. In connection to this, the evaluation will focus on assessing WFP contributions to ICSP strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and the changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences, positive or negative.

79. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and sustainability as well as connectedness and coverage as applicable. Moreover, it will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and accountability to affected populations (AAP) of WFP's response.

4. Evaluation Questions, Approach and Methodology

4.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

80. The evaluation will address four main questions common to all WFP CSPEs. Given the specific focus of the strategic orientation of the Algeria ICSP towards the refugee operation, the evaluation team will need to assess the relevance of the standard sub-questions and further develop and tailor them in a detailed Evaluation Matrix during the inception phase. Gender differences in beneficiaries' roles disaggregated by sex and age will be considered.

EQ1 – To what extent is WFP's strategic position, role and specific contribution based on refugees' needs as well as WFP's strengths?

- 1.1 *To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the camps, including distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls, to ensure that no one is left behind?*
- 1.2 *To what extent has WFP's strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the ICSP considering changing context, capacities and needs?*
- 1.3 *To what extent is the ICSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the refugee context?*

EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in the refugee camps?

- 2.1 *To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected ICSP strategic outcomes?*
- 2.2 *To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations)?*
- 2.3 *To what extent are the achievements of the ICSP likely to be sustainable?*
- 2.4 *In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the ICSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?*

EQ3: To what extent has WFP's used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?

- 3.1 *To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?*
- 3.2 *To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?*
- 3.3 *To what extent were WFP's activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?*
- 3.4 *To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?*

EQ4 – What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?

- 4.1 *To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues to develop the ICSP?*

- 4.2 *To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the ICSP?*
- 4.3 *To what extent did the ICSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?*
- 4.4 *To what extent did the ICSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts (such as the global Covid-19 pandemic) and how did it affect results?*
- 4.5 *What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP?*

81. During the inception phase, the evaluation team in consultation with OEV and the country office will identify a limited number of key themes of special interest for learning purposes, such as the relatively new complementary resilience building activities as suggested by the country office. The assumptions identified should be spelled out in the inception report and translated into specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation sub-questions.

82. Key themes that the evaluation should explore more in-depth include adherence to humanitarian principles, protection and gender-responsiveness of the assistance provided by WFP to the Sahrawi refugees under the ICSP. Discussions with the relevant advisors in RBC and at HQ during the inception phase should help the evaluation team to shape appropriate lines of enquiry around those important themes.

4.2. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a credible and useful fashion. It necessitates *inter alia* that a policy, intervention or operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring

83. Several issues could have implications for the conduct of the ICSP evaluation. Common evaluability challenges may relate to:

- Limitations in data availability, related to the absence of baselines and or limited availability of monitoring data. In particular, after the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, process and outcome monitoring activities may have been scaled down significantly;
- Limited contextual information available in the public domain on the situation of the Sahrawi refugees;
- Data access issues, in particular limitations in physical access to (some of the) internal and external stakeholders which will be strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Relatively vague definitions of the expected outcomes, or outputs;
- The validity and measurability of indicators;
- The time frame covered by the evaluation. CSPEs are conducted during the penultimate year of the CSP/ICSP. This has implications for the completeness of results reporting and attainment of expected outcomes of the ICSP. In this case, the CSPE will cover half the time period of the three-year ICSP, from mid-2019 to end 2020, the CSPE will also consider the T-ICSP from

January 2018 to mid-2019 to assess the strategic shift from project-based⁶² to country-level strategic planning

84. A particular challenge in the case of the Algeria ICSP could be the fact that the camps constitute a very closed community which has in some cases been noted as a challenge for research on social and gender dynamics.⁶³ The evaluation team is encouraged to interview UNHCR during the inception phase, and to obtain further documentation on the Sahrawi refugee context from the WFP CO and UNHCR.

85. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess how best to proceed with data collection and stakeholder engagement in view of COVID-19 related developments, as well as data availability, quality and gaps to inform its choice of evaluation methods. This will include an analysis of the results framework and related indicators to validate the pre-assessment made by OEV. At this stage the following aspects in relation to evaluability have been identified:

86. WFP's corporate monitoring database COMET displays one version of each, the T-ICSP and ICSP logical frameworks (see Annex 5). Overall, the ICSP logical framework to be considered contains 47 indicators.

98. There are no significant gaps in terms of target setting and baseline/follow-up measurements for any of the included indicators but roughly a third of outcome indicators are missing follow-up values for the ICSP in 2019, given its start date mid-year.

99. It appears that all outcome and cross-cutting indicators in the ICSP logframe coincided with indicators of the T-ICSP logframe. This raises a reasonable expectation that during the evaluation a trend analysis for those indicators can yield evidence on the effectiveness of T-ICSP/ICSP activities covering the entire scope of this evaluation.

87. The evaluation will be able to draw on findings from a decentralised evaluation of nutrition activities under the protracted relief and recovery operation for 2012-2017, a school feeding review (2019), a nutrition survey (2019), a gender analysis (2019) and an analysis of opportunities for a new resilience approach (2019).

88. An internal audit of the Algeria country office is planned for the third quarter of 2021 and will be able to draw on CSPE findings.

4.3 METHODOLOGY

89. The achievement of WFP's strategic outcomes is the result of the interaction among multiple drivers and conditions. In fact, there is an inverse proportional relation between the level of ambition at which any expected result is pitched and the degree of control over it by any single actor. From this perspective, the attribution of net outcomes to any specific organization, including WFP, may be extremely challenging or sometimes impossible. By the same token, while attribution of results would not be appropriate at the outcome level, it should be pursued at the output and activity level, where WFP is meant to be in control of its own capacity to deliver.

90. To operationalize the above-mentioned systemic perspective, the CSPE will adopt a mixed methods approach; this should be intended as a methodological design in which data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry that had not been identified at the inception stage. This would eventually lead to capturing unintended outcomes of WFP operations, negative or positive. In line with this approach, data may be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources with different techniques including: desk

⁶² The T-ICSP mirrored the structure of the preceeding PRRO (as per IRM guidelines) and the transition to country-level planning only happened with the ICSP.

⁶³ WFP 2019. Gender Analysis Report, Sahrawi Refugees, Tindouf Algeria

review, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, closed answers questionnaires, focus groups and direct observation. A survey among the camp population should be given consideration bearing in mind the risk of 'survey fatigue' among camp residents. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods should be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

91. During the remotely conducted inception phase, the evaluation team will develop a detailed methodological design, in line with the approach proposed in this ToR and taking into consideration constraints imposed by the global COVID-19 pandemic. The design will be presented in the inception report and informed by a thorough evaluability assessment. The latter should be based on desk review of key programming, monitoring and reporting documents and scoping interviews with WFP staff and key partners.

92. A key annex to the inception report will be an evaluation matrix that operationalizes the unit of analysis of the evaluation into its different dimensions, operational components, lines of inquiry and indicators, where applicable, with corresponding data sources and collection techniques. In so doing, the evaluation matrix will constitute the analytical framework of the evaluation. The key themes of interest of the evaluation should be adequately covered by specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation sub-questions.

93. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age disability status or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in specific contexts. Moreover, the selection of informants and feasibility of site visits in the context of COVID-19 needs to be explored and should ensure to the extent possible that all voices are heard. Options for engaging with key informants and stakeholders remotely should be explored but are likely limited. In this connection, it will be very important at the design stage to conduct a detailed and comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to inform sampling techniques, either purposeful or statistical.

94. The evaluation team should take specific care to provide feedback to the population on scope, purpose and findings of the evaluation and approaches.

95. This evaluation will be carried out in a gender responsive manner. For gender to be successfully integrated into this evaluation it is essential to assess:

- the quality of the gender analysis that was undertaken before the ICSP was designed
- whether the results of the gender analysis were properly integrated into the ICSP implementation
- how WFP's interventions contributed to transformative changes in gender equity and women empowerment

The gender dimensions may vary, depending on the nature of the ICSP outcomes and activities being evaluated. The CSPE team should apply OEV's Technical Note for Gender Integration in WFP Evaluations and the UN System-Wide Action Plan 2.0 on mainstreaming Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. The evaluation team is expected to use a method to assess the Gender Marker levels for the CO. The inception report should incorporate gender in the evaluation design and operation plan, including gender sensitive context analysis. Similarly, the final report should include gender-sensitive analysis, findings, results, factors, conclusions, and where appropriate, recommendations.

96. The evaluation will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and accountability for affected populations in relation to WFP's activities, as appropriate, and on differential effects on men, women, girls, boys and other relevant socio-economic groups.

4.4. QUALITY ASSURANCE

97. WFP's evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with in-built steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on standardised checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided

to the evaluation team. There will be two levels of quality assurance of the evaluation products, by the OEV Evaluation Manager and by the Senior Evaluation Officer, who will conduct the first and second level quality assurance respectively. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

98. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases.

99. OEV expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation company in line with WFP's evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to OEV.

4.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

100. Ethical consideration shall be taken into account in the overall evaluation approach. It will also define risks and appropriate management measures, including issues related to data confidentiality and protection issues, protecting vulnerable respondents, and ensuring that the evaluation team avoids causing harm, and set out ethical safeguards that include provisions for the reporting of ethical concerns. This is of particular importance for this evaluation given the Covid-19 pandemic and the risks of transmission through face-to-face engagement with respondents, and the particular vulnerability of the population in a camp setting.

101. The Evaluation team will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the Algeria ICSP nor have conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2016 UNEG norms and Standards, the 2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct as well as the principles of 'do no harm'. The evaluation team will also commit to signing Annex 9 of the Long-Term Agreement regarding confidentiality, Internet and Data Security Statement.

5. Organization of the Evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

103. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in table 5 below. The evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. Annex 3 presents a more detailed timeline. The CO and RBC have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the CO planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively.

Table 4: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main Phases	Timeline	Tasks and Deliverables
1. Preparatory	October 2020 October 2020	Final TOR Evaluation Team and/or firm selection & contract
2. Inception	November 2020 November 2020 December 2020 January 2021	Document review Briefing at RB/HQI Inception Mission (remote) Inception report
3. Evaluation, including fieldwork	February 2021	Evaluation mission, data collection and exit debriefing
4. Reporting	March 2021 Apr-May 2021 June 2021 August 2021 August 2021	Report Drafting Comments Process Learning Workshop Final evaluation report Summary evaluation report
5. Dissemination	Sep-Nov 2021	Summary Evaluation Report Editing / Evaluation Report Formatting Management Response and Executive Board Preparation

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

104. The CSPE will be conducted by a gender balanced team of one international and two national consultants with relevant expertise. The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators with multi-lingual language skills in English, French and Arabic who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The team leader should have excellent synthesis and evaluation reporting writing skills in English. The evaluation team will have strong methodological competencies in designing a feasible data capture and analysis approach, in synthesis and in reporting. In addition, the team members should have experience in humanitarian and protracted refugee contexts, knowledge of WFP food/CBT transfer-based and technical assistance modalities, and strong expertise in protection and gender issues. Solid understanding of the Algeria and, in particular, the Sahrawi refugee context is also required within the team.

105. Table 5 provides a summary of the intended composition of the evaluation team and the requirements in terms of areas of expertise.

Table 5: Summary of areas of expertise required

Areas of CSPE	Expertise required
Team leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team leadership, coordination, planning and management including the ability to resolve problems. • Strong experience in evaluating implementation of strategic plans and of evaluation in humanitarian and development contexts. • Specialization in one of the following areas: humanitarian principles and protection, gender analysis, food assistance • Strong knowledge and experience in assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection and accountability to affected populations. • Experience with analysing political, social, economic and gender dynamics surrounding protracted refugee situations. • Relevant knowledge and experience in Algeria or similar context and key players within and outside the UN System; strong, experience in of evaluating country programmes, monitoring and evaluation, synthesis, reporting, and strong presentation skills and ability to deliver on time. • Fluency in English and Arabic. French would be an asset.
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in relation to gender responsive programming in support of food security and nutrition in protracted refugee situations.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong expertise in protection in all its dimensions (human, political, social, economic etc.) in a humanitarian/refugee context
Food Security and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise in food security and nutrition in protracted refugee settings. Proven track record of participation in evaluation teams in relation to the above described subjects, in a similar country context.
Research Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant understanding of evaluation and research and knowledge of food assistance, ability to provide qualitative and quantitative research support to evaluation teams, analyse and assess M&E data, data cleaning and analysis; writing, visualization and presentation skills, proofreading, and note taking.
Other technical expertise needed by the team	<p>Additional areas of expertise requested are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash-based transfers • Resilience/Livelihoods • School feeding <p><i>Note: all activities and modalities will have to be assessed for their efficiency and effectiveness and their approach to gender. For activities where there is emphasis on humanitarian actions the extent to which humanitarian principles, protection and access are being applied in line with WFP corporate policies will be assessed.</i></p>

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

106. This evaluation is managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV). Vivien Knips has been appointed as Evaluation Manager (EM). The EM has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation. She is responsible for drafting the TOR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing and the stakeholders learning in-country workshop; supporting the preparation of the field mission; drafting Summary Evaluation Report; conducting the 1st level quality assurance of the evaluation products and soliciting WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft products. The EM will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Michael Carbon, Senior Evaluation Officer, will provide second level quality assurance. Anne-Claire Luzot, Deputy Director of Evaluation, will approve the final evaluation products and present the CSPE to the WFP Executive Board for consideration in June 2022.

