



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Algeria

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees from Western Sahara since 1975. Located in the harsh and isolated desert environment of western Algeria, these refugees live in five camps near the town of Tindouf (1,800 km from the capital Algiers). Sahrawi refugees face many health, social and economic challenges. In addition, conflicts and natural disasters in the region have further complicated their situation. Since 1986, WFP has been supporting the most food-insecure people in and around the Tindouf camps to meet their basic food and nutritional needs, as well as strengthen their livelihoods. Even after more than 35 years, WFP's assistance [1] continues to be the main source of food, as people in camps are almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. [2]

WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2024 is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2: "Zero Hunger" and 17: "Partnerships for the Goals".

In 2023, WFP served its beneficiaries mostly with in-kind general food assistance, distributing more than 2,000 metric tons of commodities per month. More than 40,000 school children in the camps received nutritious mid-morning snacks while 8,600 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and girls received monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) to diversify their diets and thereby contribute to anemia prevention. WFP also provided special nutritious food to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition and anemia among PBW and children aged 6-59 months.

WFP strengthened the development of an integrated resilience approach, combining environmental and social responses to the needs in the camps. WFP provided agricultural training to beneficiary families and the community, resulting in the reactivation of gardens at family regional and school levels. In addition, green fodder production plots were restarted. Resilience building activities in camps aim to improve local food production and increase access to fresh produce within the community through adopting an integrated food system approach that considers elements of livelihood enhancement, climate change adaptation, environmental protection, and impact sustainability.

Conflicts in the region had a major impact on commodities prices and shipping costs in 2023. WFP's partnership work became more important than ever at this critical time when WFP's funding needs for Algeria had reached an all-time high in 2023. The costs of WFP operations in Algeria increased reaching an annual financial requirement of USD 38 million from USD 32 million in 2022. WFP continued its advocacy to ensure the essential food needs of the vulnerable populations in and around camps in Tindouf were met throughout the year.

The first half of 2023 was stable, as evidenced by a reported acceptable food consumption score, with approximately 82 percent of households reporting adequate food consumption scores, owing primarily to the full ration supplied by WFP (increased from 75 percent in 2022). Yet, consumption of vitamin A and Heme iron micronutrients remained concerning according to the results of June 2023 Post Distribution Monitoring report.

As resources allowed, WFP distributed a monthly food basket of 2,216 kcal per day and per capita, which was adjusted to beneficiary preferences throughout the year. However, due to challenges with contributions, including delays in the later half of 2023, WFP was forced to apply reductions on the rations beneficiaries received. A 25 percent reduction was made on barley, rice and lentils and a 37.5 percent on fortified wheat flour for the months of November and December.

Following up on the 2022 Nutrition Survey, WFP conducted a Nutrition Causal Analysis (NCA) to delve deeper into the core reasons and variables contributing to the population's malnutrition. UNHCR and WFP started a Food Security and Nutrition Analysis at the end of 2023 to assess their food security and nutrition situation.

In November 2023, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, key humanitarian stakeholders in the camps launched the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) for 2024-2025. The plan focuses on food security, nutrition, health, livelihoods, WASH and environment, education, protection, and logistics pillars and outlines a comprehensive response to support humanitarian efforts to protect and assist Sahrawi refugees in the five camps near the town of Tindouf. The SRRP's financial requirement is estimated at USD 214 million, almost one third of which is required for the food security sector.

In 2023, WFP Algeria provided the Management Response to the recommendations of the Evaluation Report of Algeria's ICSP (2019/2022). Key recommendations for 2023 were addressed and implemented throughout the year, including WFP's participation in the SRRP, the expansion of cash assistance in the camps, and the development of a Partnerships Action Plan for an effective advocacy. The remaining recommendations will continue to be addressed in 2024.

Moving forward, WFP Algeria will continue its efforts to diversify its partnership portfolio and explore funding opportunities with new donors, private sector, and multi and bilateral donors. WFP will continue to advocate for timely, flexible, and multi-year funding to ensure programme continuity and implementation predictability.

[1] To 133,672 food insecure people in and around the camps of Tindouf including 90,000 most vulnerable refugees as per UNHCR

[2] Nearly 80 percent of the surveyed population rely on humanitarian assistance for their minimum daily food intake: 2022 Joint Assessment Mission, WFP and UNHCR

133,672

Total beneficiaries in 2023



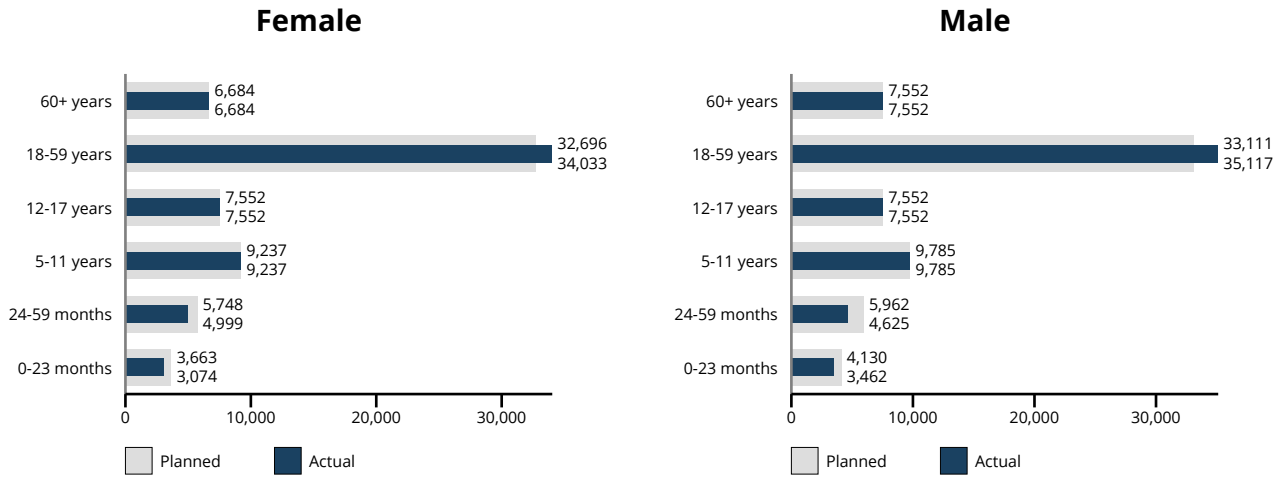
49% female



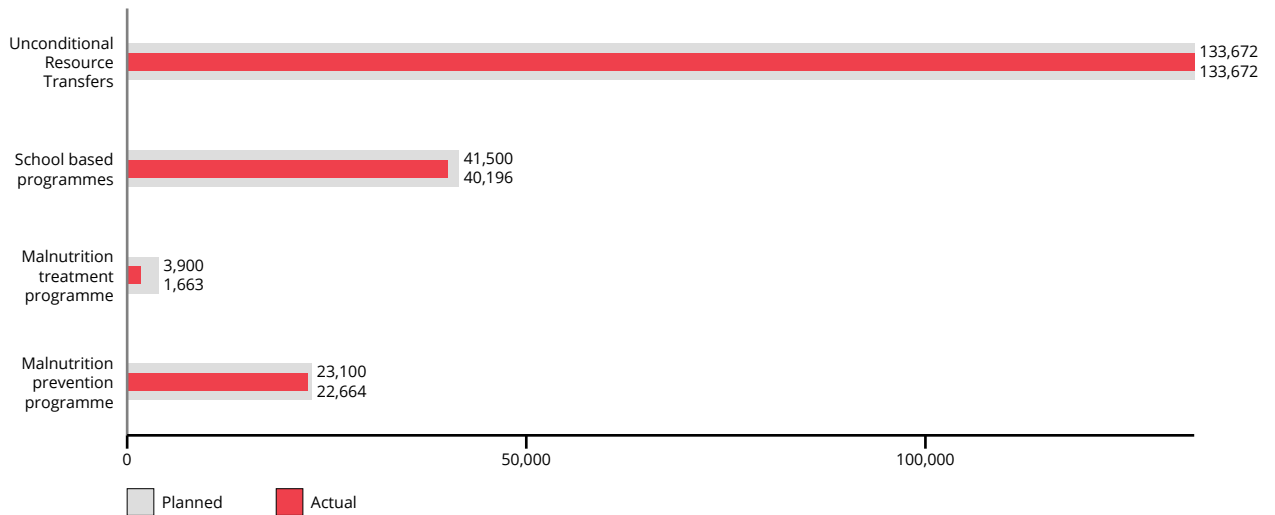
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,993 (49% Female, 51% Male)

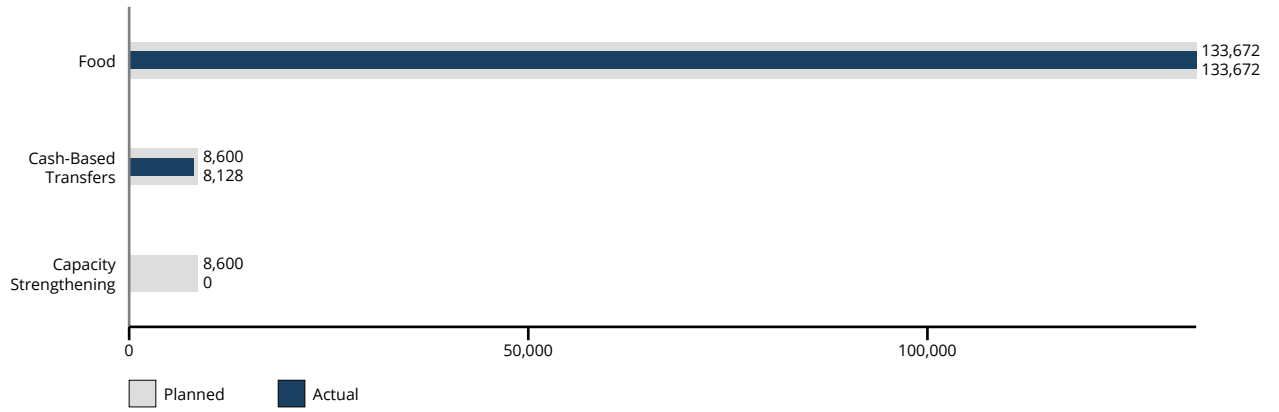
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



