

Nutrition integration in WFP's intervention - Tindouf refugee camps, Algeria from 2019 to 2025



Decentralized evaluation
Terms of reference
WFP Algeria country office

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1. Introduction

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the World Food Programme (WFP) Algeria country office (CO) based upon an initial document review and stakeholders' consultation. The purpose of the ToR is to provide key information to stakeholders about the decentralized evaluation, guide the evaluation team, and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation.
2. This thematic Decentralized Evaluation (DE), commissioned by the WFP Algeria CO, will assess the extent to which WFP Algeria's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (July 2019 – February 2026) has integrated nutrition-sensitive considerations across its activities and the outcomes. The DE will focus on WFP's support in five camps in south-western Algeria. The ICSP commits to systematically mainstreaming nutrition across all interventions, including general food assistance (GFA), nutrition-sensitive school feeding (SMP), complementary livelihood activities (ACL), and targeted nutrition assistance (NTA). The targeted nutrition interventions are aligned with the local health authority programme for Mother and Child Health (MCH), combining prevention and treatment approaches. The evaluation will consider the role of nutrition-sensitive activities, together with Social and Behaviour Communication (SBC) and targeted nutrition programmes in addressing the multiple burdens of malnutrition such as anaemia, stunting, moderate acute malnutrition, overweight, and obesity among vulnerable groups, including children under five and pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. Rationale

3. WFP Algeria has committed to strengthen the food security and nutrition outcomes in the camps along with other partners by systematically ensuring that nutrition-sensitive programming across all ICSP outcomes and activities are nutrition sensitive, in line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2022–2025) and WFP Nutrition Policy (2017-2021) where nutrition-sensitive programming is emphasised as an integral part of all efforts to reduce malnutrition in all its forms. Nutrition sensitive programming encompasses all approaches and/interventions targeted to address some of the underlying and basic determinants of malnutrition. These interventions take place in sectors complementary to nutrition such as education, food security, livelihoods, WASH etc. Nutrition-sensitive programmes/interventions can also be used as a platform to scale-up (coverage and effectiveness) of nutrition-specific interventions and, as such, address the immediate determinants of malnutrition. The assumption is, therefore, that ensuring the delivery of multi-sectoral interventions significantly increases the likelihood of improving nutrition outcomes, and nutrition-sensitive programmes must include a nutrition objective, outcomes as well as indicators that are measurable.
4. These efforts are implemented in close coordination with government, Sahrawi refugee communities and representatives, UN agencies, and cooperating partners.
5. Despite these efforts, the continuous monitoring and assessment reveal limited and often the reverse progress in improving nutrition across the five camps. Persistent challenges include the triple burden of malnutrition, characterized by coexistence of undernutrition and rising overweight accompanied by high prevalence of anaemia among vulnerable groups.

Given these challenges, the evaluation is commissioned at this point to:

- Identify factors affecting WFP and partners efforts to improve nutritional outcomes.
- Inform adjustments to ongoing interventions and guide the scale-up of nutrition-sensitive programming under the current ICSP.

- Generate evidence to support the design of future WFP programming , ensuring nutrition is effectively mainstreamed across all activities.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms among WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, Sahrawi communities and representatives; and other partners to enhance synergy, complementarity and avoid duplication.
- Generate evidence to address emerging nutritional challenges, including the triple burden of malnutrition and persistent anaemia among vulnerable groups.

2.2. Objectives

6. This decentralized evaluation serves the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning, with a stronger emphasis on learning, given WFP Algeria's commitment to adaptive programming and inclusive humanitarian programming.

- **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the nutrition integration across WFP activities under the current ICSP, covering all five camps. It will examine the extent to which nutrition-sensitive and targeted nutrition interventions have achieved their intended outcomes. Particular attention will be given to the effectiveness of WFP's life cycle approach in addressing the needs of most vulnerable groups including pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls (PBWGs), under 5 years children and person with disabilities. The evidence will support transparency and accountability to affected populations, donors, and partners, in line with WFPs commitment to human rights, dignity and equity.
- **Learning** – The evaluation will generate actionable insights to inform strategic and operational decision making. Specifically, it will assess whether nutrition integration unfolded as was planned considering the complexities of protracted refugee crisis. It will, explore drivers and barriers for the observed food security and nutritional outcomes, including unintended results (positive or negative). To **improve the effectiveness** of WFP interventions in the Sahrawi refugee camps, the evaluation will determine the reasons of observed success/failure and draw lessons from experience. These evidence-based findings that will enable CO to make informed decisions about which interventions to promote in a cost-effective, focused, and systematic way.
- Findings will be actively disseminated and incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems.

7. The evaluation will be inclusive and participatory ensuring the perspectives of diverse stakeholder groups are meaningfully represented. It will engage Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWGs), caretakers, girls and boys, and people with disabilities throughout the evaluation process. The evaluation will assess if and how nutrition sensitive programming has differently impacted different age, sex and population sub-groups and camps. The gender and inclusion lens will be applied throughout the evaluation, starting from these ToR until the final evaluation report in alignment with WFP's evaluation policy and United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality into the evaluation

2.3. Key stakeholders

8. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFP internal and external stakeholders. These stakeholders will play diverse role in the evaluation process considering their role in the design and implementation of WFP Algeria ICSP activities, their interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the design, funding and implementation of the programme being evaluated. Table 1 provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the inception phase.

9. Accountability to affected populations, is tied to WFP commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP work. WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality, equity and inclusion in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups (including persons with disabilities, the elderly and persons with other diversities such as ethnic and linguistic).

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders	
WFP country office (CO) in Algiers	<p>Key informant and primary stakeholder – The Country Office is the primary user of evaluation evidence. They are responsible for the planning and implementation of nutrition sensitive programming at country level. The CO has an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its programmes.</p> <p>CO will be involved throughout all phases. They have already participated in identifying the purpose, objectives, and evaluation questions, and setting up document library. During the inception and data collection phases, they will serve as key informants. They will also have the opportunity to review and comment on draft deliverables. Preliminary findings will be shared with them through a data collection exit debrief, and they will be involved in co-creating the evaluation recommendations. After the evaluation report is approved, CO staff will prepare the management response to the DE recommendations. Additionally, CO management are members of the Evaluation Committee (EC) and the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), giving them governance and technical advisory roles. The CO will be involved in using evaluation evidence to inform current programme and/or in the next programme and partnerships.</p>
WFP field offices in Tindouf	<p>Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for day-to-day programme implementation. The field offices liaise with stakeholders at decentralized levels and have direct beneficiary contact. It will be affected by the outcome of the evaluation. Their engagement will follow the same approach as the CO, described above.</p>
Regional Office (RO) and outposted global HQ technical team Cairo, Egypt	<p>Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for both oversight of country offices and technical guidance and support, the regional office has an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings the extent to which the subject is contributing to overall regional priorities and where applicable to apply this learning to other country offices.</p> <p>Regional staff will also be engaged as key informants during inception and data collection phase, review draft deliverables including the management response.</p> <p>The regional office including outposted global HQ technical team from Cairo will be involved in the planning of the next programme, thus it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight. The regional evaluation technical team support country office/regional bureau to ensure quality, credible and useful DEs.</p>
WFP HQ divisions	<p>Key informant and primary stakeholder - WFP headquarters divisions are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant headquarters units should be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the</p>

	onset of the evaluation. They may use the evaluation for wider organizational learning accountability as well as advocacy.
WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	Primary stakeholder – OEV has a stake in ensuring that DEs deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various DE stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. It may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into centralized evaluations, evaluation syntheses or other learning products.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	Primary stakeholder – the Executive Board provides final oversight of WFP programmes and guidance to programmes. The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Executive Board, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses or evaluations and corporate learning processes. It will contribute to evaluation coverage of WFP work which is reported to the EB through the annual evaluation report.
External stakeholders	
Beneficiaries across the five Sahrawi camps	Key informants and ultimate recipient of food assistance - As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, the beneficiaries across the five camps have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought. Special attention will be given in hearing the voices of diverse groups including Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls, caretakers and persons with disabilities.
Local Health Authorities /	Local Health Authorities are the duty bearers and have a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities, especially nutrition, are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest.
Algerian Government (MoFA) Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), and its partner the Sahrawi Red Crescent (MLRS)	The Algerian Government, represented by ARC, has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities for refugees are aligned with assigned priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to figures, targeting beneficiaries and implementing modalities and sustainability will be of particular interest, under the auspice of the Tripartite Agreement. Beside the tripartite agreement, WFP has a field level agreement with ARC for the implementation of nutrition interventions (in-kind and CBT) including SBC activities promotion. The evaluation team should consider engaging with ARC's partner MLRS for smooth coordination of field activities.
Spanish Red Cross (SRC)	The SRC manages a three-month security stock funded by the Spanish cooperation (AECID), which allows: i) maintaining food basket diversity and ration size overtime; and ii) limiting the effect of lack of funding predictability, 3–4-month lead-time for international procurement, delayed commodity arrivals. WFP also rotates the security stock to ensure fitness for human consumption.

UNHCR	The main UN partner for assistance to Sahrawi refugees, and the lead agency in this refugee context and for inter-sector coordination, including health and Co lead nutrition sector with WFP. UNHCR is a direct partner of WFP at activity level and should contribute to the realization of the evaluation. UNHCR also implement directly a nutrition intervention (treatment of severe acute malnutrition). A tripartite agreement is signed between WFP, UNHCR and CRA. A clarification and propositions may be needed with UNHCR for allowing a fully involvement of UNICEF and WFP in nutrition implementing assistance according to their respective mandates.
UNICEF	UNICEF is the second UN humanitarian partner to WFP and may play more and key role into nutrition assistance in the camps. UNICEF technical competencies and expertise in place in Tindouf may be more and fully involved in a large partnership framework for intervention in nutrition areas, including inter-alia, programming, service providing, monitoring and evaluation.
I/NGOs	<p>I/NGOs are WFP's partners for the implementation of specific activities while also carrying out their own interventions. WFP has a field-level agreement with the NGO Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) for the implementation of the school feeding programme. CISP plays a key role in monitoring the delivery of school meals and ensuring hygiene standards in schools, It also supports WFP in analysing monitoring data and has trained a network of refugee women monitors to strengthen oversight. Beyond school feeding, CISP contributes to nutrition awareness through social and behaviour communication (SBC) activities.</p> <p>Other I/NGOs such as OXFAM, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Mundubat, and Africa 70 have partnered with WFP to implement asset creation and livelihood activities in the camps. These include innovative projects such as hydroponics, fish farming, and Water Boxes, aimed at improving dietary diversity and enhancing refugee resilience. While these activities have shown promise, their scale remains limited, and sustainability depends on continued funding and stronger integration with nutrition and food security programming.</p>
Donors	WFP operations are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funding has been spent effectively and efficiently and if WFP programme strategic is relevant to nutritional challenges to be addressed. Linkages with their own strategies and programmes is also of great interest to them. ECHO remains the primary donor for WFP operation in Algeria, other donors are as follow: AECID, BHA, France, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, Italy, Netherland, Slovenia and the Spanish autonomous community of Gran Canaria.

3. Context and subject of the evaluation

3.1. Context

10. Algeria is an upper middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of USD

3,960¹. It is the largest country in Africa, covering 2.4 million km², of which 2 million km² is desert terrain, primarily the Sahara.

11. As of 2023, Algeria's population is approximately 46.16 million, growing at 1.5 percent annually, with an almost equal gender distribution (49.5 percent women)². Over 74 percent resides in urban areas³. Life expectancy at birth is 76 years (75.5 for male and 76.6 for female).⁴

Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria

12. For nearly 50 years Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees from Western Sahara in five camps near the town of Tindouf, some 2,000 km southwest of the capital Algiers. The Algerian Government was the sole provider of humanitarian assistance to Sahrawi refugees before seeking additional support from the United Nations in 1986. In Algeria WFP is uniquely focused on meeting the urgent food and nutrition needs in the camps, which are largely managed by the communities themselves, with women playing a pivotal role in service delivery. The Government of Algeria has designated the Algerian Red Crescent (*Croissant Rouge Algérien*, or CRA) and its partner the Sahrawi Red Crescent (*Media Luna Roja Saharaui*, or MLRS) as its counterparts coordinating humanitarian affairs in the camps near Tindouf.

Poverty, Food and Nutrition Security

12. Five camps in Awserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoun and Smara are located near the Algerian town of Tindouf, 2,000 km southwest of the host country's capital, Algiers (see map in [Annex 1](#)); in the harsh, isolated desert environment of southwestern Algeria, where opportunities for self-reliance are limited, forcing them to rely almost completely on international humanitarian assistance.