107. An internal reference group (Annex 9) composed of selected WFP stakeholders at CO, RBC and HQ levels will be expected to review and comment on draft evaluation reports, provide feedback during evaluation briefings; be available for interviews with the evaluation team. The CO will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Algeria; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder learning workshop. Gabanaha Noudjem has been nominated the WFP CO focal point, supported by the Deputy Country Director Armand Ndimurukundo and will assist in communicating with the EM and CSPE team, and to set up meetings and coordinate field visits. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

108. The contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training and attending in-country briefings.

5.4. COMMUNICATION

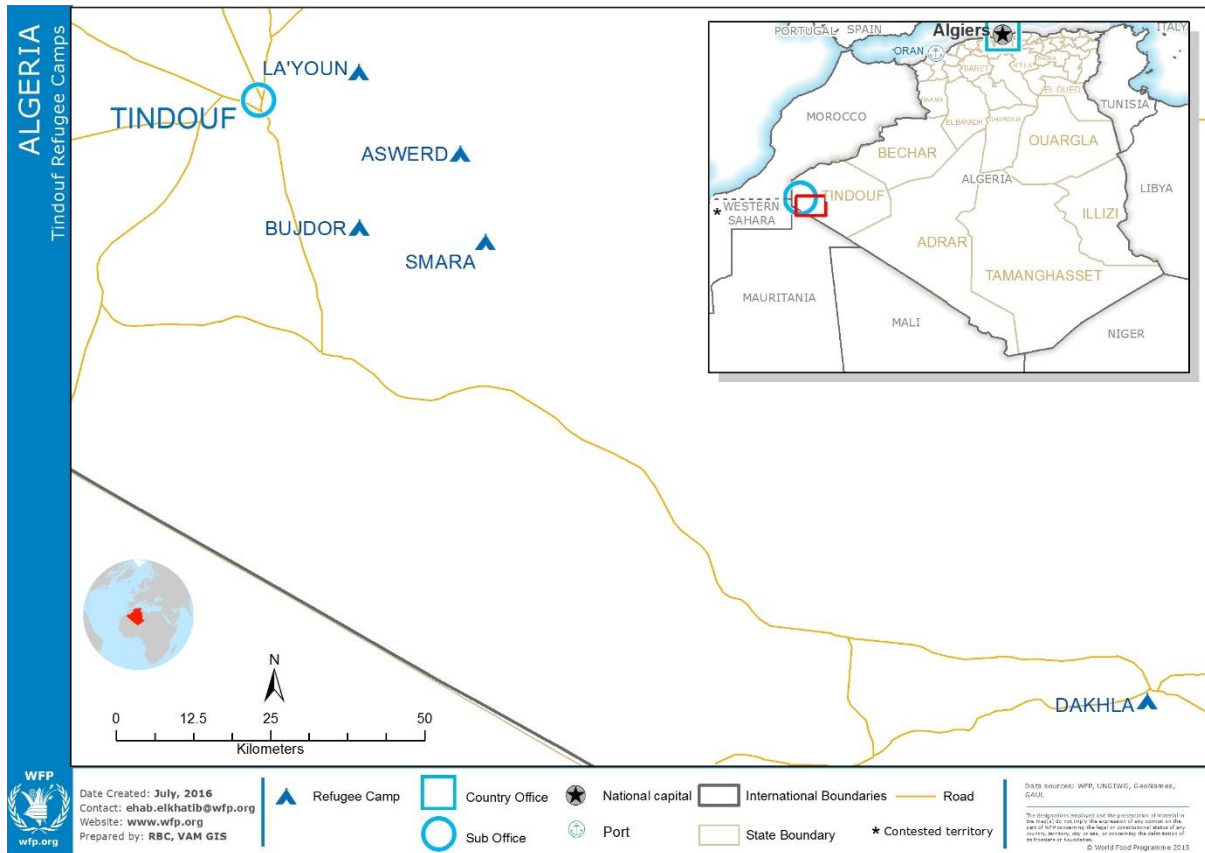
It is important that Evaluation Reports are accessible to a wide audience, as foreseen in the Evaluation Policy, to ensure the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the usefulness of evaluations. The dissemination strategy will consider from the stakeholder analysis who to disseminate to, involve and identify the users of the evaluation, duty bearers, implementers, beneficiaries, including gender perspectives.

109. All evaluation products will be produced in English and translated into French. Should translators (Hassania) be required for field work the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. A communication plan (see Annex 8) will be refined by the EM in consultation with the evaluation team during the inception phase. The summary evaluation report along with the management response to the evaluation recommendations will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2022. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website and OEV will ensure dissemination of lessons through the Annual Evaluation Report.

5.5. BUDGET

110. The evaluation will be financed partly through the ICSP budget.

Annex 1: Algeria, Map with WFP Offices



Source: WFP GIS unit

Annex 2: Algeria Fact Sheet

	Parameter	2015	2020	Source
	General			
1	Human Development Index (1)	0.73	0.75 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019
2	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) (5)	6,336 (2017)	8,891 (2018)	UNHCR
3	Refugees (incl. refugee-like situations) (5)	94,247 (2017)	94,336 (2018)	UNHCR
	Demography			
7	Population, total (millions) (2)	40,551,404	43,053,054 (2019)	World Bank
8	Population, female (% of total population) (2)	49.5	49.5 (2019)	World Bank
9	% of urban population (1)	75.5	72.6 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019
10	Total population by age (1-4) (millions) (6)	3,404,918	n.a	UNSD
11	Total population by age (5-9) (millions) (6)	2,888,375	n.a	UNSD
12	Total population by age (10-14) (millions) (6)	3,258,772	n.a	UNSD
13	Total Fertility rate, per women (10)	2.96	2.65	UNFPA
14	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 females aged between 15-19 years) (9)	9 (2007)	n.a	WHO
	Economy			
15	GDP per capita (current USD) (2)	3,946	3948 (2019)	World Bank
16	Income Gini Coefficient (1)	n.a.	27.6 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019
17	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP) (2)	1.02	0.87 (2018)	World Bank
18	Net official development assistance received (% of GNI) (4)	0.1 (2016)	0.1 (2018)	OECD/DAC
19	SDG 17: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (percent) (9)	1.2	1.06 (2017)	SDG Country Profile
20	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2)	12.22	11.97 (2019)	World Bank

	Poverty			
21	Population vulnerable to/near multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	n.a.	5.8 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019
22	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	n.a.	0.3 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019
	Health			
23	Maternal Mortality ratio (%) (lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:) (3)	89 (adjusted)	112 (2019)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019
24	Healthy life expectancy at birth (total years) (2)	76.3	76.7 (2018)	World Bank
25	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2)	0.1	0.1 (2018)	World Bank
26	Current health expenditure (% of GDP) (2)	6.6	n.a.	World Bank
	Gender			
27	Gender Inequality Index (rank) (1)	85	100 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019
28	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (2)	31.60	25.70	World Bank
29	Labour force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	44.90	45.00	World Bank
30	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	3.69	3.53	World Bank
	Nutrition			
31	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population (%) (7)	22.9 (2014–16)	17.6 (2017–19)	The State of Food Security and Nutrition report 2015 and 2020
32	Weight-for-height (Wasting - moderate and severe), (0–4 years of age) (%) (3)	4	4 (2019)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019
33	Height-for-age (Stunting - moderate and severe), (0–4 years of age) all children (%) (3)	16	12 (2019)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019
34	Weight-for-age (Overweight - moderate and severe), (0–4 years of age) (%) (3)	13	12 (2019)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019
35	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2)	24.5	23.5 (2018)	World Bank
	Education			
36	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (1)	72.6	not reported (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019

37	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older) (1)	28.9	female 39.1 male 38.9 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019
38	School enrolment, primary (% net) (2)	97.5	97.6 (2018)	World Bank
49	Attendance in early childhood education - female (%) (3)	n.a.	2010-2018:16 (2019)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019
40	Gender parity index, secondary education (2)	n.a.	n.a.	UNFPA

Source: (1) UNDP Human Development Report – 2016 and 2018; (2) World Bank. WDI; (3) UNICEF SOW; (4) OECD/DAC; (5) UNHCR; (6) UN stats; (7) The State of Food Security and Nutrition report - 2019; (8) WHO; (9) SDG Country Profile; (10) UNFPA

Annex 3: Detailed Evaluation Timeline

	Algeria Interim Country Strategic Plan Evaluation	By Whom	Key Dates (deadlines)
Phase 1 Preparation			
	Draft TOR cleared by Director of Evaluation	DOE	12 Oct 2020
	Draft TOR circulated to LTA Firms for Proposals	EM/LTA	12 Oct 2020
	Proposal Deadline based on the Draft TOR	LTA	30 Oct 2020
	LTA Proposal Review	EM	1-5 Nov 2020
	Final TOR sent to WFP Stakeholders	EM	15 Nov 2020
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	27 Nov 2020
Phase 2 Inception			
	Team preparation, literature review prior to HQ briefing	Team	30 Nov – 4 Dec 2020
	HQ & RB Inception Briefing	EM & Team	7-11 Dec 2020
	Remote Inception Mission	EM + TL	14-18 Dec 2020
	Submit draft Inception Report (IR)	TL	13 Jan 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM	20 Jan 2021
	Submit revised IR	TL	26 Jan 2021
	IR Review and Clearance	EM	28 Jan 2021
	IR Clearance	OEV/DOE	5 Feb 2021
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key Stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	
Phase 3 Evaluation			
	Field visits Tindouf/Algiers	Team	15 Feb – 5 March 2021
	Exit Debrief (ppt)	TL	5 March 2021
Phase 4 Analysis and Reporting			

Draft 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check)	TL	31 March 2021
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	9 April 2021
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	19 April 2021
	OEV quality check	EM	20-23 April 2021
	Seek OEV/D clearance prior to circulating the ER to WFP Stakeholders.	OEV/DOE	26 April – 3 May 2021
	OEV shares draft evaluation report with WFP stakeholders for their feedback.	EM/Stakeholders	4 - 19 May 2021
	Stakeholders Learning workshop – Tindouf; share comments w/TL	TL/EM	31 May – 4 June 2021
	Consolidate WFP's comments and share them with Evaluation Team.	EM	7-11 June 2021
	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on the WFP's comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments.	TL	12-18 June 2021
Draft 2	Review D2	EM	21-25 June 2021
	Submit final draft ER to OEV	TL	2 July 2021
Draft 3	Review D3	EM	5-9 July 2021
	Seek final approval by OEV/D	OEV/DOE	12-19 July 2021
	Draft Summary Evaluation Report (SER)	EM	10 August 2021
SER	Seek OEV/DOE clearance to send the Summary Evaluation Report (SER) to Executive Management.	EM	August 2021
	OEV consolidates the comments on draft SER	EM	September 2021
Phase 5. Follow up and dissemination			
	Submit SER/recommendations to RMP for management response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation	EM	September 2021
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB Round Table Etc.	EM	May 2022
	Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report to the EB	D/OEV	June 2022
	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/RMP	June 2022

Note: TL=Team Leader; EM=Evaluation Manager; OEV=Office of Evaluation. RMP=Performance and Accountability Management

Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis

	Interest in the evaluation	Participation in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders		
Country Office	Primary stakeholder and responsible for country level planning and implementation of the current CSP, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and will be a primary user of its results in the development and implementation of the next CSP.	CO staff will be involved in planning, briefing, feedback sessions, as key informants will be interviewed during the main mission, and they will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.
WFP Senior Management and Regional Bureau	WFP Senior Management and the Regional Bureau in Cairo (RBC) have an interest in learning from the evaluation results because of the strategic and technical importance of Algeria in the WFP corporate and regional plans and strategies.	RBC staff will be key informants and interviewed during the inception and main mission. They will provide comments on the Evaluation Report and will participate in the debriefing at the end of the evaluation mission. It will have the opportunity to comment on SER and management responses to the CSPE.
WFP Divisions	WFP technical units such as programme policy, protection, gender, nutrition, school feeding, resilience, vulnerability analysis, performance monitoring and reporting, EPR, capacity strengthening, partnerships, supply chain, and governance have an interest in lessons relevant to their mandates.	The CSPE will seek information on WFP approaches, standards and success criteria from these units linked to main themes of the evaluation (extensively involved in initial virtual briefing of the evaluation team) with interest in improved reporting on results. They will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.
WFP Executive Board	Accountability role, but also an interest in potential wider lessons from the refugee camps evolving contexts and about WFP roles, strategy and performance.	Presentation of the evaluation results at the June 2022 session to inform Board members about the performance and results of WFP activities in Algeria.
External stakeholders		
Affected population / Beneficiary Groups	As the ultimate recipients of food/ cash and other types of assistance, such as nutrition,	They will be interviewed and consulted during the field missions. Vulnerable groups will be interviewed

<p>disaggregated by gender and age groups (women, men, boys and girls), training activity participants, Sahrawi camp leaders, women committees, youth group leaders, other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, targeted by partner programmes assisted by WFP.</p> <p>SO 1. Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long</p> <p>SO 2. Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022</p>	<p>school meals, and resilience, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is relevant, appropriate and effective.</p>	<p>separately. Special arrangements may have to be made to meet children.</p>
<p>UN Country Team and Other International Organizations: UNICEF, UNHCR, MINURSO, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, FAO ECHO, Danish Refugee Council</p> <p>Sectoral working groups (Health, WASH, Protection, Livelihoods, Food and Education sectors)</p>	<p>UN agencies and other partners in Algeria have a stake in this evaluation in terms of partnerships, performance, future strategic orientation, as well as issues pertaining to UN coordination.</p> <p>UN agencies have an interest in ensuring that WFP activities are effective and aligned with their programmes. This includes the various coordination mechanisms such as the (protection, food security, nutrition etc.)</p> <p>The CSPE can be used as inputs to improve collaboration, co-ordination and increase synergies within the UN system and its partners.</p>	<p>The evaluation team will seek key informant interviews with the UN and other partner agencies involved in nutrition, protection, livelihood and capacity development.</p> <p>The CO will keep UN partners, other international organizations informed of the evaluation's progress.</p>
<p>Donors Andorra, Brazil, ECHO, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spanish</p>	<p>WFP activities are supported by several donors who have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's</p>	<p>Involvement in interviews, feedback sessions, report dissemination.</p>

Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Switzerland, USA	work is effective in alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable.	
National Partners		
National government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Direction Générale des Affaires Politiques et de la Sécurité Internationales (DGAPSI), Direction generale des relations multilaterales (DGRM)	In Algeria, the evaluation is expected to enhance collaboration and synergies with WFP, clarifying mandates and roles, and accelerating progress towards replication, hand-over and sustainability.	They will be interviewed and consulted during the inception mission and the field missions, at central and field level. Interviews will cover policy and technical issues and they will be involved in the feedback sessions.
Local authorities and institutions	The evaluation is expected to help enhance and improve collaboration with WFP, especially in areas of joint implementation.	They will be interviewed and consulted during the inception mission and the fieldwork. Interviews will cover policy and technical issues and they will be involved in the feedback sessions.
Cooperating partners and NGOs Algeria Red Crescent, Media Luna Roja Saharai (MLRS), Comitato Italiano per le Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), OXFAM, Spanish Red Cross, Triangle Génération Humanitaire, Spanish Association of Workers and Technician without Borders (<i>Asociación de Trabajadores y Técnicos sin Fronteras</i>), school leadership in the targeted schools, Agricultural Training and Experimental Centre (CEFA)	WFP's cooperating partners in implementing General Food Distribution, School Meals Livelihoods, and Nutrition activities.	Interviews with CP staff
Private and public sector partners Local economic development partners	WFP partners in the commercial and private sectors working on livelihood activities	Interviews with representatives
Research and Academics National Institute of Strategic Global Studies	WFP partners to support food security and nutrition research, and livelihood activities.	Interviews with a focal point in research organizations

