



Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS)

Evaluation Terms of Reference Template

Version 10 April 2017

Decentralized evaluation for evidence-based decision making
WFP Office of Evaluation

Evaluation of the Nutrition Activity (Algeria PRRO 200301)

Terms of Reference

Evaluation of the Nutrition Activity (Algeria PRRO 200301) to inform WFP nutrition intervention reformulation and the sector coordination Evaluation Manager: Mamadou Diouf

I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the Terms of Reference (TOR) is twofold. Firstly, it provides key information to the evaluation team and helps guide them throughout the evaluation process; and secondly, it provides key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation.
2. The Decentralized Evaluation (DE) will examine the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200301, particularly its nutrition activity and the related sector coordination mechanism. The coverage period is the same as the PRRO, namely January 2013 to 31 December 2017.
3. The PRRO supports of the Sahrawi refugees living in five camps located in southwestern Algeria. The WFP nutrition intervention is aligned to the Sahrawi National Programme for Reproductive Health.¹ While UNHCR and partners target severely malnourished children, WFP combines prevention and treatment approaches to address anemia, stunting and moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 years, and pregnant and nursing women.
4. The WFP Algeria Country Office (CO) commissioned the evaluation, covering the period from January 2013 to date.
5. These TOR were modified based on Decentralized Evaluation Quality Support (DEQS) comments and will be further adjusted in consultation with the selected consultant(s). The evaluation team will conduct the DE in conformity with the final TOR.

II. Reasons for the Evaluation

6. Joint WFP-UNHCR undertake nutrition surveys every two to four years in the autumn. The October-November 2016 nutrition survey's preliminary results showed a slight improvement in malnutrition indicators among children under 5. The preliminary results also showed a net improvement of acute malnutrition rates of children under five years and the under nutrition of pregnant and lactating women. However, the overall nutrition situation remains worrisome, as it reports that the management of anemia for both women and children under five has deteriorated. Conversely, anemia rates have deteriorated for all vulnerable groups (children under-five, non-pregnant women of reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women).
7. In addition, high prevalence rates of overweight and obesity in children and women of reproductive age reflect a dual nutritional burden in households, reflecting a worrying situation at the root causes of malnutrition among refugees. This situation necessitates that WFP and involved partners into assistance to Sahrawi refugees update and reinforce the nutrition intervention strategy for addressing, inter alia, the double nutritional burden of maternal overweight and obesity and under nutrition in children.

¹ Sahrawi health authorities, Rabouni

8. Finally, the food and nutrition sector coordination is under the lead of WFP, whereas inter sectorial coordination is under the responsibility of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP noted some possible coordination overlaps within the food and nutrition sector and wishes to improve coordination of nutrition intervention to ensure mutual support and programmatic complementary.
9. The results of the DE will have a strong consensual basis, reached through strong community based participation, relying heavily on the affected population itself, to establish trust and cooperation, networking among stakeholders and the target refugee population. Stakeholders include the Sahrawi Red Crescent (MLRS), the Sahrawi Health Authorities (Salud), the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), the Spanish Red Cross (MLRE), UNHCR, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), several International and national Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGO) and several donors.
10. The reformulation of the nutrition intervention will also respond to requirements of the corporate Integrated Road Map leading to country level strategic planning (particularly concerning Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 & 17). WFP CO plans to have a Transitional Interim Country Strategy (T-ICSP) during 2018, followed by either a Country Strategic Plan (CSP), if a Country Strategic Review takes place on SDG 2, otherwise an Interim CSP (ICSP). The decentralized evaluation will also provide key insights for above strategic documents.
11. Consequently, WFP CO needs to **reformulate its nutrition intervention**. A wide consultation needs to take place with all stakeholders, to **highlight the role, responsibility and contribution of the food and nutrition sector** to the overall efforts to improve nutrition.

Objectives

12. Evaluations in WFP serve the dual and mutually reinforcing purpose of accountability and learning.
 - Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the nutrition intervention of the PRRO 200301
 - Learning** – The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or not to draw lessons, derive good practices and pointers for learning. It will provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making to reformulate the nutrition intervention. It will also provide insights on the role, responsibility and contribution of the food and nutrition sector. WFP will actively disseminate findings and will incorporate lessons learned and good practices.
13. The **specific objectives** are to:
 - Determine the adequacy of the PRRO's nutrition intervention design, in light of nutritional challenges and nutrition survey results (relevance, coverage)
 - Determine results of the PRRO's nutrition interventions on nutritional indicators (efficiency, effectiveness, impact)

- Determine how the food and nutrition sector coordination can be improved to address nutritional challenges and avoid duplication of efforts with other stakeholders on nutrition (coherence, connectedness)
- Explore food distribution modality (specialized nutritious products, supplementary rations of corn soya blend plus (CSB+), vegetable oil, sugar), considering the cash based transfer modality (efficiency, effectiveness, impact)
- Draw lessons learned and best practices, providing evidence-based findings and recommendations to inform decision and guide the reformulation of the nutrition intervention and related coordination mechanism

Stakeholders and Users

14. A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will play a role in the evaluation. Several stakeholders having been implementing nutritional activities during the period covered by the DE, participated in the nutrition survey and continue complementing each other through collaboration and synergies. In addition, several coordination mechanisms exist in the field of nutrition. Table 1 below provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which will require further development during the Inception phase.

Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholders’ analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report to this stakeholder
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Country Office (CO) Algeria	Responsible for the country level planning and operations implementation, It has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. WFP also leads the food and nutrition sector. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its operation.
Regional Bureau (RB) Cairo	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of the operational performance, as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices.
WFP HQ	WFP has an interest in the lessons that emerge from decentralized evaluations, particularly as they relate to WFP strategies, policies, thematic areas, coordination mechanisms or delivery modality with wider relevance to WFP programming.
Office of Evaluation (OEV)	OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralized evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy.
EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Beneficiary Sahrawi Refugees	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report to this stakeholder
Sahrawi Authorities / Sahrawi Red Crescent (MLRS)	The Sahrawi Health Authorities (Salud) have a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities, especially nutrition, are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. MLRS implements distribution for all interventions.
Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) / Algerian Government (MoFA)	The Algerian Government, represented by CRA, has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities for refugees are aligned with assigned priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to figures, targeting beneficiaries and implementing modalities and sustainability will be of particular interest, under the auspice of the Tripartite Agreement.
Spanish Red Cross (MLRE)	The MLRE manages a three-month security stock funded by the Spanish cooperation (AECID), which allows: i) maintaining food basket diversity and ration size overtime; and ii) limiting the effect of lack of funding predictability, 3-4 month lead-time for international procurement, delayed commodity arrivals. WFP also rotates the security stock to ensure fitness for human consumption.
UNHCR	The main UN partner for assistance to Sahrawi refugees, and the lead agency in this refugee context and for inter-sector coordination, including health “and nutrition”. UNHCR is a direct partner of WFP at activity level and should contribute to the realization of the evaluation. UNHCR also implement directly a nutrition intervention (treatment of severe acute malnutrition). A tripartite agreement is signed between WFP, UNHCR and CRA. A clarification and propositions may be needed with UNHCR for allowing a fully involvement of UNICEF and WFP in nutrition implementing assistance according to their respective mandates.
UNICEF	UNICEF is the second UN humanitarian partner to WFP and may play more and key role into nutrition assistance in the camps. UNICEF technical competencies and expertise in place in Tindouf may be more and fully involved in a large partnership framework for intervention in nutrition areas, including inter-alia, programming, service providing, monitoring and evaluation.
I/NGOs	I/NGOs are WFP’s partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. Médicos del Mundo (MDM) is one of the main partner and adviser of the Sahrawi health authorities. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships.
Donors (ECHO, USA, SWI, SPA)	WFP operation are voluntarily funded by a number of donors (10). They have an interest in knowing whether their funding has been spent effectively and efficiently and if WFP programme strategic is relevant to nutritional challenges to be addressed. Linkages with their own strategies and programmes is also of great interest to them.

15. Accountability to the affected population is tied to WFP commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP’s work. As such, WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality and women’s empowerment in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys and girls from different groups.

16. The primary users of this evaluation will be:
- WFP CO for nutrition intervention reformulation, food and nutrition sector coordination role, responsibility and sector's terms of reference, as well as redefine the nutrition intervention under the Interim Country Strategy
 - Stakeholders for programmatic decision-making, notably related to nutrition interventions' implementation and/or design, coherence and coordination, connectedness between activities and for the partnerships framework
 - Given the core functions of the Regional Bureau (RB), the RB is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight
 - WFP HQ may use evaluations for wider organizational learning and accountability
 - OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board

III. Context and subject of the Evaluation

Context of the Evaluation

17. Algeria has been hosting refugees from Western Sahara since 1975. The Algerian Government has granted access across the border and the administration of the territory surrounding the five refugee camps to the Polisario. Algeria has thus managed not to get drawn into the conflict between the Frente Polisario and Morocco. The Polisario has organized itself into the Sahrawi authorities, which plays the role of a de-facto Government with line ministries, such as cooperation, health, education, agriculture/livestock, etc (albeit for the duration of their presence in Algeria). Each refugee camp represents a Governorate (Wilaya), and several administrative sub-divisions. A Governor (Wali) heads each camp. The refugee context makes any technical discussion politically sensitive.
18. The Sahrawi Red Crescent is the humanitarian arm and coordinates all assistance provided to the refugees. The UN handles the politics of the conflict through MINURSO and humanitarian assistance through UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF. An agreement with the Algerian Red Crescent allows humanitarian agencies to collaborate with the Sahrawi Red Crescent in the refugee camps, including the distribution of all WFP food assistance.
19. The refugee camps are located in the harsh, isolated desert environment of southwestern Algeria, where opportunities for self-reliance are limited, forcing them to rely on international humanitarian assistance. WFP has been providing basic food support to the most vulnerable refugees since 1986. The host country also provides bilateral support to the Sahrawi refugee population, including in the health and education sectors.
20. Market facilities are limited as a result of the limited cash availability and long travel distances to and from Tindouf (for passengers and goods) increasing the transport costs. However, small shops in the camps stock food items that are not provided by WFP or other agencies, such as milk and tomato paste, juice and biscuits.
21. Communal and household gardens established with support from United Nations agencies and NGOs, provide some small-scale local production using new technologies that require less water to produce vegetables. Although 18 percent of households have family gardens, food production has been hampered by the lack of agricultural tradition, limited resources (including fertile soil) and damage caused by wind, sheep and goats.

22. WFP PRRO 200301 has essentially three main activities, namely General Food Distribution (GFD), a nutrition intervention (NUT) and a school feeding activity (SF). The specific objectives of this PRRO 200301 are to:
- Improve the food consumption of the most vulnerable refugees living in the camps through general food distribution
 - Reduce acute malnutrition and anemia in children under 5 years and in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted nutrition feeding interventions
 - Maintain the enrollment and retention of refugee girls and boys targeted through school meals
23. The GFD aims at improving the food consumption of 125 000 of the most vulnerable refugees living in refugee camps, with a planned dry food ration composed of nine commodities with a caloric value of 2,166 kcal/ration/day. The monthly GFD is implemented by the MLRS, in coordination with UNHCR and the CRA. The Spanish Red Cross and OXFAM provide complementary fresh fruits, vegetables, canned fish and yeast.
24. The nutrition intervention aims at reducing acute malnutrition and the prevalence of anaemia in 22 360 children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women, through targeted treatment and preventative nutrition interventions in 29 health centres. Under the SAM intervention (severe acute malnutrition), PlumpyNut® is given by UNHCR to severely malnourished children for an average of 38 child/month. The section Subject of the Evaluation provides more details on the nutrition intervention.
25. The main causes of malnutrition and anemia among children are the aggravating factors such as WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. WFP with other sector stakeholders are continuing to address the WASH and IYCF issues by conducting regular sensitization and advocacy campaigns sessions targeting men, women, youth and schoolchildren. The anemia levels in women of childbearing age were reported to have improved from 48.9 percent (2010) to 36.4 percent (2012) but are still worrying (44.0% in 2016).
26. The Sahrawi Health Authorities implements the Integrated Nutrition programme under the PISIS framework (Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses), including support for treatment of acute malnutrition, for prevention of chronic malnutrition and anemia for all children under 5, lactating and pregnant woman, as well as incentives for medical staff involved in program. They also cover behavior change communication (BCC) activities and capacity building focusing on Infant and Young Child Food (IYCF) practices, food habits and nutrition. In addition to education, information and communication (EIC) sessions, the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) support program for each health centre includes a one-day per week session for awareness raising on breastfeeding technics (kind of baby tents), and food diversification practices (cooking, food items to be introduced according the age, hygienic measures).
27. The WFP SF activity aims at maintaining the enrollment and retention of 42,000 refugee girls and boys in primary schools and kindergartens. WFP provides mid-morning snacks to primary school students and kindergarten children in the form of dried skimmed milk received in-kind. Distribution of high-energy biscuits is also planned. The aim of the school meals activity is to maintain attendance and retention rates of schoolchildren. This activity is implemented through the NGO Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), which is providing extensive sensitization campaigns on milk preparation, WASH and hygiene issues.