13. Limited income-generating opportunities and a fragile food system with inadequate access to diverse and nutritious foods have further rendered the Sahrawis extremely vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition and with a propensity to deficiencies in essential micronutrients.

14. Since 1986, the World Food Programme has provided food assistance in collaboration with the Algerian Government, the Algerian Red Crescent, and other United Nations agencies. This support has evolved over time to encompass a broad array of complementary services, including nutrition support, school feeding, and livelihood initiatives that support local food production.

15. Sahrawi refugees residing in camps are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, stemming from economic challenges to accessing food, the limitations of the environment to produce food, and weak markets characterized by price volatility, inflation, and inadequate supply. WFP's 2024 food security assessment (FSA) revealed that 63.7 percent of camp residents were moderately or severely food insecure, while only 4.3 percent of camp households were food secure, 17.5 percent were marginally food secure, and 14.6 percent were at high-risk of food insecurity.⁵ Further, limited livelihood options exist in the camps, and in 2024 over one-third of camp households reported not having any working member, and no regular source of income.⁵ Accordingly, camp residents continue to rely heavily on external food assistance to meet their basic food needs, with limited opportunities for self-reliance.

16. Moreover, for 73 percent of households in the camps, a large proportion of income is spent on purchasing food items, indicating that current income-generating activities do not safeguard from food insecurity.⁵ In response, the negative coping strategies resorted to by camp residents include primarily limiting meal portions and relying on less preferred foods. In 2024, 14 percent of the camp population surveyed have reportedly resorted to emergency coping strategies of an irreversible nature, such as selling the last of their female livestock - having incurred detrimental effects on both their short-term livelihoods and long-term sustainability - and incurring debts for food and money.¹⁵

17. The levels of malnutrition among the Sahrawi population in the camps exhibit worrying trends. The

¹ [UN E-Government Knowledgebase](#)

² [Algeria](#)

³ [World Urbanization Prospects](#)

⁴ [Algeria](#)

prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) increased from 7.6 percent in 2019 to 10.7 percent in 2022, a level not encountered since 2002, while the prevalence of child stunting increased from 24 percent in 2019 to nearly 29 percent in 2022.⁵ Additionally, between 2016 and 2019 the prevalence of anaemia among Sahrawi children under five, non-pregnant women of reproductive age, and breastfeeding women remained stagnant at 54, 53, and 61 percent respectively, which is considerably higher than the public health significance threshold of 40 percent.⁶ Furthermore, children living in households headed by women were found to be more vulnerable to acute malnutrition than those living in households headed by men, likely linked to women's lower income levels and increased workload as the sole caretakers of their families.

18. The refugees' dependency on external assistance remains very high. UNHCR and WFP also found a strong correlation between the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and interruptions or delays in food distributions. This was partially addressed by WFP and partners through the establishment of a security stock and diversification of the food basket. Other assessments that confirmed the refugees' dependence on external assistance include the 2016 and the 2022 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) report, 2018 and 2024 food security assessment, Nutrition Causal Analysis (NCA) 2023 as well as the 2019, 2022 and 2025 nutrition survey.

19. The 2023 NCA conducted by WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and the Algerian Red Crescent identified key drivers of malnutrition, including: inadequate complementary feeding for children; limited income and food access; low exclusive breastfeeding rates and high maternal workload. Recommendations highlighted the need to improve inter-sectoral coordination/linkages, community-level health and nutrition social and behaviour change promotion (SBC), dietary diversification, and livelihood/economic opportunity enhancement which are central interventions underscored in the multisectoral nutrition strategy.

20. Trend data from the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS) conducted in 2019, 2022, and 2025 reveal a worsening nutrition situation:

- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6–59 months increased from 8.2 percent in 2019 to 10.7 percent in 2022, reaching 13.6 percent in 2025. Girls consistently exhibit higher GAM rates than boys, with Smara and Dakhla camps reporting the highest prevalence.
- Stunting rose from 24 percent in 2019 to 28.8 percent in 2022, and further to 30.7 percent in 2025, with Laayoun camp showing the steepest increase.
- Anaemia prevalence among children under five escalated from 52 percent in 2019 to 65 percent in 2025, while among women of reproductive age it rose from 58 percent to 69 percent. Notably, Smara camp recorded anaemia rates exceeding 70 percent among women.

21. It is worth noting that the food security indicators were somehow stable from 2019 till present with slight seasonal fluctuation.

22. Dietary diversity remains low: over 75 percent of households reported no fruit consumption, 54 percent no dairy, and 46 percent no animal protein in the week preceding the survey. Limited dietary diversity among the Sahrawi population presents a grave concern. WFP's 2024 FSA reported that over the duration of a week that 75 percent of households did not consume any fruit, 54 percent did not consume any dairy products and 46 percent did not consume any animal proteins.⁵ This can be largely attributed to the challenging environment, which hinders the production and availability of fresh nutritious foods, and has resulted in underdeveloped local markets.⁵ Owing to the insufficient consumption of fresh and diverse foods, a high prevalence of vitamin A and hem-iron (animal rich protein) deficiencies have been detected among the Sahrawi population.⁷ Simultaneously, obesity has become a public health concern, especially among women and girls of reproductive age, which has also been attributed to the unhealthy dietary habits and lifestyle of the Sahrawi population.⁶

⁵ WFP 2024 food security assessment

⁶ UNHCR/WFP, 2022. Nutrition Survey: Sahrawi Refugee Camps

⁷ UNHCR/WFP, 2022, Joint Assessment Mission

Key data and trends related to SDG 2/SDG 17

23. At national level, Algeria has seen gradual improvements in under five wasting and stunting over the last decade⁸; however, -camp level trends diverge sharply, with rising GAM/stunting and constrained dietary diversity (very low consumption of fruits, dairy- and animal proteins among many households).

24. Regarding SDG 17 (Partnerships), the Government through its line ministries supports multiple sectors serving the camps (health, nutrition, food security, education, WASH and infrastructure), and the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) 2024–2025⁹ created a consolidated platform for humanitarian partners (including WFP) to coordinate needs analysis, resource mobilization and delivery.

Humanitarian issues (food security, social protection, migration/host dynamics)

25. Humanitarian needs in the camps are protracted and shaped by the harsh environment, limited local markets and employment, and periodic price/inflation shocks that erode purchasing power, compounding dependence on aid and remittances. Market facilities are limited as a result of the limited cash availability and long travel distances to and from Tindouf (for passengers and goods) increasing the transport costs. However, small shops in the camps stock food items that are not provided by WFP or other agencies, such as milk and tomato paste, juice and biscuits.

26. Humanitarian assistance functions as the de facto social safety net for refugees; WFP's operation has progressively integrated cash-based transfers and nutrition sensitive approaches to better align with social protection principles and meet essential needs.

27. Regional and household gardens established with support from United Nations agencies and NGOs, provide some small-scale local production using new technologies that require less water to produce vegetables. Although 18 percent of households have family gardens, food production has been hampered by the lack of agricultural tradition, limited resources (including fertile soil and water) and damage caused by wind, sheep and goats.

Education

28. Education is mandatory and free for all Sahrawi refugee children from 6 to 16 years of age. Each refugee camp has kindergartens, primary and intermediate schools and there are three secondary schools, as well as one Koranic school. According to UNHCR, all school-aged children are enrolled in primary and intermediate schools in the refugee camps. Sahrawi students had pass rates of 71 percent from primary to lower secondary school, 56 percent from lower secondary to secondary school, and 52 percent at the Baccalaureate. Sahrawi in the refugee camps have a level of education (measured by literacy rate and schooling) that is higher than most countries in the Maghreb.

29. While the education of both boys and girls is valued within the Sahrawi community, including for children with disabilities whose educational needs are met through specialised educational centres, there remains a high proportion of school dropouts - owing in large part to demotivation by the absence of future job prospects.¹⁰ High levels of school dropouts and youth unemployment expose young people at higher risk of engaging into protection risks and harmful behaviours, such as delinquency and early marriage, and contribute to the persistence of intergenerational poverty.¹¹ Contributing to malnutrition, dropping out of school further deprives school aged children from receiving meals under the school feeding programme, which according to WFP beneficiary consultations, might be the only or main meal they receive in the day.

GEWE, equity and wider inclusion dimensions

30. The World Food Programme's Gender Policy (2022–2026) sets forth a comprehensive framework to embed gender equality and women's empowerment across all facets of its operations. It recognises gender

⁸ [Undernutrition before two years in Algeria:... | F1000Research](#)

⁹ [SRRP SRRP - English.pdf](#)

¹⁰ UNHCR 2021-2022: Participatory Assessment Exercise Age, Gender and Diversity-Tindouf 2021-2022

¹¹ WFP, 2024, Gender Analysis Report (preliminary analysis)

equality not merely as a moral imperative but as a strategic necessity to enhance the effectiveness of nutrition-sensitive programming. Gender considerations are to be woven into every phase of the programme cycle—from the initial age and gender-sensitive needs assessments through to context analysis and final evaluations. In Algeria, WFP's Country Office has aligned its efforts with this vision, integrating gender across its core pillars: general food assistance, nutrition, school feeding, and livelihoods. Women play a pivotal role in food distribution committees, ensuring not only equitable access to resources but also reinforcing their leadership and decision-making capacities within the community.

31. Despite Algeria's formal commitments to international human rights instruments such as CEDAW, the 2023 Country Strategic Plan Evaluation revealed that gender-transformative approaches remain elusive, particularly within the protracted refugee context of the Tindouf camps.

32. Cultural norms and entrenched governance structures continue to restrict women's participation in decision-making processes. A gender analysis conducted in 2024, in coordination with the Regional Bureau Cairo, underscored persistent disparities in gender roles and responsibilities, shaped largely by social norms and cultural practices. While food assistance is distributed equitably, divergent roles and social statuses result in markedly different food behaviours between men and women. Nonetheless, WFP has made notable strides in advancing gender-responsive programming, leveraging community engagement, leadership opportunities for women, and social and behaviour change communication to challenge prevailing norms.

33. Looking ahead to the future planned Country Strategic Plan, WFP intends to deepen its gender commitments through a more transformative agenda. This includes expanding inclusive resilience and livelihood initiatives, scaling up social and behaviour change efforts to address harmful norms, and enhancing inter-agency protection mechanisms such as a joint PSEA hotline. There is also a strong emphasis on disability inclusion, engaging men and boys in gender equality efforts, and investing in dedicated gender capacity within field offices. These measures aim to maximise impact for the refugee community, ensuring that WFP's humanitarian mandate is fulfilled with a lens of equity, dignity, and inclusion

Features of international assistance from other actors in the area

34. WFP currently operates within the SRRP 2024–2025 alongside 27+ partners, coordinating with UNHCR (sector lead for protection and interagency coordination), UNICEF, WHO, the Government of Algeria (represented operationally by the Croissant Rouge Algérien – CRA and their partner, the Sahrawi Red Crescent (MLRS)). This platform aligns partner roles across protection, basic services, and livelihoods/resilience. Within this architecture, WFP is the lead agency for food security and nutrition assistance in the camps—delivering general food assistance (in-kind/CBT), nutrition support, and school feeding, in close operational partnership with UNHCR and CRA, under a longstanding tripartite arrangement.

35. The Algeria ICSP Evaluation (2023) confirmed that the operation relied on 12 donors during the ICSP period, with the European Commission (DG ECHO) as the largest donor, contributing about 20 percent of the needs-based plan (to mid-2021). Spain, Switzerland, Germany, and the United States of America were the next largest donors, together providing ~31 percent of the plan. Only Germany and DG ECHO provided multi-year funding in this period, underscoring the structural challenge of short funding cycles in a protracted crisis. In addition, Spanish Cooperation (AECID) finances a three-month emergency security stock managed by the Spanish Red Cross (SRC), which WFP rotates to maintain food quality; this mechanism helps stabilize ration size and diversity and mitigates pipeline and lead-time risks. The Government of Algeria also provides in-kind contributions and enables access to public infrastructure/services for the refugee operation, complementing international resources.

36. Despite strong partnerships, the Algeria ICSP Evaluation 2021 highlights funding unpredictability and fragmentation (many small/short envelopes with varied rules), which periodically stress pipelines and constrain planning. This reinforces the continued need for predictable, flexible, and multi-year contributions and joint advocacy under the SRRP.