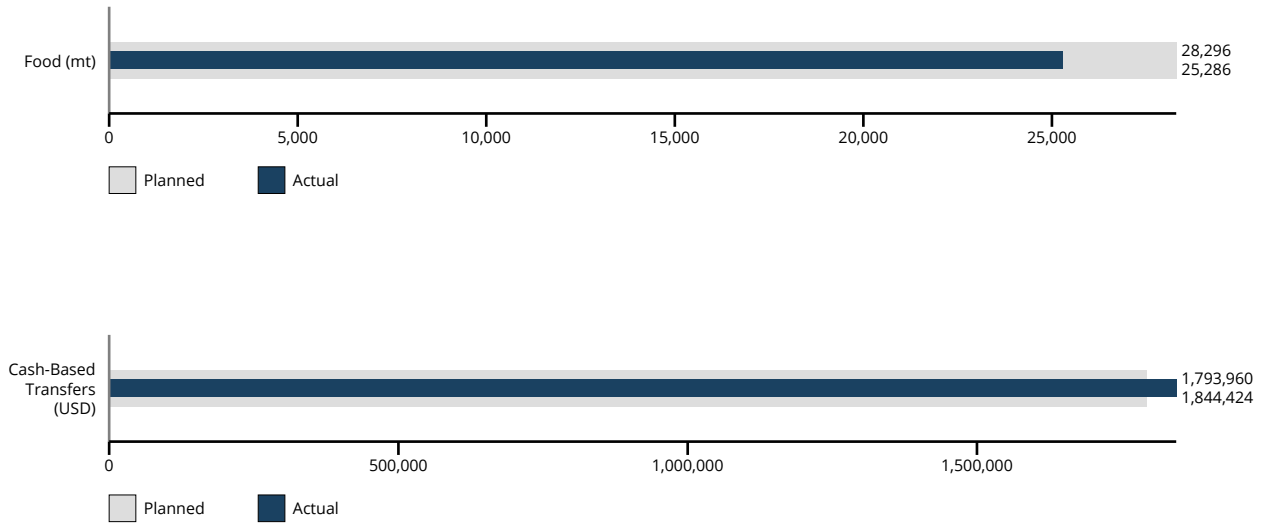
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



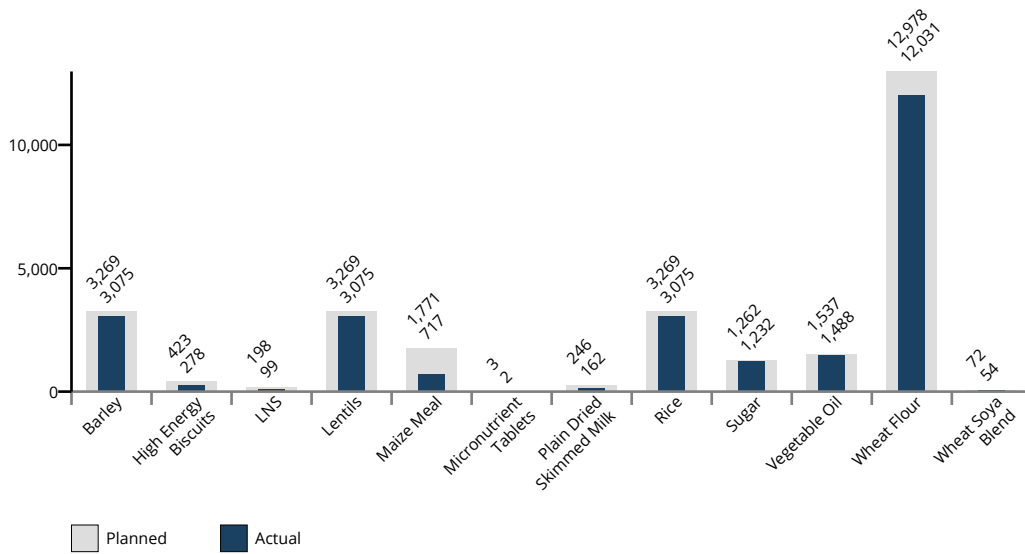
Beneficiaries by Modality



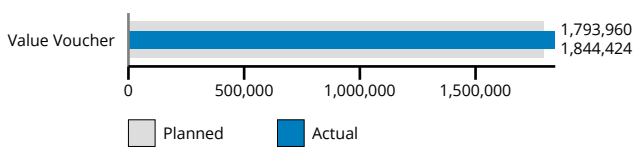
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



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Resilience Projects near Tindouf

Refugees from Western Sahara have lived in camps near the remote southwestern Algerian town of Tindouf since 1975. According to the 2022 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) by UNHCR and WFP, most of the camp population depends on WFP assistance to cover their food consumption. The 2022 nutrition survey found that almost one-third of the children under the age of 5 years were stunted and over half of the children in this age group as well as over half of women of reproductive age, were suffering from anemia. Water in the area is scarce and heavily mineralized, and there are limiting opportunities to relocate, a problem compounded by the fact that refugees are unable to receive work permits in Algeria. Frequent sandstorms and occasional flash floods often cause damage to camp structures.

Given the challenging political, socio-economic, and environmental context in which Saharawi refugees are living, they struggle to access livelihood opportunities and reach self-sufficiency to meet their essential basic needs. Despite continued negotiations, there is little sign of a durable solution to the political stalemate, and encampment remains the only feasible option for the refugees from Western Sahara for the foreseeable future. The political status quo is fueling anxiety and disillusionment, especially among the young population, which could lead to increased insecurity and tensions in the sub-region.

WFP assistance to the camp populations has been requested by Algeria since 1986. WFP has provided food and nutritional assistance to the vulnerable population to meet essential basic food and nutritional needs and prevent negative coping strategies. WFP beneficiaries received a monthly ration of a dry food basket [1], children from 6 to 59 months as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) received in-kind supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition, stunting, and anemia. PBWGs also received monthly e-vouchers of DZD 2,600 (USD 19) per month. Moderate and acutely malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women received targeted supplementary feeding to support their recovery.

Less vulnerable households benefited from livelihood support such as the establishment of family gardens to improve their resilience to shocks and to support local production and food diversification. WFP has also established community-level projects such as fish farms, livestock farms, and regional gardens to help local communities build sustainable resilience by aiding local food production. School gardens were set up to educate children on sustainable

agricultural techniques and green activities.

However, WFP assistance, mainly the general food assistance (GFA) activity, was impacted by the break in supply. Since July 2023, WFP has been unable to distribute the essential Gofio supplement due to the long purchase lead time. In November 2023, quantities of barley, rice, and lentils in the dry food basket ration had to be reduced by 25 percent while fortified wheat flour was reduced by 37.5 percent. The acute malnutrition prevention for children aged between 6 to 59 months was also interrupted during the first semester of 2023 and resumed in July with another interruption in October - November 2023 due to product unavailability in the market and late delivery.

WFP works in partnership with UNHCR and the Algerian Red Crescent to implement its general food assistance programme that is framed by the tripartite agreement between the three entities.

WFP Algeria Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019- 2024 is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. These are in synergy with and complemented by, SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 3 (good health and well-being).

WFP works in coordination and partnership with UN Agencies, humanitarian actors as well as local population and donors to achieve the SDGs and to provide food and nutrition assistance to a vulnerable, food insecure and malnourished population. WFP activities complement interventions from other sectors such as education, health, shelter, and the supply of non-food items such as hygiene products. WFP's dry food basket was complemented by fresh food distribution by Food Security sector members (UNHCR and International non-governmental organizations (INGOs)).

The host government continued to provide support to the Sahrawi refugee population in several areas [3], that were complementary to the efforts of UN agencies and other humanitarian stakeholders.

WFP's strategic vision for the vulnerable population in the camps in Tindouf aims to ensure adequate access to food and nutritional status while supporting vulnerable households and future generations to set up livelihood activities and acquire the necessary skills to improve income generation and reinforce self-sufficiency to meet essential basic needs. The ongoing Nutritional Causal Analysis (NCA) and the upcoming Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) will help to better define the vulnerability profiles of the population and to adjust WFP's beneficiaries and programmes.

Risk management

WFP operates in a challenging risk environment. This includes risks specific to the camps (including monitoring, targeting, distribution, and tracking systems issues) and contextual camps' risks (inflation and political sensitivity).

In response, WFP Algeria started to focus on the five key areas where gaps were identified: targeting, identity management and delivery assurance, cooperating partnerships management, monitoring and evaluation, and supply chain. The most recent gender analysis conducted in October 2023 will also contribute to both enhancing the targeting and informing the upcoming ICSP.

WFP strengthened its monitoring activities regarding the food distribution. This was accompanied by physical stock inventory as well as monthly spot-checks at both warehouse and distribution point levels. WFP updated its business continuity plan, and the country office risk register was regularly updated in line with the developments seen during the year.

Despite WFP's continuous resource mobilization efforts, shortfalls emerged and the country office faced funding gaps that led to some adjustments. Mitigation measures were undertaken including tapping into WFP's corporate funding.