Furthermore, CISP provides hygiene materials to all the schools to ensure the cleaning of kitchen and utensils and conducts laboratory analysis of the prepared milk three to four times a year in a random sample of schools.

28. WFP implements also other complementary activities in addition to the above three activities. A CBT activity is under discussion with the Sahrawi authorities to pilot the use of e-vouchers in the camp of Laayoune over a two-month period.
29. WFP leads the food and nutrition sector, drawing all stakeholders in monthly coordination meetings in Algiers (strategic) and Rabouni (operational). Several other meetings are organized by all stakeholders and bilaterally as needed. There are several other sector coordination meetings, including around the health sector and an AECID funded “mesa” to discuss health, nutrition and food related issues, as all are closely interconnected. A yearly meeting is organized in Algiers. UNHCR is responsible for inter sector coordination. The Sahrawi Health Authorities also organizes coordination meetings. The risk for duplication of efforts without being clearly identified, as well as the missed opportunities for nutrition interventions to be complementary and mutually supportive have been noted in the past.
30. Women are actively involved in the management of the camps and have a strong participation and essential decision-making roles in various aspects of the society and family life. The majority of heads of households, both married and single, are women. Women continue to play a key role in the food distribution process and are responsible for receiving food as the food entitlement holders of the households. However, the gender or civil status of the head of household does not appear to influence the level of food consumption. Widows/widowers’ families tend to be slightly better-off, which might be due to very well established solidarity practices. Nearly all households reported using coping mechanisms including sharing cooked meals, eating less, selling livestock and purchasing on credit throughout the year. This usually happens during periods of food shortages (i.e. in the last few days before the next distribution, or in case of pipeline breaks or flooding).
31. The refugees’ dependency on external assistance was corroborated by the nutrition survey conducted in 2010 by the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN). UNHCR and WFP also found a strong correlation between increases in the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and interruptions or delays in food distributions. This was addressed by WFP and partners through the establishment of a security stock and diversification of the food basket.
32. WFP provides basic food commodities to the refugees through GFD with a planned dry food ration composed of nine commodities with a caloric value of 2,166 kcal/ration/day. The monthly GFD is implemented in coordination with UNHCR and the CRA. The MLRE and OXFAM provide complementary fresh fruits, vegetables, canned fish and yeast.

Subject of the Evaluation

33. The nutrition intervention of the PRRO combines treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and prevention of chronic malnutrition and anemia. WFP procures and supplies Nutributter™ to children between 6-59 months and Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) to PLW for the prevention of anaemia and stunting, and Plumpy Sup® for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children 6-59 months. In addition, SupercerealPlus® (CSB+), vegetable oil and sugar are provided to PLW for the treatment of MAM. WFP, in coordination with MLRS, CRA, I/NGOs, is providing technical support for the management of acute malnutrition

in the camps, as well as the prevention of anemia and stunting among children less than 5 years. UNHCR and WFP support the community-based management of acute malnutrition by ensuring technical assistance, in addition to supplying nutrition products.

34. Every month WFP targets around 22,360 women and children under the Mother and Child Health (MCH) activity through 29 health centers.

- ✓ **Prevention:** An additional 6,360 pregnant and nursing women with anemia receive Micronutrient Powder to prevent malnutrition. WFP also plans to target 13,200 boys and girls aged 6-59 months with the monthly provision of a special spread (Nutributter) to prevent chronic malnutrition
- ✓ **Treatment:** WFP provides vegetable oil, sugar and fortified blended food (CSB+) to treat approximately 1,000 malnourished pregnant and nursing women. In addition, WFP provides 1,800 acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months with a special spread fortified with vitamins and minerals (Plumpy Sup)

Table 2: Nutrition intervention

BENEFICIARIES BY TYPE OF NUTRITION INTERVENTION						
Nutrition Intervention	Product	Condition	Beneficiary Category	Current		
				Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Prevention (blanket) WFP	Nutributter	Stunting and Anemia	Children 6-59 months	6 600	6 600	13 200
	Micronutrient Powder (MNP)		PLW	-	6 360	6 360
Treatment WFP	PlumpySup®	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	Children 6-59 months	900	900	1 800
	SupercerealPlus®, Oil and Sugar		PLW	-	1 000	1 000
Treatment UNHCR	PlumpyNut®	Severe Malnutrition	Children 6-59 months			38
TOTAL*				7 500	14 860	22

35. Specifically, the subject of the evaluation will examine the contribution of WFP’s nutrition intervention strategy and design in responding to Sahrawi refugees’ nutritional challenges (relevance & coherence), outlining results since 2013 against choice of activities, implementation modalities, beneficiary targeting, (efficiency, effectiveness, coverage and impact) of current interventions to address challenges.

36. The evaluation will also examine coordination mechanisms with the Sahrawi Health Authorities, the Sahrawi Red Crescent, UNHCR, UNICEF, I/NGOs and other partnership frameworks in place, particularly the interaction of the food and nutrition sector with other sectors involved in nutrition (connectedness).