Annex 5: Evaluability Assessment Data

Table 1: T-ICSP and ICSP Algeria 2018-2019 logframe analysis

Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 May 2018	Total nr. of indicators	14	9	19
v 3.0* Aug 2019	New indicators	1	1	7
	Discontinued indicators	0	0	3
	Total nr. of indicators	14	10	23
Total number of indicators that were included across all logframe versions		14	9	16

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (Date of Extraction: 18.08.2020)

*Versions 1&3 are the approved logframes

Table 2: Analysis of results reporting in Algeria Annual Country Reports 2018-2019

		ACR 2018 (T-ICSP)	ACR 2019 (T-ICSP)	ACR .2019 (ICSP)
Outcome indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	13	15	22
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	13	15	22
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	39	35	58
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	13	15	22
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	39	41	64
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	13	15	22
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	39	41	62
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	13	12	13
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	39	28	27
Cross-cutting indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	6	8	8
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	6	8	8

	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	10	24	21
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	6	8	8
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	10	24	21
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	6	8	8
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	10	24	20
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	5	5	8
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	7	12	21
Output indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	17	21	31
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	10	21	31
	<i>Total nr. of targets reported</i>	10	42	41
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	10	21	31
	<i>Total nr. of actual values reported</i>	10	35	41

Annex 6: Operations Portfolio Overview 2016-2020

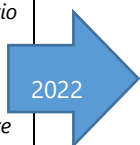
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Relevant events		In 2015 and 2016, parts of the camps were destroyed by rain and flooding causing an emergency.				
WFP interventions	PRRO 200301 [Assistance to Refugees from Western Sahara, 2013 – 2017] ⁶⁴	1. <i>General Food Distribution</i> 2. <i>Prevention and Treatment of MAM</i> 3. <i>School Meals</i> Total requirements: 111,952,336 USD Total contributions received: 94,862,838 USD Funding: 84.7%				
	T-ICSP DZ01 (2018 – 2019) ⁶⁵			1. <i>Unconditional General Food Assistance</i>		
				2. <i>Complementary activities/livelihood</i> 3. <i>Prevention and</i>		



⁶⁴ Four budget revisions were done to extend the PRRO beyond 2014 to December 2017, just before the start of the 2018 T-ICSP.

⁶⁵ Extended to June 2019

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				Treatment of MAM 4. Nutrition-sensitive School Meals		
				Total requirements: 31,540,505 USD Total contributions received: 25,990,564 USD Funding: 82.4%		
	ICSP DZ02 (2019 – 2022)				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unconditional General Food Assistance 2. Complementary activities/livelihood 3. Prevention and Treatment of MAM 4. Nutrition-sensitive School Meals 	
					Total requirements: 58,965,759 USD Total contributions received: 30,415,276 USD Funding: 52%	
Outputs at CO level	Food distributed (MT)		24,994	25,489	13,806	12,352
	Cash distributed (USD)	0	0	0	0	180,004
	Actual beneficiaries		125,000	125,000	125,000	133,672



Source: Factory (data extracted on 18.9.2020), SPR 2017, ACR 2018/19

Annex 7: Information on beneficiaries and transfers

Table 1a: PRRO 200301 - Actual beneficiaries versus planned by strategic outcome, activity category and gender

Strategic Objective (SO)	Strategic Outcome	Activity	2017 Planned beneficiaries		2017 Actual beneficiaries		2017 Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households	General Distribution (GD)	63,168	96,828	49,170	75,830	77.8%	78.3%
	Outcome 1.1: Reduced or stabilized under nutrition among children under 5 years of age and Pregnant and Lactating Women	Nutrition - prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	6,900	14,860	6,195	15,669	89.8%	105.4%
S02: Restore food security and nutrition or rebuild livelihoods in fragile setting and following emergencies	Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets, including community and market infrastructure	School Meals Programme	20,101	20,399	20,547	20,879	102.2%	102.4%
Actual total in 2017 without overlaps			63,168	96,828	49,170	75,830	78%	78%

Source: SPR 2017

Table 1b: T-ICSP 2018-2019 - Actual beneficiaries versus planned by strategic outcome, activity category and gender

Strategic Objective (SO)	Strategic Outcome	Activity	2018 Planned beneficiaries		2018 Actual beneficiaries		2018 Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
SO1: End hunger by protecting access to food	Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	School meals	20,101	20,399	20,561	20,865	102.3%	102.3%
		Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (GFA)	49,153	75,808	49,125	75,875	99.9%	100.1%
S02: Improve nutrition	Strategic Outcome 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status	Nutrition treatment activities	7,500	22,860	6,635	15,494	88.5%	67.8%
Actual total in 2018 without overlaps			49,153	75,808	49,125	75,875	100%	100%

Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 18.08.2020, ACR 2018

Table 1c: ICSP 2018-2019 - Actual beneficiaries versus planned by strategic outcome, activity category and gender

Strategic Objective (SO)	Strategic Outcome	Activity	2019 Planned beneficiaries		2019 Actual beneficiaries		2019 Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
SO1: End hunger by protecting access to food	Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	School meals	20,597	20,903	18,309	20,648	88.9%	98.8%
		Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	49,152	75,807	63,651	61,349	129.5%	80.9%
S02: Improve nutrition	Strategic Outcome 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status	Nutrition treatment activities	6,960	19,960	6,399	8,763	91.9%	43.9%
Actual total in 2019 without overlaps			49,152	75,807	63,651	61,349	129%	81%

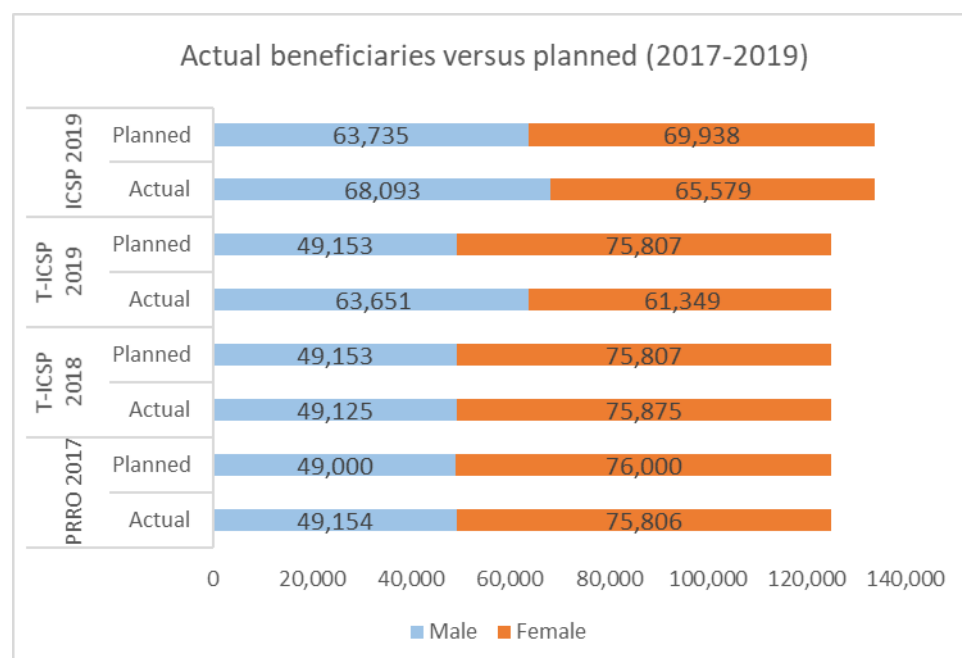
Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 18.08.2020, ACR 2019

Table 1d: ICSP 2019-2022 - Actual beneficiaries versus planned by strategic outcome, activity category and gender

Strategic Objective (SO)	Strategic Outcome	Activity	2019 Planned beneficiaries		2019 Actual beneficiaries		2019 Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
SO1: End hunger by protecting access to food	Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Act.2 Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	19,505	21,995	18,627	21,005	95.5%	95.5%
		Act.1 Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	68,092	65,579	68,092	65,579	100.0%	100.0%
SO2: Improve nutrition	Strategic Outcome 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Act.4 Treatment and Prevention of MAM	215	8,785	261	8,916	121.4%	101.5%

Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 18.08.2020, ACR 2019

Figure 2: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender, 2017-2019



Source: COMET report CM-R001b, data extracted on [21/09/2020]

Table 3a: T-ICSP DZ01 Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Algeria by strategic outcome (2018)

Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Total number of beneficiaries receiving food in [year]	Actual vs Planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total number of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
SO1: End hunger by protecting access to food	Strategic Outcome 1	Act 3. Nutrition-sensitive school meals	41,426	102.3%	-	-
		Act 1. Unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA)	125,000	100.0%	-	-
S02: Improve nutrition	Strategic Outcome 2	Act 4. MAM treatment and prevention	22,127	92.2%	-	-
Actual total in 2018 without overlaps			125,000	100%	-	-

Source: COMET report CM-R002b, data extracted on 18.08.2020, ACR 2018

Table 4: T-ICSP DZ01 - Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Algeria (2019)

Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Total number of beneficiaries receiving food [year]	Actual vs Planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total number of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
SO1: End hunger by protecting access to food	Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Act 3. Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children	38,956	93.9%	-	-
		Act 1. Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	125,000	100.0%	-	-
SO2: Improve nutrition	Strategic Outcome 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees have improved nutrition status	Act 4. Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	15,162	73.7%	-	-
Actual total in 2018 without overlaps			125,000	100%	-	-

Source: COMET report CM-R002b, data extracted on 18.08.2020, ACR 2019

Table 5: ICSP DZ02 - Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Algeria (2019)

Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Total number of beneficiaries receiving food	Actual vs Planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total number of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
SO1: End hunger by protecting access to food	Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in Algeria meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Act 2. Nutrition-sensitive school meals for Sahrawi refugee children	39,632	100.0%	-	-
		Act 1. Provide unconditional General Food Assistance (GFA) to food insecure refugees	133,672	95.5%	-	-
S02: Improve nutrition	Strategic Outcome 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Act 4. Provision of MAM treatment and prevention to Sahrawi refugees, PLWG and children 6-59 months	1,239	123.9%	7,937	99.2%
Actual total without overlaps			133,672			

Source: COMET report CM-R002b, data extracted on 18.08.2020, ACR 2019

Annex 8: Communication & Knowledge Management Plan

Internal Communications

When	What	To whom	What level	From whom	How	When	Why
Evaluation phase	Communication product/information	Target group or individual	Organizational level of communication e.g. strategic, operational	Lead OEV staff with name/ position + other OEV staff views	Communication means		Purpose of communication
Preparation		CO, RB, HQ	Consultation	Vivien Knips EM	Consultations, meetings, email	Sep-Oct 2020	Review/feedback For information
TOR and contracting	Draft ToR	CO, RB, HQ	Operational & Strategic	Vivien Knips EM+ Michael Carbon 2nd level QA	Emails	Sep-Nov 2020	Review / feedback
	Final ToR	CO, RB, HQ			Web		For information
Remote RB briefing	Draft IR	CO, RB, HQ	Operational	Vivien Knips EM	email	Dec 2020	Review/feedback
Inception briefing	Final IR		Operational & informative				For information
In-country - Field work and debriefing	Aide-memoire/PPT	CO, RB, HQ	Operational	Vivien Knips EM	Email, Meeting at HQ + teleconference w/ CO, RB	Feb-Mar 2021	Sharing preliminary findings.
							Opportunity for verbal clarification w/ evaluation team
Evaluation Report	D1 ER	CO, RB, HQ	Operational & Strategic	Vivien Knips EM + Michael Carbon 2nd level QA	Email	Apr 2021	Review / feedback
Learning Workshop in Algiers/ Tindouf	D1 ER	CO, RB	Operational & Strategic	Vivien Knips EM	Workshop	June 2021	Enable/facilitate a process of review and discussion of D1 ER

Evaluation Report	D2 ER + SER	CO, RB, HQ	Strategic	Vivien Knips EM + Michael Carbon 2nd level QA	Email	Jul- Aug 2021	Review / feedback (EMG on SER)
Post-report/EB	2-page evaluation brief	CO, RB, HQ	Informative	Vivien Knips EM + Michael Carbon 2nd level QA	Email	Sep 2021	Dissemination of evaluation findings and conclusions
Throughout	Sections in brief/PPT or other briefing materials, videos, webinars, posters for affected populations	CO, RB, HQ	Informative & Strategic	Michael Carbon 2nd level QA	Email, interactions	As needed	Information about linkage to CSPE Series

External Communication

When <i>Evaluation phase</i>	What <i>Communication product/ information</i>	To whom <i>Target group or individual</i>	From whom <i>Lead OEV staff with name/position + other OEV staff views</i>	How <i>Communication means</i>	Why <i>Purpose of communication</i>
TOR June 2020	Final ToR	Public	OEV	Website	Public information
June-July 2021	Final report (SER included) and Mgt Response	Public	OEV and RMP	Website	Public information
Oct-Nov 2021	2-page evaluation brief	Board members and wider Public	OEV	Website	Public information
EB Annual Session, November 2021	SER	Board members	OEV & RMP	Formal presentation	For EB consideration

Annex 9: Internal Reference Group

Algeria Country Office

Country Director	Ihmed Khanfir
Deputy Country Director	Armand Ndimurukundo
M&E Officer/Evaluation focal point	Gabanaha Nouidjem (OIC)

Cairo Regional Bureau

Regional Head of Programme IRM, Measurement and Performance	Rebecca Lamade
Regional Humanitarian Policy Advisor	Jimi Richardson
Regional Gender Officer	Intisar Birkia
Regional VAM Advisor	Siddhart Krishnaswamy
Regional Monitoring Officer	Nesrin Semen
Regional PPO-Livelihoods Officer	Oskar Ekdhal
Regional Nutrition Advisor	Nitesh Patel
Regional Evaluation Officer	Luca Molinas
Regional CBT Advisor	Charles Inwani
Regional Partnerships Officer	Selly Muzzamil

HQ

Deputy Director Emergency Operations	Ilaria Dettori
Chief Emergencies and Transitions	Jesse Woods