The security of staff in Tindouf continues to be threatened because the Tindouf sub-office is not MORSS (Minimum Operating Security Standards) compliant. WFP continues to advocate with the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to secure the necessary authorizations to build a new office on the land made available by the Wilaya (Governorate) of Tindouf. In the meantime, a temporary office space was made available in Tindouf to WFP by the Government of Algeria.

Lessons learned

Results of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted between 2021-2023 showed that healthy supply pipelines had a positive impact on the food security and nutrition status of beneficiaries. It allowed WFP to provide full rations since

the fourth quarter of 2022: beneficiaries reaching acceptable food consumption score improved from 75 percent in October 2022 to 82 percent in June 2023. There was also a significant increase in the proportion of beneficiaries who did not use negative livelihood coping strategies (64 percent vs 28 percent in October 2022).

The 2022 nutrition survey showed a significant deterioration of the nutritional status of children aged 6 to 59 months and PBWGs, with a serious Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 10.7 percent linked to the reduced rations provided in 2021 and early 2022. Securing sustainable multi-year funding is key to preventing critical resource shortfalls.

In 2023, based on the external audit and ICSP evaluation's findings, WFP Algeria was listed among the high-risk countries in WFP operations and has established its reassurance action plan that prioritizes digitalization of beneficiary data management, distribution tracking and monitoring to improve accountability, transparency, and trust. The recommendations are being implemented and considered in the design of the new ICSP.

Electronic cash transfers



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Satisfied beneficiary and retailer

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) is always looking for ways to improve food delivery to those most in need. At the long-established camps near the town of Tindouf in south-west Algeria, thousands in the community are dependent on WFP's assistance to cover their daily food needs.

WFP introduced and scaled-up the use of electronic vouchers to ensure more efficient distribution of food to pregnant and breastfeeding women (paper-based records were replaced by a new digital system). These women who are now enrolled on WFP corporate system SCOPE (Support for Cash Operation) and received PIN-protected smart cards preloaded with e-vouchers.

But how does it work? The system is implemented through the whole assistance cycle, from the recording of the beneficiary in the platform to their voucher activation and the redemption at retailer's level. Both health centers and contracted retailers have terminals called mobile point of sale (MPOS) to record the transactions and the purchase of food items. WFP staff are also able to monitor closely the overall levels of activity on the SCOPE platform to ensure that the distribution programme is working effectively.

The automation of the process streamlined the distribution to beneficiaries, as well as the follow up and payment to retailers. The current use of the electronic voucher has also increased the choice to beneficiaries on how and when to redeem their assistance following the consumption preferences. So how are beneficiaries finding the new system? So far, after the scale-up from paper to electronic vouchers by WFP team, the response has been very positive.

Ghalia El-Haj Haboob lives in the Boujdour camp, which is the only home she's ever known. Now her three children are growing up there too. Life in the camps isn't easy. The harsh and isolated desert environment limits work and other economic opportunities, leaving women like Ghalia highly dependent on humanitarian assistance. Despite almost 40 years of uninterrupted assistance, some 30 percent of the camp population are food-insecure.

Helping to tide Ghalia and her family by the equivalent of US\$19 in monthly cash assistance, WFP targeted some 8,600 pregnant and breastfeeding women in the Tindouf area. The money via electronic payment, or e-cards that are topped up every month allows the women to buy the food they need in 61 contracted shops that are spread across the five

camps.

Before the e-card, Ghalia received paper vouchers that she could exchange for food in the camp shops. The system transitioned to electronic payments, as part of an effort to make WFP's assistance simpler and more efficient.

That's happened through WFP's corporate beneficiary enrollment system known as SCOPE, which removes much of the administrative overhead. This new way of working has also increased people's choice in how and when they can redeem their assistance, according to their own preferences.

"It's much better than the paper vouchers, it's very practical," says Ghalia, who was initially worried the system wouldn't work. "I just have to present the card to the shopkeeper to get the food I need."

The shopkeepers in the camps are happier too. "Everything is now automated and very efficient," says Deihan Said Nani, who runs a small shop in one of the camps. "All the transactions are recorded centrally through the SCOPE terminal, so we save a lot of time on administration. No more calculations based on lots of paper vouchers!"

Now that everything is done electronically, it's also easier for WFP teams in the country monitor what is being purchased - and intervene when they notice, for example, that few women are buying foods that are especially nutritious. "I am very grateful to WFP and to all the donors for their continuous generous support," Ghalia says.

WFP's assistance programmes in Algeria has been made possible with the help of donors like the European Union (through its Humanitarian Aid Department), the US Bureau of Humanitarian Aid (BHA), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) and the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Programme performance

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



WFP distributed **25,000** mt of food through **Unconditional Resource Transfers** and the **School feeding programme**



In 2023, the number of households with an acceptable **Food Consumption Score** increased to **82** percent, compared to **75.5** percent in 2022



The **School Feeding Programme** reached **40,000** schoolchildren (51 percent are **girls**) across **90** schools and kindergartens in the **camps**

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Algeria aimed to support the vulnerable population in and around the camps to meet basic food and nutrition needs to prevent deterioration of their food security and nutrition status through integrated activities package targeting food insecure and vulnerable households.

Activity 1: General Food Assistance (GFA):

During 2023, the GFA activity reached 133,672 beneficiaries in and around the camps of Tindouf through a monthly dry food basket [1]. All beneficiaries received the full ration bringing about 2,173 Kcal/person/day during the first five months of the year. However, the distribution of Gofio had stopped since June and rations of cereals and staples were reduced by 25-32.5 percent in November and December. A total of almost 25,000 mt of food were distributed, which was 92 percent of the plan. According to the June 2023 Post Distribution Monitoring and thanks to consistent donations allowing a healthy resourcing pipeline, the proportion of beneficiaries reaching acceptable food consumption score (FCS) is 82 percent: a good achievement compared to the last value of 75.5 percent last year. The proportion of people having poor FCS is at 0.3 percent (baseline 1.2 percent) while 17 percent remained with borderline FCS. There was also a significant increase in beneficiaries who do not use any livelihood coping strategy (64 percent vs. 28 percent in 2022) and a net decrease of beneficiaries using emergency coping strategies (10 percent vs. 26 percent in 2022).

The food distribution was complemented with bi-monthly broadcasted messages to educate beneficiaries on how to cook and improve the nutrition component of WFP dry food basket by adding fresh food from other stakeholders' distribution (UNHCR, Oxfam, Spanish Red Cross) and the market.

GFA challenges are (i) beneficiaries' dependence on WFP food assistance (96 percent of surveyed households during the PDM June 2023) (ii) lack of food diversification (iii) low consumption levels of foods rich in vitamin A and iron due to lack of income and food production in the camps.

To enhance its accountability, WFP established its reassurance action plan to improve targeting, identity management, cooperating partners management, monitoring and evaluation, supply chain, and risk management. In September 2023, the current community-led operational processes for beneficiary targeting and distribution were documented with Algeria Red Crescent and its local partner's contribution. In December 2023, a three-day workshop [2] was held to discuss the processes' improvement mainly on beneficiary data management as well as food delivery and distribution. The main outputs of the workshop are to digitalize and improve the monitoring and reporting system for more accountability and transparency.

Activity 2: Nutrition sensitive school-feeding

During 2023, WFP was able to provide daily mid-morning snacks [3] bringing almost 450 Kcal per snack per school day. More than 40,000 school boys and girls were reached in kindergartens, primary, intermediary, and koranic schools, as well as special needs centers across the five camps. This activity was well funded and almost 600 mt were distributed. The school feeding programme aims to support school children's food security and nutritional status while contributing to school enrollment, retention, and performance.

In addition to the mid-morning snacks, WFP worked in coordination, mainly with UNHCR and UNICEF to improve school conditions through kitchen rehabilitation, equipment with kitchenware, water supply, and sanitation. WFP also supported the deworming campaign to keep children in good health and prevent anemia. Integrated activities such as

nutritional education, social behaviour change (SBC), greening activities, and school gardens were also integrated. Nutritional education and SBC aimed to improve children's knowledge of nutrition best practices and to share this knowledge back home. Nine schools benefited from school gardens to develop children's awareness of sustainable and innovative agricultural techniques. This included activities on waste management and tree planting.

Activity 3: Assets creation for livelihood

In 2023, WFP implemented the resilience projects in the 5 camps at household, community/regional levels. 41 family gardens were established and 383 family gardens were assisted with materials (tools, pumps, irrigation system), seeds, and trees. 960 trees with 960 grow boxes [4]) and almost 7,000 water boxes were distributed. 424 families received training sessions, manuals, and support in their gardens. The monitoring and evaluation of the 41 new family gardens production shows that families benefited for 8-9 months (from November to July) from their gardens' production with the highest production from January to April. The total production of fresh products in the 41 gardens during the 2022-2023 season reached 4,700 kg. The family with the highest production reached 352 kg during the season. In April 2023, 62 percent of families reported that the main source for vegetables and leaves came from their own garden and they managed to save money due to the gardens' production. Thanks to this saving, families were able to buy other food such as meat, milk, and fruits. Families with gardens consume more frequently food groups of vegetables/leaves, milk/dairy, and eggs/meat/fish.

In the community/regional garden of Laayoun, 4 ha were rehabilitated and equipped with soil management, installation of irrigation system, construction of metallic fence, plantation vegetables and trees. Two wells were rehabilitated by cleaning, covering, and connecting them to electricity. 26 tons of 6 different vegetables were produced in the garden (19 mt of beetroot, turnip and carrot in March and 7.2 mt of cucumber, watermelon and onions in June and July). Vulnerable families received 19 tons of fresh products in March and 7,2 tons of fresh products in June/July in the camp of Laayoun. 28 workers received training in agroecological management and tree planting using the water box technique.