37. The project document of PRRO 200301, including related amendments (budget revisions) and the latest resource situation are available on www.wfp.org. The key amendments and other characteristics are in below Table 3. The project logical framework is reproduced in Annex 3.

Table 3: Key amendments and characteristics of the operation

PRRO 200301 (January 2013 to December 2017)			
Approval	The operation was approved by the Executive Director in April 2013		
Amendments	<p>There have been 7 amendments (budget revisions) to the initial project document and an additional one under approval. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BR#1 extended the PRRO 200301 to introduce new commodities and additional tonnage to PRRO 200301 to accommodate Gofio (a toasted maize blend) and Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM) not planned under the original PRRO. These commodities will be transferred from the previous PRRO 200034, as well as include new purchases of Gofio as per donor request. Total tonnage increase is as follows: 1,485 mt of Gofio and 405 mt of Dried Skimmed Milk • BR#2 extended the PRRO from June 2014 to December 2015 to enable WFP to continue assisting Western Sahara refugees through to the end of December 2015, while a new operation is developed. The number of rations distributed, and activities and objectives envisaged in the original PRRO and subsequent BRs will continue during the extension period • BR#3. This budget revision (BR) proposes a straightforward twelve months extension-in-time for enabling WFP to continue assisting Western Saharan refugees through December 2016, while preparing a new operation. The BR presents an increase in DSC to include in the budget plan additional requirements for an expanded monitoring, the screening of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), the nutrition survey and various Cash and Voucher (C&V) assessment mission • BR#4. This budget revision proposes a six-month extension-in-time with an increase the food requirements by 13,896 mt, valued at US\$10.6 million and related associated by US\$4.9 million, which include: external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs, other direct operational costs (ODOC); direct support costs (DSC); and indirect support costs (ISC) • BR#5. This BR proposes a straightforward twelve months extension-in-time for the Algeria protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200301, which will enable WFP to continue assisting Western Saharan refugees through December 2016, while preparing a new operation. Number of rations distributed, activities and objectives envisaged in the original PRRO and subsequent BRs will continue during the extension period. the BR presents an increase in DSC to include in the budget plan additional requirements for an expanded monitoring, the screening of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), the nutrition survey and various Cash and Voucher (C&V) assessment missions • BR#6. It proposes the inclusion of commodities received in kind of new ad-hoc activities, the increase in numbers of beneficiaries for school meals and nutrition activities • BR#7 extended the PRRO for three months, from 1 January to 31 March 2017, and adjust the budget accordingly. The strategies and primary activities, as envisaged in the original PRRO and subsequent BRs remain unchanged • BR#8 to extend the PRRO until 31 December 2017 is under approval 		
Duration	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"><u>Initial:</u> 18 months (Jan 2013 – Jun 2014)</td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"><u>Revised (BR#7):</u> 51 months (Jan 2013 – Mar 2017) 9 months (Apr 2017 – Dec 2017) under approval</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Initial:</u> 18 months (Jan 2013 – Jun 2014)	<u>Revised (BR#7):</u> 51 months (Jan 2013 – Mar 2017) 9 months (Apr 2017 – Dec 2017) under approval
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Planned beneficiary coverage	<u>Initial:</u> - 90 000 GFD beneficiaries - 35 000 beneficiaries targeted for additional supplementary general food rations for addressing chronic malnutrition and anemia (same rations as under GFD) - 6 000 children under 5 and 4 000 PLW targeted for SFP - 31 900 school children targeted for school feeding (mid-morning school snack of fortified date bars to primary school children)	<u>Revised (BR#7):</u> - 124 900 GFD beneficiaries - 35 036 beneficiaries for CBT modality - 8 000 beneficiaries for school meals - 32 500 for primary school meals beneficiaries - 8 000 kindergartens beneficiaries - 13 200 children under 5 in prevention of chronic malnutrition - 6 300 PLW in prevention of chronic malnutrition - 1 800 children for SFP (treatment) - 1 000 PLW for SFP (treatment) - 8 000 Special rations for PLW
Planned food tonnage requirements	<u>Initial:</u> 40 524 of food commodities 0 US\$ of cash commodity	<u>Revised (BR#7):</u> 117 560 mt of food commodities US\$ 350 360 of cash transfers <u>Revision under approval (BR#8):</u> 137 749 mt of food commodities
Planned US\$ requirements	<u>Initial:</u> US\$ 31 694 690	<u>Revised (BR#7):</u> US\$ 98 351 645 <u>Revision under approval (BR#8):</u> US\$ 111 883 601

IV. Evaluation Approach

Scope

38. The evaluation will cover the nutrition activities of PRRO 200301, including all areas and processes related to its formulation, implementation and coordination amongst stakeholders, resourcing, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting relevant to answer the evaluation questions. The period covered by this evaluation captures the period from the beginning of the operation (1st January 2013) until the end of December 2016.
39. Although the evaluation will cover all nutrition activities implemented under the PRRO 200301 since January 2013, with particular interest on the nutrition survey results, which indicated improvements in global malnutrition, but a deterioration in the prevalence of anemia. The evaluation will also take into account new information concerning the double burden (overweight and obesity of children under five years and childbearing women) identified of increasing public health concern.
40. The evaluation will also look at the food and nutrition coordination and how it interacts with other coordination mechanisms (field of nutrition). The evaluation will seek to propose changes to the nutrition intervention and coordination mechanisms to enhance the chances to be better adapted to the situation, in light of available and collected information.
41. The evaluation will provide clear recommendations and guidance to inform programmatic decisions. The relationship between nutrition activities and achievements need to be clearly established, as well as when under achievement was identified, the latter accompanied with corrective measures on what needs to be changed to make the intervention more relevant and

coverage. The intention is to increase the chances of improving efficiency, effectiveness, impact in the nutrition intervention and of improved coherence and connectedness between nutrition activities and stakeholders.

42. The geographical scope of the evaluation will be defined by the footprint of the operation i.e. areas of intervention within the refugee camps.