Annex 10: Bibliography/E-Library

1. Evaluation process

1.1 CSPE Evaluation Quality Assurance Guidance

Technical notes

CSPE Evaluation, Inception Report quality checklist	WFP
CSPE Guidance for Process and Content	WFP
Quality Checklist for CSPE SER, ToR	WFP
Quick guide for Integrating Gender in WFP	WFP
TN on country-specific evaluation planning and budgeting	WFP
TN on Integrating Gender in WFP Evaluations	WFP
TN on Recommendations	WFP

Templates

CSPE Inception Report template	WFP
CSPE Summary Evaluation Report template	WFP
CSPE TOR new template	WFP
Evaluation Matrix Template 17.12. 2019	WFP
Evaluation Report template CSPE	WFP
IRG Approach 17.12.2019	WFP

2. WFP interventions in Algeria

2.1 CSP related documents

Algeria ICSP 2019 - 2022	WFP	
Plan stratégique de pays provisoire pour l'Algérie (2019-2022)	WFP	
Algeria T-ICSP	WFP	
ACR	WFP	2018,19
COMP	WFP	2019,20
ICSP Line of sight	WFP	
ICSP Budget revisions	WFP	
Algeria PRRO 200301	WFP	2013
PRRO budget revisions	WFP	
SPR	WFP	2015,16,17

2.2 Assessment reports

Joint Assessment Mission report	WFP, UNHCR
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Nutrition survey	WFP, UNHCR, ENN	
Food Security Assessment Of Sahrawi Refugees	WFP	2018
Analyse & Opportunités Pour Une Approche Résilience Communale	WFP	2019
Gender Analysis Report	WFP	2019
RBC Regional overview of food security and nutrition	WFP	2019
Social and Behaviour Change Formative Assessment for Anaemia and Obesity	WFP	2019
Macro Financial Assessment	WFP	2020-07
Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations	WFP, UNHCR	
The Market Monitor Issue 38 & 39	WFP	2018
Regional Market analysis	WFP	2019 - 2020

2.3 CO Human Resources

Algeria CO Staffing Breakdown 31 July 2020	WFP	2020-07
Algeria Emergency Reporting Flow March 2020	WFP	2020-03

2.4 CO Maps

DZA Refugee Camps	WFP	2016-07
Algeria T-ICSP DZ01 BR01	WFP	
WFP Presence	WFP	

2.5 Country briefs

Algeria Country briefs April 2018 – May 2020	WFP	2018,19,20
Regional advocacy brief - Nutrition-sensitive social protection	WFP	

2.6 COVID-19

ED Appeal Letter	WFP	2020-03
Comprehensive needs for COVID-19 Prevention and Response	WFP	2020-04
COVID-19 Household impact survey preliminary results	WFP	2020-04
Donor response to WFP Appeal	WFP	2020-06
RBC COVID-19 External SitReps	WFP	2020
Internal SitReps	WFP	2020

2.7 Evaluations, Reviews, Audits

Synthesis report on four evaluations of the impact of WFP programmes	WFP	2018
Evaluation de la Composante Nutrition de l'IPSR 200301 - 2013-2017 FRE	WFP	2018-09

School Feeding Review	WFP	2019-06
Evaluation of WFP People Strategy (2014-2017) ER Volume I	WFP	2020
Evaluation of WFP People Strategy (2014-2017) Volume II (Annexes)	WFP	2020
Summary report on the evaluation of the WFP People Strategy (2014-2017)	WFP	2020
Evaluation of the Nutrition Components of the Algeria 2013-2017 ENG	WFP	2020-09

2.8 Executive briefs

Executive brief July 2018	WFP	2018
Executive brief June 2018	WFP	2018
Executive brief March 2018	WFP	2018

2.9 Funding

Algeria PRRO	WFP	
CPB Plan vs Actuals Report	WFP	
Funding overview	WFP	2018,19,20
Funding forecast	WFP	
Contribution revenue and forecast	WFP	
Country Historical Overview	WFP	
Needs Based Plan donor contribution	WFP	
Underfunded CSP by strategic outcome	WFP	

3. WFP Policy and Strategy documents

3.1 WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) (IRM) and related docs

Corporate Results Framework 2017-2021	WFP	2016
Financial Framework Review 2017-2021	WFP	2016
Policy on Country Strategic Plans	WFP	2016
WFP Advocacy Framework	WFP	2016
WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021	WFP	2016
IRM CO Organisational Readiness toolkit	WFP	2017
Corporate Results Framework 2017–2021 Revised	WFP	2018
CRF Indicator Compendium	WFP	2018
Strategic Evaluation of the Pilot CSPs (evaluation report)	WFP	2018
Strategic Evaluation of the Pilot CSPs (management response)	WFP	2018
CRF Indicator Compendium Revised	WFP	2019
Review of methodologies for linking resources to results	WFP	2019

WFP's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace	SIPRI, WFP	2019
CSP Guidance	WFP	
IRM briefs and summaries	WFP	

3.2 WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and related docs

Fit for Purpose Organizational Design	WFP	2012
WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017	WFP	2013
SRF 2014-2017 Indicator Compendium	WFP	2015
Evaluability Assessment of SP 2014-2017	WFP	2016
Mid-Term Review WFP Strategic Plan 2014–2017	WFP	2016
WFP's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace	SIPRI, WFP	2019
Management Results Framework (2014-2017)	WFP	
Strategic Results Framework 2014-2017	WFP	

3.3 Emergencies and Transition

WFP's role in Peacebuilding in Transition Settings Policy	WFP	2013
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3.4 Protection & AAP

Accountability to Affected Populations (brief)	WFP	2011
WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy	WFP	2012
Fact Sheet on PSEA	WFP	2014
Update on WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy	WFP	2014
Accountability to Affected Populations Theory of Change	WFP	2015
Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy	WFP	2015
Minimum Standards for Implementing a CFM	WFP	2015
OSZPH AAP - WFP Baseline Survey (full report)	WFP	2015
OSZPH Protection Guidance Manual	WFP	2016
WFP's AAP Strategy (brief)	WFP	2016
OSZPH AAP Guidance Manual	WFP	2017
COVID-19 PD Immediate Guidance Protection, AAP, Inclusion	WFP	2020
COVID-19 Key Considerations on PSEA	WFP	2020
Recomendaciones Clave para PEAS	WFP	2020

3.5 Gender

WFP Gender policy	WFP	2015
GBV Manual	WFP	2016
WFP Gender Transformation Programme	WFP	

EB Update on Gender Policy	WFP	2017
Gender Action Plan, Revised	WFP	2017
WFP Gender Tip Sheet	WFP	2018
PD Immediate Guidance Gender	WFP	
Gender Toolkit	WFP	

3.6 Anti-fraud and anti-corruption

WFP anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy	WFP	2015
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3.7 Cash & Voucher

Cash and Food Transfers - A Primer	WFP	2007
Vouchers and Cash Transfers as Food Assistance (Cash and Voucher Policy)	WFP	2008
Accounting Procedures on the Use of Vouchers and Cash Transfers	WFP	2009
WFP C&V Manual Edition 1	WFP	2009
Update on the Implementation of C&V Policy	WFP	2011
WFP Cash for Change Initiative Distribution Models	WFP	2012
Policy Evaluation of Cash and Voucher Policy (eval. report)	WFP	2014
WFP C&V Manual Edition 2	WFP	2014
Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy	WFP	2016
Interim Guidance for CBT Reconciliation & Transaction Monitoring	WFP	2017
COVID-19 Guidance CBT	WFP	2020

3.8 Partnerships

How to Work with WFP Handbook	WFP	2005
WFP Corporate Partnership Strategy 2014 -2017	WFP	2014
PG Partnership - Tools and Guidelines Booklet	WFP	2015
WFP and Stand by partners report	WFP	2015
Annexes - UNHCR-WFP Addendum on Data Sharing	WFP	2018
UNHCR-WFP Addendum on Data Sharing	WFP	2018
COVID-19 Guidance Partnerships and Governments	WFP	2020

3.10 Risk Management

Circular on Corporate Risk register	WFP	2012
Paper Linking Risk Register and EPR	WFP	2012
Enterprise Risk Management Policy	WFP	2015
Risk management definitions	WFP	2015

Circular Critical Incident & Crisis management	WFP	2016
EB Risk appetite statement	WFP	2016
Global Risk Profile report	WFP	2016
Risk appetite statement	WFP	2016
Corporate Risk Register	WFP	2017
EB Informal Consultation on Oversight Matters	WFP	2017

3.11 Security

Guidelines for Security Reporting	WFP	2011
UN Security Risk Management (SRM) Manual	WFP	2015
Brief - WFP Field Security	WFP	2016
EB Report - WFP Field Security	WFP	2017

3.12 Resilience & Safety Net

WFP's Social Net Policy- the Role of Food Assistance in Protection - Update	WFP	2012
WFP Policy on Building Resilience for FS & Nutrition	WFP	2015
Food Assistance for Asset Guidance Manual	WFP	2016
Lessons on Better Connecting Humanitarian. Assistance and Social Protection	WFP	2018

3.13 Audit

Internal Audit of WFP's Country Capacity Strengthening	WFP	2016
Desk Review of the Implementation of Agreed Actions from the 2016 Internal Audit	WFP	2018
Internal Audit of the IRM Pilot Phase Management Comments	WFP	2018
Internal Audit of the IRM Pilot Phase	WFP	2018
Internal Audit of Food procurement in WFP	WFP	2019

3.14 School Feeding

School Feeding Policy	WFP	2009
Revised School Feeding Policy	WFP	2013
School Feeding Handbook	WFP	2017
School Feeding Strategy (1st draft)	WFP	2019
School Feeding Strategy (final draft for external comments)	WFP	2019
COVID-19 Guidance School Feeding	WFP	2020

3.15 COVID-19 (2)

COVID19 and climate final	WFP	2020
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WFP COVID medium-term programme framework	WFP	2020
WFP COVID medium-term programme framework-summary note	WFP	2020
Covid19 gender equality for food security	WFP	2020
Gender and COVID-19	WFP	2020
March 2020 cash-based transfers essential needs approach	WFP	2020
March 2020 climate change disaster risk reduction	WFP	2020
March 2020 Guidance - targeting and prioritization	WFP	2020
Protection, AAP, Disability, Conflict sensitivity	WFP	2020

3.16 ZHC Advocacy Frameworks

WFP ZHC Advocacy Framework - February 2016	WFP	
WFP ZHC Advocacy Framework - July 2016	WFP	

3.17 WFP Management Plans

WFP Management Plan 2016-2018	WFP	2015
WFP Management Plan 2017-2019	WFP	2016
WFP Management Plan 2018-2020	WFP	2017
WFP Management Plan 2019–2021	WFP	2018

3.18 Annual Performance Reports

Annual Performance Report 2015 - 2019	WFP	2015
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3.19 Monitoring & Third-Party Monitoring

Guidance Note on Beneficiary Definition and Counting	WFP	2002
SOPs for ME Final	WFP	2013
Third Party Monitoring Guidelines	WFP	2014
Corporate Monitoring Strategy 2015-2017	WFP	2015
Minimum Monitoring Requirements	WFP	2016
Corporate monitoring strategy 2017-2021	WFP	2018
Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries	WFP	2019
Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution Guidance	WFP	
Beneficiary counting in COMET	WFP	
Comet and Integrated Road Map Notes	WFP	
Comet and Integrated Road Map PPT	WFP	
COMET Design Modules - logframes design & results	WFP	
COMET Map and integration with other systems	WFP	
COVID-19 Guidance Monitoring	WFP	

COVID-19 Adjusted Minimum Monitoring Requirements	WFP	2020
Monitoring recommendations for COVID-19 response	WFP	2020-05
Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance		

3.20 Nutrition

Management Response to Policy Evaluation WFP Nutrition Policy	WFP	2014
Policy Evaluation WFP Nutrition Policy (SER)	WFP	2014
Policy Evaluation WFP Nutrition Policy	WFP	2014
Evaluation of REACH Initiative 2011-2015 (SER)	WFP	2015
Management Response of the Evaluation of REACH Initiative 2011-2015	WFP	2015
Food and Nutrition Handbook	WFP	2005
Guidelines for selective feeding	WFP	2011
Programming for nutrition specific interventions	WFP	2012
Measuring Nutrition Indicators in the SRF	WFP	2014
Fill the Nutrient Gap Tool	WFP	2016
Guidance for nutrition-sensitive programming	WFP	2017
Increasing the nutrition sensitivity of FFA Programmes	WFP	2017
Moderate Acute malnutrition - A decision Tool for Emergencies	WFP	2017
Nutrition-Sensitive short presentation	WFP	2017
Food and Nutrition Handbook	WFP	2018
Acute Malnutrition Exploring Simplified Protocols	WFP	2019
Guidance Substitution of SNF in situations of temp. commodity shortfalls	WFP	2019
COVID-19 Nutrition Guidance	WFP	2020
Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance	WFP	
Overview of key nutrition supplements	WFP	
Technical workshop on nutrition	WFP	
Implementation Plan of the Nutrition Policy	WFP	2017
Nutrition Policy	WFP	2017

3.21 Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS)

Building Country and Regional Capacities (Capacity Development Policy)	WFP	2004
Capacity Development Policy - An Update on Implementation	WFP	2009

Operational Guide to Strengthen Capacity of Nations to Reduce Hunger	WFP	2010
National Capacity Index (NCI)	WFP	2014
ARI (Abilities and Readiness Index)	WFP	2015
Guidelines on Technical Assistance and Capacity Development	WFP	2015
Supply Chain Capacity Enhancement	WFP	2016
Capacity Development Policy 2009 Management Response	WFP	2017
Capacity Development Policy Evaluation Annexes	WFP	2017
Capacity Development Policy Evaluation	WFP	2017
Guidance on Capacity Strengthening of Civil Society	WFP	2017
M&E for CCS - Indicator listing	WFP	2018
Strengthening CCS Strategy Basic Steps	WFP	2019
COVID-19 PD Immediate Guidance CCS	WFP	2020
CCS Framework and Toolkit	WFP	2020
TOC for CCS	WFP	
WFP Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM)	WFP	
WFP CCS Activity Matrix	WFP	
WFP Corporate Framework for CCS	WFP	

3.22 VAM

Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) Guidelines	WFP	2009
Market Analysis Framework Tools and Applications for FS Analysis and Decision Making	WFP	2011
VAM factsheet	WFP	2011-11
VAM Presentation FS Assessment Team	WFP	2016
COVID-19 Guidance Monitoring	WFP	2020

3.23 Access & Principles

WFP Humanitarian Principles	WFP	2004
OSZ Advisory Group on Access TOR	WFP	2015
COVID-19 Guidance	WFP	2020
2015 WFP Evaluation Policy 2016-2021	WFP	