In N'Khaila a camel, sheep and goat farm was supported. The livestock is composed of 42 camels (22 adult camels and 20 calves); 66 sheep and 71 goats. 3,100 people benefited from the farm's production during 2023. To support the feeding of the animals, 1 hectare was cultivated in the palm grove with diverse fodders. One slaughterhouse was rehabilitated and 28 workers received several trainings in livestock management, feeding plan, report production cycle, breed and reproduction, disease prevention and treatment, hygiene practices as well as administrative and accounting subjects. Veterinarians received training in fertility management and the use of an ultrasound machine. The workers in the fodder production received training on growing different fodder plants, when to cut them, and how to dry, weigh, and report them.

In 2023, the fish farm equipment was improved, and the workers' and micro-farm beneficiaries' capacities were strengthened with training sessions at the "Institut de Technologies de Pêche et Aquaculture de la wilaya d'Oran (ITPA) and Ecole de Formation Technique de Pêche et Aquaculture Tlemcen (EFTPA)". The farm workers have gradually been given greater responsibility in administrative and logistics management to become more self-sufficient. Four breeding cycles were carried out (June, July, August, and September) and around 64,000 fish were reared in the pond by the end of 2023. 600 kg of fish were distributed in 3,305 portions to camps' hospitals and more than one ton was sold to different customers in the camps.

WFP leads the food security cluster, two monthly meetings were held: (i) the Food Security Meeting (FSM) at the field and operational level in Tindouf (ii) the Food Security Coordination Cell (CDC) at a high and strategic level in Algiers with donor participation. The FSM is a platform to discuss food assistance and related activities in the camps between different stakeholders (UN Agencies, International and local NGOs, Algerian Red Crescent, and local authorities) to share achievements and challenges and plan for the next month, while the CDC meeting is mainly focused on coordination at strategic level, decision-making, resources analysis, and fundraising. WFP was also part of the Education Cluster and the Livelihood Cluster and actively participated in these cluster meetings to implement integrated and complementary activities between stakeholders.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP reached **8,400 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** to treat and prevent **acute malnutrition**



800 children aged 6-59 months were provided with **supplementary food** to help treat **acute malnutrition**



14,000 girls and boys received **daily rations** of lipid-based nutrient supplements to **prevent malnutrition**



10,000 people were reached through **social behaviour change messages** to **prevent acute malnutrition**

In 2023 **Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2)** provided nutrition support to children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs). It focused on two activities (i) malnutrition prevention in all its forms, (ii) management of moderate acute malnutrition (iii) Social Behavioral Change (SBC) promotion is integrated across these activities through various approaches. SO2 contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals: 2 (zero hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and 17 (partnerships for the Goals).

Prevention of acute malnutrition, stunting, and anemia:

This activity targeted both PBWGs and children aged 6 to 59 months within the five camps. These groups are the most vulnerable to food insecurity and acute malnutrition.

WFP assisted 8,373 PBWGs (97 percent of the 8,600 planned) with monthly micronutrient tablets in-kind distribution (a total of 1.55 mt in 2023) and 8,128 (95 percent of the 8,600 planned) received monthly value vouchers of 2,600 DZD (USD 19) as a nutrition top-up to contribute to prevention of acute malnutrition and anemia. All PBWGs and children in this cohort received their entitlements during their monthly health checks, providing an incentive for women to attend these health checks and child growth monitoring and promotion sessions which present a wider platform for health and nutrition messaging. Partner reports and ad-hoc interviews with health center staff have shown that the value voucher programme has increased the attendance rate of PBWGs at their health checks. This contributed to improve health seeking behavior of the PBWGs through utilization of the available maternal child health services [1]. Commendably, an upward trend in the monthly average health facility visits was observed between 2019 (the inception of the intervention) and 2023 accounting for over 42 percent increase (from 6,789 to 9,703 visits). With the value voucher, beneficiaries can access a list of preselected commodities [2] which are not present in the WFP dry food basket, to diversify their diet. 75 percent of PBWGs attained the minimum diet diversity (June 2023 PDM report). The current use of the electronic voucher has also increased the choice and dignity of beneficiaries, as well as reinforced the capacity of the local market. Due to the price increase in the market, WFP adjusted the value voucher amount from DZD 1,400 (USD 11) to DZD 2,600 (USD 19) in January 2023; this maintained the provision of an extra 250 daily kcal.

WFP uses the SCOPE platform to manage value voucher distribution, monitor card transactions, prices, food preferences and quickly respond to either beneficiaries' needs when problems with the use of the electronic cards arise or to retailers facing issues with the use of the technology.

14,244 children aged 6 to 59 months benefited from the acute malnutrition prevention programme through monthly distribution of LNS-MQ. About 71 mt of commodities have been distributed for only four months due to the pipeline break in January to June and October to November. Since July 2023, in discussion with the nutrition sector, the protocol for the acute malnutrition prevention was changed and WFP programmatically shifted to the use of LNS-MQ instead of LNS-SQ as this product is more appropriate to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrients deficiency, especially anaemia.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition case management

The reached more than 6,000 moderate acute malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months (210 percent of the planned) and 830 PBWGs (83 percent of planned) by the distribution of specialized nutritious food (SNF) [3]. Overall, targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) performance indicators were contained within acceptable standards: recovery rate (82.9 percent vs. >75 percent for the Sphere standards, default rate (8.3 percent vs >15%), non-response rate (9.2 percent vs <10 percent) and death rate (0.00 percent vs < 3 percent). This is attributed to continuous capacity strengthening of the health workforce, heightened community and beneficiary sensitization regarding the TSFP, and the SNF commodity pipeline stability among other factors. Gender considerations were fully integrated into the nutrition programme design and implementation.

Alongside TSFP, community workers screen monthly for acute malnutrition to early detect and timely refer cases for management at health centers. Coverage of management of moderate acute malnutrition through TSFP stood at 68 percent; performance was below the target threshold for the camps (90 percent). This is mainly attributed to inadequate active case finding and subsequent follow-up of the referrals to health facilities.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) promotion

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) promotion entails a collection of communication approaches, activities, and tools used to positively influence behaviours. It is an evidence-based strategy that can contribute greatly to help improve health and nutrition outcomes. SBC promotion is an important component in interventions where behaviour change is needed for improving nutrition. SBC activities are numerous but typically characterized into three broad categories/approaches including interpersonal, media, and community mobilization.

SBC promotion for nutrition is a core component of the Algeria Country Office's integrated nutrition programme approach. In a bid to fully launch/operationalize the already existing health and nutrition SBC strategy (2020-2025), SBC messaging is ongoing through various approaches [4]. However, to optimize nutrition and health message delivery and uptake at the community/household level, interpersonal communication approaches are recommended. The existing SBC strategy denotes some of the interpersonal communication approaches/channels including the care groups, and women-to-women clubs. [5]

About 45 percent of surveyed WFP beneficiaries during the PDM June 2023 said they regularly followed broadcasted key messages on dietary practices and on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), of which 93 percent among them said that the broadcasted programmes had positively influenced their food habit preparation. In addition, 1,200 men and 9,000 women were reached through interpersonal SBC approaches including nutrition and health education conducted at the various health facilities and during community nutrition screening/active case finding.

Coordination and partnership around SO2

WFP co-leads the nutrition sector with the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA). Through this platform, WFP engages with various actors including the UN Agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO), CRA, and other nutrition-sensitive actors to streamline and/or harmonize nutrition interventions, while ensuring programme coherence to address possible resource duplication.

In response to the challenges in the nutrition sector, the LINK Nutrition Causal Analysis (NCA) study was conducted in the camps which aimed at identifying the causal pathways (root causes) for undernutrition and anaemia among the camp population. The results will be used to design interventions geared at improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups and inform the development of the 5-year multi-sectoral nutrition strategy in 2024. [6]

WFP's cooperating partner for all modalities is CRA, which organizes resource transfers with its implementing partner and conducts MUAC training sessions. WFP is coordinating continuously with UNHCR to ensure that treatment interventions are aligned and coordinated with all stakeholders.

For the nutrition intervention, WFP provides equal access to boys and girls as well as women to ensure that their specific nutrition needs are fully met. Men are also involved in the SBC promotion to get their involvement in the household's nutritional practices and good habits.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP in Algeria stands committed to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) across all its initiatives. This dedication is rooted in the belief that addressing the unique needs of women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities is integral to fostering inclusive development. To achieve this, WFP conducted a thorough participatory gender analysis in 2023, the findings to be released in 2024, will inform the development of the subsequent Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP)-2025-2027 and refine the gender action plan for the duration of the ICSP.

The gender action plan, a cornerstone of WFP's commitment, is designed to embed gender considerations into every facet of its activities. This strategic integration ensures that assistance is tailored to the diverse needs and capacities of the community, all while maintaining close collaboration with key partners, such as the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This partnership is formalized through a joint yearly work plan.

In the camps, both women and men actively contribute to the labour market, women are mainly holding professional positions as teachers, doctors, and nurses. Remarkably, the educational sector stands out as a beacon of gender equality and women's empowerment, as all school staff members are women. This presents a unique opportunity to challenge traditional gender norms and foster an environment where women are not only present but are also leaders in their respective fields, while men are shopkeepers, taxi drivers, craftsmen, and artisans. It is worth mentioning also, that women carry out the homework; they take care of their children, their families as well as work outside the house.

The focus on education remains paramount in the Sahrawi society, where girls and boys are mandated to attend camp schools until the age of 16 years old. Beyond that, they are encouraged to pursue further studies free of charge, a testament to the commitment to education as a tool for empowerment. In 2023, WFP collaborated with its school feeding partner, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), to provide training for women school cooks on the preparation of Gofio mix. This mix is provided to the school children in addition to the HEB as a mid-morning snack.