Evaluation Criteria and Questions

43. **Evaluation Criteria** The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Coherence, Connectedness, Coverage and Impact. Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women will be mainstreamed throughout.
44. **Evaluation Questions** allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of PRRO 200301 throughout the nutrition activities, which could inform future specific strategic and operational decisions on nutrition, as outlined in below Table 4.²

Table 4: Criteria and evaluation questions

Criteria	Evaluation Questions
Relevance and Appropriateness	To what extent was the design of the nutrition interventions in line with the needs of the targeted groups: women, girls, boys, men, pregnant and nursing women, childbearing women?
Effectiveness	To what extent were the nutrition interventions effective in addressing the needs of the malnourished people assisted? What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes/objectives of WFP nutrition interventions?
Efficiency	To what extent were the activities cost-efficient? Was the food transfer modality implemented in the most efficient way? What were the external and internal factors influencing efficiency?
Outputs	What were the short and medium term effects of the nutrition interventions on the people assisted in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing prevalence and increasing knowledge and/or changing behavior for mothers and female adolescents vis-a-vis hygiene, sanitation • Promoting transition What are the reasons for the observed effects? Are there any negative effects occurring for beneficiaries? What were the gender-specific impacts, especially regarding women’s empowerment? What are the main drivers of positive impacts?
Sustainability or Connectedness	To what extent are the results of the nutrition interventions sustainability, in particular the complementary activities to build refugees’ resilience, as well as school meals and inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms?

² For more detail see:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm> and <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>

Coverage	Was the coverage in the design and implementation of the nutrition activities adequate?
Coherence	To what extent was the nutrition activities coherent with Western Sahrawi authorities' policies, corporate objectives and strategies, as well as seek complementarity with the WFP general food distribution interventions and other assistance activities from different partners (UNHCR, UNICEF, I/NGOs...).

Data Availability

45. The national nutritional data and information for Algeria exclude the Sahrawi refugee population. The following are the sources of information available to the evaluation team. The sources provide both quantitative and qualitative information, and should be expanded by the evaluation team during the inception phase:

- Standard Project Reports 2013 – 2016
- M&E and Post distribution Monitoring Reports 2012 - 2016
- PRRO 200301 and respective BRs
- Joint Assessment Reports (2016)
- Quantitative Assessments (2015)
- Standard Monitoring and Assessment in Relief and Transitions (SMART) Nutrition Surveys 2012 and 2016
- Food Security Assessment (2016)
- Nutrition Survey 2016

46. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should:

- Assess data availability and reliability as part of the inception phase expanding on the information provided in section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection
- Systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data

Methodology

47. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:

- Employ the relevant internationally agreed evaluation criteria including those of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, connectedness, coverage and coherence
- Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.). The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality
- Using mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory, etc.) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints

- Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used
- Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment, as above

48. Given the broad set of evaluation questions, both qualitative and quantitative approaches should be utilized. The integration of qualitative and quantitative methods would help to achieve a thorough understanding of the design, operational and contextual factors that may contribute to the intended or unintended effects.

49. Independence and impartiality will be ensured through the use of an Evaluation Committee and an Evaluation Reference Group.

Quality Assurance and Quality Assessment

50. WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) defines the quality standards expected from this evaluation and sets out processes with in-built steps for Quality Assurance, Templates for evaluation products and Checklists for their review. DEQAS is closely aligned to the WFP's evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) and is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice.

51. DEQAS will be systematically applied to this evaluation. The WFP Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.

52. WFP has developed a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#) for its decentralized evaluations. This includes Checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant Checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.

53. To enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation in Headquarter provides review of the draft inception and evaluation report (in addition to the same provided on draft TOR), and provide:

- systematic feedback from an evaluation perspective, on the quality of the draft inception and evaluation report;
- recommendations on how to improve the quality of the final inception/evaluation report

54. The evaluation manager will review the feedback and recommendations from QS and share with the team leader, who is expected to use them to finalize the inception/evaluation report. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the UNEG norms and

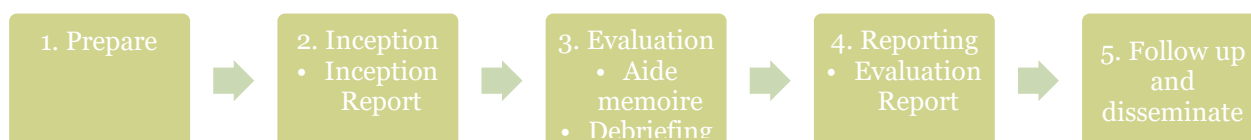
standards^[1], a rationale should be provided for any recommendations that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.

55. This quality assurance process as outline above 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.
56. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in [WFP's Directive \(#CP2010/001\)](#) on Information Disclosure.
57. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall rating category of the reports will be made public alongside the evaluation reports.

Phases and Deliverables

58. The evaluation will proceed through the following five phases. The evaluation schedule (below) provides a detailed breakdown of the proposed timeline for each phase over the full timeframe. All translations will be under the responsibility of the evaluation team. A summary of deliverables and deadlines for each phase are as follows:

Figure 1: Summary Process



- i. Preparation phase (Mar/April 2017): The evaluation manager will conduct background research and consultation to frame the evaluation; prepare the TOR (in English); select the evaluation team and contract the company for the management and conduct of the evaluation.
- ii. Inception Report (May/June 2017): This phase aims to prepare the evaluation team for the evaluation phase by ensuring that it has a good grasp of the expectations for the evaluation and a clear plan for conducting it. The inception phase will include a desk review of secondary data and initial interaction with the main stakeholders (beneficiaries, government, donors and WFP), resulting in an Inception Report (in English).