3.24 Asset creation and livelihood support activities

FFA Annexes manual	WFP	2016
FFA core manual	WFP	2016

FFA Guidance Updates	WFP	2017
FFA Key Aspects to Consider when evaluating FFA Programmes	WFP	2017
Infobit - FFA women's empowerment and nutrition	WFP	2017
Pro-Smallholder Food Assistance Background Paper	WFP	2017
Pro-Smallholder Food Assistance Paper	WFP	2017
The potential of FFA to empower women and improve women's nutrition	WFP	2017
the potential of FFA to empower women and nutrition page summary	WFP	2017
brief on resilience v150519	OSZPR	2019
Toward Systemic Food Assistance	WFP	2016
SysFOOD—The Systemic Food Assistance Initiative	WFP	
Systemic Food Assistance - Interim Strategic and Operational Guidance for WFP	WFP	

4. External documents

Water management in fragile systems	FAO, World Bank	2018
Power of inclusion	UNHCR	2019-11

4.1 COVID-19

Communicating with Communities during COVID-19	UNHCR	2020-04
Hygiene Baselines pre-COVID-19 - UNICEF Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	UNHCR	2020
COVID-19 Emergency Response Update	UNHCR	2020

4.2 UN Documents

Aperçu regionale de l'etat de la securite alimentaire et la nutrition	FAO	2018
Drought characteristics and management in North Africa	FAO	2018
Regional overview of food security and nutrition	FAO	2018
Water and agriculture in the 2030 agenda	FAO	2018
APPUI À LA STRATEGIE NATIONALE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES PECHES ET L'AQUACULTURE	FAO, UNDP	2019
Regional overview of food security and nutrition	FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, IFAD	2019
Évaluation 2018,19 des capacités statistiques relatives aux indicateurs ODD	FAO	
INTEGRATED AGRI-AQUACULTURE IN DESERT AND ARID LANDS	FAO	
Statistical Capacity Assessment for the FAO-relevant SDG indicators 2018,2019	FAO	
GIEWS country brief	FAO	

MENA OOSCI Regional Fact Sheet (2018)	UNICEF	
MENA-Generation 2030	UNICEF	
Progress for children En- Nov 2019	UNICEF	
UNSDG DTF report		2019
In-Brief-UN Sustainable Development Cooperation		
CDCS Algerie 2016-2020		
CDCS Algerie 2019-2021 version allégé		
UN System Chart		
UNDG-UNDAF Companion Pieces-7 Theory of Change		
Empowering people and building peaceful societies	UNDP	

4.3 National Government

Plan d'action du gouvernement 2020		
Rapport Atelier Preparation Algerie Rio20 sur la conference des Nations Unies des ODD		

4.4 Sahrawi Refugee operations

2015 Factsheet	ECHO	2015
European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations-Algeria	ECHO	2018,19
DREF operations update	IFRC	2015,16
Protracted Sahrawi displacement	Refugee Studies Centre	2011
A review of the UNHCR confidence building measures programme	UNHCR	2013
40 years exile western sahwari refugees	OXFAM	2015
Refugee Women in the Sahrawi Camps - towards Gender Equality	Carolina Jiménez Sánchez	2016
Enquête exploratoire sur les enfants handicapés aux camps sahraouis	UNICEF, Handicap International	2016-09
Total In Camp Population	UNHCR	2018-05
Security Council Resolution 2494		2019
Food assistance Fact Sheet Algeria	USAID	2019
Algeria Operational Update 1 January - 15 May 2020	UNHCR	2020
Year End Report	UNHCR	2015-2019
Algeria Factsheet 2020	UNHCR	2020
Humanitarian Needs of Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria 2016-2017 - June 2016	UNHCR	
Algeria Humanitarian SitRep on Saharawi Refugees Camps-Tindouf	UNICEF	
Country Brief Algeria HPT	UNICEF	2019

4.5 Voluntary National Review

Algeria Voluntary National Review	2019
Algeria Resume VNR Fre	2019-12
Algeria Voluntary National Review - Presentation	2019-07

Annex 11: Template for evaluation matrix

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is WFP's Strategic Position, role, and specific contribution based refugees' needs as well as WFP's strengths?				
1.1 To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the camps, including distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls to ensure that no one is left behind?				
1.2 To what extent has WFP's strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the ICSP in light of changing context, capacities, and needs?				
1.3 To what extent is the ICSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the refugee context?				
Evaluation Question 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in the refugee camps?				
2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected ICSP strategic outcomes?				
2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender and other equity considerations)?				

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the ICSP likely to be sustainable?				
2.4 In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the ICSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development, and (where appropriate) peace work?				
Evaluation Question 3: to what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?				
3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?				
3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?				
3.3 To what extent were WFP's activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?				
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?				

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
Evaluation Question 4: What were the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shifts expected in the ICSP?				
4.1 To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues to develop the ICSP?				
4.2 To what extents has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the ICSP?				
4.3 To what extent did the ICSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?				
4.4 To what extent did the ICSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts (such as the global Covid-19 pandemic) and how did it affect results?				
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which is has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP?				

Annex 12: Approved CSP document



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
Annual session
Rome, 10–14 June 2019

Distribution: General	Agenda item 8
Date: 6 June 2019	WFP/EB.A/2019/8-B/1/Rev.1*
Original: English	Operational matters – Country strategic plans
* Reissued for technical reasons on 10 June 2019	For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Algeria interim country strategic plan (2019–2022)

Duration	1 July 2019–30 June 2022
Total cost to WFP	USD 58,965,759
Gender and age marker*	3

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

Executive summary

Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees from Western Sahara since 1975. Security Council Resolution S/RES/2468 (2019), dated 30 April 2019, noted “with deep concern the continued hardships faced by Sahrawi refugees and their dependency on external humanitarian assistance” and further noted “with deep concern insufficient funding for those living in Tindouf refugee camps and the risks associated with the reduction of food assistance”.¹ This prolonged refugee crisis is the second longest-lasting in the world. There are five refugee camps – Awserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoun and Smara – near the town of Tindouf, 2,000 km southwest of Algiers.

The camps are in an arid region, characterized by extreme temperatures and very low rainfall, and livelihood and economic opportunities are limited. Sahrawi refugees in the camps are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, including food. Humanitarian interventions are coordinated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, local and international non-governmental organizations, including from the Algerian Red Crescent and its partner *Media Luna Roja Saharawi* (MLRS).

¹ [https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2468\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2468(2019)).

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The WFP interim country strategic plan for Algeria (2019–2022) has two strategic outcomes and four activities that contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2. The strategic outcomes are derived from stakeholder consultations and have the aim of ensuring the food security and nutrition of the Sahrawi refugees, in collaboration with WFP's partners.

In this interim country strategic plan, consideration of nutrition issues will be systematically mainstreamed into all WFP interventions. General food assistance will be designed to provide as nutritious and diverse a food basket as possible. School feeding activities will be nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive in order to address nutrition concerns. A new approach will be taken to resilience building, supporting institutional and individual capacity strengthening through various complementary livelihood activities, and enhancing synergies and cross-fertilization among activities and with partners' operations.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP will meet basic food needs in the camps through the provision of general food assistance, nutrition-sensitive school feeding and complementary livelihood activities. Strategic outcome 2 has the aim of improving the nutrition status of targeted, vulnerable camp residents through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-59 months, girls and boys and the prevention of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and girls. WFP will address malnutrition and anaemia by improving prevention and treatment, raising awareness of good nutrition and ensuring that all of its interventions are nutrition-sensitive. Efforts will be made to revitalize discussion and coordination of nutrition activities with stakeholders.

WFP will seek to diversify its complementary activities, reaching more households by scaling up existing projects and exploring new livelihood opportunities, based on a mapping exercise to identify resilience opportunities. Complementarity and synergies with partners' activities will be explored throughout the implementation of the interim country strategic plan. An emerging new resilience approach will foster improved food security and nutrition for refugees, in partnership with the camp management (including the national union of Sahrawi women and youth groups) and other actors including United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Algeria interim country strategic plan (2019–2022) (WFP/EB.A/2019/8-B/1/Rev.1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 58,965,759.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Algeria is an upper-middle-income country with a population of 40.6 million people.² In the last two decades, the country has achieved a 20 percent poverty reduction and has made significant improvements in the well-being of its people.³ According to the most recent data, 5.5 percent of the population was living below the national poverty line in 2011, with only 0.5 percent living below the international poverty line of USD 1.90 a day.⁴ The largest country in Africa, Algeria covers 2.4 million km², including 2.0 million km² of the Sahara desert. The urban population constituted 72 percent of the total population in 2017 and the proportion is expected to grow in the short to medium term.⁵
2. The oil boom has enabled the Government to clear Algeria's foreign debt, invest in human capital and infrastructure and improve the country's human development indicators. Declining international oil prices are, however, threatening the sustainability of social programmes and Algeria needs to continue making progress towards the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
3. Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees from Western Sahara, since 1975. The current population of refugees in Algeria primarily live in five camps – Awserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoun and Smara – near the town of Tindouf, 2,000 km southwest of Algiers.
4. The Government of Algeria provided refugees with humanitarian assistance until 1986, when Algeria requested the support of the United Nations humanitarian agencies. It is critical that the agencies maintain their commitment to responding to the humanitarian situation until a lasting political solution is found.
5. The camps are in an arid region, characterized by extreme heat and very low rainfall; livelihood and economic opportunities are limited. No formal banking system is in place. This leaves the refugees highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, including food.

1.2 Progress towards SDG 2

6. A United Nations country team mission visited Algeria in December 2016 to meet the Algerian Government and discuss Algeria's plans for achieving the SDGs. The Government has created six thematic working groups with remits that together encompass all SDGs. Although none of these groups focuses directly on food security and nutrition, interest in these areas has been shown, as described below.
7. WFP aims to support the Government in meeting SDG 2 targets. Discussions were launched at a one-day event organized jointly by WFP and the National Institute of Strategic Global Studies on 2 July 2018. During the event, the Research Centre in Applied Economics for Development presented a synthesis report on food security and nutrition in Algeria and WFP highlighted several of its areas of expertise.⁶ WFP is discussing opportunities for collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' inter-ministerial committee responsible for monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, in synergy with other United Nations agencies. A national director for the SDG project has also been designated. The work plan of the United Nations country team for 2018 and 2019 includes work on the development of a zero hunger strategic review to be carried out by WFP

² Please note that disaggregated data for the population of Algeria are not provided as Algerians are not the target of WFP's assistance in the country.

³ World Bank Group. *Algeria overview*. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria/overview>.

⁴ Reported data is not always disaggregated by gender and age.

⁵ World Bank Group. *Algeria overview*. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria/overview>.

⁶ A synthesis of and recommendations from the report are available in French at <http://www.cread.dz/tmp/2018/07/JOURNEE-D'ETUDE-SUR-LA-SECURITE-ALIMENTAIRE-ET-NUTRITIONNELLE.pdf>.

and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). At this time, discussions on terms of reference for the review are under way.

1.3 Hunger gaps and challenges

8. The refugees in the camps depend on external food assistance for meeting their basic food needs. During a WFP food security assessment mission in 2018, 94 percent of the refugee households reported external assistance as their main source of income; 17 percent of this group had no other source of income. For more than 90 percent of households, staple food items come from food assistance, gifts or borrowing, none of which are considered sustainable food sources.⁷
9. The same assessment showed that after decades of food distribution, 63 percent of the refugees in the camps have acceptable food consumption. Acceptable food consumption is more common among households headed by men (65 percent of them) than those headed by women (57 percent). On the other hand, a greater percentage of women-headed households have inadequate food consumption (3 percent poor and 18 percent borderline) compared to male-headed households (respectively 1 percent and 16 percent). An overall total of 4 percent has poor food consumption and 33 percent have borderline food consumption, which indicates that 37 percent of the households have inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline). Household diets lack diversity and the intake of nutrient-rich foods is low. Dietary diversity has been declining: 19 percent of households have low dietary diversity scores and 64 percent have medium scores. Low dietary diversity is more prevalent among households headed by women (28 percent) than those headed by men (15 percent).
10. The food security assessment revealed that 12 percent of the households in the camps are food-secure, 58 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity and 30 percent are food-insecure. Of the households that are vulnerable to food insecurity, 47 percent would become food-insecure in the event of a shock such as a flood, price increases or a change in the provision of assistance and only 11 percent are considered capable of withstanding minor shocks. The assessment recommends providing food rations to the 30 percent of households that are food-insecure while assisting the 58 percent that are vulnerable with either food rations (47 percent) or other forms of food assistance (11 percent) such as complementary livelihood activities.
11. Households headed by women are more vulnerable to food insecurity: 35.2 percent of female-headed households are food-insecure, compared with 27.8 percent of households headed by men. Only 7 percent of households headed by women are food-secure, compared with 13.5 percent of those headed by men.
12. The most recent joint WFP/UNHCR nutrition survey⁸ in the camps estimated that among children aged 6–59 months the global acute malnutrition rate was 4.7 percent⁹ and stunting prevalence was 18.6 percent. The survey revealed that global acute malnutrition had declined slightly since 2010 and that stunting was significantly lower than in 2012 and recommended continued monitoring. Despite the improvements, the survey reported that the nutrition status of the camp population had deteriorated overall. Anaemia prevalence had worsened, affecting 45.2 percent of women and girls of reproductive age and 37.8 percent of children aged 6–59 months, while overweight and obesity had also become

⁷ WFP. 2018. *Food Security Assessment for Sahrawi Refugees*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000103413/download/>.

⁸ UNHCR and WFP. 2016. *Joint Nutrition Survey*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000104022/download/>.

⁹ Global acute malnutrition rates are reported to be slightly higher for boys.

a public health concern.¹⁰ The prevalence of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and girls was 6.6 percent overall: 8.1 percent among pregnant women and girls and 4.5 percent among those who were lactating.