The cash-based transfer (CBT) voucher project continued in 2023 targeting PBW, with WFP managing to distribute all of its electronic vouchers through the corporate platform SCOPE. This allowed beneficiaries to redeem the vouchers at selected retailers in the camps against a preselected list of commodities. The new e-voucher value increased from DZD 1,400 (USD 11) to DZD 2,600 (USD 19).

During the orange campaign in 2023 (16 days of activism against Gender-Based-Violence), WFP showcased, in collaboration with UNHCR and field partners, its commitment to raising awareness on gender equality and combating gender-based violence. WFP conducted awareness and training sessions on gender-based violence targeting its beneficiaries, parents and schoolchildren as well as WFP and cooperating partners' staff with a total of 180 people reached.

Emphasizing on protection mechanisms, WFP highlighted the importance of the complaint and feedback mechanism, reinforcing a transparent and responsive approach to addressing concerns. WFP's hotline number is available at all distribution points, schools, health centers, and printed on the SCOPE cards distributed to the PBWGs under the CBT.

WFP's endeavors in the camps are not just about delivering food and nutrition assistance but are rooted in a holistic commitment to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment across all facets of its operations. The strides made in 2023 and the preceding years lay a foundation for a more inclusive and equitable food and nutrition assistance and resilience opportunities for the Sahrawi community, where every individual, regardless of gender, can thrive and contribute to their fullest potential.

WFP family gardens aim to strengthen the capacity of families that already have small gardens, by enlarging its sizes and support them to increase the production of fresh food. The objective is to have extra fresh food production to be

sold for income generation, in addition to support their food security and resilience.

Any challenges affecting dignity, including treatment by WFP or cooperating partner (CP) personnel, and basic services regarding the programme were discussed during the household interviews. 90 percent of the interviewed households reported that the conditions of WFP food distribution points are dignified, with significant difference between men and women headed households. The remaining 10 percent of the interviewed households reported challenges like lack of shade, missing toilet facilities and private spaces for breastfeeding women, and long waiting/travel time.

WFP contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys and people with disabilities. A key component of this is ensuring that people have safe and easy access to assistance. Almost all the interviewed households did not face any challenges going to or returning from WFP food distribution points. Only few households reported safety challenges related to weather conditions, mainly during summer (high temperatures, winds, etc.). None of the interviewed households reported they have been unable to access WFP assistance in the past months.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Affected populations benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations can hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences.

In 2023, WFP continued to implement and strengthen its protection actions to place affected populations at the heart of its activities.

The Accountability to Affected Population strategy of WFP is to ensure beneficiaries' safety, dignity, and empowerment. WFP tools to monitor its protection and accountability to affected populations activities are mainly (i) the monthly outputs of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) reports as well as the outcomes of the bi-annual PDM and (ii) the community feedback mechanism in place.

The beneficiaries have many feedback channels that they can use. The local authorities have already created multiple channels through head of groups, Bario or Dairas. The partners' have their own channels and hotlines. With an aim of securing easy access to information, WFP has created a secure green line available for the beneficiaries at any given time for any feedback or comment they have to WFP over its assistance, processes, activities. Usually, beneficiaries contact WFP and explain confidentially their problem or give their feedback and comments. The WFP CFM operator collects the data on MODA and shares the information with the relevant unit and the unit follows up with the beneficiary and closes the loop as soon as possible.

All recipients of assistance should know the operation details such as beneficiary entitlement, targeting criteria, distribution dates and points and the project's objectives and modality. Sixty-five percent of the interviewed families during the June 2023 PDM confirmed they were well informed about WFP programmes and that they had access to any information they needed. However, due to the long period of receiving the same food assistance, some respondents lacked interest in having all the information about the ongoing programmes.

Community members, especially women are strongly involved in the distribution and targeting processes. The Saharawi community structure has about 2,700 heads of groups in charge of the food distribution and beneficiary data collection of 50 neighboring people. These 2,700 heads of group work in collaboration of 116 heads of districts (barrios) who are in charge to receive food at the distribution point and hand it over to the head of group.

Any challenges affecting dignity, including treatment by WFP or cooperating partner (CP) personnel, and basic services regarding the programme were discussed during the household interviews. 90 percent of the interviewed households reported that the conditions of WFP food distribution points are dignified, with no significant difference between male and female headed households. The remaining 10 percent of the interviewed households reported challenges like; lack of shade, missing toilet facilities and private spaces for breastfeeding women, and long waiting/travel time. All feedback and comments are analyzed and followed up by WFP, and when possible, changes can be made to programme. For example, in January 2023, WFP increased the amount of the CBT assistant for the PBWGs due to inflation.

WFP is committed to designing and implementing its food distribution activity without any increase in the risks linked to the protection of its beneficiaries; WFP contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys and people with disabilities. A key component of this is ensuring that people have safe and easy access to assistance. Almost all the interviewed households did not face any challenges going to or returning from WFP food distribution points. Only few households reported safety challenges related to weather conditions, mainly during summer (high temperatures, winds, etc.). None of the interviewed households reported they have been unable to access WFP assistance in the past months (100 percent of the interviewed households had unhindered access to WFP sites). From a monitoring perspective, people with disability are included in all process monitoring forms and surveys such as PDM, according to the new CRF compendium (2022-2025). During enumerators' training, special focus was given to questions on people with disability data.

Beneficiaries' satisfaction with the quantity and quality of the received assistance is one of the main output data of the PDM interviews. Beneficiaries were consulted on their satisfaction with the quantity and quality of food received under

WFP's general food distribution. Respondents showed their overall satisfaction on the quality of food. About 86 percent of both female and male-headed households. However, the quantity of food distributed remained unsatisfactory for 34 percent of female-headed households and 42 percent of male-headed households as they stated that general food basket rations provided are insufficient to cover the whole month. Community solidarity and ration sharing are some of the main reasons for households' shortfalls.

In terms of prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP implemented inter-agency PSEA policy in collaboration with UN Agencies and NGOs via common actions such as staff and partners' training, awareness raising at community and beneficiaries' level.

Community feedback mechanism (CFM)

In 2023, all 39 cases received through the CFM were closed. Sixty two percent of the interviewed households during the PDM reported their knowledge of the WFP complaint and feedback mechanism via the hotline that was widely displayed and shared across the five camps at the food distribution points, schools, health centers, SCOPE cards and during the TV cooking show. This rate has slightly increased in 2023, compared to 2022 PDM data.

Meanwhile, the number of households who know how to contact the agency providing the food assistance has increased (75 percent of the interviewed households). However, and given the specific context, the beneficiaries are still used to contacting their community leaders to ask or complain about any concerns related to food assistance. Therefore, CFM use and objectives should be communicated widely within the community through more awareness sessions and visibility activities.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The camps are situated in a harsh desert environment marked by extreme temperatures, exceeding 50 degrees Celsius in the summer. Tindouf faces arid conditions, characterized by scant rainfall, low humidity, and dry air, leading to water scarcity. The camp population contends with aridity and a lack of water, impacting both soil moisture and the potential for plant growth. Effective water management is crucial for any agricultural or ecological initiative in that region. The soils are predominantly sandy or rocky, deficient in organic matter and nutrients, posing challenges for agriculture. The absence of significant vegetation cover, coupled with strong winds, contributes to soil erosion. The intense heat accelerates evaporation rates, exacerbating soil salinity.

The local population and ecosystems must adapt to survive in such conditions. Moreover, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reported a decrease in rainfall in northwest Africa between 1951 and 2020 and predicts a decline in annual rainfall over the next 80 years, with risks to food security, livestock, crops, the ecosystem, water and energy, as drought and heat push communities to live in even harsher conditions.

WFP and its cooperating partners continued the implementation of the integrated and sustainable approach for local food production to help beneficiaries diversify their diet and build a more sustainable and resilient environment.

In 2023, the WFP project aimed to improve soils sustainability by incorporating local compost made with natural and local resources such as vegetable waste, animal manure, promoting biol production (which is a liquid fertilizer composed by local wastes) and crops rotation. Soils are every year more organic and healthier for long-term production for long-term agriculture production while offering rewarding waste management options for the community. The project's beneficiaries received training in improving soil fertility, seed production and resource management. WFP worked closely with partners to engage the local communities in the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, increasing awareness of the linkages between healthy ecosystems and food security.

The local and/or adapted breeds (such as camels, goats and sheep) and plants (such as sandy tolerated plants: carrot, turnip, salty soil: beetroot, desert condition tree: acacia, tamarix, moringa, balatines, etc.) are used to make sure that vegetable and animal productions are the best tailored to the local environment. A part of the fodder for the livestock farm support by WFP is constituted by polyculture and grows in a palm groove improving ecosystem and biodiversity. The fodder plots are fertilized by local and natural manure from chicken, goats, camels, sheep. WFP also supports tree planting (a mix of fruit trees- fig/ pomegranate/palm/moringa-and local trees) in the camps to improve biodiversity and the ecosystem at household and school gardens levels.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has not yet activated the Environmental Management System project in Algeria. Nevertheless, in carrying out its operations, WFP promotes an eco-friendly environment by implementing waste management, energy savings, reducing travel by delivering training and meetings remotely, limiting printing and rationalizing and limiting use of vehicles.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In line with the WFP corporate strategy cross cutting priorities and Algeria Country Office ICSP (2019-2024), efforts were made to integrate nutrition across the WFP Algeria systems, programmes and staff capacity strengthening. Several initiatives were undertaken during 2023 to contribute to the nutrition integration agenda in Algeria CO as follows:

WFP staff and co-operating partners were oriented/trained on WFP nutrition programming and SBC to ensure strengthened monitoring of nutrition programme activities and scale up of SBC initiatives across the programme portfolio respectively.