[1] [UNEG 2016 Norms and Standards states](#) Norm #7 states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”

iii. Evaluation phase (Sep/Oct 2017): The field work will span over a month and will include field visits to project sites, primary and secondary data collection from local stakeholders. A debriefing session will be held upon completion of the field work.

iv. Reporting phase (Oct/Nov 2017): The evaluation team will analyze the data collected during the desk review and the field work, conduct additional consultations with stakeholders, as required, and draft the evaluation report. It will be submitted to the evaluation manager for quality assurance. Stakeholders will be invited to provide comments, which will be recorded in a matrix by the evaluation manager and provided to the evaluation team for their consideration before report finalization (in English, translated into French under the responsibility of the evaluation team).

v. A two pager and a power point presentation (Dec 2017): showing main findings and recommendations (in English, French and Arabic). Translations under the responsibility of the evaluation team.

vi. Follow-up and dissemination phase (Dec 2017): The final evaluation report will be shared with the relevant stakeholders. The management responsible will respond to the evaluation recommendations by providing actions that will be taken to address each recommendation and estimated timelines for taking those actions. The evaluation report will also be subject to external post-hoc quality review to report independently on the quality, credibility and utility of the evaluation in line with evaluation norms and standards. The evaluation report will be translated by the evaluation team and published in French and English on the WFP public website. Findings will be disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into other relevant lesson sharing systems.

V. Organization of the Evaluation

Evaluation Conduct

59. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition and in line with the evaluation schedule outlined in Annex 2.
60. The evaluation team will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the subject of evaluation or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the [code of conduct of the evaluation profession](#).

Team compositions and competencies

61. The evaluation team is expected to include two or three members, including the team leader and it should include women and men of mixed cultural backgrounds, at least one Algerian or Sahrawi refugee and a combination of fluency in French, English, Spanish and Arabic. To the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced, geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess gender dimensions of the subject as specified in the scope, approach and methodology sections of the ToR. At least one team member should have WFP experience.

62. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who together include an appropriate balance of expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:
- Displacement and refugee transition contexts
 - Food security and nutrition expertise
 - Gender expertise / good knowledge of gender issues
 - Good understanding of the socio/cultural context
 - All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience and familiarity with Sahrawi refugees context
 - Oral and written language requirements include full proficiency in French and English. Knowledge of Arabic and Spanish is an asset
63. The team leader will have technical expertise in one of the technical areas listed above as well as expertise in designing methodology and data collection tools and demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a record of accomplishment of excellent French and English writing and presentation skills.
64. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.
65. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a record of accomplishment of written work on similar assignments.
66. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

Security Considerations

67. Security clearance for all internal travel (in-country) is to be obtained from WFP Algeria Office. The evaluation team is responsible for all required external travel (to and from Algeria) security clearances.
- As an ‘independent supplier’ of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation company is responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. The consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel.
 - Consultants hired independently are covered by the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel which cover WFP staff and consultants contracted directly by WFP. Independent consultants must obtain UNDSS security clearance for

travelling to be obtained from designated duty station and complete the UN system's Basic and Advance Security in the Field courses in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them.³

68. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:

- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
- The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations - e.g. curfews, etc.

VI. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

69. The WFP Algeria Country Office (CO)

i. **Algeria CO Management (Director or Officer in Charge)** will take responsibility to:

- Assign an Evaluation Manager for the evaluation, **Mamadou DIOUF** (DCD)
- Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below)
- Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports
- Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an Evaluation Committee and of a Reference Group (see below and [TN on Independence and Impartiality](#))
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team
- Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
- Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a Management Response to the evaluation recommendations

ii. **Evaluation Manager (EM):**

- Manages the evaluation process through all phases including drafting these ToR
- Ensure quality assurance mechanisms are operational
- Consolidate and share comments on draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team
- Ensures expected use of quality assurance mechanisms (checklists, quality support)
- Ensure that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitate the team's contacts with local stakeholders; set up meetings, field visits; provide logistic support during the fieldwork; and arrange for interpretation, if required
- Organize security briefings for the evaluation team and provide any materials as required
- Chairs the External Reference Group meetings

³ Field Courses: Basic <https://dss.un.org/bsitf/>; Advanced <http://dss.un.org/asitf>

iii. **Internal Evaluation Committee (IEC):**

- IEC formed as part of ensuring the independence and impartiality of the evaluation
- The membership includes the evaluation manager, technical unit in charge of the refugee operation and nutrition activities, the head of sub-office responsible for implementation, one staff each from finance and supply chain units
- The key roles and responsibilities of this team includes providing input to evaluation process and commenting on evaluation products

iv. **Evaluation Reference Group (ERG):**

- External ERG formed with representation from UNHCR, UNICEF, Western Sahrawi Red Crescent, an INGO and or a NGO partner, Government of Algeria through CRA, WFP Country Office, and Regional Bureau
- ERG reviews the evaluation products as further safeguard against bias and influence

70. The **Regional Bureau Cairo (RBC)**

The RB management will take responsibility to:

- The Regional Evaluation Officer, **Luca MOLINAS**, will be assigned as the focal point for this evaluation by RBC
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as relevant
- Provide comments on the draft TOR, Inception and Evaluation reports
- Support the Management Response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations

71. Relevant **WFP Headquarters divisions** will take responsibility to:

- Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation
- Comment on the evaluation TOR and draft report

72. **Other Stakeholders** (Sahrawi Authorities, Sahrawi Red Crescent, Algerian Red Crescent, I/NGOs, UNHCR, UNICEF) will be identified for interviews by the evaluation team in addition to the list provided by WFP which will be based on the preliminary stakeholder analysis in Table 1.

73. The **Office of Evaluation (OEV)**. OEV will advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate. It is responsible to provide access to independent quality support mechanisms reviewing draft inception and evaluation reports from an evaluation perspective. It also ensure a help desk function upon request from the Regional Bureau.

VII. Communication and budget

Communication

74. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders. Communication with the evaluation team and stakeholders should go through the evaluation manager.
75. A part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, dissemination will be broad and workshops will be conducted internally and with partners, looking at the recommendations and the way forward. The final evaluation report should be provided in French and in English (translation under the responsibility of the evaluation team).

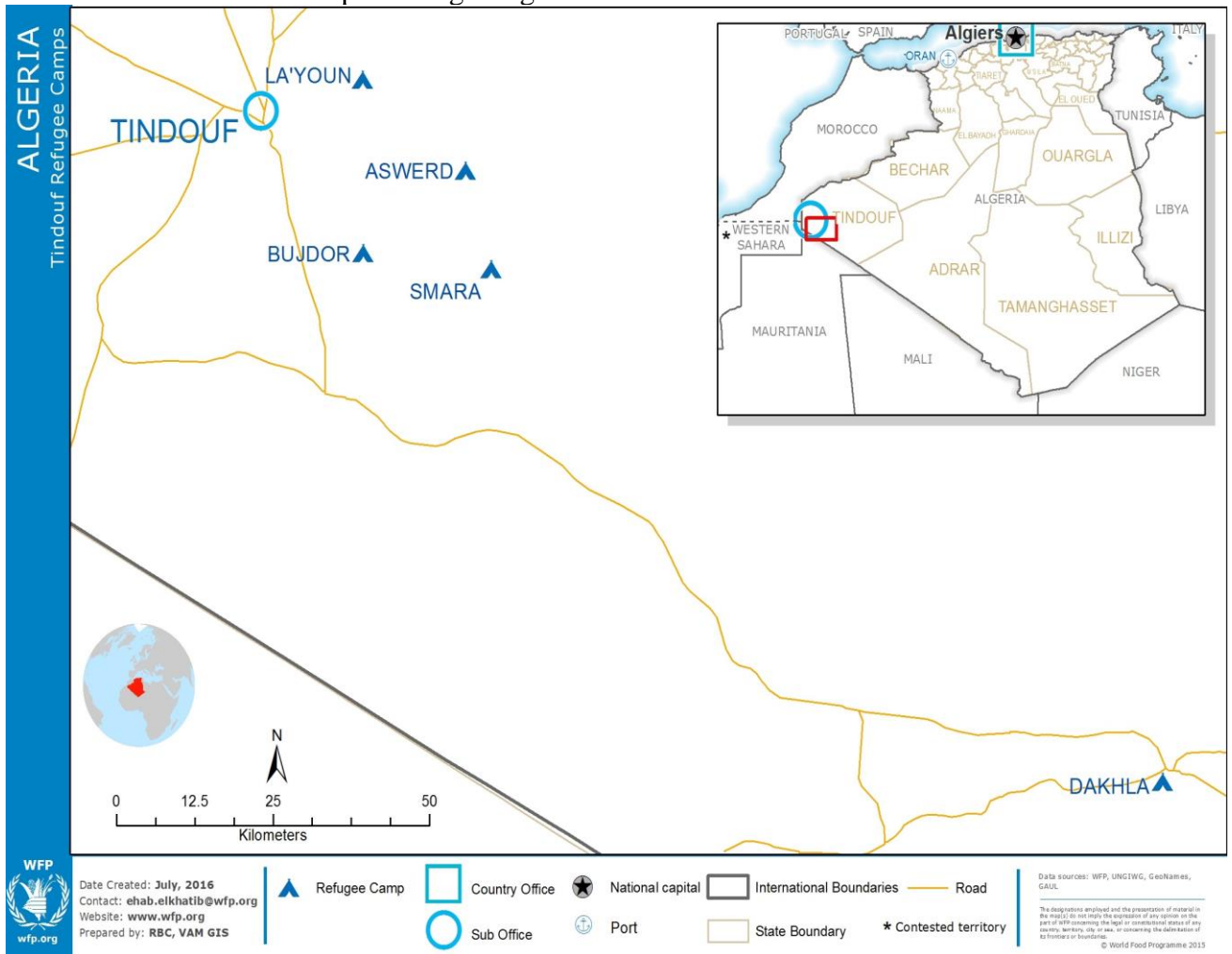
Budget

76. **Budget:** The evaluation will go through a tender process using WFP Procurement procedures and therefore the budget will be proposed by the applicants.
77. For the purpose of this evaluation, the budget will:
- Be based on a tender through procurement process
 - Use the management fee corresponding to a small operation
 - Be cost shared between CEF (70%) and country office (30%)
 - Not include any special communication-related provisions

Summary Budget Decentralized Evaluation PRRO 200301 – Nutrition Activities		
Nombre de jours de consultation :		
- Deux consultants internationaux (TL + TM) :	112	jours
- Deux consultants nationaux:	52	jours
Budget de la consultation	\$124,487	
- Honoraires	\$108,600	
- Voyages	\$15,887	
Budget du staff PAM (visite terrain) :	\$1,360	
Autres coûts associés (véhicules, sécurité...) :	\$28,900	
Total	\$154,747	

Annex 1. Map

Figure 1: Location of the 5 camps hosting refugees from Western Sahara



Annex 2. Evaluation Timeline

	Phases, Deliverables and Timeline	Key Dates
Phase 1 - Preparation		
	Desk review, first draft of TOR and quality assurance	March week 3-4
	Circulation of TOR and review to (list key stakeholders)	April week 1-2
	Preparatory mission (Evaluation manager and team leader)	May week 1-2
	Identification and recruitment of evaluation team	May week 2-3
	Final TOR	May week 3
Phase 2 - Inception		
	Briefing core team	May week 4
	Review documents and draft inception report including methodology.	June week 1-2-3
	Submit draft inception report to (list key stakeholder)	June week 4
	Quality assurance and feedback	July week 1
	Revise inception report	July week 2
	Submit revised inception report to (list key stakeholder)	July week 3-4
	Sharing of inception report with stakeholders for information	Aug week 1
Phase 3 – Data collection and analysis		
	Briefing	Sep week 1
	Field work	Sep week 2-3
	Debriefing	Sep week 3
	Aide memoire/In-country Debriefing	Sep week 3
Phase 4 - Reporting		
	Draft evaluation report	Oct week 3
	Submit Draft evaluation report to (list key stakeholder)	Oct week 3-4
	Quality feedback	Nov week 1
	Revise evaluation report	Nov week 3
	Submit revised evaluation report to (list key stakeholder)	Nov week 4
	Share evaluation report with stakeholders (working level)	Dec week 1-2
	Consolidate comments	Dec week 3
	Revise evaluation report	Jan week 1-2
	Submit final evaluation report to (list key stakeholder)	Jan week 3
Phase 5 Dissemination and follow-up		Jan week 4

Annex 3: Summary of Logical Framework of Algeria PRRO 200301 - Component: Nutrition Activities

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK- Algeria PRRO 200301		
Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:		
GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household Target: 70% ➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: 50% ➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution Target: 60% 	
PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and at the WFP programme site Target: 90% ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 80% 	
PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: 90% ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Target: 30% ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperating partners on the ground have sufficient capacity <input type="checkbox"/> CP agrees to implement CBT <input type="checkbox"/> Total expenditures or relevant budget reports shared by partners in coordination with community leaders <input type="checkbox"/> Complementary and cooperating partners adhering to SDGs

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES (TO BE UPDATED STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2021)

Goals:

1. Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce under nutrition to below emergency levels
2. Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men

Components: General food distribution for the refugees and MAM treatment and prevention programmes under 5 children and PLW

<p>Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women²</p> <p>Linked outputs: A and K</p>	<p>1.1.1 Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates</p> <p>Baseline: Recovery rate: >86% Non-response rate: <14% Default rate: <10% Mortality rate: <2%</p> <p>Target: Recovery rate: >75% Non-response rate: <15% Default rate: <15% Mortality rate: <3%</p> <p>1.1.2 Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</p> <p>Baseline: 90% Target: >66%</p> <p>1.1.3 Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> <p>Baseline: >98% Target: Treatment: Camps: >90%</p> <p>1.1.4 Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet.</p> <p>Prevention: Baseline: >95% Target: Prevention >95%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fortified food stored in good condition and for not more than six month to preserve their nutritional value <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly report is provided by MOH <input type="checkbox"/> Public health and nutrition awareness campaigns take place to promote the appropriate use of food <input type="checkbox"/> Clean drinking water available
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<p>Outcome 1.2:</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p> <p>Linked output: A, B</p>	<p>1.2.1 Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Percent of targeted households with poor food consumption Baseline:3% Target: 3%</p> <p>1.2.2 Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Increased diet diversity score of targeted households Baseline: 5.88 Target: ≥4.5</p> <p>1.2.3 Coping strategy index is reduced or stabilized. Target: 80% of targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political and security environment improves <input type="checkbox"/> The socio-political situation for the refugees from Western Sahara remains relatively stable <input type="checkbox"/> Regular and adequate contributions from donors and complimentary partners to meet the monthly food requirements of the targeted refugees
<p>Output A:</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Target: 100% of planned WFP beneficiaries > Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Target: 100% of food assistance distributed > Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Target: 100% of food assistance in the form of vouchers distributed > Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned Target: 100% of institutional sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees participate in the implementation of project activities <input type="checkbox"/> Access to distribution points is secured <input type="checkbox"/> Reliable resource base banking infrastructure Knowhow and skills to set-up digital cash programme <input type="checkbox"/> ATM/shops functional and accessible by beneficiaries <input type="checkbox"/> Households are well targeted, <input type="checkbox"/> prices remain stable, <input type="checkbox"/> digital cash is spent on food & other urgent needs <input type="checkbox"/> women and men involved in decision-making, <input type="checkbox"/> all members remain safe and protected

<p>Output K: Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned Target: 100% ➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned Target: 100% ➤ Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling Target: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> WFP and partners respect agreements (FLAs) to enable programme to function smoothly <input type="checkbox"/> Partners of WFP will have adequate HR capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability of the project
<p>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (TO BE UPDATED STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2021)</p> <p>Goals 1. Support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance</p> <p>Components: School feeding</p>		
<p>Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure Linked outputs: A, B</p>	<p>2.2.2 Retention rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted schools Target: 70%</p> <p>2.2.3 Enrolment rate of girls and boys in WFP assisted schools Baseline: 11% Target: Annual increase of 3%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sahrawis budget allocations to basic education adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Stable weather provision at HH and school level. <input type="checkbox"/> Deworming campaign monitoring

<http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/forms/wfp022350.doc>

Annex 4. Membership:

Internal Evaluation Committee (decision-making)

WFP CO CD as chair

WFP CO Evaluation Manager

WFP CO Administration/Finance Officer

WFP CO Supply chain Officer

WFP SO Head of sub-office

WFP SO Policy Programme Officer

WFP SO Programme Officer

WFP SO M&E Assistant

WFP RBC Evaluation Advisor

Evaluation Reference Group - ERG (advisory)

Algerian Red Crescent

CISP

Conseil National Économique et Social - CNES

I/NGO

Médicos del Mundo

OXFAM

UNHCR

UNICEF

WFP CO Evaluation Manager

WFP RBC Evaluation Advisor

WFP RBC Programme Advisor

WFP OEV

WHO

I/NGO++

Sahrawi Health Authorities

Sahrawi Red Crescent

Annex 5. Acronyms

BCC	Behavior change communication
BR	Budget Revision
CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CO	Country Office
CRA	Algerian Red Crescent
CSB+	SupercerealPlus (Corn Soya Blend)
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DEQAS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
DRC	Danish Rescue Committee
DSC	Direct Support Costs
DSM	Dried Skimmed Milk
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection Office
EIC	Education, Information and Communication
EQAS	Evaluation Quality Assurance System
ENN	Emergency Nutrition Network
GFD/GFA	General Food Distribution / Assistance
HQ	Headquarters
ICSP	Interim CSP
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ISC	Indirect Support Cost
LTSH	Landside Transport, Storage and Handling
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MDM	Médicos del Mundo
MINURSO	Mission des Nations unies pour le Référendum au Sahara occidental
MLRE	Spanish Red Cross
MLRS	Sahrawi Red Crescent
NGO - INGO	Non-Governmental Organization (national and international)
OEV	Office of Evaluation
ODOC	Other Direct Operation Costs
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRRO	Protracted Relieve and Recovery Operation
QAS	Quality Assurance Checklists
RB	Regional Bureau
RBC	Regional Bureau Cairo
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SF	School Feeding activity / School meals

SMART	Standard Monitoring and Assessment in Relief and Transitions
SO	Strategic Objectives
SPA	Spain
SWI	Switzerland
T-ICSP	Transitional ICSP
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety & Security
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USA	United States of America
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Annex 6. Other technical annexes