13. According to the nutrition survey, the rise in anaemia prevalence since 2012 can be partially attributed to insufficient availability and consumption of iron-rich foods. In recent years, fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil have not been included in general food rations, which may have contributed to this situation.¹¹ It has also been reported also that iron absorption during metabolism can be impeded by customs such as heavy tea drinking before and after meals. Households' limited purchasing power could also have impeded access to iron-rich foods such as meat. WFP reverted to procuring fortified vegetable oil in September 2016 and is currently identifying local suppliers with the capacity to fortify wheat flour for use in humanitarian assistance.
14. Adult refugees now face greater risk of diet-based non-communicable diseases than previously. The prevalence of overweight and obesity among women and girls of reproductive age has risen sharply and currently stands at 67 percent.¹² The 2016 nutrition survey presents the situation as a public health challenge and further studies incorporating gender and age analyses are needed.
15. There is a need to raise awareness of good nutrition practices among the camp population, including for infant and young child feeding. Campaigns should target men and boys, as well as women and girls of reproductive age and schoolchildren. Findings and recommendations from a January 2019 gender analysis and the nutrition literature reveal how gender disparities may affect nutrition-related behaviour, including regarding the high prevalence of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women and girls.
16. Among the Sahrawi population, women and men enjoy societal equality and equity. Nonetheless, there are gaps in WFP's understanding of how women and men manage their roles and responsibilities at the household level when it comes to food security and nutrition. There is a need for a more detailed understanding of persistent food insecurity and anaemia among the camp population and their root causes, including with regard to sex and age. There are challenges to achieving gender equality, and WFP needs to build evidence, together with the community, that shows how gender inequalities affect food security and nutrition. Gender has not yet been fully mainstreamed in WFP operations, and renewed efforts are needed to move from the theory of gender equality to the practice of implementing programmes that are gender responsive. Recommendations from the gender analysis are based on several opportunities identified with regard to the WFP programme, as described in this interim country strategic plan (ICSP).
17. Women and girls play an influential role in Sahrawi society. They are involved in household and community decision making; 2017 post-distribution monitoring shows that more than 60 percent of women make all household decisions regarding food. This role for women is encouraged by the Sahrawi leadership in the camps. All humanitarian assistance at extended distribution sites is managed by women through committees in which they, as neighbourhood leaders (*jefas de barrio*), influence the targeting of food assistance at the community level.
18. Sahrawi people are traditionally semi-nomadic, with a diet based primarily on meat and dairy products. The dependence on food assistance in the camps has changed their eating habits.

¹⁰ Please note that the nutrition survey gathered data on anaemia among women and children only. There are no data available on malnutrition in men.

¹¹ Because of budget constraints, WFP increased the proportion of wheat flour it procures locally. Fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil are not readily available locally because national legislation does not require the fortification of these products.

¹² Disaggregated data are not currently available.

Access to and availability of fresh produce and iron-rich foods are challenging in all five refugee camps. The lack of knowledge of good nutrition practices has an impact on anaemia and malnutrition (especially obesity and overweight) and is likely to continue exacerbating the situation. WFP will work on raising awareness of nutrition in all its activities and will emphasize the need to examine malnutrition from a multisector perspective while seeking more sex-disaggregated information from partners. Efforts will also be made to further diversify the food basket.

19. Attendance and enrolment rates in kindergartens and primary schools are slightly higher for girls than for boys. School enrolment and attendance rates are high, as education is encouraged in Sahrawi culture. Through the ICSP, WFP will provide mid-morning snacks to 41,500 children (20,903 girls and 20,597 boys) attending school. The current snacks lack dietary diversity, however, and their nutritional value is not optimum. There is potential to use primary schools as a platform for raising awareness of nutrition among schoolchildren. Water, sanitation and hygiene practices in schools need to be monitored and improved over time, mainly because of a lack of water, storage and kitchen facilities.
20. The main finding of the review of school feeding is that there is a need to increase school feeding's impact on improving nutrition. The mid-morning snacks have become less appreciated by children in the camps over the years and need to be better adapted to the local context. WFP is looking at alternatives to make the school feeding programme increasingly nutrition-sensitive and reflective of Sahrawi eating habits while diversifying the menu. While serving hot meals could become an option in time, opportunities linked to the local production of fortified biscuits, piloting home-grown school feeding, occupational opportunities and other new modalities, linking school feeding to agriculture, and finally using schools as a platform for changing nutrition-related behaviour are also possible. The review will allow the creation of synergies with resilience activities and other stakeholders involved in school feeding.
21. Refugees in the camps are in a protracted situation with limited income and livelihood prospects. The 2018 food security assessment reports that 35 percent of households (36 percent of households headed by men and 39 percent of those headed by women) living in camps own livestock, albeit ill-adapted to desert conditions, but the scarcity of affordable fodder results in animal deaths and the low quality and quantity of meat and milk. Fodder scarcity consequently adversely affects animal protein intake in the camps. Goats remain culturally important, however, because the possession of livestock is perceived as a valid strategy for coping with future shocks and in the meantime provides a source of milk. These challenges exacerbate the already limited dietary diversity of camp residents.
22. In their 2016 joint strategy on self-reliance,¹³ WFP and UNHCR recognize that to become self-reliant in food security and nutrition, refugees require more robust livelihoods. WFP has already launched two complementary livelihood activities in the camps: the hydroponic production of green animal fodder, which has the aim of diversifying diets by increasing the availability of milk and meat; and the construction of a fish farm to produce fresh fish. Other activities are under discussion and will require dedicated funding.
23. A new resilience approach opens up new opportunities for strengthening livelihoods and addressing nutrition challenges, in collaboration with the Sahrawi camp leaders, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations.¹⁴ The new resilience approach includes the improvement of access to local fresh produce by supporting integrated and innovative agriculture production systems at the

¹³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme. 2016. *Joint Strategy: Enhancing Self-reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations*. <https://www.unhcr.org/5c3c6d584.pdf>.

¹⁴ WFP. 2019. *Analysis & Opportunities pour une approche resilience commune*. https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000103633/download/?_ga=2.176249004.825212471.1554035820-135538408.1533046421.

community and institutional levels and creating opportunities for processing and distribution through micro-enterprises. The approach also supports the refugee camp population and its institutions, not only by strengthening capacities but also by reinforcing complementarities and synergies between the sectors having an impact on malnutrition and anaemia. Reinforcing local expertise in related fields through partnerships with technical institutions, universities and the Algerian private sector will also be part of the new resilience approach.

1.4 Key country priorities

24. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has created an inter-ministerial committee for the coordination and implementation of efforts to achieve the SDGs in Algeria. An evaluation of implementation of the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) began in late 2018 with the aim of improving the UNDAF's alignment with the 2030 Agenda. The 2018–2019 work plan for the United Nations country team includes a zero hunger strategic review, to be carried out by WFP and FAO. Algeria will present a voluntary national review at the seventh session of the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, held under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.
25. The Sahrawi camp management have shown increasing interest in complementary livelihood activities, which have included discussions on food security and nutrition-related interventions, including regarding the new resilience approach initiated by WFP. The fish farm in N'Khaila was inaugurated in February 2019. There is also an interest to explore the adoption of a nutrition-sensitive approach to school feeding and to foster interconnectedness with other activities and partners.
26. A strategic health plan for 2016–2020 has been developed, following the findings of the 2016 WFP/UNHCR nutrition survey.¹⁵ The priorities identified in the strategic health plan include improving the quality of basic preventive and health care services, mainstreaming consideration of gender issues into health care services and strengthening intersectoral coordination with the providers of reproductive health services. Consultations are being held in the education and cooperation sectors with a view to creating synergies among all activities for better nutrition results among women, men, boys and girls. WFP's new approach to resilience building will guide collaboration among all stakeholders, under the leadership of the local authorities.
27. All stakeholders have welcomed the evidence provided by the recent assessments and are working with WFP to formalize community-based targeting through the distribution of general food rations, drawing on the evidence provided by the food security assessment.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 WFP's experience and lessons learned

28. WFP has been providing basic food assistance to the Sahrawi refugees since 1986 through general food assistance, nutrition-specific interventions and mid-morning snacks in primary schools and kindergartens. Since 2006, WFP had provided food assistance to 125,000 people: 66,000 women, 39,750 men, 10,000 girls and 9,250 boys. Based on the food security assessment, this figure has been revised to 133,672 people for the ICSP, representing the food insecure camp population and those assessed as vulnerable to food insecurity. WFP relied on a series of assessments, many of which are mentioned above, providing evidence for the design of the ICSP:

- a UNHCR/WFP joint assessment mission and joint nutrition survey (2016);

¹⁵ UNHCR and WFP. 2016. *Joint assessment mission Algeria*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000103522/download/>.

- a WFP decentralized evaluation of nutrition activities under the protracted relief and recovery operation for 2012–2017 (2018);
 - a WFP food security assessment (2018);
 - an analysis of opportunities for a new resilience approach (2019);
 - a school feeding review (2019); and
 - a gender analysis (2019).
29. The 2018 decentralized evaluation of nutrition activities found scope for improving the definition of WFP's role in nutrition.¹⁶ The evaluation recommended that WFP reposition its nutrition work by reinforcing its internal capacities and reviewing nutrition strategies and activities, in collaboration with stakeholders in all sectors. The evaluation also highlighted the need for additional information on aspects of nutrition, particularly studies of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5, and better joint data collection and analysis through enhanced inter-sector mechanisms and complementarity. Good infant and young child feeding practices and breastfeeding should be promoted. Based on evidence gathered by WFP, both at the corporate level and in Algeria,¹⁷ a stronger nutrition focus will be fostered in all activities under the ICSP, starting with nutrition sensitization, increased consideration of gender issues in activities that use nutritious foods and monitoring and data management.
30. The 2016 nutrition survey revealed an alarming prevalence of anaemia, especially among pregnant and lactating women and girls. The prevalence has worsened despite efforts to combat anaemia, including the distribution of micronutrient powder. The nutrition survey report recommended increasing efforts to raise awareness of good nutrition practices and analysing the feeding practices and behaviours that contribute to anaemia among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
31. WFP has presented several proposals for piloting the use of cash-based transfers (CBTs) to address food insecurity among refugees in Algeria¹⁸ and organized a 2018 visit to other WFP CBT activities with the Algerian Red Crescent's local partner MLRS to observe the use of CBTs in humanitarian response. WFP has proposed the use of vouchers to complement the diet of pregnant and lactating women and girls with a view to improving their access to fresh food from local markets as a way of addressing malnutrition and anaemia. Women and men among the camp population, and the staff of health centres, will be consulted through participatory focus group discussions during implementation of the pilot phase to ensure fine tuning.
32. WFP's livelihood activities in the camps are focused on building skills and improving food security and nutrition for men and women while also providing opportunities to young people. One project has the aim of producing green fodder using a low-tech hydroponics technique; another involves farming fish in the newly constructed fish farm for increasing the availability of animal protein. Fodder production has been scaled up but continues to require dedicated funding, as well as fish production over the next two years to ensure self-sustainability of the fish farm, which will also be a training centre. The formulation of a nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive resilience approach will allow WFP and partners

¹⁶ WFP. 2018. *Evaluation of the Nutrition Components of the Algeria PRRO 200301*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-000009835/download/>.

¹⁷ WFP. 2018. *Synthesis report on four impact evaluations of WFP programmes on nutrition in humanitarian contexts in the Sahel*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/80ec7f0c-bd3b-4689-ad2e-c5254e98066b/download/>.

¹⁸ Unfortunately, the local authorities did not agree to the use of both in-kind food and cash-based transfers as a hybrid modality for general food assistance.

to enhance synergies among complementary interventions and explore new ways of improving livelihoods from common grounds.

33. Based on findings from the school feeding review, WFP will establish and implement a nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive school feeding programme that is linked to other nutrition and livelihood activities in communities and centres on the promotion of local food systems and the sharing of institutional arrangements with the Sahrawi camp leaders.
34. Because of funding and pipeline challenges, in recent years WFP has relied on three-month pre-positioned food stocks funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and managed by the Spanish Red Cross (CRE), the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) and its partner MLRS to ensure the continuity of basic food distributions. An emergency stock was recently set up by CRA and its partner MLRS to help stabilize the supply and diversity of the WFP food basket. UNHCR has overall responsibility for the secondary distribution of food, including transportation of food to the camps, but the distribution of the basic food basket is carried out by CRA and its partner MLRS, with support from the Spanish Association of Workers and Technicians without Borders (*Asociación de Trabajadores y Técnicos sin Fronteras*, or ATTsF). WFP has overall responsibility for the delivery of food to the humanitarian storage site of Rabouni, which is carried out by private transporters contracted by the CRA. The storage site is managed by the MLRS.

2.2 Opportunities for WFP

35. In addition to providing basic food assistance, WFP will explore opportunities for diversifying its assistance in response to the needs of the population in the camps. WFP will seek to enhance its focus on addressing malnutrition and anaemia by making the following adjustments to its activities:
 - Food rations and basket: reducing the amount of sugar in the food basket in compliance with World Health Organization (WHO) standards, and gradually decreasing the quantities of cereals and SuperCereal provided, once the provision of fortified wheat flour is resumed, to address malnutrition and anaemia while maintaining acceptable dietary diversity, recommended kilocalorie intakes and overall costs;
 - School feeding activity reformulation: reformulation is necessary to make school feeding more nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive and to increasingly use primary schools as platforms for activities aimed at raising the awareness of the population in the camps regarding nutrition and gender dynamics through social and behaviour change communication with parents' associations;
 - Nutrition activity reformulation: reformulation has become necessary to better address malnutrition and anaemia taking into account new evidence. The changes, including a much stronger focus on behavioural changes, awareness raising and including intersectoral coordination of nutrition activities, will be introduced gradually. The food basket has been revised and nutritious foods substituted in response to insufficient impact to date;
 - Awareness raising in nutrition: launching campaigns for raising awareness of the nutritional value of specialized food products distributed by WFP to children and pregnant and lactating women and girls at health centres, ensuring that the campaigns tackle gender roles and relationships as they affect nutrition. Focus group discussions and publications will be complemented by a series of TV and radio programmes on food utilization and the preparation of nutritious meals for improving nutrition status;
 - promoting healthy nutrition behaviour and practices through social and behaviour change communication as a means of overcoming social barriers faced by women, girls, boys and men, including cultural and dietary habits; and

- cash-based transfers: using CBTs (e- and other vouchers) for pregnant and lactating women and girls to reduce the prevalence of anaemia by improving access to fresh produce¹⁹ for increased dietary diversity.
36. Through its resilience approach, WFP will continue to engage local authorities and partners in capacity-strengthening activities for institutions and individuals in support of innovative livelihood projects that equitably engage and benefit women and men, including young people, as mentioned earlier. This will complement the food rations for addressing food security and nutrition challenges.
 37. WFP will improve its monitoring of general food distributions through formalization of community-based targeting that systematically takes into consideration the recommendations of the food security assessment, as well as gender and age. WFP will work with neighbourhood committees and leaders (*jefas de barrio*) to identify those in the camps who are food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, including those participating in livelihood activities.
 38. WFP will continue to explore opportunities for providing technical support to the Government of Algeria in the areas of school feeding, nutrition awareness, social protection and support for Algerian smallholder farmers, in synergy with other United Nations agencies. The joint WFP/FAO zero hunger strategic review will reveal opportunities for WFP to support the Government in reaching the SDGs.

2.3 Strategic changes

39. WFP will assume a greater role in nutrition and work with partners on improving inter-sector coordination in nutrition. WFP will also ensure that nutrition challenges are addressed in all of its activities with a view to obtaining more effective results, including through the raising of awareness of nutrition issues. A new approach to resilience will support institutional and individual capacity strengthening through the diversification of complementary livelihood activities and will increase synergies and cross-fertilization among activities and partners. The food basket for general food assistance will be as nutritious and diverse as possible. School feeding activities will be nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive.
40. The evidence already obtained from assessments has informed programme design and decision making to an extent not previously achieved for this operation. Additional information will be obtained during implementation of the ICSP as further nutrition-specific studies, with integrated gender and age analyses, are carried out to provide deeper insights into the drivers of malnutrition and anaemia. This input will inform the fine-tuning and improvement of the ICSP.
41. Experience from social and behaviour change activities will foster improved understanding of the underlying causes of malnutrition and any cultural habits that contribute to anaemia and overweight. Social and behaviour change communication will also facilitate the enhancement of dietary diversity through nutrition education and awareness, tailored messaging campaigns and innovative targeted activities.

3. WFP strategic orientation

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

42. The strategic objectives of the ICSP are to continue providing food assistance to help meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf (strategic outcome 1) and improve their nutrition status (strategic outcome 2) by 2022.

¹⁹ The amount of fresh produce distributed by partners has been reduced from an average of 3 kg per person per month to 1.5 kg because of funding shortages.

43. Under the ICSP, WFP will help to improve the nutrition status of the refugees through activities that are nutrition sensitive and gender-responsive. WFP will also continue to tackle malnutrition and the high prevalence of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women and girls. New complementary livelihood activities will help enhance the livelihood opportunities of women and men, also providing opportunities to young people.
44. WFP will mainstream gender considerations into all its food assistance activities, including by disaggregating data by sex and age; undertaking gender analyses for informing the design, implementation and monitoring of activities, while meeting the food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys; and implementing activities that foster the gender equality and women's empowerment needed to make sustained progress towards SDG 2.

3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Strategic outcome 1: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year

45. Activities under this strategic outcome will seek to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable among the camp population and support their livelihoods. The outcome contributes to SDG target 2.1: everyone has access to food.

Focus area

46. The focus area of this strategic outcome is crisis response.

Expected outputs

47. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following four outputs:
 - Food-insecure people in the refugee camps receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.
 - Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend school.
 - Targeted population benefits from appropriate social and behaviour change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization.
 - Targeted population benefits from diversified capacity strengthening and livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition through a new resilience approach.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees in camps near Tindouf

48. WFP will continue to supply a diversified food basket of nine basic foods to targeted households in the camps, including several types of cereal and at least two types of pulse when possible, delivered through monthly distributions of general food assistance. Other humanitarian organizations such as Oxfam and the CRE will provide fresh fruit and vegetables, while WFP increases its focus on building resilience to increase access to fresh food. The food basket has been revised in response to the need to respond more effectively to malnutrition and anaemia and will meet the main micronutrient requirements of beneficiaries.
49. General food assistance will be designed and delivered in accordance with WFP's commitments to protecting vulnerable people, demonstrating accountability to affected populations and promoting gender equality, with regular and inclusive consultations with affected people and the provision of information and safely accessible mechanisms for registering complaints and feedback. Staff, cooperating partners and contractors will be

trained in the principles of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. General food assistance will be based on gender and age analyses informed by community-based targeting. Clear nutrition messages will be shared through gender-responsive awareness raising campaigns on television and social media platforms.

Activity 2: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding

50. WFP will continue to provide children in primary schools and kindergartens with mid-morning snacks in the form of a glass of milk and high-energy biscuits or locally baked fortified biscuits. Findings and recommendations from the 2019 review of school feeding will inform better implementation and ensure that the activity contributes further to child nutrition requirements. Any changes made will be in synergy with other ICSP activities, such as livelihood and nutrition activities. Synergies will be strengthened by an increased focus on gender-responsive awareness raising on nutrition using schools as a sensitization platform, and WFP will pursue new partnerships with the media, NGOs and local authorities for this purpose. Findings and recommendations from the gender analysis will be reflected in this activity, fostering evidenced-based, equitable and effective engagement with the diverse population groups involved in school feeding activities. WFP will continue to support school renovation in partnership with other actors involved in the education sector and the improvement of water availability in schools.

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

51. Livelihood activities will primarily benefit women and men among the camp population who are vulnerable to food insecurity and excluded from general food distributions. They may also target young people for selected and adapted activities. WFP will strengthen the capacities of institutions and individuals to conduct complementary livelihood activities that improve access to diversified and nutritious food.
52. WFP took a close look at several potential resilience opportunities, based on past experience and future prospects. This resilience analysis provides insights on several opportunities for a common resilience approach. The new resilience approach will help to create complementarities and synergies among all ICSP activities, particularly school feeding and nutrition-sensitive activities, and with the work of other stakeholders. The aim is to ensure better access to diversified food for all refugees to improve their food security and nutrition. With community participation and in collaboration with all stakeholders, WFP will consider how to expand livelihood opportunities equitably for men and women, including young people, through income generation and capacity-strengthening projects.
53. At the national garden site of N'Khaila,²⁰ where research on arid environment agriculture is carried out, WFP will work with local economic development partners to enhance production from fish farms,²¹ providing technical expertise and support. The farm will be a training centre for women, men and young people, promoting private initiatives for setting up small-scale fish farms at the household, community and cooperative levels. More broadly, the centre will provide an experimental ecosystem for fish farming, poultry and egg production, vegetable gardening and the production of camel milk and meat.
54. WFP will support the expansion of the green animal fodder production project by providing more hydroponic units to households, communities and institutions, including schools. In parallel, WFP will support the production of organic fertilizers for household crops such as vegetables.

²⁰ For more information on N'Khaila (in Spanish), see <https://cerai.org/una-produccion-piloto-de-zanahoria-y-remolacha-en-los-campamentos-saharais-logra-excelentes-resultados/>.

²¹ The infrastructure for fish farming has been built, but funding is needed for its operation.

55. A livestock project on the improvement of local goat breeds and animal husbandry techniques will provide technical support and inputs for the strengthening of local expertise. This activity will be implemented with expertise from Algerian and international technical institutes, such as the University of Blida. Other project proposals are expected to arise from current discussions on the new resilience approach and may foster the expansion of WFP's livelihood activities.

Strategic outcome 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022

56. WFP will tackle moderate acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition and anaemia through tailored treatment and prevention programmes that comply with current standards and protocols. WFP's approach to addressing malnutrition and anaemia is likely to change based on a clearer understanding of gender inequalities in roles, relations and responsibilities related to nutrition. This work will be undertaken in collaboration with all local partners. Strategic outcome 2 contributes to SDG target 2.2: no one suffers from malnutrition.

Focus area

57. The focus area for this strategic outcome is crisis response.

Expected outputs

58. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following four outputs:
- Pregnant and lactating women and girls among the camp population receive cash-based transfers for preventing moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia.
 - Pregnant and lactating women and girls among the camp population, and children aged 6-59 months receive special nutritious foods and food supplements that treat moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia.
 - Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication for improving their dietary diversity.
 - Targeted beneficiaries benefit from diversified capacity-strengthening activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition.

Key activity

Activity 4: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition

59. Working with health centres, WFP will provide special nutritious food through a blanket supplementary feeding programme that targets pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will be implemented jointly with CRA, UNHCR and the local health authority.
60. Research will be conducted during the ICSP with a view to identifying and understanding the drivers of high rates of anaemia and obesity. Based on the findings, WFP will design social and behaviour change communications and activities that address harmful dietary habits to reduce the prevalence of anaemia among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls and to tackle obesity and overweight.
61. WFP will continue to train health workers and partners in nutrition issues and will sensitize health staff on issues such as under and overnutrition, anaemia, diabetes and obesity.
62. WFP wishes to pilot the use of vouchers for providing pregnant and lactating women and girls with access to fresh foods from local markets. The vouchers will be valid for purchasing specified vegetables, fruits, meat and fish products that are high in iron and vitamins. The project is expected to have an impact on the diversification of diets among the targeted

population under the nutrition activity and to contribute to reductions in the prevalence of anaemia by meeting the energy and micronutrient requirements for a healthy pregnancy.

3.3 Transition and exit strategies

63. Humanitarian assistance in the camps can be phased out only when a durable solution is found to the situation. Once a solution materializes, WFP will adjust its strategy and resources in coordination with other United Nations agencies.
64. In order to foster a successful transition to improve diets in the camp, under the ICSP, WFP will enhance food security and nutrition through food fortification; ensure a coherent approach to nutrition across activities; strengthen local capacities in vulnerability assessment, data collection and evidence creation; and develop interventions for social and behaviour change that contribute to the advancement of nutrition outcomes, gender equality and the empowerment of women.
65. WFP will also intensify its efforts to ensure the sustainability of its complementary activities. The hydroponic units for green fodder production that households received during the pilot and scale-up phases are now owned and operated directly by the recipient households. The fish farm is expected to be managed locally and to become fully self-sustainable within the next two years, after completion of the initial farming phase and pending the receipt of dedicated funding. The increased availability of fish for local people and for international organizations that may procure the farm's production for their food assistance programmes is expected to contribute to the farm's sustainability. In addition, private initiatives are likely to lead to the establishment of smaller fish farms, with the original farm serving as a training centre that facilitates the expansion of fish farming.
66. Throughout the ICSP, in addition to providing humanitarian food assistance in the camps, the WFP country office in Algeria will continue to engage with the Government and partners on SDG 2.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

67. The refugee population of the camps near Tindouf is estimated at 49 percent women and girls and 51 percent men and boys: children under 17 years of age make up 38 percent of the total population, adult women account for 30 percent and adult men for 32 percent. The largest camps are Smara and Laayoune, each with 29 percent of the camp population. These are followed by Awserd with 21 percent, Dakhla with 11 percent and Boujdour with the remaining 10 percent.
68. The 2018 food security assessment in the five camps found that 12 percent of households are food-secure, 58 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity and 30 percent are food-insecure. Among the households that are vulnerable to food insecurity, 11 percent are classed as "least vulnerable", 14 percent as "marginally vulnerable", 18 percent as "moderately vulnerable" and 15 percent "most vulnerable". Among those who are vulnerable to food insecurity, only those classed as "least vulnerable" (19,096 people) would withstand a shock; the remaining 47 percent (81,592 people) would become food-insecure in the event of a shock.
69. WFP will provide food assistance to 133,672 people from July 2019. Of these, 52,080 are assessed as food-insecure and 81,592 are at risk of becoming food-insecure because of limited coping capacities. The marginally vulnerable, moderately vulnerable and most vulnerable are considered unable to withstand shocks without external humanitarian

assistance.²² An estimated 11 percent of households (19,096 people), deemed “least vulnerable” or capable of using coping strategies and withstanding shocks, will be able, on a voluntary basis, to take part in livelihood activities, along with other households, with priority given to women and young people in order to redress inequalities related to sex and age.

70. In line with WFP’s core commitment to following a people-centred approach to programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the design of the ICSP has been informed by consultations with local authorities and feedback from men and women beneficiaries obtained through regular monitoring.
71. WFP will mainstream consideration of gender issues into all activities during implementation of the ICSP, increasing the use of gender analyses and protection assessments in order to translate the “do no harm” concept into actions that mitigate risks for everyone. Accountability to affected populations will be ensured through the increased use of community consultations and other feedback mechanisms, with a focus on capturing the voices of women and girls. WFP will prioritize training for WFP and partner staff on the do no harm concept and the importance of gender analysis in programme design and implementation.
72. All schoolchildren enrolled in primary schools and kindergartens in the camps will receive a mid-morning snack until further review.
73. For the prevention of malnutrition, WFP will assist 8,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls at risk of anaemia through a voucher programme, knowledge sharing and awareness raising. Pregnant and lactating women and girls would be reached at health centres and the pilot intervention would increase access to fresh food at local markets with a view to reducing the high prevalence of anaemia. WFP will treat moderate acute malnutrition in 400 children aged 6-59 months and 600 pregnant and lactating women and girls with nutritious food. All refugees would be indirect beneficiaries of activities that strengthen the capacities of the local health entity.
74. The complementary livelihood activities in the ICSP are designed to reach 12,000 people (75 percent of whom will be women), 2,000 directly and 10,000 indirectly through capacity strengthening in activities such as fish farming, hydroponics, goat breeding and other innovative endeavours. Young people will be prioritized.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS)*						
Strategic outcome	Activity	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1	1	38 899	35 958	42 240	16 575	133 672
	2	20 903	20 597	-	-	41 500
	3	-	-	-	-	-
2	4	185	215	8 600	-	9 000
Total (without overlaps)		38 899	35 958	42 240	16 575	133 672

* Girls and boys are beneficiaries who are under 18 years of age.

²² The food security assessment’s recommendations were drawn at a time when a food assistance programme was under way.

4.2 Transfers

Food and cash-based transfers

	Strategic outcome 1			Strategic outcome 2		
	Activity 1 – general food assistance	Activity 2 – school feeding	Activity 3 – livelihoods	Activity 4 – prevention of malnutrition	Activity 4 – treatment of malnutrition	
	Refugees	Schoolchildren	Refugees	PLWG	PLWG	Children aged 6–59 months
	Food	Food	N/A	CBTs	Food	Food
Cereals	350*					
Pulses	67					
Vegetable oil	31				20	
Sugar	25					
SuperCereal	67					
SuperCereal with sugar					200	
Dried skimmed milk		80				
High-energy biscuits		50				
PlumpySup						100
CBTs (USD/person/day)				0.36		
Total kcal/day	2 117	468		233	964	989
% kcal from protein	12	8			16	10
Number of feeding days	1 096	612			1 096	1 096

* WFP will continue to provide 400 g of cereals and 33 g of SuperCereal in the general food distribution ration until fortified wheat flour or complementary foods become available

PLWG = pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Food type/CBTs	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	51 277	12 474 859
Pulses	9 816	4 623 243
Oil and fats	4 555	4 440 922
Mixed and blended	11 261	5 797 175
Other	5 694	6 348 521
Total (food)	82 603	33 684 720
CBTs		3 156 480
Total (food and CBT value)	82 603	36 841 200

Capacity strengthening including South-South cooperation

75. Discussions between WFP and the Government of Algeria on SDG 2 could result in opportunities for South-South cooperation with the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil on school feeding and the Centre of Excellence in China on smallholder farmers and agriculture in semi-arid environments. There is also potential for CRA and WFP to exchange experiences related to humanitarian assistance, focused on institutional capacity strengthening. WFP will also pursue discussions on opportunities for cooperation in the targeting of social programmes, in centralized databases and common platforms, and in vulnerability analysis and mapping and initiatives for connecting smallholder farmers to markets.

4.3 Supply chain

76. WFP will seek to procure fortified wheat flour from targeted local suppliers that have the capacity to better address anaemia. Cost-effectiveness and lead times will be considered in procurement decisions. Regular supply chain monitoring will give early warning of any shortfalls in the supply of fresh foods to guide the use of vouchers.
77. Imported food items will be shipped to the port of Oran for subsequent transportation by road. The Government has made CRA responsible for receiving WFP food, handling customs clearance and transporting the food to the extended delivery point at Rabouni, 1,700 km from the port.
78. WFP is responsible for delivering locally purchased food to the extended delivery point using commercial transporters. WFP supervises all aspects of the logistics chain, monitoring the performance of CRA, coordinating activities and providing support and backstopping in Algiers and Oran when necessary, including in the facilitation of procedures for the timely loading of food at Oran and delivery to Rabouni.
79. At the Rabouni humanitarian storage site, WFP and CRA monitor the arrival and dispatch of food through frequent visits to warehouses, offering guidance on food handling and storage and ensuring proper tracking and reporting.
80. CRA and its partner MLRS, with support from ATTSF, are responsible for the second leg of transport from the Rabouni storage site to the final distribution points, schools and health clinics. Food distribution is carried out with CRA partners. UNHCR also participates in joint monitoring of food interventions with WFP.
81. ATTSF manages a vehicle maintenance workshop and a fleet of trucks for secondary transportation, with funding from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and other donors. Secondary distribution is organized by ATTSF. CRA and CRE maintain a three-month stock of pre-positioned food, which is used to limit the risk of ration cuts caused by the late arrival of food.
82. MLRS delivers high-energy biscuits and milk to designated storage facilities within the camps, which are managed by camp education staff. Schools' stocks of high-energy biscuits and milk are replenished by MLRS every week, while items for nutrition interventions are delivered directly to clinics.
83. The movement of food items is monitored through WFP's Logistics Execution Support System, which captures data from when the food arrives at the port of Oran until when it is received at the warehouse in Rabouni.
84. WFP will continue to provide support for the rehabilitation and expansion of warehouses, as needed and when feasible.

4.4 Country office capacity and profile

85. The organizational structure of the country office has been reviewed and its capacities to integrate consideration of nutrition into all activities and to implement the new resilience approach and institutional and individual capacity strengthening through livelihood activities have been increased.

4.5 Partnerships

86. The General Direction for Multilateral Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the host Government's main interlocutor of WFP, UNHCR and the United Nations Children's Fund on matters related to humanitarian activities in support of refugees. The Government of Algeria, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has designated CRA as the implementing agency for all humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees. A memorandum of understanding between the Government of Algeria and WFP defines their respective roles and responsibilities, while a tripartite agreement among CRA, UNHCR and WFP delineates the respective responsibilities of each agency. CRA reports on the movement, distribution and use of WFP food using WFP/UNHCR reporting formats. An operational contract between WFP and CRA includes a detailed budget. WFP covers all port, storage and transport costs incurred in dispatching commodities to the Rabouni humanitarian storage facility.
87. WFP has strong working partnerships with CRA and its partner MLRS. The latter is CRA's implementing partner on the ground, in charge of managing warehouses, dispatching transport and distributing the food to 116 distribution points, clinics and primary schools in the camps. UNHCR, CRA and MLRS participate in monthly coordination meetings in Algiers and Tindouf. The meeting in Algiers, the *cellule de coordination*, is organized by WFP and the one in Tindouf, the food security meeting, is co-chaired by WFP and the CRA through its partner MLRS. WFP will continue to support the stabilization of the pipeline using pre-positioned food stocks managed by the CRA-CRE and MLRS. Secondary transport is provided by CRA and its partner MLRS, with support from ATTSF. To the extent possible, WFP will engage women's groups, such as the national union of Sahrawi women, and youth groups.
88. The *Comitato Italiano per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* has been a WFP partner since 2012, initially for third-party monitoring. Since 2016, the partnership has included the production of television shows that raise awareness of how to cook and utilize the WFP food basket.
89. WFP will collaborate with partners on strengthening the coordination of nutrition activities with work in other sectors such as water, sanitation and hygiene, education and health and will explore new partnerships for raising awareness of issues related to nutrition and food utilization.
90. Other major partners of WFP include Oxfam for the hydroponics project and *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* for fish farming. WFP will seek to create partnerships with specialized Algerian and international research institutes and private sector entities in order to implement new livelihood and other innovative initiatives that could contribute to better food security and nutrition.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

91. Implementation of the ICSP will be supported by a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation system covering all WFP activities. Tools and data collection methods will comply with – and in most cases, exceed – the minimum monitoring requirements of WFP's corporate results framework. The recent food security assessment will provide the baseline for general food assistance indicators, establishment of a livelihood baseline for the hydroponics activity is planned for early 2019 and secondary data will be used to establish baselines for nutrition and school feeding activities. Monitoring will comply with the WFP

Gender Policy (2015-2020). A decentralized evaluation of one ICSP activity will be undertaken in 2021.

92. WFP will continue to conduct regular monitoring visits to activity sites, covering 100 percent of sites for general food assistance, school feeding, livelihood and nutrition activities at least once every three months. WFP will also continue to utilize third-party monitoring to complement site visits and will train monitors in conducting biannual post-distribution monitoring.
93. Operational issues such as distribution plans and field monitoring visits will be addressed, and findings and performance reviewed with partners at monthly coordination meetings in Tindouf. WFP plans to improve meetings on the food sector by encouraging more frequent discussion of planning and challenges, which will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of food interventions. Monthly coordination meetings will be held in Algiers for addressing strategic matters.
94. WFP will continue to share monitoring responsibilities with UNHCR and to carry out joint visits with CRA and its partner MLRS in order to build capacity and safeguard transparency.
95. Data collection, analysis, feedback and dissemination mechanisms will be adapted as required to ensure the efficiency of interventions and to gauge their results. WFP plans to establish a hotline for beneficiary feedback that will use a ticketing database to log and ensure follow up on issues in a systematic and timely manner. Referral mechanisms will also be established in order to ensure that beneficiaries are able to contact the right agency for responses to their queries.
96. Data related to nutrition are collected by health staff at dispensaries and supplemented with monitoring data collected by WFP, UNHCR and NGO partners. Inter-agency assessments and nutrition surveys will be conducted in 2019 and 2021 to assess the nutrition situation in the camps. Additional studies will be conducted to provide insights into the underlying causes of malnutrition and anaemia for informing the cross-cutting strategy for social and behaviour change communication.
97. Primary monitoring and evaluation data will be captured through a new WFP platform for mobile data collection and analytics (MDCA). Qualitative analyses, including gender- and age-related aspects, will be performed monthly in order to inform internal reports such as country briefs, quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports and the annual country report. Biannual outcome monitoring reports will be produced, and findings will be statistically representative of refugees residing in camps.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

98. The refugee camps are occasionally affected by extreme weather such as heavy rains and flooding, which affect food storage. This risk will be mitigated through disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness in coordination with CRA, MLRS and other humanitarian actors.
99. The Algeria country office is very small and with the increasing requirements of the ICSP there is a risk that insufficient staffing might hinder the quality and timeliness of programme delivery. To mitigate this risk, WFP will continuously monitor and adjust the staffing and organizational structure of the country office.
100. Unpredictable donor contributions and the conditions attached to their use may lead to a reduction in food assistance. To mitigate this risk, WFP will continue to advocate for multi-year, long-term and flexible funding arrangements with traditional and non-traditional donors including private sector entities.

101. WFP's livelihood activities complement its food assistance and require dedicated funds. WFP will advocate for funding diversification by tapping into humanitarian and development funding sources.
102. In the event of major funding shortfalls, WFP will prioritize life-saving interventions under strategic outcomes 1 and 2.
103. A failure to understand gender inequalities could undermine achievement of the strategic outcomes. Lack of adequate technical capacity and financial resources for achieving gender equality outcomes could compromise the sustainability of results. This risk will be mitigated through the gender analysis, which will inform a decision on how best to address gender issues.

Operational risks

104. The limited footprint and capacity of NGOs in the camps increases risks related to the quality and timeliness of programme delivery. WFP will continue to assess potential NGO partners before entering into agreements and will provide timely technical support in order to develop the capacities of partners.
105. Security escorts are currently mandatory. Any interruption to escort services could restrict humanitarian access and result in reduced protection at the guest house where NGO staff live. WFP also requires new office space in Tindouf, as the current location is not compliant with United Nations security standards and cannot be upgraded to meet such standards.

Fiduciary risks

106. The refugee camps are situated in the border region of southwestern Algeria, where volatile security conditions give rise to risks of kidnapping, organized crime and terrorism. Women and children are at greater risk in such contexts. Security regulations for ensuring the safety of United Nations staff were tightened after the kidnapping of three NGO staff members in 2011; among other mitigation measures, all United Nations personnel moving to and from the camps are escorted by the Algerian Gendarmerie and the Sahrawi Protection Agency. Business continuity and evacuation plans are in place.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

107. The budget for the ICSP is USD 59 million, comprising USD 54 million for strategic outcome 1 and USD 5 million for strategic outcome 2. Adequate financial resources will be allocated to the activities designed to support gender equality.

Strategic outcome	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	9 002 702	18 011 420	17 833 008	9 027 984	53 875 114
2	820 522	1 635 982	1 810 353	823 788	5 090 645
Total	9 823 224	19 647 402	19 643 361	9 851 772	58 965 759

6.2 Resourcing outlook

108. Over the past two years, the country office has received relatively good levels of funding for the three main activities from its traditional donor base, although a lack of predictable funding has affected the timeliness of food shipments and arrivals. The fundraising environment is challenging because of competing large-scale emergencies, donor fatigue and a shrinking donor base. The country office maintains positive relationships with core donors and anticipates strong advocacy with non-traditional donors, including Governments' development donor funds, private sector entities, for WFP programmes. There is also an urgent need to tap into development funding for new complementary livelihood activities.

6.3 Resource mobilization strategy

109. Mobilizing resources for WFP operations is a top priority. WFP plans to continue nurturing relationships with existing donors, aiming to secure predictable funding. The country office will seek to diversify its donor base, leveraging advocacy support from partners to fill any funding gaps. To encourage the provision of cash-based and in-kind support for WFP operations, the country office will engage with WFP liaison offices in donor capitals to ensure that operational needs are continually communicated to major donors, particularly to those providing in-kind contributions. Further engagement with the host government, private sector entities, foundations and other development actors will be explored. WFP will also seize any opportunity for South-South cooperation, exchanges and engagement with standby partners. More details of WFP's approach to partner engagement can be found in its partnership action plan.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ALGERIA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 1: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year

Outcome category:
Maintained/enhanced individual
and household access to adequate
food

Nutrition sensitive

Focus area: Crisis response

Assumptions

Fortified food stored in good condition and for not more than six months to preserve their nutritional value

Monthly report is provided by CRA

Public health and nutrition awareness campaigns take place to promote the appropriate use of the humanitarian assistance

Clean drinking water available

Outcome Indicators

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Enrolment rate

Food Consumption Score

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

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

Retention rate/Drop-out rate (new)

Activities and outputs

1. Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure Sahrawi Refugees in camps near Tindouf (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)

Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A: Resources transferred)

Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs (B: Nutritious foods provided)

Targeted population benefits from appropriate social and behaviour change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization (E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

2. Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding (SMP: School meal activities)

Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools (A: Resources transferred)

Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools (N: School feeding provided)

Targeted population benefits from appropriate social and behaviour change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization (E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

3. Provide Sahrawi refugees with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)

Targeted population benefits from diversified capacity strengthening and livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition through a new resilience approach (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Targeted population benefits from diversified capacity strengthening and livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition through a new resilience approach (D: Assets created)

Targeted population benefits from diversified capacity strengthening and livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition through a new resilience approach (A: Resources transferred)

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic outcome 2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022

Outcome category: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Nutrition sensitive

Focus area: Crisis response

Assumptions

Monthly report is provided by MOH

Public health and nutrition awareness campaigns take place to promote the appropriate use of food and specialized products

Clean drinking water available

Outcome indicators

MAM Treatment Default rate

MAM Treatment Mortality rate

MAM Treatment Non-response rate

MAM Treatment Recovery rate

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Activities and outputs

4. Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (NTA: Nutrition treatment activities)

Targeted population benefits from diversified capacity strengthening activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Pregnant and lactating women and girls, receive cash-based transfers to prevent moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia (A: Resources transferred)

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 anaemia (A: Resources transferred)

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 anaemia (B: Nutritious foods provided)

Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication for improving their dietary diversity (E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Cross-cutting indicators

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Cross-cutting indicators

C.2.2: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

C.2.3: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

C.2.4: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)

C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Cross-cutting indicators

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modalities

C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

C.4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Cross-cutting indicators

C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)			
	Strategic Result 1	Strategic Result 2	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	
Transfers	44 405 328	4 215 551	48 620 879
Implementation	3 572 511	317 768	3 890 279
Direct support cost	2 609 123	246 630	2 855 753
Subtotal	50 586 962	4 779 948	55 366 910
Indirect support costs	3 288 153	310 697	3 598 849
Total	53 875 114	5 090 645	58 965 759

Acronyms used in the document

ATTsF	Spanish Association of Workers and Technician without Borders (<i>Asociación de Trabajadores y Técnicos sin Fronteras</i>)
CBT	cash-based transfer
CRA	Algerian Red Crescent (<i>Croissant-Rouge algérien</i>)
CRE	Spanish Red Cross (Cruz Roja Española)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
MLRS	<i>Media Luna Roja Saharaui</i> (Sahrawi Red Crescent)
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDAF	United Nations development assistance framework
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