Through the nutrition sensitive school feeding programme, fortified nutrition products were distributed to more than 40,000 school children as a mid-morning snack during the school days including fortified biscuits and a Gofio porridge. These were distributed alongside contextualized social behaviour change promotion including nutrition education related to the promotion of desirable nutrition habits and/or healthy food choices among the school children and teachers. In addition, acute malnutrition detection through active case finding was integrated into the school meals programme particularly at the kindergartens and those found malnourished referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate management on the CMAM programme. This enhanced early detection of acute malnutrition and timely referral of malnourished children to nearby health facilities contributing to timely acute malnutrition management. WFP supported the integration of deworming and WASH campaigns at the respective schools through close collaboration with other relevant education sector's stakeholders including UNICEF and UNHCR to ensure a more efficient and consolidated approach.

WFP Algeria supported the tailoring of the nutrition sector co-ordination platform for nutrition response in the camps. A multifaceted nutrition causal analysis was conducted and is expected to steer the development of the multisectoral nutrition strategy in 2024.

Integrated SBC for health and nutrition in the school meals programme contributed to improved knowledge uptake regarding optimal and/or desired dietary behaviours and choices and improved health of school children.

Recommendations and guidance were regularly provided to the resource management committee and supply chain teams regarding the dry food basket composition/modification to ensure the nutrient requirements of the beneficiaries are met especially during resources shortfalls. In addition, the programme unit continued to engage with the supply chain team to ensure timely procurement, effective management and timely pre-positioning of specialized nutritious food commodities to ensure healthy pipeline especially for the moderate acute malnutrition management.

The asset creation and livelihood activity aimed to improve access and availability of fresh food for vulnerable communities. According to WFP's monitoring reports, and data analysis in April 2023 (peak of the harvest period which generally extends from November - July), 100 percent of the 41 households benefiting from the 41 family gardens have acceptable food consumption score and better food diversification.

WFP Algeria partnered with WHO through the piloted "District Health Information System, version2" DHIS2 [1] to incorporate nutrition related indicators in the reporting modules for the nutrition response in the camps.

Reference to the on-going ICSP (2019-2024) generation/design, nutrition considerations have been incorporated in three strategic outcomes to ensure improved access to nutritious and healthy diets of the affected population.

Nutrition sensitive indicators were adopted in the WFP Algeria log frame and the WFP Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) team were supported to track their progress and measurement accordingly. Nutrition vulnerability targeting was also considered during beneficiary profiling especially for complementary livelihood activities to ensure that the nutrient requirements of the most nutritionally vulnerable groups are met.

Nutrition indicator considerations were incorporated in the different evidence building activities and/or studies including the Food Security Assessment, gender analysis and bi-annual outcome level Post Distribution Monitoring. This supported the design and re-orientation of the different interventions and subsequent improvement of programme effectiveness. Especially, gender analysis assessed some structural barriers that impede beneficiary access to nutrition assistance and realization of healthy diets.

Partnerships

In 2023 the vulnerable population in the Tindouf camps faced a perfect storm where conflicts in the region and COVID-19 pandemic consequences had a major impact on commodities prices and shipping costs. WFP's partnership work became more important than ever at this critical time when WFP's funding needs for Algeria reached an all-time high in 2023. With rising food prices still outpacing new funding, as of November, WFP had to reduce the size of rations distributed by 30 percent, due to a lack of funds. The Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) complemented WFP's dry food ration by providing wheat flour, pasta and white beans.

WFP worked closely with the vulnerable camp community, host Government, government donors and other humanitarian actors. WFP continued its efforts to maintain its position as a lead in food security sector through a multi-sectoral nutrition approach and innovative livelihoods activities in support of food security.

WFP's operation in Algeria is limited to humanitarian assistance, which reflects the government's assessment of WFP as a purely humanitarian organization. The Government of Algeria provides considerable bilateral assistance, especially in the form of infrastructure and food assistance. The Algerian Red Crescent is the government's selected implementing agency for humanitarian assistance to Sahrawi refugees.

While WFP made considerable efforts to attract additional resourcing from current as well as prospective donors, substantial funding gaps remained. The programme of assistance was and still is in urgent need of financial support from traditional and new donors. WFP continued to work with other humanitarian actors, including UN agencies (such as UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO), and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to advocate for more support.

Traditional government donors remained WFP's main partners and source of funds [1]. In 2023, most of the contributions were earmarked for specific activities. In July 2023, WFP and ECHO signed a four year "Project Partnership" agreement marking the first time that ECHO has considered a multi-year funding contract. Cash contributions from WFP's internal lending mechanisms bridged gaps when needed in 2023. WFP, jointly with UNHCR, received funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) [2]. WFP Algeria continued to work with and to engage with the private sector. For its livelihoods activities, WFP had financial support from the United States for a fish farm activity until the end of July 2023 and from the Buffet Foundation for integrated and sustainable farming project in the camps [3].

WFP, in partnership with the Algerian Red Crescent, provided acute malnutrition screening at the dispensary, household, kindergarten and community levels to ensure that every child and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) is screened for acute malnutrition at least once a month. The implementation of social and behavior change communication (SBCC) activities continued to facilitate the adoption of better dietary and nutritional habits in the camps. These partnerships are strategic and transformative in nature as they intend to contribute to a gradual improvement of health and nutrition outcomes of beneficiaries.

WFP continued its advocacy to ensure essential food needs of the vulnerable population in and around the camps in Tindouf were met throughout the reporting period. Donor missions took place twice in 2023 (May and November) to the camps. Positive feedback was received from donors and participants who joined the mission, with regards to the joint UN (UNHCR-WFP-UNICEF) community-based approaches adopted in all the projects.

Moving forward, WFP Algeria will continue its efforts to diversify its partnership portfolio and explore funding opportunities through new donors, private sector, and thematic funds. WFP will continue to advocate for timely, flexible, and multi-year funding to ensure programme continuity and implementation predictability.

Focus on localization

The partnerships with the local NGO, Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) and with INGOs - OXFAM, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Cerai, Africa70, and Mundubat- present the bedrock to the Interim Country Strategic Plan's (ICSP) strategic focus on battling malnutrition and anemia in the camps. The tripartite agreement between UNHCR, WFP, and ARC was renewed and extended to December 2024. All the field level agreements (FLAs) extensions or renewals followed the latest WFP corporate guidelines and procedures while introducing new reporting tools. Cooperating partners (CP) management training and or refreshers were provided to WFP staff and CPs including a session about the UN Partnership Portal (UNPP), FLA, and financial management.

The UNPP is a shared platform used by WFP and other UN agencies, through which the Humanitarian Organizations will be able to: learn more about WFP Algeria's partnership processes, register and create an online profile for all interested organizations, view partnership opportunities from WFP Algeria Country Office and for organizations to submit concept notes for potential partnership consideration by WFP.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023 WFP joined efforts with the United Nations team in Algeria to appeal for the international community's increased support. Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator key humanitarian stakeholders collaborated to prepare the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP). The SRRP outlines the needs and comprehensive response activities under the pillars of food security, nutrition, health, livelihoods, hygiene and environment, education, protection and logistics in the five camps near the town of Tindouf.

A joint Nutritional Causal Assessment (NCA) was conducted to complement the 2022 evidence-based reports, assessments and studies that would lead all Nutrition stakeholders, in the camps, to design a five-year multisectoral strategy on nutrition. The NCA's main objective is to understand the causes of the worsening indicators, as revealed by the 2022 nutrition survey and joint assessment mission by UNHCR and WFP which showed a high prevalence of global acute malnutrition, anaemia and stunting among children under the age of 5 years and pregnant and breastfeeding women in the camps near Tindouf. The UNHCR and WFP started a Food Security and Nutrition Analysis at the end of 2023, is also expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2024, with the goal of reviewing and documenting the food security and nutrition situation in the camps.

Financial Overview

WFP Algeria's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2024) received 64 percent of the total needs-based plan (NBP) of USD 159 million. In 2023, WFP received over 96 percent of the USD 38 million required (including the contributions received and USD 11.5 million, resources carried forward from 2022). Some contributions were received at the end of 2023, USD 10.45 million will be carried over to 2023. In 2023, WFP Algeria received USD1.25 million through multilateral funds which is a WFP internal funding mechanism to avoid the lack of funding for general food distribution.

Many challenges in late 2022 (e.g. lack of funds and rising food prices outpaced new funding), led to the extension and a third budget revision (BR) of WFP's operations in Algeria in 2023. The third BR increased the NBP by USD 70.4 million and reflected the extension in time for 22 months from March 2023 to December 2024.

Sixty-two percent of contributions received in 2023, were earmarked at the strategic outcome level. 53 percent of the contributions were allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 (general food assistance and school meals and livelihoods activities) which covered most of the requirements by the end of the year despite reductions in ration distribution of general food distribution (GFD) in November and December 2023. Strategic Outcome 2 (treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition activities) represented 9 percent of the contributions. Flexible (unearmarked) funds represented 38 percent of the contributions in 2023.





































Overall, GFD had some shortfalls mainly in November and December, this left WFP with no choice but to initiate a ration reduction of around 30 percent in consultations with the camp management and other partners. Flexible funding amounting to USD 1.25 million was received from the Multilateral Budget Committee (MBC) and the Immediate Response Account (IRA). It allowed WFP to address shortfalls under GFD while awaiting the arrival of other contributions.





