Key external events that led to significant changes in WFP work

37. Resource shocks and global crises (e.g., post-pandemic disruptions and international price spikes) have periodically strained pipelines and ration levels; where pipeline stability allowed, WFP restored full rations in late 2022, improving food consumption and reducing negative coping.

38. The launch of the SRRP 2024–2025 reshaped inter-agency coordination and resource mobilization, influencing WFP’s partnership and advocacy approach.

3.2. Subject of the evaluation

39. **Type of intervention/programme (the evaluation subject):** This thematic DE focuses on nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-targeted interventions under WFP Algeria’s ICSP from July 2019–Dec 2025. The ICSP comprises four core activities:

- General Food Assistance (GFA),
- School meals programme (SMP),
- Asset creation and Livelihood (ACL) and
- Nutrition Targeted Assistance (NTA).

40. All four core activities under the Algeria ICSP (2019–2026) were designed with a strong nutrition-sensitive lens, in line with WFP’s corporate commitments. GFA was formulated to provide a diversified food basket that meets key micronutrient requirements and supports dietary adequacy as well as fortification of some commodities, particularly in response to high levels of anaemia and malnutrition among beneficiaries. The GFA basket is calculated so every beneficiary receives 2100 Kcal, it is mostly made of dry food with high shelf life. SMP was explicitly designed to be nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive, using schools as platforms for raising awareness on nutrition and promoting behaviour change, with the mid-morning snack serving as a key intervention to improve dietary intake among school-aged children. The snack—typically consisting of a gofio porridge (Milk, Gofio, vegetable oil, sugar) and high-energy biscuits was selected to provide essential nutrients and energy to support learning and development, the snack was revised after the school feeding review conducted in 2019 which highlighted that the nutritional value and diversity of the snack were suboptimal. Asset Creation and Livelihood (ACL) activities aimed to improve access to fresh and nutritious foods through innovative approaches such as hydroponics, fish farming, and goat breeding, thereby enhancing dietary diversity and resilience. Finally, NTA targeted pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–59 months with specialized nutritious foods and cash-based transfers to improve access to fresh produce, contributing to the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia. Across all activities, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and gender considerations were systematically integrated to strengthen the nutritional impact and ensure equitable outcomes.

41. The evaluation will not assess the full scope of each activity in detail but will instead focus on the extent to which nutrition-sensitive principles were integrated into their design and implementation. This includes examining how nutrition considerations were mainstreamed across the four activities, and the degree to which these activities contributed to improved nutritional outcomes for targeted beneficiaries.

42. **Geographic scope:** The evaluation covers five Sahrawi camps near Tindouf (Awserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoun and Smara. Refer to [Annex I](#) for the map.

43. **Relevant dates:** The ICSP was approved in 2019 and is expected to conclude in February 2026. Initially planned for the period July 2019 to June 2022, the ICSP has been extended five times to maintain operational continuity and align with evolving strategic frameworks and humanitarian needs. Since its inception, the ICSP has undergone six budget revisions, as reflected in the **table 2**.

44. Early revisions focused on strengthening nutrition programming. These included the introduction of micronutrient tablets, Nutributter™, and gofio porridge in school meals, as well as an expanded caseload for malnutrition treatment and prevention. WFP also launched a Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) strategy and partnered with the Algerian Red Crescent to implement community-based nutrition education. Adjustments to food rations and transfer modalities were made in response to rising food prices and local preferences, while maintaining the strategic orientation of the ICSP.

45. Subsequent revisions addressed emerging challenges such as natural disasters and deteriorating food security. Budget Revision 4 introduced emergency cash-based transfers for flood-affected households and piloted more nutritious school meals. Revision 5 extended the ICSP to support complementary health activities and initiated the transition of school feeding to commodity vouchers. The final revision, Budget Revision 6, added a new activity for on-demand service provision to humanitarian actors, expanding WFP's role in supporting partners with logistics, data, and infrastructure services.

Table 2: Overview of ICSP Budget revisions

	Original iCSP	BR01	BR02	BR03	BR04	BR05	BR06
Duration	July 2019 – June 2022	July 2019 – June 2022	July 2019– February 2023	July 2019 – December 2024	July 2019 – February 2025	July 2019 – June 2025	July 2019 - Feb 2026
Beneficiaries	133,672	133,672	133,672	133,672	133,672	133,672	133,672
Total cost (USD)	58 965 759	63 719 219	88 864 611	159 258 714	166 698 232	180 480 388	203 180 494
Transfer	48 620 879	52 645 096	74 674 752	135 663 939	142 317 280	154 210 334	172 979 913
Implementation	3 890 279	4 266 720	5 125 392	7 838 782	7 953 271	8 456 457	9 995 232
Direct Support Costs	2 855 753	2 918 437	3 640 806	6 035 978	6 253 611	6 798 362	7 814 117
Sub-total	55 366 910	59 830 252	83 440 949	149 538 699	156 524 161	169 465 153	190 789 263
Indirect Support Costs	3 598 849	3 888 966	5 423 662	9 720 015	10 174 070	11 015 235	12 391 232

Key activities and target group:

46. **Activity 1: General Food Assistance** aims to ensure adequate food consumption and reduce negative coping strategies. Monthly dry food rations consist of eight commodities providing an average of 2,100 kcal/person/day. Targeting is conducted through a community-based approach, prioritizing 76 percent of households most vulnerable to food insecurity. The activity is implemented the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) and their partner MLRS, in coordination with UNHCR, with complementary fresh vegetables and supplementary items provided by the Spanish Red Cross and OXFAM.

47. **Activity 2: Nutrition-sensitive School Meal Programme:** SMP supports enrolment, attendance, retention, and nutrition outcomes for approximately 33,000 learners in primary schools and kindergartens. WFP provides a mid-morning snack comprising gofio porridge (milk, gofio, sugar) and fortified biscuits. The programme is implemented by CISP under UNICEF-led sector coordination. Nutrition sensitivity is enhanced through kitchen rehabilitation, WASH improvements, food safety assurance (milk testing 3–4 times/year), and deworming campaigns. Nutrition education and SBC messaging (e.g., healthy diets, hygiene, safe milk preparation) are embedded, with links to school gardens for fresh produce and experiential learning. The programme has expanded to pre-schools and specialized centers for children with disabilities, promoting inclusion. Monitoring tracks attendance, WASH, food safety, deworming coverage, and school garden outputs, with referral pathways to health and protection services.

48. **Activity 3: Complementary nutrition sensitive livelihoods:** ACL complements food and nutrition assistance by promoting dietary diversity, economic resilience, and self-reliance. Interventions include fish farming, hydroponic fodder production, and cultivation using Groasis waterboxxes. These are supported through targeted training and technical assistance, primarily for women and youth. The activity aims to increase access to fresh and nutritious foods, generate income, and build adaptive capacities in the face of chronic food insecurity and environmental constraints.

49. **Activity 4: Nutrition Targeted Assistance:** NTA includes both prevention and treatment components to reduce acute malnutrition and anaemia in children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls (PBW/G). It is implemented through 29 health centers under the local Health Authorities' Integrated Nutrition Programme (PISIS framework), with support from WFP, UNHCR, and other partners. WFP procures and supplies Nutributter™ to children between 6-59 months and Micronutrient

tablets (MNTs) to PBW for the prevention of anaemia and stunting, and Plumpy Sup® for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children 6-59 months. In addition, SupercerealPlus® (CSB+), vegetable oil and sugar are provided to PBW for the treatment of MAM.

50. **Prevention Sub-Component:** The prevention strategy targets two priority groups, namely Children aged 6–59 months and Pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls (PBW/G).

51. For children, WFP provides a medium-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-MQ/Nutributter™) to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. These are distributed monthly through health centers, alongside growth monitoring and counselling. All children in the age group are eligible for blanket prevention, regardless of nutritional status. Caregivers typically receive 30 sachets of LNS-MQ per child per month during scheduled visits.

52. These visits also serve as entry points for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling and screening for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). If MAM or severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is detected, children are referred for appropriate treatment services.

53. For PBW/G, the prevention package includes:

- Micronutrient tablets (MNTs) to reduce anaemia risk.
- Conditional cash-based transfer (CBT) top-ups, provided to PBW/G where funding allows.

54. Both groups benefit from structured Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) sessions focused on maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF), hygiene, and care practices. These sessions are typically delivered during monthly growth monitoring and distribution visits at health facilities.

55. Additionally, each health center implements a weekly MIYCF support program, which includes:

- Awareness sessions on breastfeeding techniques (e.g., baby tents)
- Food diversification practices (e.g., age-appropriate food introduction, cooking demonstrations)
- Hygiene education (e.g., safe food handling, handwashing)

56. This integrated approach aims to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition by improving nutrient intake and promoting positive feeding behaviors during the critical 1,000-day window and beyond.

57. **Treatment Sub-Component:** The treatment component targets:

- Children aged 6–59 months diagnosed with MAM
- PBW/G diagnosed with MAM

58. Children with MAM receive Plumpy'Nut®, a ready-to-use supplementary food fortified with essential nutrients to support recovery. PBW/G receive a treatment package comprising:

- SuperCereal Plus® (CSB+)
- Fortified vegetable oil
- Sugar, delivered in prescribed quantities

59. These products are distributed monthly through the 29 health centers. Health workers monitor progress, adjust rations as needed, and provide counselling on appropriate feeding and care practices. Screening also ensures timely referral to UNHCR-supported SAM services, where Plumpy'Nut® is used for therapeutic care. WFP supports the local Health Authorities in capacity strengthening, including:

- Training health workers on growth monitoring and MAM management protocols
- Safe preparation and use of specialized nutritious foods
- MIYCF and hygiene counselling

60. This integrated model combines specialized nutritious foods, clinical follow-up, and behaviour change support to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition and prevent relapse. WFP also ensures alignment of supply chains and counselling messages with partners, and tracks outcomes and defaulters through sector coordination and routine information sharing.

61. **Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) Initiative:** The SBC initiative, grounded in the Sahrawi Health

and Nutrition SBC Strategy (2020–2025), promotes positive behavioural shifts in infant and young child feeding (IYCF), dietary diversity, and hygiene. It employs interpersonal communication, media outreach, and community mobilization. Platforms include care groups and women-to-women clubs, which facilitate peer-led education and sustained engagement. In 2023, over 9,000 women and 1,200 men were reached through these channels. The initiative is embedded across WFP's nutrition programming and contributes to ICSP Outcome 1, ensuring that crisis-affected populations meet their basic food and nutrition needs through both direct assistance and behavioural interventions.

Coordination and Integration

62. WFP leads the food security and nutrition sectors, convening monthly coordination meetings in Algiers (strategic) and Tindouf - Rabouni (operational). It also participates in health, livelihoods, and education sector coordination. Coordination mechanisms are organized with national and international stakeholders, including bilateral engagements. Risks of duplication and missed opportunities for complementarity have been noted, reinforcing the need for integrated planning and implementation.

63. **Main Partners:** The implementation of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-targeted interventions under the Algeria ICSP involves a wide range of partners across government, UN agencies, NGOs, and bilateral actors. The local Health Authorities lead the Integrated Nutrition Programme and oversee health center operations. UNHCR and UNICEF provide strategic and technical support, particularly in the areas of refugee protection, health, and education. WHO contributes to health sector coordination and technical guidance. Key NGO partners include CISP, which implements the school meals programme, and Oxfam and the Spanish Red Cross, which provide complementary food items and support for fresh vegetable distribution. The Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) plays a critical role in community-based nutrition education and emergency response. WFP also collaborates with bilateral donors and humanitarian actors through its on-demand service provision platform, offering logistics, data, and infrastructure support. These partnerships are coordinated through monthly strategic and operational meetings in Algiers and Rabouni, ensuring alignment and complementarity across sectors.

Planned outputs:

64. WFP Algeria ICSP aims to reach 133 672 unique beneficiaries through nutrition sensitive and nutrition targeted interventions. Table below shows the number of beneficiaries by different activities planned and reached through the programme by year:

Table 3: Planned outputs of current ICSP

Activity	Target group	Transfer modality/Product	Implementing partner	Beneficiaries
General Food Assistance	76% of households most vulnerable to food insecurity identified through community-based targeting	Monthly dry food rations (8 commodities, ~2,100 kcal/person/day)	CRA	133,672 monthly rations
School Meals Programme	All learners in primary schools and kindergartens	Mid-morning snack (gofio porridge and fortified biscuits)	CISP –Local education authorities	33,000
Nutrition-Sensitive Livelihoods (ACL)	Households	Fish farming, household garden (Groasis waterbox) Community garden Animal and fodder gardens School gardens	TGH, OXFAM, Mundubat, Africa	40 households with family gardens

Nutrition Targeted Assistance (NTA) – Prevention	Children 6–59 months; Pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls (PBW/G)	LNS-MQ (Nutributter™), Micronutrient Tablets (MNTs), CBT top-ups	Algerian red crescent - Local Health Authorities	14,500 children; (6670 boys); 8,600 PBW/G (MNTs); 8,600 PBW/G (CBT)
Nutrition Targeted Assistance (NTA) – Treatment	Children 6–59 months with MAM; PBW/G with MAM	Plumpy'Sup®, CSB+ with oil and sugar	Algerian red crescent - Local Health Authorities	2,900 children (boys 1558); 1,000 PBW/G

Planned outcomes

Table 4: Planned outcomes and linkage with reconstructed theory of change

ICSP Activities	Planned Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Theory of Change Linkage
General Food Assistance	Improved food consumption and dietary diversity among beneficiaries; Reduced reliance on negative coping strategies	Food consumption score Food consumption score – Nutrition Diet Diversity Score reduced Coping Strategy Livelihood Coping Strategy index	Ensures basic food needs are met, enabling households to stabilize consumption and engage in complementary nutrition-sensitive activities
School Meals Programme	Increased school enrolment, attendance, and retention Improved nutrition status and learning outcomes for children Enhanced hygiene and food safety practices	Retention Rate Attendance rate Diet diversity score for school aged children	Builds nutrition literacy and healthy habits early in life, contributing to long-term nutrition outcomes and educational gains
Asset Creation and Livelihoods	Increased access to fresh and nutritious foods Improved household income and resilience Enhanced self-reliance among women and youth	Asset Benefit Indicator Environment Benefit Indicator Household diet diversity score Income generating Index	Strengthens food systems and economic empowerment, reducing chronic food insecurity and enabling sustainable nutrition improvements
Nutrition Targeted Assistance – Prevention	Reduced stunting and anaemia in children under 5 and PBW/G Improved maternal, infant, and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices Increased uptake of health services	Stunting prevalence Minimum Diet Diversity for Women in reproductive age Minimum acceptable diet for children 6-23 months Exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months	Addresses intergenerational malnutrition through targeted supplementation and SBC, especially during the critical 1,000-day window
Nutrition Targeted Assistance – Treatment	Recovery from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (target is 75% for refugee setting), improved coverage (target of 90% for refugee setting)	MAM recovery rate GAM prevalence Anaemia prevalence Proportion of coverage	Provides therapeutic support and clinical follow-up to restore nutritional status and prevent relapse, reinforcing health system linkages and client referral and follow up pathways
Social and Behaviour	Improved nutrition literacy and positive	Proportion of beneficiaries	Facilitates sustained behaviour change through interpersonal

Change	feeding behaviours Increased community engagement in health and nutrition Reduced harmful practices	implementing the nutritional messages	communication, media, and community platforms, reinforcing all other activities
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65. GEWE, Equity, and Inclusion: Women are actively involved in the management of the camps and have a strong participation and essential decision-making roles in various aspects of the society and family life. The majority of heads of households, both married and single, are women. Women continue to play a key role in the food distribution process and are responsible for receiving food as the food entitlement holders of the households. However, the gender or civil status of the head of household does not appear to influence the level of food consumption. Widows/widowers' families tend to be slightly better-off, which might be due to very well-established solidarity practices¹².

Past Evaluations and Reviews

66. Throughout the ICSP 2019–2026 lifecycle, WFP and its partners have conducted several evaluations and assessments to inform programme design, strategic reorientation, and operational adjustments. These include:

- School Feeding Review (2019): Assessed the effectiveness and nutritional impact of the school meals programme, identifying gaps in snack composition and inclusion.
- Joint Assessment Mission with UNHCR (2022): Evaluated food security and protection linkages, informing targeting and coordination improvements.
- Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys – 2019, 2022, 2025: Provided longitudinal data on GAM, stunting, anaemia, and dietary diversity, highlighting deteriorating nutrition outcomes and geographic disparities.
- CSP Evaluation (2023): Identified gaps in targeting based on food security levels, limited integration of gender-transformative approaches, and persistent funding constraints.
- Link – Nutrition Causal Analysis (2023): Explored underlying drivers of malnutrition, including WASH, MIYCF practices, and social determinants.
- Food Security Assessment (2024): Documented household food consumption scores, coping strategies, and market access challenges.

67. Findings from these evaluations converge on the need for a multisectoral, integrated approach that combines nutrition-specific interventions (e.g., supplementation, treatment of malnutrition) with nutrition-sensitive actions (e.g., WASH, education, livelihoods). Key recommendations include:

- Maintaining and adapting food assistance modalities
 - Improving targeting mechanisms and data systems
 - Strengthening inter-agency coordination and sectoral linkages
 - Mainstreaming social and behaviour communication strategies
 - Enhancing school feeding modalities and diversifying food baskets
 - Supporting local livelihood initiatives such as household gardens, fish farming, and micro-projects
 - Embedding gender-responsive programming and resilience-building approaches
- These insights have directly informed ICSP revisions, including the expansion of nutrition programming, introduction of SBC strategies, and the introduction of commodity vouchers.

Theory of change:

68. The evaluation is guided by a reconstructed Theory of Change (ToC) developed by the Regional

¹² In the Sahrawi culture, strong social bonds still exist. Al the community acts as one, and all individuals assist each other (in this case, the food is usually shared between community members, and the most well off person share the food with the most vulnerable).

Evaluation Technical Team and validated by the WFP Algeria Country Office ([Annex 9](#)). The ToC articulates how mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive approaches across WFP activities under the Algeria CSP is expected to contribute to improved nutrition outcomes among Sahrawi refugees, particularly children under five and PBWG.

69. At its core, the ToC posits that if WFP delivers integrated nutrition-sensitive interventions—including GFA, school meals, livelihoods support, and targeted nutrition programming—alongside SBC and capacity strengthening, then beneficiary households will experience improved dietary diversity, nutrition literacy, and access to essential services. These changes are expected to lead to enhanced nutrition status and reduced prevalence of malnutrition and anaemia.

70. The ToC outlines key assumptions such as stable access to humanitarian assistance, effective coordination with partners (UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, CISP, OXFAM), and the availability of funding and human resources. It also acknowledges risks such as food insecurity shocks and dependency on external aid.

71. The evaluation team will assess the validity of this ToC by examining the causal pathways between inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes, and by identifying any unintended effects or gaps in implementation logic. This will inform future programming and strategic planning under WFP's nutrition-sensitive agenda in Algeria.

4. Evaluation scope, criteria and questions

72. **The scope of evaluation includes:**

- **Temporal coverage:** July 2019 to February 2026
- **Geographic coverage:** all the five refugee camps
- **Components:** this is a thematic evaluation and would therefore assess the nutrition integration across WFP activities in the current ICSP. The theory of change for nutrition integration across WFP activities in Algeria is presented in [Annex 9](#) and the log frame is presented in [Annex 8](#).
- The evaluation will assess the impact of the above-mentioned activities on the nutrition status owing to integration of the nutrition component or agenda.
- The evaluation should analyze how gender, equity and wider inclusion objectives and GEWE mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the evaluation subject has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The gender, equity and wider inclusion dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

Table 5: Target groups by activity

Activities	Target groups
General Food Assistance	76% of the households identified using the targeting criteria
Nutrition (Prevention and treatment)	All Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women/girls, children under five years old.
Nutrition Sensitive school feeding	School age children from pre-primary, primary and secondary schools including children attending special centres.
Complementary livelihood activities (nutrition sensitive)	Targeted beneficiaries are supposed to be those not receiving GFA.

Social Behaviour Communication	Directly targets women in reproductive age, in general all camps population
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73. The questions are summarised in **Table 6** and will be further developed and tailored by the evaluation team in a detailed evaluation matrix during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons (learning) and performance on the nutrition integration (accountability), with a view to informing future strategic and operational decisions of WFP interventions in Algeria across five camps.

74. Gender equality and women's empowerment should be mainstreamed throughout the evaluation questions and sub-questions with consideration of how the perspectives of men, women, boys and girls will be sought in the evaluation process. Data requires disaggregation by gender. Similarly, equity and wider inclusion dimensions should be considered.

75. The international evaluation criteria against which the nutrition integration will be assessed are appropriateness/coverage, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, connectedness, and sustainability.

76. To address the learning objective, the evaluation will answer the following main questions:

- EQ1 – How appropriate and inclusive is the design and delivery of WFP's assistance in addressing the nutrition needs of beneficiaries across the life cycle?
- EQ2 – How coherent is WFP's integrated nutrition approach within the portfolio and with partners, and how well is it connected to longer-term strategies and systems?
- EQ5 – What higher-level changes have WFP's interventions contributed to, and how likely are benefits to be sustained through strengthened systems and equitable access to nutritious diets?

77. To address the accountability objective, the evaluation will address the following key questions,

- EQ3 – How efficiently does the programme deliver nutrition-sensitive outcomes across sectors?
- EQ4 – How effectively does the programme deliver nutrition-sensitive outcomes across sectors?

78. The evaluation should analyse how gender, equity and wider inclusion objectives and GEWE mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the evaluation subject has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The gender, equity and wider inclusion dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

Table 6: Evaluation questions and criteria

Evaluation questions		Evaluation Criteria
EQ1 – How appropriate and inclusive is the design and delivery of WFP's assistance in addressing the nutrition needs of Sahrawi refugees across the life-cycle?		Appropriateness; Coverage
1.1.	To what extent did the design of WFP activities and targeted nutrition assistance apply a nutrition sensitive, lifecycle approach that ensured adequacy, quality and cultural acceptability?	
1.2	How valid were key design assumptions over time (e.g., nutritional value/consumption of the food basket; the ability of CBT to empower/expand local retail options)?	
1.3	To what extent has WFP Algeria institutionalized and operationalized nutrition mainstreaming across activities, operations and platforms in line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2022–2025) and ICSP commitments?	
1.4	To what extent did the interventions ensure coverage and equitable access for vulnerable groups, including PLW/G, people with disabilities, and marginalized households?	

EQ2 – How coherent is WFP’s integrated nutrition approach within the portfolio and with partners, and how well is it connected to longer-term strategies and systems?		Coherence; Connectedness
2.1	How well did the WFP nutrition-specific interventions complement each other and align with UNHCR, UNICEF, Red Crescent and Sahrawi community’s actions to strengthen nutrition outcomes and avoid duplication/gaps ?	
2.2.	From the perspective of nutrition integration, how effectively were linkages to longer-term strategies (e.g., resilience, health/education/ market systems) articulated and operationalized?	
EQ3 – How efficiently does the programme deliver nutrition sensitive outcomes across sectors?		Efficiency
3.1	How efficient is the current integration model in delivering nutrition sensitive outcomes across health, WASH, livelihood, NFI and food security?	
3.2	What factors (e.g., data availability/quality/use, supply chain, coordination) affected efficiency and timeliness, and how were these addressed by programme management?	
3.3	How efficient are the current targeting and distribution approaches in the area of nutrition programming	
3.4	To what extent has WFP implemented its nutrition sensitive activities efficiently, considering the quality of implementation including strengthens of partnerships, coordination mechanism and the ease of collaboration within the implementation environment?	
EQ4 – How effectively does the programme deliver nutrition-sensitive outcomes across sectors?		Effectiveness
4.1	How effectively did WFP interventions apply nutrition-sensitive programming principles in GFA, school feeding, SBCC, livelihoods and targeted nutrition assistance?	
4.2	What contribution did WFP’s nutrition sensitive activities make in influencing the nutritional status and nutrition security within the camps and what other contextual or programmatic factors may explain the observed decline in nutrition indicators despite the range of ongoing nutrition-related interventions?	
4.3	How effective were WFP supported approaches (e.g., nutrition-sensitive school feeding, SBC, CBT, fresh food vouchers, livelihoods) in improving dietary diversity/quality among PLW/G, children under five, older people and persons with disabilities, and what enabled or constrained results, including the external factors?	
4.4	What progress has been made toward improved nutritional outcomes across life stages, and where are the gaps in coverage, adequacy or quality by group or camp?	
EQ5- What higher-level changes have WFP’s interventions contributed to, and how likely are benefits to be sustained through strengthened systems and equitable access to nutritious diets?		Impact, Sustainability, and Connectedness
5.1	What intended/unintended, positive/negative effects have occurred in food security, nutritional security and status, economic resilience and social life of refugee populations, and	

	what has been WFP's contribution on this?
5.2	To what extent did WFP's interventions strengthen local systems (health, food systems, markets, education) alongside those of other stakeholders and enable sustained, equitable access to healthy, nutritious dense diets for vulnerable groups?

5. Methodological approach and ethical considerations

5.1. Evaluation approach

79. The evaluation will adopt a rigorous, theory-based, non-experimental impact evaluation design that is contextually responsive to the Sahrawi refugee camps and the integrated nutrition programming under Algeria's ICSP. The proposed approach should be anchored to the reconstructed theory of change and evaluability assessment presented in **section 6.2** and will be finalized during the inception phase in close consultation with the country and regional evaluation technical team. The evaluation team is expected to conduct a working session with primary stakeholders to stimulate use of findings as recommend by Utilization Focused Evaluation.

80. Considering the temporal scope of evaluation and the proposed utility of informing the next programming cycle, the evaluation includes both formative and summative elements. The evaluation is expected to propose an **innovative, flexible, and participatory methodology** relevant to the scope of evaluation and evaluation questions. Methodological bricolage is encouraged with adequate rationale and justification for the chosen methods. The methodology should promote evaluative thinking and reflective practices among both evaluators and stakeholders, enabling a nuanced understanding on the causal mechanisms and perceived value of observed intended and unintended outcomes of the interventions.

81. To generate **credible and actionable evidence**, the evaluation will explore questions regarding 'how' and "why" the observed results have occurred, using a judicious mix of qualitative and quantitative methods and techniques, relying on both inductive and deductive approaches to data collection, while making best use of the existing quantitative data from WFP's monitoring system as appropriate,

82. Given the learning orientation of the evaluation, the vulnerable status of the refugee population, and the behavioural change focus of the intervention, the methodology should be highly participatory. In addition to Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews, the evaluation team is encouraged to use non-conventional methods like group interviews (where beneficiaries can ask question and or probe the responses of others) or similar methods suited to protracted refugee crisis context, The evaluation should focus on:

- Early identification and continuous engagement of primary intended users and right holders throughout the evaluation and not just during data collection.
- Tailored engagement strategies for sub-groups such as PBWGs, caretakers, female-headed households, and persons with disabilities, ensuring their meaningful participation across all phases.

83. The evaluation must demonstrate impartiality and added value by incorporating:

- **Mixed methods** (quantitative and qualitative)
- **Systematic triangulation** across data sources, stakeholder groups, locations, evaluators, and methods
- **Use of both primary and secondary data**, leveraging WFP's existing datasets including:
 - Nutrition surveys (SENS 2019, 2022, 2025)
 - Joint Assessment Missions (JAM 2016, 2022)

- CSP Evaluation (2021)
- Food Security Assessments (2018, 2024)
- Link Nutrition Causal Analysis (2023)
- Market assessments and CBT feasibility studies
- Gender analyses (2019 ,2023) and school feeding review (2019)

84. The methodology must be gender-responsive and equity-sensitive, with explicit planning for:

- Sex- and age-disaggregated data collection
- Culturally appropriate and inclusive tools for all age, sex groups and marginalized populations
- Integration of GEWE dimensions into evaluation questions, sampling, data collection, analysis, and reporting

85. The evaluation team must ensure that:

- GEWE considerations are embedded from the outset and not retrofitted after fieldwork
- Evaluation team is gender and geographically balanced
- Data collection tools are methodologically sound and culturally sensitive
- Findings, conclusions, and recommendations reflect gender and equity analysis across five camps and population sub-groups, including lessons for future evaluations. The findings should include a discussion on intended and unintended effects of the intervention, including along gender equality and equity dimensions.

86. A detailed evaluation matrix will be developed during the inception phase to guide:

- Evaluation questions, sub-questions, and lines of inquiry
- Indicators, data sources, and collection methods
- Analysis and triangulation strategies
- Sampling approach and development of instruments (e.g., desk review templates, interview guides, survey questionnaires)

87. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed:

- WFP Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) is aligned with the UNEG norms and standards, the application of which will contribute to enhance further the quality, independence, credibility, and utility of the evaluation.
- The evaluation team are required to sign the Pledge of Ethical Conduct and confidentiality agreement and will work independently in the design and implementation of the evaluation
- Final decisions on and approval of evaluation deliverables will be made by the evaluation committee.
- Evaluation reference group will review and provide feedback, in relation to data collection and the methodology.

88. Country Office-based evaluation manager not involved in the subject's implementation will manage the evaluation, with quality assurance provided by regional evaluation technical team and independent experts outside WFP as necessary.

5.2. Usage of AI in the Evaluation:

89. Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies may only be used in the framework of this evaluation with prior written approval from the WFP Office of Evaluation. Upon receiving this approval, the evaluation team shall clearly and comprehensively disclose in the inception report, the intended utilization of AI tools in evaluation, including the purpose, scope, and nature of the proposed AI usage.

90. The evaluation team shall uphold ethical standards and accuracy in the application of AI tools. This includes diligently checking the accuracy and reliability of AI-generated outputs and assuming full responsibility for its reliability and validity.

91. The evaluation team shall ensure that their use of AI technologies comply with relevant normative and ethical frameworks applicable to the use of AI in the United Nations system / WFP. These include but not limited to: the Digital & Technology Network Guidance on the Use of Generative AI Tools in the United

Nations System, [Principles for the Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in the United Nations System](#), [WFP Global Data Strategy](#), [UNEG Ethical Principles for Harnessing AI in United Nations Evaluations](#), [WFP AI strategy](#), [WFP's Personal Data Protection and Privacy Framework](#), and the [Principles for Ethical Use of AI in the United Nations System](#). The evaluation team shall employ AI tools in a manner that upholds the principles of non-discrimination, fairness, transparency, and accountability and take appropriate measures to avoid the exclusion, disadvantage or harm of any group in connection with the use of AI technologies.

92. The evaluation team shall ensure that any data used in connection with AI tools is handled in accordance with WFP data protection standards and confidentiality obligations. AI tools shall not be used in a manner that compromises the privacy or security of evaluation data.

5.3. Preliminary considerations on evaluability and methodological implications

93. The following **table 7** presents the comprehensive evaluability assessment across four dimensions. The evaluation team is expected to deepen this during the inception phase and exhibit a high degree of adaptability to mitigate the challenges related to political context. The proposed evaluation design and methodology should be informed by findings of evaluability assessment.

Table 7: Evaluability assessment

Opportunities	Challenges and proposed mitigation measures
Design (theory of change)	
The theory of change was developed during the preparation phase of the evaluation and attempts to outline the key impact pathways and causal mechanisms. It served as the foundation for developing the evaluation questions and was reviewed and adjusted by the country office.	As the theory of change was developed during the preparation phase of the evaluation, it may reflect a mix of theory of change and theory of action. Mitigation measures: The evaluation team during the inception phase can organize a stakeholder workshop to validate and refine the ToC and evaluation questions if necessary while documenting any revisions and their rationale.
Stakeholder's understanding about the scope and objective of evaluation and evaluation process	
WFP Algeria CO have reviewed and agreed on the ToC included in the ToR, and the staff have a shared understanding about the rationale, objectives and scope of evaluation and evaluation questions. Stakeholders have expressed interest in using the evaluation findings to inform future programme design. The ERG members have been briefed and agreed about their expected contribution to the evaluation process.	Stakeholders (particularly, WFP, government and implementing partners) may have different expectations about what the evaluation will deliver. Some stakeholders may not fully understand evaluation concepts, which can affect their engagement throughout evaluation. Certain stakeholders may dominate discussions, potentially skewing the evaluation focus or limiting diverse perspectives. Mitigation measures: Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan are developed and included in the ToR, Participatory methods should be systematically applied to ensure the diverse voices are heard. The evaluation team will provide briefings during every interaction to build evaluation literacy and foster meaningful engagement. Stakeholder inputs and expectations

	will be systematically documented to manage alignment and enhance the utility of findings.
Quality data availability	
<p>WFP Algeria have rich data sources, primarily quantitative and gender disaggregated, collected through regular surveys, monitoring and assessments. These data focus mainly on corporate food security and nutrition indicators at the output and outcome levels, illustrating trends related to “WHAT”^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} of subject of evaluation. The data will be made available to the ET in a structured way through document library during inception phase, with some sources publicly available through Annual Country Reports, previous evaluations (CSPE 2023 and DE) . However, the existing data does not sufficiently address explanatory dimensions such as “why and how” changes are taking place, which may limit the evaluations’ ability to explore causal pathways, implementation dynamics, and contributing factors?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of, limited or unreliable datasets (including baseline) • Issues related to comparability of data sets • Availability and quality of gender-disaggregated data, including data related to gender-specific outcomes • Lack of basic needs and gap assessments and studies <p>During the inception phase, the evaluation team will conduct a data quality and gap analysis to assess the reliability, consistency, and relevance of available secondary data. Supplementary data collection and triangulation should be planned to fill the identified gaps using the evaluation matrix and an appropriate set of evaluation methods and techniques. Sampling and data collection tools should be reviewed and adapted to ensure representativeness, gender and equity sensitivity, enabling the evaluation to capture diverse perspectives and experiences. The evaluation team should also assess the availability of baseline data, comparability across datasets, and the presence of gender-specific outcomes to inform methodological choices and ensure robust findings.</p>
Institutional, political and physical context	
<p>WFP has established systems to support decentralized evaluations. However, past evaluations (DE and CSPE) highlight several contextual challenges that may be relevant for this DE.</p> <p>Institutional limitations included delayed and incomplete documentation, imperfect institutional memory due to staff turnover, and constrained access to key personnel during field visits.</p> <p>In the Sahrawi refugee context, the operating environment requires adherence to established coordination protocols with local counterparts. This has, at times, influenced the sequencing of data collection activities and the selection of interlocutors, which may have affected the breadth of perspectives captured. Access to some datasets- particularly those containing sensitive personal information was restricted due to data-protection considerations and contextual sensitivities.</p>	<p>Informal procedures during distribution not recorded systematically given – as the beneficiaries and responsible are living in the same area for many years.</p> <p>Sensitivity around Personal Information Identifier (PII) and beneficiary lists, statistics and numbers.</p> <p>Stakeholders and authorities must be sensitized about the evaluation principals and processes.</p> <p>Giving the movement restriction to and from the camps due to security protocols, a proper logistical and time planning should be taken into consideration to have conduct the required visits, interviews and consultations.</p> <p>The evaluation team should plan early engagement with the country office and partners to secure documentation and clarify access protocols. A stakeholder mapping exercise should identify diverse informants and ensure fair</p>

Physical and logistical constraints were also significant. Fieldwork coincided with school holidays, limiting direct observation of school feeding activities. Travel to remote sites was time-consuming and complicated by local security protocols.	representation. Data collection plans must account for logistical and timing constraints, with contingency options such as remote interviews or flexible scheduling. Ethical standards and cultural sensitivities should be upheld, with safeguards to ensure participant privacy, informed consent, and inclusion of marginalized voices.
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94. Main source of data for evaluation will be

- a. Annual Country Reports (2019 -2025)
- b. Nutrition surveys (SENS) – 2019, 2022, 2025
- c. WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission 2016, 2022
- d. Food security Assessment – 2018, 2024
- e. Link – Nutrition causal analysis 2023
- f. Market Functionality index – 2021 - 2023
- g. Market assessment 2018 and CBT feasibility study 2024
- h. ICSP evaluation 2021
- i. Regular Post distribution monitoring, and surveys 2019, 2020, 2021,2022,2023,2024,2025
- j. Gender analysis 2019, 2023
- k. UNHCR AGD (2019 – 2023)
- l. School feeding review 2019
- m. other sector' reports (will be confirmed)

95. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to critically assess data availability, quality and gaps expanding on the information provided above. This assessment will inform the data collection and the choice of evaluation methods. The evaluation team will need to systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge

5.4. Ethical considerations

96. The evaluation must conform to [UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation](#) (Integrity, Accountability, Respect, Beneficence¹³). Accordingly, the evaluation team is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation process. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting personal data and privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of stakeholders (the evaluators have the obligation to safeguard sensitive information that stakeholders do not want to disclose to others), ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups), ensuring appropriate and inclusive representation and treatment of the various stakeholder groups in the evaluation process (and that sufficient resources and time are allocated for it),and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities.

97. **Special considerations for refugee populations:** Given the evaluation's focus on Sahrawi refugees who face heightened vulnerability, limited legal status, and potential protection risks: the evaluation team must apply **extra caution** in all stages of evaluation. This includes:

- Avoiding any questions or practices that could compromise **safety, dignity, or confidentiality**, particularly regarding sensitive topics (e.g gender, protection).
- Ensuring **safe interview spaces**, gender-appropriate evaluation teams, and referral pathways for participants who disclose protection concerns.
- Embedding **reflective practice** to minimize unintended harm and power imbalances.

¹³ Beneficence means striving to do good for people and planet while minimizing harms arising from evaluation as an intervention.

98. Personal data¹⁴ will be processed in accordance with principles of fair and legitimate processing; purpose specification; proportionality and necessity (data minimization); necessary retention; accuracy; confidentiality; security; transparency; safe and appropriate transfers; and accountability.

99. The evaluation team will be responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place, in consultation with the evaluation manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.

100. Should the evaluators uncover allegations of wrongdoing and misconduct in the implementation of a programme either by a WFP staff or a partner (including fraud, food diversions, misuse of WFP assets, harassment, sexual harassment, etc), the evaluation team should report those allegations to WFP Office of Inspection and Investigation (OIGI) through WFP hotline (<http://www.wfpHotline.ethicspoint.com>)¹⁵. At the same time, commission office management and the Regional Evaluation Technical Team should also be informed.

101. All the evaluation team members need to be thoroughly oriented on the ethical aspects.

102. The commissioning office has ensured that the evaluation team and evaluation manager will not have been and/or are not currently involved in the design, implementation or financial management of the WFP interventions implemented in Algeria and have no vested interest, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest.

103. Conflicts of interest are typically identified by a lack of independence or a lack of impartiality. These conflicts occur when a primary interest, such as the objectivity of an evaluation, could be influenced by a secondary interest, such as personal considerations or financial gains (UNEG 2020 Guidelines). There should be no official, professional, personal or financial relationships that might cause, or lead to a perception of bias in terms of what is evaluated, how the evaluation is designed and conducted, and the findings presented. **A conflict of interest can also occur when, because of possibilities for future contracts, the evaluator's ability to provide an impartial analysis is compromised.** Cases of upstream conflict of interest are those in which consultants could influence the analysis or recommendations so that they are consistent with findings previously stated by themselves. Cases of downstream conflict of interest are those in which evaluators could artificially create favourable conditions for consideration in future assignments (e.g. making recommendations for additional work with aim of being contracted to conduct that work). The potential for bias increases when an evaluator's work is solely focused on one agency. During the evaluation process, the evaluators are not allowed to have another contract with the evaluand/ unit subject to evaluation. To avoid conflicts of interest, particular care should be taken to ensure that independence and impartiality are maintained.

104. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation](#), including the Pledge of Ethical Conduct, the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation as well as the [WFP technical note on gender](#). The evaluation team and individuals who participate directly in the evaluation at the time of issuance of the purchase order (or individual contracts) are expected to sign a confidentiality agreement and a commitment to ethical conduct.¹⁶ These templates will be provided by the country office when signing the contract.

5.5. Quality assurance

105. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#). The quality

¹⁴ Names or identifying information from evaluation participants (e.g. interviewees, survey respondents).

¹⁵ For further information on how to apply the [UNEG norms and standards](#) in each step of the evaluation, the evaluation team can also consult the [Technical Note on Principles, Norms and Standards for evaluations](#).

¹⁶ If there are changes in the evaluation team or a sub-contracting for some of the planned evaluation activities, the confidentiality agreement and ethics pledge should also be signed by those additional members.

assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation, and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.

106. The WFP Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

107. The WFP evaluation manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization. There will be several rounds of reviews and feedback until draft deliverables are up to the expected quality.

108. To enhance the quality and credibility of DEs, the draft evaluation deliverables go through a minimum of three round of reviews depending on the quality of draft deliverables:

- Draft 1 is reviewed by country office evaluation manager and regional evaluation officer
- Draft 2 reviewed by the head of Regional Evaluation Technical Team (RETT), using the same approach of DEQS (external quality support service which is phased out now).
- Draft 3 is reviewed by the ERG members.

109. The evaluation manager will share the assessment and recommendations from each review stages with the team leader, who will address the recommendations when finalizing the inception and evaluation reports. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#)¹⁷, a rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.

110. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.

111. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information [WFP Directive CP2010/001 on information disclosure](#).

112. **WFP expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation firm** in line with the WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to WFP.

113. **All final evaluation reports will be subject to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity** through a process that is managed by the Office of Evaluation. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the evaluation report.

¹⁷ [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”

6. Organization of the evaluation

6.1. Phases and deliverables

114. Table 8 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. [Annex 2](#) presents a more detailed timeline.

Table 8: Summary timeline and key evaluation milestones

Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks	Deliverables	Responsible
1. Preparation and selection of the evaluation firm	Up to Dec 2025	The Evaluation Manager with support from the RETT will conduct background research and consultations with WFP CO and relevant stakeholders; reconstruct the theory of change, prepare the terms of reference, finalise provisions for impartiality and independence, quality assure and consult stakeholders on the TOR; finalise the evaluation TOR based on stakeholder feedback and apply for the CEF application using final ToR. CO management select the Evaluation committee as well as Reference group; the Evaluation Manager with support from RETT select the Evaluation Team and finalise the budget, Prepare the document of library and develop a Communication and Learning Plan.	Final ToR including communication and knowledge management plan Establishment of EC and ERG, establishment of document library	Evaluation manager
2. Inception	Up to 19th Feb 2026	This phase aims to prepare the evaluation team by ensuring that the evaluators have a good understanding about the subject of evaluation, the context in which it is implemented and the expectations for the evaluation. The Evaluation Manager will facilitate the briefing of the Evaluation Team. In this phase, the evaluation team will carry out desk review to understand all the existing data and documents including analysis of secondary data, ideally make in country visit to conduct inception interaction with the main stakeholders; review and finalize the theory of change, evaluation questions and evaluability assessments and propose a an appropriate evaluation design, methodological	Inception report including summary ToR, data collection tools, informed consent, evaluation schedule	Evaluation team supported by EM and RETT

		approach including the evaluation matrix, methodology, data collection tools, data analysis plan and field work schedule which is translated into inception report using WFP's template. There will be interactions between the Evaluation team, internal evaluation committee, reference group and other stakeholders until the Inception Report is approved		
3. Data collection	Up to 13th March 2026	The data collection phase will span over 2-3 weeks and will include visits to five refugee camps and primary and secondary data collection from stakeholders. All the administration issues that include travel and accommodation will be taken care of by evaluation firm. Once data collection and initial analysis is completed, the evaluation team will do a debriefing/presentation of preliminary findings to the internal evaluation committee	De-briefing presentation	Evaluation team supported by EM and RETT
4. Reporting	Up to 15th May	The evaluation team will analyse data and triangulate it with desk review and information received from consultative meetings with stakeholders. The evaluation team will produce an Evaluation Report which will be submitted to the Evaluation Managers for quality assurance. Stakeholders will be invited to provide comments, which will be recorded in a matrix by the evaluation manager and provided to the evaluation team for their considerations before they finalise the report. The evaluation team will organize a learning workshop where evaluation team will engage the primary intended users of evaluation to co-create recommendations in alignment with the conclusions to ensure the recommendations are feasible, useful and action-oriented.	Learning workshop Evaluation report, Two page evaluation brief in English and Arabic	Evaluation team supported by EM and RETT
5. Dissemination and follow-up	Up to 15th July	WFP share the final evaluation report with wider stakeholders and users; and prepare management response with clear timelines for the implementation of the evaluation recommendation.	Evaluation report published; management response finalized and published; ER PHQA	EC chair with support of EM

6.2. Evaluation team composition

115. The evaluation will be conducted by an independent team under the direction of a Team Leader, working in close collaboration with the WFP Evaluation Manager (EM). The team will consist of the Team Leader and additional evaluators, including national and/or Sahrawi consultant with proven experience in the Sahrawi context. Given the unique operating environment, the team must collectively demonstrate strong contextual knowledge and command of local languages (Arabic is highly desirable).

116. WFP requires a gender, geographically, culturally and linguistically diverse team capable of covering all areas of inquiry. The team will have strong methodological competencies (mixed-methods design; feasible data collection in remote settings; rigorous analysis and synthesis; clear report writing), and good knowledge of gender, equity, disability inclusion, protection, and power dynamics.

At minimum:

- One team member will have recent experience with WFP evaluations and familiarity with WFP norms, ethics, quality standards and templates preferably with one thematic expertise in the subject of evaluation (nutrition sensitive programming, GFA, Nutrition targeted intervention, and livelihoods).
- The other team member should bring complementary subject-matter expertise distinct from that of the team leader (e.g. (nutrition sensitive programming, GFA, Nutrition targeted intervention, and livelihoods).
- Together, the team will provide a balanced mix of knowledge and experience covering institutional and policy context, thematic areas, methodology, project management, and communication/visualisation.

117. All team members will sign conflict-of-interest and confidentiality declarations, adhere to UNEG Evaluation norms and WFP evaluation policy.

6.3. Roles and responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in the evaluation, and reporting mechanisms including who is responsible for managing the evaluation throughout and signing off on the evaluation products.

Table 9: Summary of evaluation team roles and minimum expertise requirements

Expertise required	Roles and Responsibilities
Team leader (senior evaluator)	
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent team management skills (coordination, planning, problem-solving and timely delivery). • Strong experience in leading evaluations at country level, (e.g. refugee operations, nutrition integration) • Experience with applying non-experimental designs, contribution analysis, theory of change analysis/reconstruction and methodological bricolage, embedding reflective practices, and focused on exploring why and how the observed changes occurred (or not). • Strong presentation skills and excellent writing and synthesis skills. • Experience facilitating in-person and hybrid meetings and workshops. 	The Team Leader will provide technical and managerial leadership and will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) define the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guide and manage the team; iii) lead the evaluation mission and represent the team; and iv) draft and revise the Inception Report, exit-debrief presentation, and Evaluation Report in line with WFP quality standards.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in both humanitarian and/or development contexts. • Expertise in one or more of the technical areas below. • Thematic expertise in refugee operations, nutrition programming, community health programmes, livelihoods and emergency response. 	
DESIRABLE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities. • Prior experience in Algeria/Sahrawi context. • Previous WFP evaluation leadership. • Strong grasp of gender, equity, inclusion and power dynamics 	
Thematic expertise - Evaluator	
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS	<p>Team members will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) contribute to the methodology within their areas of expertise; ii) conduct fieldwork and remote data collection; iii) participate in team and stakeholder meetings; and iv) contribute to drafting and revising evaluation deliverables in their technical areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency and excellent writing skills in English and Arabic, French is a plus. • Demonstrable statistical and analytical skills relevant to food security assessment and nutrition studies. • Experience in humanitarian and/or development contexts. • Prior experience in evaluating design, implementation, outputs, and outcomes in the following areas: refugee operations, nutrition programming, community health programmes, livelihoods and emergency response 	
DESIRABLE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities. • Previous WFP evaluation experience. • Prior work in Algeria/Sahrawi context. • Strong knowledge of gender, equity, inclusion and power dynamics. • Solid administrative and logistical planning experience. 	
Quality Assurance	
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS	<p>Quality assures the draft deliverables using WFP templates and checklists before sharing with WFP for review</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in quality assurance of evaluations. 	
DESIRABLE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention. • Previous experience with WFP evaluation(s). 	

118. The WFP Algeria Deputy Director will take responsibility to:

- Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation: Kousseila Iberrakene, Head of RAM
- Establish the internal evaluation committee (EC) and the evaluation reference group (ERG)
- Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports
- Approve the evaluation team selection
- Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages through EC and ERG
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the evaluation manager and the evaluation team
- Organize and participate in debriefings with internal and external stakeholders

- Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.

119. The **evaluation manager** manages the evaluation process through all phases including:

- Acting as the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, or the firm's focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process
- Drafting this evaluation Terms of Reference in consultation with key stakeholders
- Identifying and contracting the evaluation team and preparing and managing the evaluation budget.
- Preparing the terms of reference and schedule of engagement for the EC and ERG.
- Ensuring quality assurance mechanisms are operational and effectively used.
- Consolidating and sharing comments on draft inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team.
- Ensuring that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitating the team's contacts with local stakeholders.
- Supporting the preparation of the field mission by setting up meetings and field visits, providing logistic support during the fieldwork and arranging for interpretation, if required.
- Organizing security briefings for the evaluation team and providing any materials as required.
- Ensuring EC and ERG are kept informed on progress, and escalating issues to the EC as appropriate
- Conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products.
- Submit all drafts to the RETT for second level quality assurance before submission for approval

120. An internal Evaluation Committee (EC) is formed to steer the evaluation process and ensure it is independent and impartial. The roles and responsibilities of the EC include overseeing the evaluation process, making key decisions and reviewing evaluation products. [Annex 3](#) provides further information on the membership/composition of the evaluation committee and roles and responsibilities.

121. An evaluation reference group (ERG) is formed as an advisory body with representation from key in-ternal and external stakeholders for the evaluation. Refer to [Annex 4](#) where the list of members is mentioned. The ERG members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants to contribute to the relevance, impartiality, and credibility of the evaluation by offering a range of viewpoints and ensuring a transparent process.

122. The regional evaluation technical team will take responsibility to:

- Advise the evaluation manager and provide technical support to the evaluation throughout the process through the RETT
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required through the Programme, Policy and Guidance Division (PPG)
- Provide comments on the draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from a subject-contents perspective through the relevant technical experts in PPG unit
- Provide second level quality assurance of all evaluation products through the before they are approved
- Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.

While Andrew Fyfe/Sangita Bista will perform most of the above responsibilities, other relevant technical team from global HQ outposted to regional office in Cairo may participate in the ERG and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.

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

124. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV).** OEV is responsible for overseeing WFP DE function, defining evaluation norms and standards, managing the outsourced quality support service, publishing as well

submitting the final evaluation report to the PHQA. OEV also ensures a help desk function and advises the REU, EM and Evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the Regional Evaluation Technical Team based in Cairo Regional Office and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk (wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines or other risks to the credibility of the evaluation process.

6.4. Security considerations

125. **Security clearance** is to be obtained from Algeria country office, while in Tindouf, the security will be managed by MINURSO.

126. As an “independent supplier” of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and regulations including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE), curfews (when applicable) and attending in-country briefings.

127. As per annex I of LTA agreement, companies are expected to travel to all relevant WFP programme countries, including those with hazardous contexts. Prior to company participation in a mini-bid and submission of proposal, **the company is advised to check whether government restrictions are in place that prevent team members from travelling to countries/areas to carry out the services. If it is the case that government restrictions prevent team member travel, the company should not participate in the mini bid.**

128. As an “independent supplier” of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and regulations including curfews (when applicable) and attending other security briefings as required.

129. Escort arrangements will be applied for all movements between Tindouf and the refugee camps in both directions. Access to the camps is strictly limited to official working hours, and any exceptions will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. All movements to and from the camps are subject to prior clearance from MINURSO, in line with established security protocols. These procedures are in place to ensure the safety of personnel and compliance with host country and UN mission regulations.

6.5. Communication

130. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders throughout the process. This will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders. The evaluation team will propose/explore communication/feedback channels to appropriate audiences (including affected populations as relevant) during the inception phase.

131. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal.

132. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the communication and knowledge management plan in [Annex 5](#) to be finalized by the evaluation team identifies the users of the evaluation to involve in the process and to whom the various products should be disseminated. The communication and knowledge management

plan indicates how findings including gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested in, or affected by, gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be engaged.

133. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, thereby contributing to the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the use of evaluation. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, the evaluation will be published in WFP internal and public websites.

134. Evaluators shall provide a copy of the evaluation reports that is free of personally identifiable information (PII) and proprietary information. Final versions of evaluation report ready for publication should be accessible to persons with disabilities. For guidance on creating documents accessible to persons with disabilities, please see the following resources: <https://www.section508.gov/create/documents>; <https://www.section508.gov/create/pdfs>

6.6. Proposal

135. The evaluation will be financed from WFP Algeria Country office with additional budget potentially from the Contingency Evaluation Fund (CEF).

136. The offer will include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs (interpreters, etc.). The budget should be submitted as excel file separate from the technical proposal document. Travel/subsistence/other direct expenses should be accounted for in the proposed budget.

137. To foster continuous improvement and ensure the ToR are fit for purpose, evaluation teams are requested to include a section in their proposal with constructive feedback on this ToR. This should cover the comprehensiveness, usefulness, and suggestions for improvement. This feedback will be used to strengthen future ToRs.

138. The evaluation firm should adhere to the technical and financial budget template provided by WFP. Both the financial and technical proposals should be shared as separate documents.

139. Following the technical and financial assessment, an improved offer could be requested by WFP to the preferred bid(s) to better respond to the TOR requirements. WFP may conduct reference checks and interviews with proposed team members as part of the decision-making process and selection,

140. Queries should be sent to procurement through smart sourcing (Coupa) portal as mentioned in the RFP document

Annex 1. Map



Annex 2. Timeline

	Phases, deliverables and timeline	Level of effort	Total time required for the step
Phase 1 - Preparation (total duration: Recommended – 2.25 months; Average: 4.4 months)			
EM	Desk review, draft ToR and quality assure (QA) using ToR QC	(2 weeks)	(1 month)
REU	Quality assurance by REU		(1 week)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on feedback received	(3 days)	(1 week)
EM	Share draft ToR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	N/A	(1 week)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on DEQS and share with ERG	(3 days)	(1 week)
ERG	Review and comment on draft ToR	(1 day)	(2 weeks)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on comments received and submit final ToR to EC Chair	(3 days)	(1 week)
EM	Start recruitment process	(0.5 day)	(0.5 day)
EC Chair	Approve the final ToR and share with ERG and key stakeholders	(0.5 day)	(1 week)
EM	Assess evaluation proposals/ Conduct interviews and recommend team selection	(2 days)	(1 week)
EC Chair	Approve evaluation team selection	(0.5 day)	(1 week)
EM	Evaluation team contracting and PO issuance	(1 day)	(3 weeks)
Phase 2 - Inception (total duration: Recommended – 1.75 months; Average: 2.1 months)			
ET	Desk review of key documents	(5 days)	(2 weeks)
EM/ET	Inception briefings, with REU support as needed	(1-2 days)	(1-2 days)
ET	Inception mission in the country (if applicable)	(1 week)	(1 week)
ET	Draft inception report	(2 weeks)	(3 weeks)
EM	Quality assure draft IR by EM and REU using QC	(2 days)	(1 week)
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by EM and REU	(2-3 days)	(1 week)
REU	Share draft IR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	(0.5 day)	(2 weeks)
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by DEQS	(2 days)	(1 week)
EM	Share revised IR with ERG	(0.5 day)	(0.5 day)
ERG	Review and comment on draft IR	(1 day)	(2 weeks)
EM	Consolidate comments	(0.5 day)	(0.5 day)
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received and submit final revised IR	(3 days)	(1 week)
EM	Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval	(2 days)	(1 week)
EC Chair	Approve final IR and share with ERG for information	(1 week)	(1 week)
Phase 3 – Data collection (total duration: Recommended – 0.75 months; Average: 1 month)			
ET	Data collection	(3 weeks)	(3 weeks)
ET	In-country debriefing (s)	(1.5 day)	(1 week)

Phase 4 – Reporting (total duration: Recommended – 2.75 months; Average: 5.8 months)			
ET	Draft evaluation report	(3 weeks)	(4-5 weeks)
EM	Quality assurance of draft ER by EM and REU using the QC,	(2-3 days)	(1 week)
ET	Revise and submit draft ER based on feedback received by EM and REU	(2-3 days)	(1 week)
EM	Share draft ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	(0.5 day)	(2 weeks)
ET	Revise and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DEQS	(2-3 days)	(1 week)
ERG	Review and comment on draft ER	(0.5 day)	(2 weeks)
ET	Learning workshop	(1 day)	(1 day)
EM	Consolidate comments received	(0.5 day)	(0.5 day)
ET	Revise draft ER based on feedback received	(2-3 days)	(2 weeks)
EM	Review final revised ER and submit to the evaluation committee	(2-3 days)	(1 week)
EC Chair	Approve final evaluation report and share with key stakeholders	(1 day)	(1 week)
Phase 5 - Dissemination (total duration: Recommended – 1 month; Average: 1.9 months)			
EC Chair	Prepare management response	(5 days)	(4 weeks)
EM	Share final evaluation report and management response with the REU and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call	(0.5 day)	(3 weeks)

Annex 3. Role and composition of the evaluation committee

Purpose and role: The purpose of the evaluation committee (EC) is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation in accordance with WFP evaluation policy. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation manager in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (ToR, inception report and evaluation report) and submitting them for approval by the Country Director/Deputy Country Director (CD/DCD) who will be the chair of the committee.

Composition: The evaluation committee will be composed of the following staff:

- The Country Director or Deputy Country Director (Chair of the Evaluation Committee)
- Evaluation manager (Evaluation Committee Secretariat)
- Head of Programme or programme officer(s) directly in charge of the subject(s) of evaluation
- Regional evaluation officer (REO)
- Country office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officer (if different from the evaluation manager)
- Country office procurement officer (if the evaluation is contracted to a firm)

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level	Tentative
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	of effort in days	Dates
Preparation Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and establish ERG membership. • Reviews the revised draft ToR prepared by the EM • Approves the final TOR • Approves the final evaluation team and budget 	10 day	Upto December 2025
Inception Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief the evaluation team on the subject of the evaluation. • Inform evaluation design through discussions with the evaluators. • Support identifying field visit sites on the basis of selection criteria • Review the revised draft IR • Approve the final IR 	5 days	Up to Feb 19 2026
Data Collection Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as key informants: responds to interview questions • Facilitate access to sources of contextual information and data, and to stakeholders • Attend the end of field work debriefing(s) meeting • Support the team in clarifying emerging issues/gaps how to fill them 	10 days	Up to March 13 2026
Analysis and Reporting Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review final evaluation report after quality assurance by ET + EM • Approve the final ER 	20 days	Up to May 2026
Dissemination and Follow-up Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide whether management agrees, partially agrees or does not agree with the recommendations and provides justification • Lead preparation of the management response to the evaluation recommendations 	5 days	Up to December 2026

Annex 4. Role, composition and schedule of engagement of the evaluation reference group

142. key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all DEs.

143. The overall purpose of the evaluation reference group is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process
- **Ownership and Use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use
- **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

Composition

Country office	Name
Core members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Director or Deputy Country Director (Chair) • Evaluation Manager (secretary or delegated chair) • Head of Programme • Head of M&E (if different from EM) • Head of Supply Chain Unit • Other CO staff with relevant expertise e.g. nutrition, resilience, gender, school feeding, partnerships • Area/Field Office Representative(s) • Government, NGOs and donor partner(s) (with knowledge of the intervention and ideally an M&E profile) 	Wael Arafa Kousseila Iberrakene Melody Muchimwe Kousseila (Mehsen Khazen) Kenedid Anwar Daher Arthur Banoonya TBC TBC
Regional office	Name
Core members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Evaluation Officer • Regional Monitoring Advisor • A member of the Regional Programme Unit 	Sangita Bista and Andrew Fyfe Alba Collazos Filippo Dibari

Schedule of ERG engagement and Time commitments

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
Preparation Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and comment on the draft ToR • Where appropriate, provide input on the evaluation questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify source documents useful to the evaluation team • Attend ERG meeting/conference call etc 	10 day	Up to December 2025
Inception Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with evaluation team to discuss how the evaluation team can design a realistic/practical, relevant and useful evaluation. • Identify and facilitate dialogues with key stakeholders for interviews • Identify and access documents and data • Help identify appropriate field sites according to selection criteria set up by the evaluation team in the inception report. • Review and comment on the draft Inception Report 	5 days	Up to Feb 19 2026
Data Collection Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a key informant: respond to interview questions • Provide information sources and facilitate access to data • Attend the evaluation team's end of field work debriefing 	10 days	Up to March 13 2026
Analysis and Reporting Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and comment on the draft evaluation report focusing on accuracy, quality and comprehensiveness of findings, and of links to conclusions and recommendations. 	20 days	Up to May 2026
Dissemination and Follow-up Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate final report internally and externally, as relevant; • Share findings within units, organizations, networks and at events; • Provide input to management response and its implementation 	5 days	Up to December 2026

Annex 5. Communication and knowledge management plan

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
Preparation	Draft TOR	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email: ERG meeting to briefly present the ToR to expediate feedback	To request review of and comments on TOR
	Final TOR	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; Evaluation community; WFP employees	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org	To inform of the final or agreed upon overall plan, purpose, scope and timing of the evaluation
Inception	Draft Inception report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email	To request review of and comments on IR
	Final Inception Report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP employees; WFP evaluation cadre	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo	To inform key stakeholders of the detailed plan for the evaluation, including critical dates and milestones, sites to be visited, stakeholders to be engaged etc.
Data collection	Debriefing power-point	Commissioning office management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group	Team leader (will be sent to EM who then forwards to the relevant staff)	Meeting	To invite key stakeholders to discuss the preliminary findings
Reporting	Draft Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email	To request review of and comments on ER
	Validation workshop	Commissioning office	Evaluation manager and	Meeting	To discuss preliminary

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
	power-point and visual thinking ¹⁸	management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group; partners	Team Leader		conclusions and recommendations
	Final Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; donors and partners; Evaluation community; WFP employees; general public	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org; Evaluation Network platforms (e.g. UNEG, ALNAP)	To inform key stakeholders of the final main product from the evaluation and make the report available publicly
Dissemination & Follow-up	Draft Management Response	Evaluation Reference Group; CO Programme staff; CO M&E staff; Senior Regional Programme Adviser	Evaluation manager	Email and/or a webinar	To discuss the commissioning office's actions to address the evaluation recommendations and elicit comments
	Final Management Response	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; WFP employees; general public	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org;	To ensure that all relevant staff are informed of the commitments made on taking actions and make the Management Response publicly available
Dissemination & Follow-up (Associated Content)	Evaluation Brief	WFP Management; WFP employees; donors and partners; National	Evaluation manager	WFP.org, WFPgo	To disseminate evaluation findings

¹⁸ See WFP visual thinking evaluation workshop video from Sri Lanka CO on climate change DE ([here](#) and [here](#)).

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
		decision-makers			
	Infographics ¹⁹ , posters & data visualisation ²⁰	Donors and partners; Evaluation community;	Evaluation Team; OEV/RB/CO Communications/ KM unit	WFP.org, WFPgo; Evaluation Network platforms (e.g. UNEG, ALNAP); Newsletter;	
	Video ²¹	National decision- makers;		business card fo event; radio programmes;	
	Blog, lessons learned papers, tailored briefs, summaries of findings	Affected populations, beneficiaries and communities; General public	Evaluation manager	theater/drama, town-hall meetings; exhibition space	

¹⁹ See the example of the [Strategic Evaluation of WFP's Capacity to Respond to Emergencies](#).

²⁰ See the example of [Data viz in the Annual Evaluation Report](#).

²¹ See the example of the [Senegal evaluation](#) and the [Colombia evaluation](#).

Annex 6. Bibliography

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2. WFP Algeria Annual country reports – (2019 – 2024)
3. UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations [UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations | UNEG](#)
4. Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System Guidance Materials [DEQAS: Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System Guidance Materials | World Food Programme](#)
5. UNHCR/WFP, 2022, Joint Assessment Mission
6. Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan [SRRP - English.pdf](#)
7. Undernutrition before two years in Algeria: Repeated cross-sectional analyses (2012-13 to 2018-19) [version 1; peer review: 1 approved] [Nagwa Farag Elmighrabi](#) <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0482-4352> ¹⁻
³, Catharine A. K. Fleming^{3,4}, Kingsley E. Agho³⁻⁵ [Undernutrition before two years in Algeria:.... | F1000Research](#)
8. [WFP strategy to improve diets and address malnutrition 2024-2030](#)
9. Unlocking WFP's potential: Guidance for nutrition-sensitive programming March 2017 (internal document, will be shared with Evaluation Team during inception phase)
10. [WFP Indicator Compendium 2022-2025](#)

Annex 7. Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
ACL	Asset Creation and Livelihood
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
CRA	Algerian Red Crescent
CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CRE	Spanish Red Cross
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
DE	Decentralized Evaluation
EQ	Evaluation Question
FSA	Food Security Assessment
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GFA	General Food Assistance
GFD	General Food Distribution
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
I/NGO	International/Non-Governmental Organisation
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
NCA	Nutrition Causal Analysis
LNS MQ	Lipid base Nutrient Supplement - Medium Quantity
LNS SQ	Lipid base Nutrient Supplement - Small Quantity
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MIYCF	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding
MLRS	Sahrawi Red Crescent
MNT	Micro-Nutrient Tablet
NTA	Nutrition Activity
PBW/G	Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls
OEV	Office of Evaluation
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SBC	

SMP	Social behaviour Communication
SRRP	School Meals Programme
ToC	Sharawi Refugees Response Plan
UNHCR	Theory of Change
UNICEF	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WASH	United Nations Children Funds
WFP	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Food Program
	World Health Organisation

Annex 8: Logical Framework

Algeria Country Strategic Plan – DZ02 Logframe		
Period: Jul 2019	Feb 2026	
Budget Revision: BR06		
SDG 2: Zero hunger		
SDG Target 1: Access to Food		
	Outcome better a food an	
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year		Focus A1
Assumptions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fortified food stored in good condition and for not more than six month to preserve their nutritional value• Monthly report is provided by CRA• Public health and nutrition awareness campaigns take place to promote the appropriate use of the humanitarian• Clean drinking water available		
OUTCOME INDICATORS		
1.1.1 Food consumption score		
1.1.2 Food consumption score – nutrition		
1.1.3 Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)		
1.1.4 Livelihood coping strategies for food security		
1.1.10 Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet		
1.1.20 Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding		
1.1.21 Annual change in enrolment		
1.1.25 Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asse		
1.1.26 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits		
1.1.46 Percentage of users satisfied with services provided		
1.1.47 Retention rate, by grade		
1.1.93 Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health		
ACTIVITIES and OUTPUTS		
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.	Activity C1 transfer	
Output 01: (1.1) Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	Output S affected food and and servi	
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 S pregnant and othe benefit fr malnutriti	
Output 02: (1.2): Refugees benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization. Beneficiary Tier 1.	Output S pregnant and othe benefit fr malnutriti	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	Activity C1	
Output 03: (2.1) Primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools	Output S affected food and and servi	
Output 03: (2.1) Primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive meals every day they attend school.	Output S affected food and and servi	

SDG 2: Zero hunger	
SDG Target 1: Access to Food	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	Activity Category SMP-1.5: School based programmes
Output 04: (2.2): Primary and intermediate schoolchildren and teachers benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communications and raised awareness of adequate nutrition, food preparation and food utilization. Beneficiary Tier 1.	Output Standard 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
Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	Activity Category AQL-1.6: Community and household asset creation
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 Standard 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
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 the new resilience approach	Output Standard 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
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions	Activity Category ODS-2.4: On-demand services
Output 10: (5.1) Humanitarian actors have access to on-demand services to deliver a more efficient response	Output Standard 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

<div>SDG 2: Zero hunger</div> <div>SDG Target 2: End Malnutrition</div>	<div>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03: Treated crisis-affected populations</div>	<div>Activity 04: Provide climate-sensitive support to households and communities to enhance the accessibility and affordability of nutritious foods</div> <div>(Modality: Cash)</div>	<div>Activity Category ACL-1.6: Community and household</div>
<div>SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals</div> <div>SDG Target 8: Global Partnership</div>	<div>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03: Humanitarian actors in Algeria have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations in the camps near Tindouf.</div>		
<div>Assumptions:</div> <div>on-demand services</div>			
<div>OUTCOME INDICATORS</div> <div>8.5.46 Percentage of users satisfied with services provided</div>			
<div>ACTIVITIES and OUTPUTS</div> <div>Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions. (Modality: Service Delivery)</div> <div>Output 07: (5.1) Humanitarian actors have access to on-demand services to deliver a more efficient response.</div>	<div>A</div> <div>C</div> <div>d</div> <div>e</div> <div>h</div>		
<div>Algeria Country Strategic Plan - DZ03 Logframe</div>			
<div>CC.1. Protection</div>			
<div>CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS</div> <div>CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes</div> <div>CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance</div> <div>CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes</div> <div>CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services</div> <div>CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)</div> <div>CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures</div>			
<div>CC.2. Accountability</div>			
<div>CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS</div> <div>CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA</div> <div>CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)</div> <div>CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism</div> <div>CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement</div> <div>CC.2.5: 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)</div>			
<div>CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</div>			
<div>CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS</div> <div>CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation</div> <div>CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment</div>			
<div>CC.4. Environmental sustainability</div>			
<div>CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS</div> <div>CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks</div>			
<div>CC.5. Nutrition integration</div>			
<div>CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS</div> <div>CC.5.1: 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</div> <div>CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component</div> <div>CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score</div>			
<div>CC.1. Protection</div>			
<div>CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS</div> <div>CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes</div> <div>CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance</div> <div>CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes</div> <div>CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services</div> <div>CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)</div> <div>CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures</div>			



CC.2. Accountability

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

- CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
- CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
- CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
- CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
- CC.2.5: 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)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

- CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation
- CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

CC.4. Environmental sustainability

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

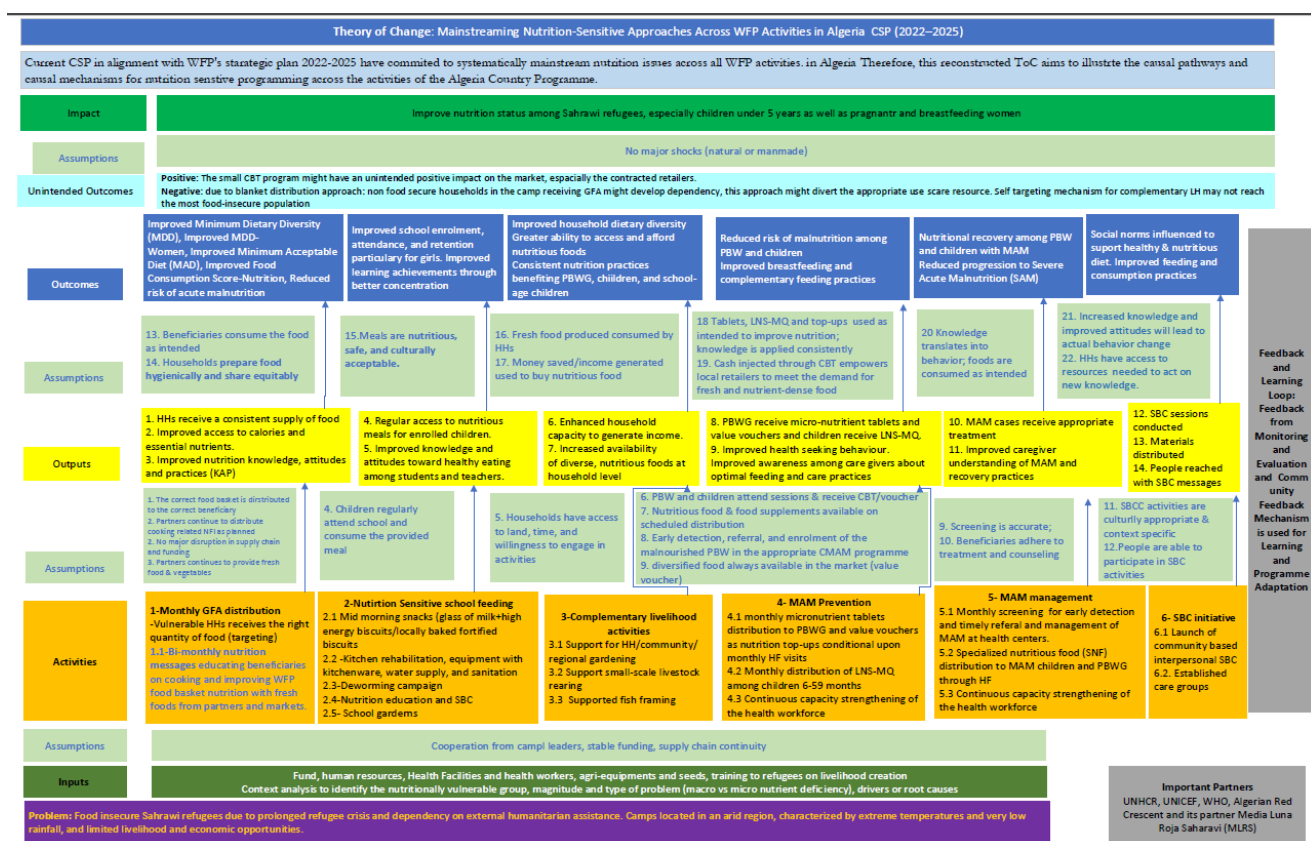
- CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

- CC.5.1: 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
- CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component
- CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score

Annex 9 Theory of Change



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