The consequences of the conflicts in the region and the availability or prices of food commodities impacted the implementation and engendered some disruptions in the food pipeline. WFP relied on the pre-positioned stock managed by the Spanish Red Cross and the Algerian Red Crescent, funded by the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) to mitigate these disruptions and to address pipeline shortages for GFD and allowed for an adapted food distribution. The Algerian government stepped in to bridge the gap in the reduced rations in November and December and distributed it directly via the Algerian Red Crescent.

Under Activity 3 of Strategic Outcome 1 - WFP and its partners implemented livelihoods and resilience activities - which are complementary to traditional food assistance and require dedicated funding. It was fully resourced against the implementation plan requirement. WFP and its partners achieved this with multiyear contributions to develop activities around sustainable agriculture and the fish farm projects in the camps, these activities complement the food assistance for the households who receive technical support from WFP and its implementing partners.

The 2 million funding received from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was received in late 2022 and it was spent during 2023 to provide rapid food assistance in 2023 for thousands of households. WFP also received top-up contributions from the E.U. Humanitarian Aid - ECHO (2 million) and from Germany (1.5 million).

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 30,457,690	 21,409,440	 25,673,490	 20,574,527
SO01: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	 30,457,690	 21,409,440	 25,673,490	 20,574,527
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	 27,150,618	 17,890,603	 21,928,767	 17,705,517
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	 2,494,304	 2,286,394	 1,752,932	 1,539,100
Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	 812,766	 1,232,443	 1,991,790	 1,329,909
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 3,976,662	 3,655,978	 4,439,241	 3,333,675
SO02: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	 3,976,662	 3,655,978	 4,439,241	 3,333,675
Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .	 3,976,662	 3,655,978	 4,439,241	 3,333,675
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,641,779	 0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 34,434,352	 25,065,418	 33,754,511	 23,908,202
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,285,875	 1,279,013	 1,857,926	 1,246,172
Total Direct Costs	 35,720,228	 26,344,432	 35,612,438	 25,154,375
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,321,814	 1,712,388	 1,379,925	 1,379,925
Grand Total	 38,042,043	 28,056,820	 36,992,363	 26,534,301

Data Notes

Overview

[1] To 133,672 food insecure people in and around the camps of Tindouf including 90,000 most vulnerable refugees as per UNHCR

[2] Nearly 80 percent of the surveyed population rely on humanitarian assistance for their minimum daily food intake: 2022 Joint Assessment Mission, WFP and UNHCR

Infographic Beneficiaries by Modality:

Planned Capacity Strengthening activities (Social and Behavioural Change) for Nutrition Programme Pregnant and Breast Feeding Women beneficiaries have not been implemented in 2023. The anticipated launch is within the new WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan for Algeria.

Operational context

[1] Containing cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar.

[2] Households without income or with unstable income are targeted, with those who are especially vulnerable (households headed by women, with low-aged children, disabled people, elderly, chronically ill people as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women) are prioritized.

[3] Energy, food assistance, hygiene, education, health

Strategic outcome 01

[1] To 133,672 food insecure people in and around the camps of Tindouf including 90,000 most vulnerable refugees as per UNHCR. The monthly dry food basket is composed of cereals, pulses, sugar, and vegetable oil.

[2] The participants of the workshop included UNHCR, Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), CISP, and WFP

[3] The mid-morning snack is composed of gofio porridge (mixture of gofio, milk, sugar, vegetable oil) and fortified biscuits. Gofio is a flour made from roasted cereals that is rich in vitamins, proteins, and minerals.

[4] The Groasis© Waterboxx units, which are devices designed to help in growing trees in dry areas. Further details on the project are available here:

<https://innovation.wfp.org/project/groasis>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] It includes: antenatal care (ANC), post-natal care (PNC), growth monitoring and promotion of infants and young children among others

[2] The preselected commodities include fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs, and dairy.

[3] The products distributed included 54.5 mt of assorted WSB+ with sugar and Vegetable oil (5.5 mt) for PBWs as well as almost 28 mt of RUSF for children respectively across the 29 WFP supported health facilities in the 5 refugee camps.

[4] The various approaches include the interpersonal approaches such as health and nutrition education, counseling, mass media component/channels (TV show) and via different community mobilization platforms.

[5] The women clubs are intended to discuss and promote desired practices/dietary lifestyles in line with combating of overweight and obesity among adult women while the care groups are intended to promote desired maternal infant young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN) behaviours and/or practices.

[6] This joint study was delivered by UN Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR), CRA, MLRS and other sectors complementary to nutrition (WASH, Health, Food security, Livelihoods, Gender and Protection). It was conducted from September 2023 with qualitative primary data collection happening in October and November 2023. Data analysis and preliminary report writing were finalized in December 2023 and the final key findings stakeholder validation meeting slated for January - February 2024.

Environmental sustainability

[1] The Groasis© Waterboxx units, which are devices designed to help in growing trees in dry areas. Further details on the project are available here:

<https://innovation.wfp.org/project/groasis>

Nutrition integration

[1] DHIS2 is most widely used as an integrated health information platform, facilitating holistic data management across programs to provide decision makers at all levels with the right data, at the right time, to make the right decisions.

Partnerships

[1] WFP would like to thank all government donors for their collaboration and support in 2023, including the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Andorra, Brazil, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Switzerland, USA and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund - CERF. In addition to directly collaborating with the Government of Algeria, WFP has four (05) direct cooperating partners.

[2] The overarching objective of the CERF contribution was to reduce the funding gap, in the context of an already underfunded operation. This CERF contribution allowed WFP to mitigate the deterioration of malnutrition and anaemia trends

[3] WFP Algeria's Asset Creation for Livelihood (ACL) project includes the Integrated and Sustainable Farming Project to improve the local food production and access through agriculture and breeding activities to enhance local resources through family, regional and school gardens – camels, goats and sheep's farms – and a fish farm. The implementation continued with four INGOs (Oxfam, Cerai, Arica70 and Mundubat), including the livestock farm.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	68,092	68,093	100%
	female	65,580	65,579	100%
	total	133,672	133,672	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,130	3,462	84%
	female	3,663	3,074	84%
	total	7,793	6,536	84%
24-59 months	male	5,962	4,625	78%
	female	5,748	4,999	87%
	total	11,710	9,624	82%
5-11 years	male	9,785	9,785	100%
	female	9,237	9,237	100%
	total	19,022	19,022	100%
12-17 years	male	7,552	7,552	100%
	female	7,552	7,552	100%
	total	15,104	15,104	100%
18-59 years	male	33,111	35,117	106%
	female	32,696	34,033	104%
	total	65,807	69,150	105%
60+ years	male	7,552	7,552	100%
	female	6,684	6,684	100%
	total	14,236	14,236	100%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	23,100	22,664	98%
Malnutrition treatment programme	3,900	1,663	42%
School based programmes	41,500	40,196	96%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	133,672	133,672	100%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Barley	3,269	3,075	94%
High Energy Biscuits	423	278	66%
Lentils	3,269	3,075	94%
Maize Meal	1,771	717	40%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	246	162	66%
Rice	3,269	3,075	94%
Sugar	1,262	1,232	98%
Vegetable Oil	1,529	1,483	97%
Wheat Flour	12,978	12,031	93%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	198	99	50%
Micronutrient Tablets	3	2	59%
Vegetable Oil	7	6	77%
Wheat Soya Blend	72	54	76%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	1,793,960	1,844,424	103%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	65,580	65,579
			Male	68,092	68,093
			Total	133,672	133,672
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	27,127	24,539.62

B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,512	13,502.57
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Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	20,335	20,614
			Male	21,165	19,582
			Total	41,500	40,196
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	889	586.21

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Wheat flour)	General Distribution	%		100
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Rice)	General Distribution	%		

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: (1.2) Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behavior change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	100,000	96,500

Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Preschool and primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	86	90

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	94
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	22.6	10.5
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	41,500	32,179
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	8	7

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: (2.2) Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,000	1,846

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: Sahrawi refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition, through a new resilience approach.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	168	238
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	43	36

CSP Output 05: (3.1) Sahrawi refugees benefit from diversified capacity strengthening livelihood activities that enhance their skills and improve their food security and nutrition, through a new resilience approach.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	433	434

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	4,281	6,972
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	10	8
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	9.5

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	>75	>70	64.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>75	>70	68.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>75	>70	66.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	>60	>55	53.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	>55	47.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>60	>55	50	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	>35	>30	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	>35	>30	23.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>35	>30	24.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>40	>35	35.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	>40	>35	28.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>40	>35	31.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7	≤1	≤1	1.61	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤1	≤1	1.35	WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	≤1	≤1	1.41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	68.9	WFP survey
	Male		≥80	≥80	71.8	WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥80	≥80	71.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤17	≤17	25.1	WFP survey
	Male		≤17	≤17	22.5	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤17	≤17	23.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤3	≤3	6	WFP survey
	Male		≤3	≤3	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	5.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.5	>3.6	>3.6	7.3	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	>2.9	>2.9	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2	>3.1	>3.1	5.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.5	≥89.9	≥89.9	70.6	WFP survey
	Male	56.2	≥85.3	≥85.3	75.6	WFP survey
	Overall	54	≥86.8	≥86.8	74.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	<6.5	<6.5	22.1	WFP survey
	Male	42	<11.7	<11.7	20.1	WFP survey
	Overall	43	<10.1	<10.1	20.6	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.8	>83.5	≥83.5	67.8	WFP survey
	Male	35.4	>76.2	≥76.2	66.9	WFP survey
	Overall	38	>78.5	≥78.5	67.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.5	≥14.4	>14.4	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	62	≥18.6	>18.6	32.8	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥17.3	>17.3	32.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.6	<2.2	<2.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.6	<5.2	<5.2	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<4.3	<4.3	0.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	>24.5	>24.5	33.4	WFP survey
	Male	26	>41.4	>41.4	34.5	WFP survey
	Overall	24	>36.1	>36.1	34.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥33.8	≥33.8	55.4	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥32.2	≥32.2	55.3	WFP survey
	Overall	59	≥32.7	≥32.7	55.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	<20	<20	11.2	WFP survey
	Male	15	<14	<14	10.2	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<16	<16	10.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<12	<18	25.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	<12	<18	26.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<12	<18	26.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<10	<15	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<15	21.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<15	22.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<18	<20	24.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	<18	<20	26.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<18	<20	26	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	>35	>30	26	WFP survey
	Male	0	>35	>30	25.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>35	>30	25.4	WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	2.18	≥6	≥6	2.47	Secondary data
	Male	1.33	≥6	≥6	2.49	Secondary data
	Overall	1.75	≥6	≥6	2.48	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	=100	=100	96.1	Secondary data
	Male	94	=100	=100	96.1	Secondary data
	Overall	95	=100	=100	96.1	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	Secondary data

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Target Group: Sahrawi refugees in Algeria - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	70	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 06: (4.1) Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive special nutritious foods and food supplements that treat moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,342	386	
			Male	1,558	447	
			Total	2,900	833	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,000	830	
			Male			
			Total	1,000	830	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	171	87.71	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	7	5.51	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	164	82.21	
CSP Output 07: (4.2) Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive cash-based transfers, special nutritious foods and food supplements that prevent moderate acute malnutrition and anemia.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	7,830	7,407	
			Male	6,670	6,837	
			Total	14,500	14,244	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8,600	8,420	
			Male			
			Total	8,600	8,420	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	108	72.56	

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,793,960	1,844,424
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	108	72.56

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: (4.1) Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive special nutritious foods and food supplements that treat moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	29	29

CSP Output 08: (4.3) Health workers benefit from evidence-based policies and receive nutrition training to enhance their nutrition knowledge and skills in order to prevent and treat malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	500	553
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	0

CSP Output 09: (4.4) Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary diversity.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	13,600	10,200
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	100,000	96,300

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugee camps - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		>90	>90	97	Secondary data
	Male		>90	>90	95	Secondary data
	Overall		>90	>90	96	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall		≥96.1	≥96.1	74.6	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66	94	Secondary data
	Male		>66	>66	89	Secondary data
	Overall		>66	>66	92	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	26	<15	<15	8.8	Secondary data
	Male	26	<15	<15	7.8	Secondary data
	Overall	26	<15	<15	8.3	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.2	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	18.2	<15	<15	9.46	Secondary data
	Male	17	<15	<15	9	Secondary data
	Overall	17.6	<15	<15	9.23	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	58	>75	>75	82	Secondary data
	Male	54.4	>75	>75	83.9	Secondary data
	Overall	56.2	>75	>75	82.9	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	61.7	>90	>90	69	Secondary data
	Male	30	>90	>90	67	Secondary data
	Overall	45.85	>90	>90	68	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	75	>66	>66	78	Secondary data
	Male	65	>66	>66	85	Secondary data
	Overall	70	>66	>66	81.5	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥31	≥31	31.43	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥31.08	≥31.08	28.76	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥31.04	≥31.04	30.07	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥31	≥31	31.43	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥31.08	≥31.08	28.76	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥30.04	≥31.04	30.07	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥25.05	≥25.05	24.13	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥9.79	≥9.79	10.04	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥17.28	≥17.28	16.95	Secondary data

Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥3.57	≥3.57	1.85	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥2.28	≥2.28	0.66	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥2.91	≥2.91	1.24	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥25.05	≥25.05	24.13	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥9.79	≥9.79	10.04	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥17.28	≥17.28	16.95	Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	77	≥80	≥80	97.92	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	29.1	≥50	≥40	33	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	1.6	≥15	≤10	2	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	69.3	≤35	≤50	65	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	=2000	=2,000	2,036	Secondary data
	Male	0	=2000	=2,000	1,957	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=4000	=4,000	3,993	Secondary data

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80.6	≥100	≥90	99.38	WFP survey
	Male	66.8	≥100	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	≥100	≥90	99.82	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80.6	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	66.8	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	>95	>95	90	Secondary data
	Male	0	>95	>95	90	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>95	>95	90	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥80	55.35	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥80	37.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	54.78	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Abderezak Bouhaceine

Women sit in groups to distribute the monthly food rations, always protecting their heads and faces from the harsh desert sun.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

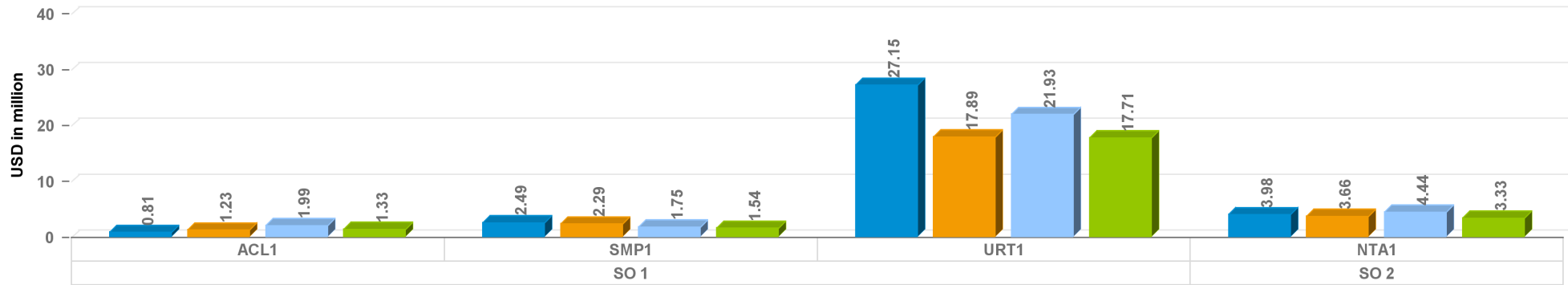
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

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

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	27,150,619	17,890,603	21,928,767	17,705,518
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	2,494,305	2,286,394	1,752,933	1,539,100
		Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	812,767	1,232,443	1,991,791	1,329,909
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,457,690	21,409,441	25,673,491	20,574,528
2.2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .	3,976,663	3,655,978	4,439,242	3,333,675
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,976,663	3,655,978	4,439,242	3,333,675
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,641,780	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,641,780	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			34,434,353	25,065,419	33,754,512	23,908,203
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,285,876	1,279,014	1,857,927	1,246,173
Total Direct Costs			35,720,228	26,344,432	35,612,438	25,154,376
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,321,815	1,712,388	1,379,925	1,379,925
Grand Total			38,042,043	28,056,820	36,992,364	26,534,301



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

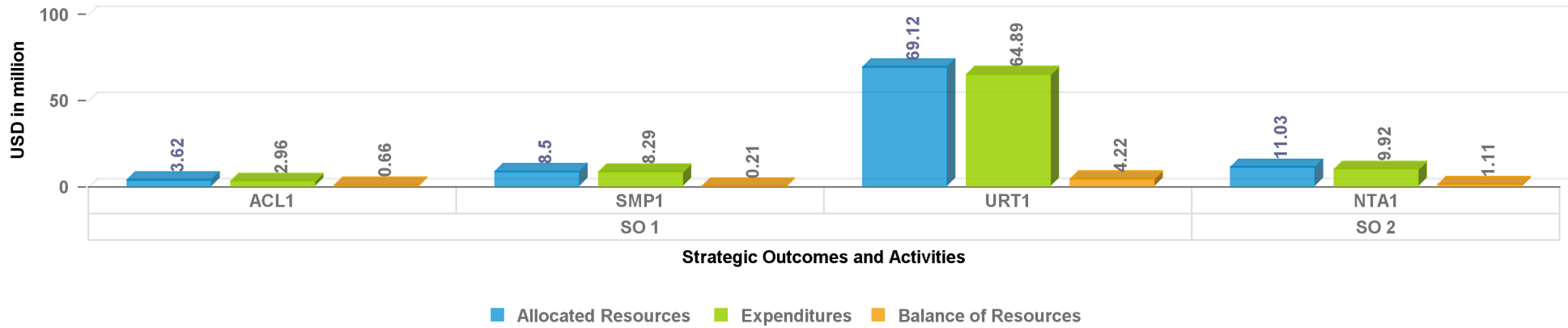
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals
SO 1	URT1	Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.
SO 2	NTA1	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	81,463,554	65,632,055	3,484,543	69,116,598	64,893,348	4,223,249
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	11,016,377	8,504,605	0	8,504,605	8,290,772	213,833
		Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	4,145,524	3,619,896	0	3,619,896	2,958,015	661,881
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			96,625,455	77,756,556	3,484,543	81,241,099	76,142,136	5,098,963
2.2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition .	11,726,997	11,027,734	0	11,027,734	9,922,168	1,105,567
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,726,997	11,027,734	0	11,027,734	9,922,168	1,105,567
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,641,780	0	3,641,780	0	3,641,780
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,641,780	0	3,641,780	0	3,641,780
Total Direct Operational Cost			108,352,451	92,426,070	3,484,543	95,910,613	86,064,304	9,846,309

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	4,749,727	4,420,021	177,428	4,597,449	3,985,696	611,754
		Total Direct Costs	113,102,178	96,846,091	3,661,971	100,508,062	90,050,000	10,458,063
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	7,351,642	5,992,382		5,992,382	5,992,382	0
		Grand Total	120,453,819	102,838,473	3,661,971	106,500,444	96,042,382	10,458,063

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures