



World Food
Programme

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Algeria

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	12
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Cross-cutting results	18
Gender equality and women's empowerment	18
Protection and accountability to affected people	20
Environmental sustainability	22
Nutrition integration	24
Partnerships	25
Financial Overview	27
Data Notes	30
Annex	31
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	31
Figures and Indicators	32
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	32
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	32
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	32
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	33
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	34
Cross-cutting Indicators	45

Overview

Key messages

- The June 2025 Post-Distribution Monitoring revealed deteriorating food consumption, with only 45 percent of households having an acceptable FCS, down from 68 percent in October 2024. Negative coping strategies remain widespread, with 90 percent of households resorting to at least one strategy.
- 2025 nutrition survey found acute malnutrition at 13.6 percent among children under five (high), while anaemia remains critical, affecting 65 percent of children and 69 percent of women; stunting persists at 30.7 percent.
- Based on food security and nutrition assessments, WFP expanded nutrition-focused assistance in 2025, scaling up Social Behaviour Change initiatives to promote infant feeding, maternal health, and nutrition.

For over five decades, Algeria has hosted refugees from Western Sahara, with WFP delivering essential food and nutrition assistance for the past forty years. In 2025, Sahrawi refugees continued to face significant humanitarian challenges. Limited economic opportunities, restricted livelihoods, and scarce resources drove high levels of food insecurity, leaving 81 percent of refugees reliant on humanitarian aid[1]. Post-Distribution Monitoring conducted in June 2025 indicated a decline in food consumption, with only 45 percent of households achieving a medium food consumption score and 90 percent resorting to coping strategies. Amid a global crisis and growing funding uncertainty, the humanitarian environment remained highly volatile, requiring WFP to adapt its strategies and maintain flexibility to safeguard essential needs. Throughout 2025, WFP reinforced partnerships to deliver a coordinated response and maximize available resources.

WFP's response under the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) 2019-2026 [2], contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP's work in the camps advances these goals by providing life-saving food and nutrition assistance, strengthening community resilience, and collaborating with local and international partners to enhance food security and nutrition outcomes in the camps. Over its duration, the I-CSP has undergone six budget revisions to adapt to evolving needs and rising costs.

In 2025, WFP supported improved coordination between UNICEF and UNHCR in Tindouf through the UN Mobility solution, enabling shared transport and car-pooling. This joint approach [3] enhanced resource optimization and strengthened integrated UN operations.

In 2025, under its general food assistance programme, WFP reached 133,672 beneficiaries with monthly rations. Starting in March, WFP resumed full ration distributions after a prolonged period of reduced distributions from November 2023 to December 2024, during which the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) covered the 30 percent shortfall. An exceptional in-kind contribution to WFP's partners helped cover around 25 percent of the ration during May, June, and July, helping stabilize the pipeline and maintain uninterrupted assistance. Following this temporary support, WFP continued to provide complete rations for the remainder of the year, reaffirming its commitment to meeting essential food needs despite a challenging global context.

In 2025, the nutrition activity remained central to WFP's response, targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children aged 6-59 months. WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to approximately 14,500 children and 8,600 PBW to prevent malnutrition and address anaemia, stunting, and acute malnutrition. Complementing this, cash-based transfers (CBT) delivered monthly e-vouchers valued at 2,600 DZD (USD 19) to PBWG, enabling access to fresh and diverse foods. To respond to deteriorating nutrition indicators, the voucher value was temporarily increased to 3,000 DZD (around USD 22) in the fourth quarter of 2025. Eligibility and enrolment were managed through health centres, with e-vouchers issued after monthly health check-ups to ensure that the two immediate causes of malnutrition i.e disease and inadequate dietary intake are addressed and the e-vouchers were redeemable at camp retailers with a variety of fresh nutrition foods eligible for redemption hence ensuring flexibility and improved dietary diversity for beneficiaries.

In response to persistent nutrition challenges highlighted in the 2024 Food Security Assessment and the 2025 nutrition survey[4], WFP continued to scale up Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) initiatives at the community level. Central to these efforts was the expansion of community-based interpersonal SBC, promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices, maternal health, and nutrition. Across the five camps, 789 care groups remained active, with trained

volunteers promoting exclusive breastfeeding and maternal diet diversity. By engaging households directly, these groups strengthened local nutrition practices and community resilience.

Under its school feeding programme, WFP continued to provide daily mid-morning snacks to schoolchildren across the five camps. During the back-to-school period in September, the learner caseload increased to 29,140 compared to 27,348 earlier in the year. To improve dietary diversity and nutritional value, WFP introduced sandwiches [5] in October, complementing traditional gofio porridge and fortified biscuits.

WFP also prioritized self-reliance support activities under its crisis response in 2025, aiming to increase access to fresh, nutritious food and enhance self-reliance. A total of 240 beneficiaries participated in asset creation and livelihoods (ACL) activities, specifically family gardens. In addition, 10 school gardens were rehabilitated. The aims are strengthening community capacity to cope with shocks and improve local availability of fresh vegetables. The ACL activities included family, community, and school gardens, livestock farms, and a fodder production initiative. However, a community garden in Dakhla has been reactivated and will be expected to support 8,800 vulnerable beneficiaries with fresh vegetables during 2026.

In 2025, WFP advanced the implementation of its comprehensive action plan under the Corporate Global Assurance project, now embedded through Global Assurance Standards (GAS). The initiative continued to prioritize five key areas: monitoring (including the digitized Complaints and Feedback Mechanism), identity management, targeting, supply chain management and delivery, and cooperating partner oversight. Task forces remained active to drive improvements, while significant progress was achieved in digitizing distribution reporting and strengthening monitoring processes. WFP trained partners on commodity accounting and warehouse management and engaged a third-party service provider to conduct quarterly physical inventories across cooperating partners' warehouses, reinforcing accountability and transparency. A validated targeting SOP and ongoing digitization of nutrition activities further enhanced assurance. These efforts strengthened internal controls and improved responsiveness, ensuring assistance reached those most in need.

The 2026-2027 Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP)[5], launched in November 2025, builds on the previous cycle and incorporates lessons learned to strengthen coordination and impact. Developed jointly with UN agencies and humanitarian partners, the new SRRP maintains a multi-sectoral approach, addressing urgent and longer-term needs in food security, nutrition, health, livelihoods, WASH and environment, education, protection, and logistics. WFP's interventions remain fully aligned with the plan, leading the food and nutrition sectors and contributing to education and livelihoods to ensure a coherent, cross-sectoral response. Despite these advances, the 2025-2026 SRRP had mobilized only 55 percent of its requirements as of November 2025, highlighting the continued strain on resources across the response.

The 2025 nutrition survey, the 2024 Food Security Assessment, and other analyses helped refine vulnerability profiles and guide adjustments to WFP Algeria's targeting. Building on these findings, WFP finalized and validated a comprehensive targeting framework to better align assistance with evolving needs in the camps. This approach reinforces WFP's commitment to ensuring that those most in need have adequate access to food, improving nutritional outcomes and supporting resilience-building within the refugee population. To further enhance the understanding of the nutritional needs of Sahrawi refugees, WFP and its partners have conducted several nutrition assessments—including the NCA and other dedicated nutrition surveys—alongside regular Post-Distribution Monitoring. These assessments reveal a worsening nutrition situation. As activities in Tindouf are both nutrition-integrated and nutrition-driven, WFP is undertaking a decentralized evaluation in 2026 to assess the extent of nutrition integration and its impact on the nutritional status of the Sahrawi population.

WFP conducted a gender analysis across the camps, finding that women—despite central roles in food management and caregiving—face heavy unpaid workloads, limited decision-making power, and nutrition risks. Adolescent girls face mobility restrictions, domestic violence risks, and stigma for those with disabilities. Elderly people, persons with disabilities, and newly displaced households also face major access constraints. The analysis stresses the need to integrate gender and inclusion across programme components.

133,672

Total beneficiaries in 2025



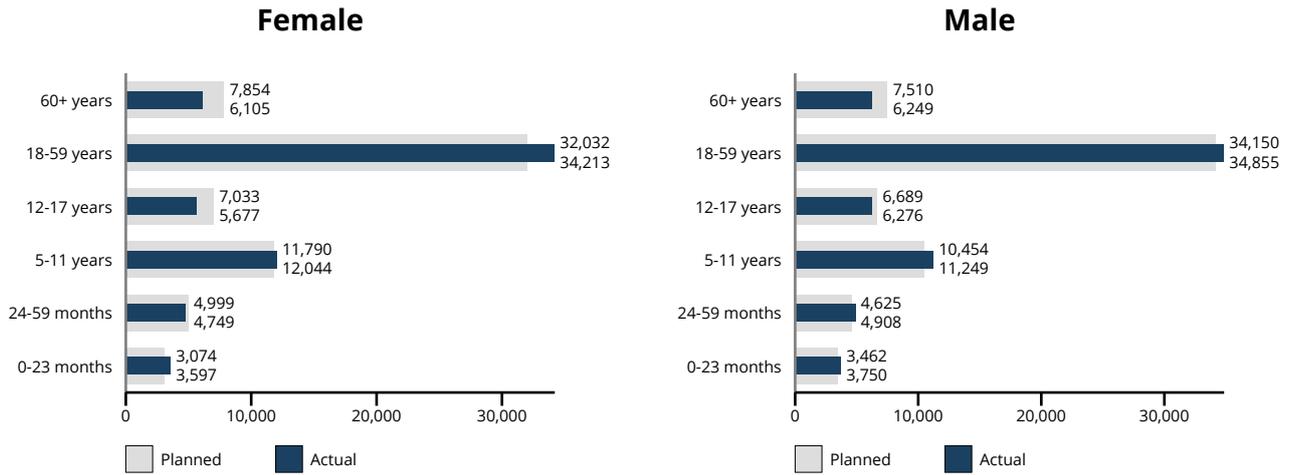
50% female



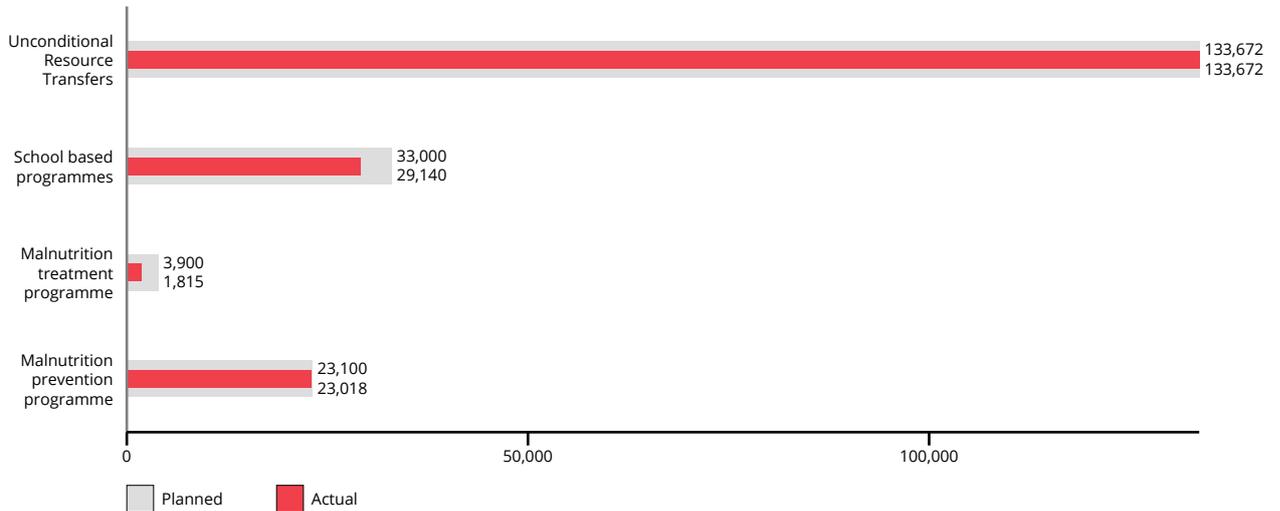
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,151 (49% Female, 51% Male)

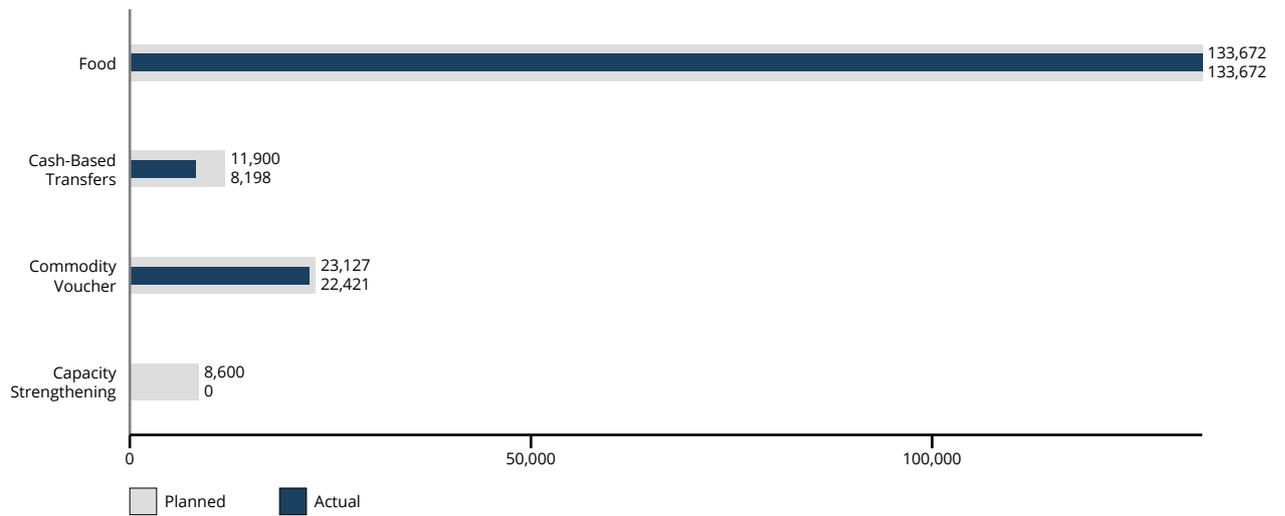
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



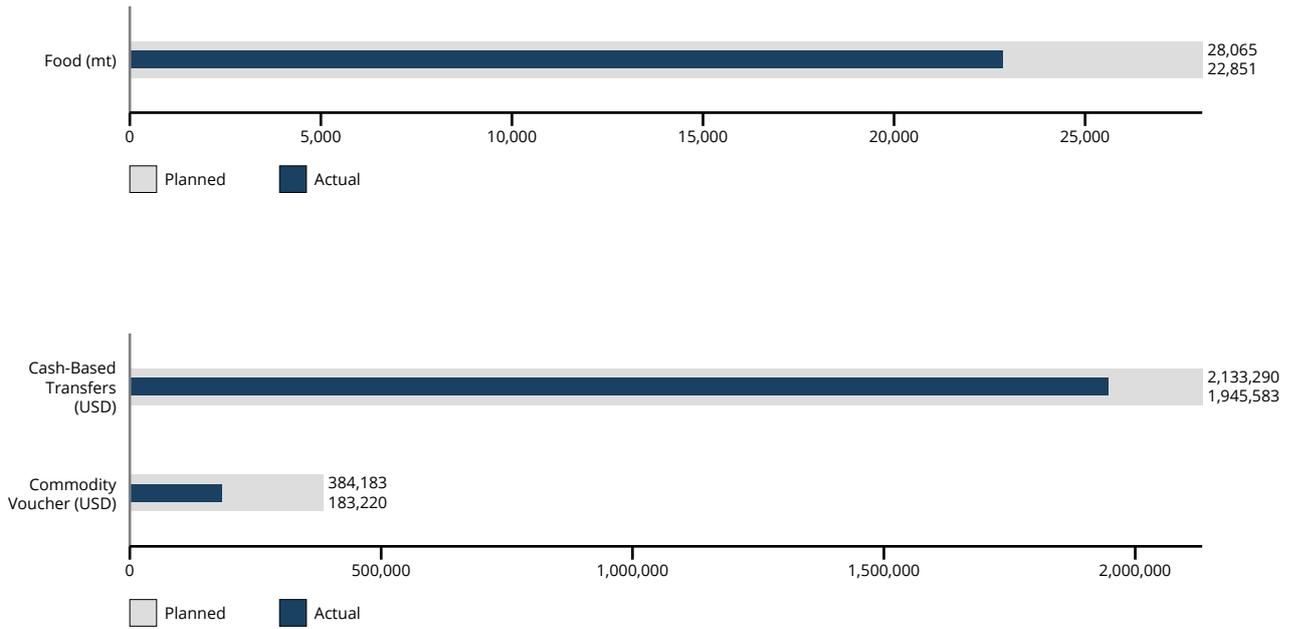
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



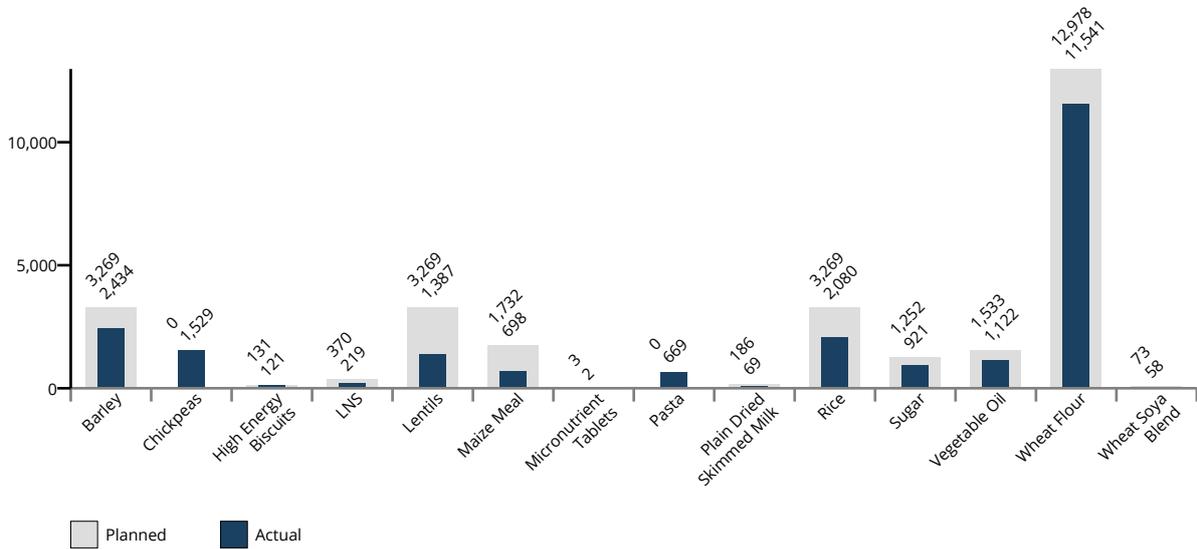
Beneficiaries by Modality



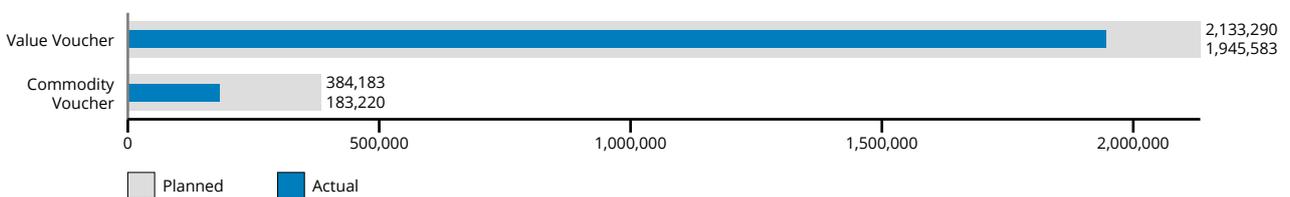
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



and degraded soil, leaving little scope for agriculture or sustainable livelihoods. Camp residents face severe socio-economic challenges, including chronic poverty, high unemployment and near-total dependence on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs[1].

WFP has provided life-saving assistance to the camp population since 1986, focusing on food security and nutrition, critical priorities in this harsh environment.

Key beneficiaries include young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, the elderly and other vulnerable groups at heightened risk of malnutrition and food insecurity. Limited economic opportunities and restricted access to diverse, nutritious foods leave camp residents highly vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia, affecting people of all ages[2].

WFP's role remains essential in a context where the absence of alternative food sources and economic opportunities leaves the population almost entirely dependent on external assistance. Persistent malnutrition, particularly among children and women, continues to be one of the most pressing challenges, underscoring WFP's critical responsibility to address both immediate food needs and long-term nutrition concerns.

In 2025, the global crisis persisted and intensified, with elevated logistics costs continuing to strain WFP's operations in Algeria. While commodity prices stabilized, enabling WFP to restore full food rations from March 2025, the preceding period remained challenging. Between November 2023 and December 2024, the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) played a critical role by covering 30 percent of the food basket, while WFP provided the remaining 70 percent. This partnership ensured that camp populations maintained access to essential food assistance during a prolonged resource-constrained phase.

The worsening nutrition situation in the camps continued to shape WFP's priorities in 2025. Preliminary findings from the joint WFP-UNHCR nutrition survey revealed a further increase in acute malnutrition among children under five, rising from 10.7 percent in 2022 to 13.6 percent in 2025. Stunting remained high at 30.7 percent, while anaemia reached alarming levels, affecting 65.3 percent of children and 68.8 percent of women of reproductive age. Persistently low diet diversity and the growing prevalence of overweight and obesity among women underscore the triple burden of malnutrition in the camps, highlighting the urgent need for integrated nutrition interventions. The poor food security outcomes also necessitate the provision of school meals, with 90% of households resorting to coping strategies, underscoring the importance of supporting school-aged children and promoting attendance.

Informed by the 2023 Nutrition Causal Analysis and the 2025 preliminary SENS findings, WFP, together with partners including UNHCR, UNICEF and the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), identified critical drivers of malnutrition such as inadequate complementary feeding, poor dietary diversity, limited income sources, and low rates of exclusive breastfeeding. These insights shaped the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (MSNS) 2025-2030, a comprehensive framework aligned with global standards and focused on preventing all forms of malnutrition, reducing anaemia, and promoting optimal maternal and child feeding practices. The strategy emphasizes integrated, life-cycle approaches combining nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to improve outcomes for Sahrawi refugees, particularly children and Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women. Although the study indicated high levels of anaemia among women of reproductive age (68.8%), WFP remains committed to prioritizing scarce resources for those most at risk, hence prioritizing pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Through WFP's I-CSP 2019-2026, contributing towards SDG 2 and SDG 17, strategic outcome 1 (SO1) focuses on targeting food-insecure populations in the camps to meet their basic food and nutrition needs while strategic outcome 2 (SO2) aims to address the nutritional status of the vulnerable population. Under SO1 and through its General Food Assistance (GFA) programme, WFP provided vital food assistance, while the school feeding programme offered nutrition-sensitive meals to school children in primary, intermediate and Quranic schools. Complementary livelihood activities were also prioritized to enhance income generation and reduce dependency. Under SO2, WFP provided targeted nutritional support to children aged 6-59 months and PBW to combat acute and moderate malnutrition, stunting and anaemia.

WFP's strategic vision focuses on ensuring adequate access to food and improving nutritional outcomes through timely food and nutrition assistance while supporting household self-reliance. Self-reliance activities are strengthened through the reactivation of regional and family gardens to promote production of fresh vegetables.

In 2025, WFP, in close coordination with cooperating partners—primarily the Algerian Red Crescent—implemented the general food assistance operation, distributing over 25,000 mt of commodities. Most food was sourced internationally, received through Oran Port, and transported to Tindouf for distribution. In parallel, WFP facilitated the CBT e-voucher programme across all five camps through a network of 77 retailers. These achievements were enabled by strong coordination with partners and close collaboration between the Country Office, Sub-Office and technical units.

Despite progress, upstream supply chain disruptions caused shipment delays, while downstream constraints—particularly limited partner capacity—slowed customs clearance and transport processes. Additional customs requirements delayed the release of shipments, impacting timelines and contributing to demurrage costs.

Limited staffing and low warehouse-management capacity among some partners constrained inventory control, requiring intensive follow-up to maintain accuracy.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP is focusing on strengthening partner capacities and exploring alternative supply chain options to accelerate processes and enhance performance.

Within CBT operations, the Supply Chain unit ensured timely contracting, oversight and monitoring of retailers, supporting consistent access to diverse commodities. Coordination with Finance and partners enabled uninterrupted card top-ups, improved liquidity management and supported market stability in remote camp settings. Regular price monitoring and market assessments helped maintain fair pricing and prevent artificial inflation.

Remaining challenges included volatile market prices, irregular upstream supplies, limited retailer storage capacity and logistical constraints linked to long supply routes, requiring ongoing capacity-building and careful liquidity planning.

Risk management

WFP operates in a complex risk environment and continues to strengthen assurance systems in line with Global Assurance Standards through a collaborative, risk-based approach with key partners, including the Algerian Red Crescent, the Sahrawi Red Crescent, UNHCR, and UNICEF. In 2025, WFP advanced the Reassurance Plan by establishing three dedicated Task Forces focusing on (i) Delivery, Distribution and Reporting, (ii) Targeting and Identity Management, and (iii) Monitoring. These groups are responsible for identifying assurance gaps, driving digital transformation, developing inter-agency solutions, and guiding implementation. Funding shortfalls remain a high risk, with potential implications for assurance and risk management activities.

Significant progress was made across all functional areas. For Delivery and Distribution, WFP advanced plans to digitize distribution tracking, commodity management, and reporting, with implementation expected in Q1 2026 through WFP digital solutions and strengthened partner capacity. This transformation is expected to address current limitations in delivery and distribution traceability. To mitigate risks of sub-optimal targeting, WFP further developed the community-based targeting approach, producing a Standard Operating Procedure validated through joint workshops and community consultations. A rollout plan is under preparation.

To address identity management compliance risks, WFP initiated a comprehensive digital transformation strategy to support its implementing partner in modernizing beneficiary management and targeting systems, with the first phase scheduled for completion in Q1 2026. Monitoring systems were also reinforced through an enhanced strategy aimed at improving compliance, accountability, reporting, and feedback mechanisms.

Despite ongoing funding and operational constraints, mitigation measures—including leveraging corporate resources and strengthening strategic partnerships—enabled the office to maintain robust risk management. The risk register was regularly updated to capture emerging operational and security risks, ensuring clear ownership and actionable mitigation measures. This systematic approach supported early risk identification and informed decision-making, ensuring the continuity of critical activities.

Lessons learned

An external evaluation of the current I-CSP in early 2023 highlighted the need to address funding gaps, clarify WFP's strategic positioning, strengthen needs-based targeting, and better integrate complementary activities. WFP responded proactively by creating a partnership action plan and intensifying advocacy for multi-year, flexible funding to improve sustainability.

In 2025, WFP and partners, including UN agencies, worked on developing the new Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) for 2026-2027. This process reinforced the importance of aligning priorities and delivering a clear, harmonized message, particularly on accountability to refugees and the shift from universal to needs-based targeting for general food assistance.

To advance needs-based targeting, WFP established vulnerability criteria using the 2024 Food Security Assessment, developed SOPs for General Food Assistance and nutrition programmes, and validated them through joint workshops and community consultations. Implementation is planned for early 2025. WFP also integrated gender analysis to strengthen complementary activities and now conducts outcome monitoring twice a year to ensure data-driven decision-making.

Finally, in 2025 the Country Office began scoping a decentralised evaluation [3] which will assess how far and with what results nutrition objectives have been mainstreamed across its operations to date. The evaluation will be completed in 2026.

Country office story

Fighting Malnutrition, One Meal at a Time: A Mother's Story

In the desert of Western Algeria, near the town of Tindouf, Khadjouni does what every mother strives to do: care for her children. At 37, living in Smara camp with her two children, her days are shaped by routine visits to the local clinic, careful meal planning, and quiet hope.

For Khadjouni and thousands of other women in the refugee camps, the assistance provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) is a lifeline. WFP's cash assistance not only gives people the choice what to meals to prepare, it's also essential in diversifying diets and preventing malnutrition.

"I really enjoy the freedom to choose from the pre-selected list of food items at the retailer," she says, which consist of a diverse range of nutritious foods such as eggs, meat, dairy products, vegetables, fruits and nuts.

Every month, Khadjouni receives a nutrition voucher worth 2,600 Algerian dinars, just under USD 20. It may not cover everything, she admits, but it helps her access healthier, more diverse food. More importantly, these vouchers are linked to regular health checkups for her and her youngest child. *"What I like are the monthly visits to the health clinic,"* she explains. *"I have to provide my health book to ensure a proper follow-up for both myself and my son."*

Across five refugee camps in Algeria, WFP supports over 8,600 beneficiaries like Khadjouni through this cash-based transfers programme. It's one part of a larger programme that includes specialized food for children and malnourished mothers, and education on healthy eating practices.

Arthur Banoonya, a WFP nutritionist based in Tindouf, describes the approach: *"We combine nutrition products with behaviour change initiatives. We want families not just to have access to food, but to know how best to use it. That means talking about social norms, habits, and ways to make the most of what they receive."*

Hayat, a refugee and community volunteer in the social behaviour change programme in the Bojdour camp, helps spread these messages. *"We gather at the clinic, share what we've learned, and support each other,"* she says. *"One of the most important points was around breastfeeding, which is good for both the mother and the child."*

Funding from multiple donors has been essential in keeping these programmes up and running but the challenges remain. Malnutrition rates in the camps remain worryingly high. One in three children is stunted, and anemia affects nearly 70 percent of women. Despite the efforts of WFP, local authorities, and partners like the EU, funding gaps threaten the continuation and expansion of vital food and nutrition programmes. Without urgent international investment, more lives will be at risk—especially those of the youngest and most vulnerable.

Still, women like Khadjouni carry on, making the best of what they have. *"the cash assistance is not enough, but it helps us,"* she says. *"It helps us buy iron-rich food, prevent anaemia, and treat malnutrition. It's very important."*

Programme performance

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



The **GFA** activity reached **133,672** beneficiaries through a monthly dry food basket



WFP distributed **22,567.353** mt of food through **General Food Assistance** and the **School Feeding Programme**



The **School Feeding Programme** reached **29,000** schoolchildren (**49.2 percent are girls**) across **86** schools in the camps

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported food insecure and vulnerable people in the camps to meet their basic food and nutrition needs through an integrated activities package.

Activity 1: General Food Assistance (GFA):

In 2025, the General Food Assistance (GFA) activity continued to support 133,672 beneficiaries through monthly distributions of a dry food basket, typically consisting of cereals, pulses and oil[1]. After a prolonged period of reduced rations since November 2023, WFP restored full rations in March 2025, following stabilized commodity prices and improved resource availability.

Throughout the year, WFP distributed approximately 22,025 mt of food, ensuring consistent full-ration assistance from March to December 2025, through coordination with the partners to complement where WFP had shortfalls. During May, June and July, contributions from partners complemented WFP's pipeline and covered approximately 25 percent of the food basket each month, enabling WFP to maintain full rations despite its limited stocks.

Under its role of the Food security sector coordinator, WFP coordinated with the Food Security Sector members ensuring the continuity of fresh food distributions and provision of approximately 1.7 kg per beneficiary per month of items such as potatoes, onions and carrots, with contributions from partners including OXFAM and the Spanish Red Cross.

WFP food assistance was vital for beneficiaries to meet their essential basic food needs due to their high dependency on humanitarian aid. According to the June 2025 Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), 97 percent of surveyed households reported WFP assistance as their primary source of food. Food expenditure remained extremely high, with 78 percent of households spending more than 75 percent of their total income on food, underscoring persistent vulnerability. Food security indicators showed a deterioration compared to 2024: only 45 percent of households achieved an acceptable Food Consumption Score, while 55 percent fell into poor or borderline categories compared to 32% reported in 2024. This decline was partly linked delays in commodity distribution caused by external shipment delays. Despite these challenges, the proportion of households resorting to severe coping strategies remained stable, and the average reduced Coping Strategies Index slightly decreased from 9.7 to 9 points. Overall, WFP assistance continued to play a critical role in mitigating food insecurity in the camps.

WFP continued to lead the food security sector by holding two monthly meetings (i) the Food Security Meeting (FSM) at the field and operational level in Tindouf, and (ii) the Food Security Coordination Cell (CDC) at a high and strategic level in Algiers with donors' and partners' participation.

GFA was complemented by Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) initiatives aimed at improving the utilization of the dry food basket and promoting dietary diversity. These activities provided households with practical guidance on food preparation and nutrition practices to help them make the best use of the distributed & available commodities. SBC interventions also delivered key nutrition messages, including appropriate complementary feeding for children under two years, to encourage healthier household nutrition practices.

In 2025, WFP embedded the Global Assurance Standards (GAS) into operations, reinforcing accountability and transparency. A targeting SOP for GFA was developed and validated by stakeholders, with implementation planned alongside digital transformation efforts. WFP is working on strengthening delivery through digital reporting, partner training on stock management, and quarterly warehouse inventories. Monitoring and feedback were enhanced via a

digitized CFM, improving responsiveness

Activity 2: School meal programme

The school feeding activity is coordinated within both the food security sector led by WFP as well as the education sector where WFP is a key member. A sub-group for school feeding coordination was created under the leadership of WFP to avoid overlap and ensure complementarity and synergy between stakeholders. Through these sectorial coordination platforms, WFP handed over the preprimary caseload to another partner to strengthen complementarity and avoid duplication. However, following the June-September summer break, the enrolment rose to 29,140 learners, compared to 27,348 earlier in the year in the same assisted schools.

In 2025, WFP continued to support the School Meals Programme (SMP) across the five camps, covering 45 schools and ensuring daily midmorning snacks for primary and secondary schoolchildren [2]. Throughout the year, WFP provided the traditional in-kind snacks composed of gofio porridge, dry skimmed milk powder, sugar, fortified vegetable oil and fortified biscuits, with a total of approximately 285 MT of commodities distributed in 2025. In response to community requests and to enhance dietary diversity, WFP introduced a complementary CBT commodity voucher sandwich modality in October 2025, while maintaining the in-kind snack. This has enabled provision of sandwiches consisting of bread, cheese and eggs, complementing the traditional porridge and fortified biscuits. The total transfer value for the CBT component in 2025 amounted to USD 123,924.

.The addition of the sandwich modality contributed to improvements in the nutritional content of the school snack. The caloric contribution of the daily snack increased from 19 percent to nearly 50 percent of the recommended daily intake for school age children. According to the Nutrition PDM (November 2025), 52 percent of schoolchildren met the minimum dietary diversity score, reflecting a 10 percent improvement compared to 2024.

To further strengthen the health gains of the SMP, a deworming campaign was implemented in close coordination with relevant stakeholders including the local authorities and partners, supporting improved nutrient absorption and reinforcing the benefits of a nutritious school meal. A total of 18,153 children were reached.

As part of WFP's capacity strengthening support, 24 schools were rehabilitated, focusing on improving kitchen spaces and WASH facilities to ensure safe preparation and rollout of the sandwich component. Additionally, SBC activities were mainstreamed throughout the year, promoting good hygiene, health and nutrition practices among both implementers and learners.

Activity 3: Assets creation for livelihood

During 2025, WFP continued to strengthen community resilience through Assets Creation for Livelihoods (ACL), focusing on sustainable agriculture and improved access to fresh food in the five camps.

In April, WFP organized an evaluation workshop on "Integrated & Sustainable Farming" in Rabouni camp to review achievements from the past three years and explore models adapted to the Sahrawi context. In May, WFP initiated a review of the ACL programme to design innovative and community-owned models, ensuring long-term sustainability.

The transformation of the Dakhla Regional Garden into a model of agroecological production resilient to climate shocks was launched during October 2025 and will remain a key priority through 2026. The garden is intended to serve as a training and demonstration hub, where refugees will learn sustainable practices such as organic farming, composting, irrigation management, and greenhouse crop production. WFP also supported family gardens, providing (40 households) with tools, seeds, and micro-irrigation systems. These gardens enabled families to produce fresh vegetables for 6 months, improving dietary diversity and reducing reliance on external assistance. Beneficiary households received training in soil management and water-efficient techniques, fostering self-reliance and resilience.

To complement school feeding activities, WFP continued supporting school gardens, all of which were originally established by WFP in previous years. In 2025, WFP provided direct support to three gardens through an FLA, mainly through training and technical assistance on garden maintenance and integrating gardening into nutrition education.

The remaining seven gardens did not receive direct support in 2025 but continued to function within the schools as education and awareness platforms, forming an important part of WFP's SBC approach to promote sustainable farming practices and healthy diets among younger generation.

WFP continued to mainstream gender in its resilience activities with 70-75 percent of family gardens managed by female-headed or women-represented households. Participation in the regional activities strongly encouraging equal participation of men and women.

Gender and Age Marker:

WFP Algeria GFA and school feeding activities have been attributed a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 4 and ACL has been attributed a GAM code 4, confirming that the activities fully integrate gender and age[3].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

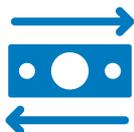
Strategic outcome 02: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022



10,000 unique pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received monthly value vouchers throughout **2025**.



5,561 children aged **6-59** months were provided with supplementary food to help **treat acute malnutrition**



USD 1.97 million is the **value of vouchers** transferred in **2025**



14,588 girls and boys received daily rations of lipid-based nutrient supplements to **prevent malnutrition**

In 2025, WFP provided nutrition support to children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). It mainly focused on two activities (i) malnutrition prevention in all its forms, and (ii) management of moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, Social Behavioral Change (SBC) promotion was integrated across these activities. Gender mainstreaming remained at the core of the programming, recognizing the vicious cycle between gender and malnutrition. As such WFP continued to provide equal access to boys and girls as well as women to ensure that their specific nutrition needs are fully met. In a bid to increase involvement in the household's nutritional practices and good habits, men are also deliberately involved in the SBC promotion during household counseling/sensitization sessions.

Prevention of acute malnutrition, stunting, and anemia:

This activity targeted PBWG and children aged 6 to 59 months in the five camps. WFP monthly assisted around **(8,430)** PBWG (98 percent of the 8,600 planned) with micronutrient tablets in-kind distribution (a total of **1.854 mt** in 2025) and about **8,168 PBWG** monthly (95 percent of the 8600 planned) with value voucher nutrition top-ups. In total, around **10,000** unique PBWG beneficiaries were reached throughout the year, receiving monthly value vouchers of **DZD 2,600 (USD 19)** as a nutrition top-up to contribute to prevention of acute malnutrition and anemia. All PBWG and children in this cohort received their entitlements conditioned on their monthly health checks, providing an incentive for women to attend these health checks and child growth monitoring and promotion sessions. Beneficiaries redeemed e-vouchers for a range of nutritious foods. In Q4 2025, WFP temporarily increased the transfer to **3,000 DZD (approximately USD 22)** to beneficiaries in light of the deteriorating nutrition status and hence to mitigate the impact of rising food prices. The need to continue with increased transfer value will be subject to resource availability.

Cash-based transfers nutrition top-up intervention significantly enhances and diversifies the food basket for PBWG as this group is physiologically vulnerable to malnutrition, ensuring access to essential nutrients. Commendably, the proportion of women of reproductive age that met the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women improved compared to 2024 from **56** to **62** percent[2].

The money injected into camp markets through the CBT nutrition top-up programme helps to empower local retailers, stimulate market activity, and strengthen the capacity of vendors to meet the demand for fresh and nutrient-dense food commodities. By combining nutrition and economic support, CBT improved food and nutrition security and local market resilience in the camps. According to the 2025 Nutrition PDM, 93 percent of the women receiving CBT confirmed their satisfaction about the modality, while only 7 percent were not satisfied because they deemed the amount insufficient to cover the needs amidst the continued commodity price increase. The increased transfer value is expected to cushion against these price increases.

There was an improvement in the health-seeking behavior of the PBWG through the use of the available maternal child health services due to the soft conditionality of the value voucher nutrition top-up intervention, including but not limited to antenatal care (ANC), postnatal care (PNC), growth monitoring and promotion for infants and young children feeding (6-23 months), as well as vaccinations. Commendably, the average monthly health facility visits surged by over 18 percent from **6,640** visits during (October 2024 to March 2025) to **7,886** visits between (April and

September 2025, demonstrating an upward trend.

WFP integrated active detecting of cases of acute malnutrition into CBT project to ensure early detection, referral, and enrolment of the malnourished PBW in the appropriate CMAM programme. This established a surveillance mechanism to monitor the nutrition status of targeted individuals. In 2025, **14,588** children aged 6 to 59 months benefited from the acute malnutrition prevention programme through monthly distribution of LNS-MQ[3]. About **196 mt** of commodities (**73** percent of the planned) were distributed over the year as part of the programme.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition supplementation

In 2025, WFP provided assistance, reaching **5,561** children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and **1,655** unique PBWG.

A total of **108.077 mt** of specially formulated foods (SFFs) were distributed during the year.

Commendably, Programme performance indicators met the SPHERE standards, with a default rate of **5.9** percent, zero mortality, **7.6** percent non-response, and **85.9** percent recovery.

These achievements are linked to sustained capacity building for health workers, stronger community engagement, and consistent availability of SFF commodities.

In addition, community health workers carried out monthly screenings to identify and refer cases of acute malnutrition for treatment at health facilities, thus enabling early addressing of the malnutrition. Coverage for the management of moderate acute malnutrition reached **75.7** percent, representing a slight improvement of **1** percentage point compared to 2024. Despite this progress, coverage remained below the Sphere benchmark of **90** percent for the camps, highlighting the need for continued and intensified case-finding and follow-up of referrals.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) promotion

SBC promotion for nutrition is a core component of the WFP Algeria integrated nutrition programme approach.

Community-level SBC promotion using the care group approach based on the ASPIRE methodology (peer-to-peer education, counselling and support model for improved health and nutrition outcomes) continued across the five camps in close collaboration with all the nutrition sector's stakeholders including UNHCR, UNICEF and Algerian Red Crescent. Cascade messaging was successfully delivered promoting exclusive breastfeeding and improved infant and young children as well as maternal nutrition practices. In total, **8,711** households were reached via: (i) interpersonal SBC approaches, including nutrition and health education sessions at health facilities and during community screenings, and (ii) household counseling visits conducted by care group volunteers.

According to the November 2025 nutrition outcome PDM, positive gains in key psychosocial metrics among beneficiaries have been reported. Improvements were noted in knowledge, intention, and self-efficacy. **86** percent of interviewees confirmed knowledge of nutrition behavior including the ability to explain the nutrition behaviors around the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for newborn and good feeding practices for PBW and children. Furthermore, **99.1** percent of the surveyed households were confident regarding the practice of nutrition behaviors reflecting a steady increase compared to 2024 (**98** percent).

WFP co-leads the nutrition sector with the Algerian Red Crescent and through this platform, WFP engages with various actors including UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Algerian Red Crescent, and other nutrition actors to harmonize nutrition interventions, while ensuring programme coherence to address possible resource duplication.

WFP's cooperating partner for all modalities is the Algerian Red Crescent, which organizes resource transfers with its implementing partner MLRS and conducts MUAC training sessions.

Gender considerations were commendably integrated into the nutrition programme implementation, as manifested by the Gender and Age Marker assigned code 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP in Algeria remains firmly committed to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment across all activities. This commitment is grounded in the understanding that addressing the distinct needs of women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities is essential to achieving food security and nutrition outcomes.

Focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) confirm that all community members have safe and equitable access to WFP food assistance, with no perceived discrimination. General food distributions are largely organized and attended by women, who also chair most food distribution committees given their strong knowledge of beneficiary households. While women primarily receive the assistance, men are mostly engaged in its operational delivery, including managing distributions, driving trucks, and offloading commodities.

Some differences persist between male- and female-headed households in food access and dietary diversity. Noticeable differences were noted between male-headed and female-headed households, 58 percent of female lead households reported inadequate food consumption compared to 52 percent lead by men. These disparities are closely linked to men's greater opportunities for income-generating activities, while women carry substantial unpaid workloads to sustain community life. Beyond domestic responsibilities, women manage household food needs, support children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, and contribute to voluntary community work. WFP integrates these disparities into its targeting criteria by prioritizing women-headed households. The cash-based transfer programme, for instance, targets pregnant and breastfeeding women—given their physiological demands and higher vulnerability to anaemia and acute malnutrition—ensuring they can access more diverse foods.

Findings from FGDs and KIIs confirm that girls and boys—including children with disabilities—have equitable access to the school feeding programme. WFP and partners work closely with schools and community structures to identify children with disabilities, support safe and inclusive access to distribution points, and ensure that caregivers and teachers are aware of any specific needs. Women continue to play a central voluntary role in sustaining the programme as teachers, community educators and cooks.

Despite its positive contribution to school attendance, the programme faces several challenges. First, it relies heavily on voluntary workers who receive only limited incentives, which can affect the consistency and sustainability of the service. Second, the lack of diversity in the school snack—largely unchanged for years—may reduce children's motivation to attend school regularly.

To address these challenges, WFP is collaborating with partners and local communities to introduce practical improvements. For example, schools have begun incorporating sandwiches into the daily snack to enhance dietary diversity and increase its appeal for children. In parallel, WFP is a member of the multi-stakeholder group working on appealing to donors for the provision of incentives to teachers and other education personnel to allow for continuity of activities. Additionally, WFP is integrating Social Behaviour Change messaging within a broader multisectoral strategy for sustainable school meals.

Within the nutrition programme, respondents reported no discrimination in access to services for men, women, boys, and girls at health centres. Female health workers are deeply engaged in promoting nutrition, reproductive health, and growth monitoring for children under five. Despite these efforts, several challenges continue to affect nutrition outcomes, including cultural food habits such as children missing meals, low exclusive breastfeeding rates, sub-optimal complementary feeding, nutrition disparities between girls and boys, cultural barriers limiting pregnant women's access to health checks, sharing of food purchased with cash transfers, and insufficient income to buy nutritious foods.

To respond, WFP is intensifying tailored SBC interventions focused on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN), particularly exclusive breastfeeding and improved complementary feeding. Younger mothers tend to adopt more organized and balanced household food practices. Awareness sessions at health centres attract mostly women, while sessions conducted at household level have encouraged growing participation of men. In 2025, **61,054** men were reached through SBC activities using media and the TV show — a significant achievement in a context where household

nutrition is traditionally assigned to women.

Sahrawi women and men actively engage in WFP-supported resilience projects, with women representing the majority of participants. Persons with disabilities and their caregivers face significant physical and infrastructural barriers to joining livelihood activities. Caregivers also report being unable to engage in income-generating activities due to the absence of disability services in the camps. In 2024, WFP and its cooperating partners prioritized households with a family member with a disability for livestock and produce distributions from regional gardens and continued to offer remote monitoring of the initiative in 2025.

As part of its broader protection commitments, WFP continues to promote the prevention of violence against women and girls as a shared responsibility across all staff and partners. Under the 2025 global theme *'End Digital Violence Against All Women and Girls'*, and in alignment with the UNiTE campaign to end digital abuse, WFP Algeria took the opportunity—despite limited financial resources—to organise ad-hoc awareness sessions on gender-based violence (GBV) with women and men in the refugee camps. These sessions reinforced the importance of safeguarding all members of the community, both offline and online. In total, 150 participants—predominantly women—were reached through the initiative

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP ensured that all beneficiaries accessed its activities in ways that preserved their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations were able to hold WFP and its partners accountable for addressing their food and nutrition needs in line with their preferences.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its protection efforts to keep affected populations at the centre of its activities, upholding the four protection mainstreaming principles: ensuring safety, dignity, meaningful access, fostering accountability, and promoting participation and empowerment.

For each field level agreement (FLA), WFP held induction meetings with partners to review the terms, including the mitigation of protection risks, ensuring a clear understanding of the project and the capacity to provide clear information to beneficiaries.

WFP monitors its protection and accountability to affected people activities through the monthly process monitoring activities; bi-annual Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) collecting beneficiary feedback; and the complaint and feedback mechanism through the hotline. According to the June 2025 PDM report and the nutrition PDM, 100 percent of WFP beneficiaries reported that they did not experience any safety concerns as WFP beneficiaries and when attending distribution. 98 percent of the beneficiaries reported experiencing no barriers to access the food or nutrition distribution sites. In addition, 99 percent reported being treated with respect while engaging in WFP programs.

The community-based targeting process and community-led distribution system continue to be adopted as key factors for social cohesion through structures established by the community. As part of the enhancement process, Standard Operating Procedures for targeting were developed by WFP with UNHCR and validated by the community in 2025, informed by needs assessments and community values. WFP is working closely with the community to implement the targeting procedures, taking into account community norms and structures and building on the current community model.

The Algerian Red Crescent and its implementing partners, together with MLRS representatives at central level, manage assistance distribution and coordinate food delivery to heads of groups of 50 people (7-10 families) across the 116 initial distribution points. These heads of groups, women nominated with community consent and working voluntarily, distribute food to their members at neighbourhood level. Distribution points were selected with beneficiaries to ensure they are safe, accessible to all, including persons with disabilities^[1], and located close to homes to facilitate easy food collection.

In the next period, WFP started supporting partners' digitalization, including developing tools for beneficiary management, targeting and reporting, alongside a joint review of business and capacity requirements.

WFP ensured that beneficiaries were informed about its assistance (objectives, activities, entitlements, distribution calendars and key stakeholders). According to the June 2025 PDM, 75 percent of beneficiaries reported receiving accessible information on WFP activities. WFP continued strengthening beneficiaries' awareness and the visibility of its interventions. In the June 2025 PDM, 96 percent said information was easy to understand, and 92 percent knew exactly what they were entitled to. Similar results were reported for nutrition programmes in the October 2025 PDM.

WFP considers disability inclusion by including people living with disability in focus group discussions to understand their concerns and perspectives while coordinating with stakeholders to meet their needs. Also through its food security coordinator role, WFP ensures that other protection actors support these groups. Thus, the groups are prioritized by the community for food assistance as well as any other assistance deemed necessary.

Gender is mainstreamed across all the WFP activities from planning, implementation and monitoring.

WFP is responsive to the people's needs and adaptive to ensure no harm to its beneficiaries. During the summer, extreme temperatures made it difficult for beneficiaries to attend daytime distributions. As a result, WFP and the cooperating partner arranged for distributions to take place early in the morning or late in the evening, adjusting fleet planning and monitoring as needed.

In addition, WFP applies its policy of zero tolerance to inaction on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), as outlined in the Executive Director's Circular on PSEA. NGO partners' capacity on PSEA is screened through the UN Partner Portal and followed by mandatory PSEA training. In 2025, WFP assessed and/or trained 10 NGO cooperating partners to reinforce safe programming. WFP also joined UN inter-agency efforts to prevent PSEA and GBV, contributing to a series of trainings for both partners and beneficiaries as well affiliate work force.

WFP toll-free hotline number is widely displayed at health centers, schools, shops, distribution points, and on scope cards to allow affected people to share their concerns and their feedback.

In 2025, WFP received 18 calls (9 assistance requests, 7 complaints, 2 information requests). Feedback from the CFM and monitoring visits led to key programme adjustments, including the revised CBT voucher value for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. PDM and monitoring findings confirmed the need for increased nutritional support, and satisfaction surveys showed improved beneficiary satisfaction post-adjustment.

WFP introduced an ad hoc distribution cycle following feedback on the early suspension of a planned cycle. Integrating CFM data with monitoring was critical to identifying issues and enabling rapid corrective action.

Most concerns continue to be relayed through community leaders or partners, resulting in low direct hotline usage. The CRA/MLRS CFM for CBT nutrition handles about 400 calls monthly, mainly general inquiries. Partners resolve straightforward cases, while others are escalated to WFP. Regular reporting from CRA and MLRS reinforces a two-tier CFM structure that improves accountability and ensures timely support.

One of the key challenges identified by WFP, UNHCR, and UNICEF is the limited number of complaints received through formal feedback channels in the camps. This is partly due to the presence of community-led and informal systems, which, while culturally embedded, reduce visibility and consistency in addressing concerns. Recognizing this, the inter-agency CFM SOP currently under development includes provisions to explore practical ways of strengthening collaboration with community structures. This will ensure that cases managed at the community level can be referred appropriately to the relevant UN agencies, when necessary, while respecting cultural practices and confidentiality. The aim is to enhance transparency, improve case management, and reinforce accountability to affected populations in a manner that is context-sensitive and inclusive.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The camps' extremely arid desert setting—with extreme heat, scarce rainfall, and poor sandy soils—severely limits water availability and plant growth. Strong winds further degrade the fragile environment, making effective water management indispensable for any agricultural or ecological intervention.

In 2025, the Assets Creation for Livelihood activity strengthened the link between healthy ecosystems and sustainable food security through a set of innovative and environmentally sustainable strategies. The initiative emphasised the use of plant and animal species adapted to local climatic and ecological conditions[1]. To address poor soil quality, agricultural practices incorporated crop coupling and rotation, the recycling of vegetable waste and animal manure, and the production of compost or liquid biofertilisers to enrich soils. These methods were progressively taught to—and adopted by—the community, promoting healthier and more sustainable agriculture while simultaneously providing environmentally sound waste management solutions.

In addition to improving soil fertility and crop management, WFP supported fodder production for livestock through polyculture systems cultivated within palm groves. This approach contributed to biodiversity enhancement and improved the overall resilience and sustainability of local ecosystems. To further reinforce environmental restoration efforts, WFP promoted tree planting at both household and community levels, including in school gardens. This initiative integrated fruit-bearing species—such as figs, pomegranates, date palms, and moringa—with native desert-adapted trees, thereby supporting biodiversity recovery, increasing green coverage, and contributing to long-term food security.

Water management—one of the most critical challenges in the Tindouf camps—was addressed through the introduction of efficient, water-saving technologies. These included drip irrigation systems, Waterboxx [2] technology, and mulching techniques aimed at reducing evaporation and optimising water use in crop production. By prioritising local resources, recycling biological waste, and expanding tree cover, WFP actively contributes to reducing environmental pollution at both local and global levels. The exclusion of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, and herbicides further underscores the programme's positive environmental impact.

As part of the school garden component, schoolchildren received training on agricultural practices, nutrition, environmental preservation, and the importance of tree planting—fostering environmental awareness among younger generations.

Activities related to General Food Assistance, Nutrition, and School Feeding were screened as low-risk from an environmental and social perspective. All WFP interventions were designed and systematically monitored to ensure that they:

- are implemented in a safe and dignified manner that upholds social cohesion, integrity, peace, environmental protection, and responsible natural resource use;
- do not generate adverse impacts on community health, education, or cultural practices; and
- actively promote gender equality and accountability to affected populations.

WFP also signed a new partnership to support the reactivation of a regional garden in Dakhla, building on previous agricultural efforts conducted in the area. Beyond revitalising the garden itself, the partnership aims to strengthen household-level agricultural capacity. Families will receive technical support to improve the management of their family gardens, along with the provision of seeds and tailored guidance. This support will enable households to seek assistance whenever they encounter challenges—such as difficulties growing specific crops, soil-related issues, or pest management—thereby reinforcing self-sufficiency and improving food security at community level.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

While the Environmental Management System (EMS) project remains inactive in Algeria, WFP integrates environmentally sustainable practices into its activities in the Sahrawi camps to promote an eco-friendly environment. This involves efficient waste disposal, promoting remote training and meetings to cut down and on travel, reducing printing needs, streamlining vehicle usage by rationalizing and combining field movements (including carpooling with sister agencies). In addition, the new WFP office in Tindouf is now a shared space with other UN agencies, to rationalize, regroup, and minimize energy and equipment costs and environmental footprints.

Nutrition integration

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

In line with WFP's corporate priorities and the Algeria Country Office ICSP (2019-2026), efforts in 2025 focused on integrating nutrition across WFP systems, activities, and staff capacity building. Initiatives aimed to strengthen programme nutrition sensitivity through improved conceptual understanding, refinement of the theory of change, and translation into practical actions in the field. The nutrition-sensitive score for the CO was 10 and this assessed programme design, its ability to enhance beneficiaries' knowledge and practices, improve nutritional status, and engage with stakeholders to influence strategies and policies. Effectiveness was monitored through post-distribution nutrition surveys.

WFP led the development of the multi-sectoral nutrition strategy (2025-2030) in collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, the Algerian Red Crescent, and the Sahrawi Red Crescent (MLRS). The strategy seeks to improve food security and nutrition outcomes for Sahrawi refugees, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWG) and children aged 6-59 months. It also seeks to ensure that nutrition is embedded in all sector activities in a holistic manner. Operationalization commenced during 2025, reinforcing the commitment to mainstream nutrition across all sectors.

Under the school feeding programme, approximately 29,000 schoolchildren received mid-morning snacks (enriched Gofio[1] porridge, fortified biscuits, and sandwiches), complemented by social and behavior change (SBC) activities promoting healthy eating habits among students and teachers as well as deworming of 18,153 school children in primary schools. This move is expected to improve the programme quality and dietary diversity with more food groups especially the essential dairy and eggs consumed. Acute malnutrition screening was integrated into school meals, particularly in kindergartens, with referrals to health facilities for community-based management of acute malnutrition.

Dietary diversity was promoted through the TV Show initiative, which raised community awareness on meal preparation techniques and nutrient conservation, linked to commodities in the GFA basket and fresh food distributions by other actors.

Despite ration reductions in the GFA basket due to funding constraints during the first quarter of the year, WFP endeavored to optimize rations to meet minimum energy and macronutrient requirements. Local procurement of some commodities was rolled out ensuring a consistent pipeline effective quarter 3, 2025. Advocacy for complementary food contributions from the Algerian Government, MLRS and partners such as OXFAM and the Spanish Red Cross remained a priority to address gaps.

Following the roll out of the local procurement initiative owing to the long lead times for international shipments, WFP initiated technical assistance to Algerian government regarding fortification of wheat flour.

Continued integration of SBC initiatives within school feeding and nutrition programmes contributed to improved knowledge and adoption of desirable dietary behaviors among schoolchildren and caregivers.

Finally, WFP's programme unit worked closely with the supply chain team to ensure timely procurement and pre-positioning of specially formulated foods (SFFs), maintaining a stable pipeline for nutrition interventions across the year.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Algeria's partnerships were instrumental in driving the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of its interventions across the five Sahrawi refugee camps near Tindouf. By working closely with the host government, UN agencies, donors, and both local and international NGOs, WFP leveraged its comparative advantage to tackle food insecurity, malnutrition, and resilience-building. These collaborative efforts enabled a cohesive and coordinated response to the multifaceted challenges in the camps, showcasing WFP's ability to deliver high-impact, targeted interventions in complex humanitarian settings.

These efforts paid off and funding shortages were mitigated in late Q1. This underscored the critical importance of donor support in sustaining WFP's operations and minimizing the impact on vulnerable populations. Contributions from donors (Andorra, U.S. Government, E.U. Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), Croatia, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Slovenia and Switzerland), were directed toward specific activities. Slovenia and Croatia funded the operation for the first time. This flexible funding allowed WFP to plan with greater foresight and adaptability, ensuring more efficient and responsive interventions to meet the evolving needs of the refugee population. Strategic collaboration with partners maximized resource impact, streamlined coordination, and strengthened WFP's capacity to address the dynamic challenges in the camps, even in the face of financial constraints.

WFP's operation in Algeria is limited to humanitarian assistance to the Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf, which reflects the government's consideration of WFP as a purely humanitarian organization in Algeria. The Sahrawi refugee camps are not covered by the Algerian national policies.

Coordination remained at the heart of WFP Algeria's strategy, ensuring alignment with host government priorities, UN Country Team (UNCT) objectives, and the broader humanitarian agenda. Active participation in key coordination platforms and regular bilateral discussions with the Government of Algeria further enhanced collaboration and minimized duplication. These efforts supported unified, well-informed responses that addressed the multifaceted challenges facing the Sahrawi refugee population.

A key component of these efforts in 2025 was the monthly Inter-Agency Food Security Sector meeting, where WFP, UNHCR, the Algerian Red Crescent, and other partners collaborated to ensure effective information sharing and coordination at the local level. This coordination was essential for feeding into the Country Director's senior-level food security and nutrition meetings with UN agency heads, donors and partners, facilitating timely and informed decision-making to address the evolving needs of the Sahrawi refugee population. Through ongoing collaboration, partners (one national and two internationals) were able to align their activities, share updates, and proactively address emerging challenges, ensuring a unified and efficient humanitarian response.

Through strong partnerships and a focus on aligning activities across stakeholders, WFP worked with partners to ensure that its interventions addressed immediate humanitarian needs while also laying the groundwork for resilience-building and tackling longer-term challenges in the camps.

In 2025, WFP Algeria also prioritized reassurance efforts to reinforce accountability, compliance, and programme quality across all operations. A key element of this was the implementation of the Partner Connect system^[1], which digitalized distribution reporting, enhancing efficiency, transparency, and monitoring across all Cooperating Partners (CPs). To safeguard resources and ensure compliance, WFP implemented robust review and security measures at CP warehouses, coupled with comprehensive training in warehouse management and commodity accounting. These initiatives have strengthened the capacity of CPs to accurately manage stock and report on distribution activities. In addition, third-party physical inventories of CP warehouses were introduced to further ensure accountability and maintain high standards of oversight.

WFP Algeria will actively protect, grow and diversify its partnerships, seeking funding opportunities from a wider range of sources, including new government donors and the private sector. WFP Algeria will continue to advocate for funding mechanisms that provide flexibility and ensure long-term programme sustainability.

Focus on localization

WFP advanced localization by strengthening partnerships with the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA), the Sahrawi Red Crescent known as Media Luna Roja Saharawi (MLRS), and local NGOs to enhance resilience and address malnutrition, anaemia and stunting across the camps. Capacity-strengthening sessions for three cooperating partners improved financial management, use of the UN Partner Portal and compliance with field-level agreements, supporting more transparent collaboration. Joint PSEA trainings with UNHCR equipped 198 NGO staff with practical tools to prevent and respond to misconduct, reinforcing a safer operating environment.

Community engagement remained central to WFP's approach. The TV show "Min Chay Naadel Chi Zein," featuring recipes using WFP commodities, promoted healthy dietary habits and strengthened community ownership. Collaboration with CRA and MLRS expanded through joint planning, co-design of programme adjustments and shared monitoring missions, enabling local actors to influence targeting, distribution modalities and behaviour-change priorities. Strengthened feedback mechanisms supported real-time programme improvements.

To advance local economic empowerment, WFP expanded procurement with CRA, piloting local sourcing of wheat flour, couscous and pasta for GFA. Prioritizing local supply chains reduced lead times, mitigated pipeline breaks and increased efficiency. Engagement with emerging CBOs and refugee-led groups reinforced representation and community-driven design, further supporting inclusive and sustainable localization.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, interagency collaboration remained central to WFP Algeria's approach, enabling a coordinated response to the multifaceted needs of Sahrawi refugees. Working closely with UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and other partners, WFP contributed to joint efforts across key sectors including food security, nutrition, health, education and livelihoods.

A significant achievement in 2025 was the implementation of the two-year Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP 2024-2025), led by the UN Resident Coordinator. As the first joint humanitarian plan for Sahrawi refugees, the SRRP brought together UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and other actors around a unified multisectoral framework. It aligned strategies across food security, nutrition, health, livelihoods, WASH and environment, education, protection and logistics, strengthening coherence and reducing duplication. WFP played a key role by integrating food and nutrition assistance into the broader response, ensuring coordinated targeting, resource allocation and complementary programming to meet urgent needs in the five camps.

The SRRP reinforced collaboration operationally, improving information-sharing, joint planning and monitoring among UN agencies and partners. This effort enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of assistance and demonstrated the shared commitment to a harmonized, long-term response for Sahrawi refugees. In November 2025, UN agencies also launched the SRRP 2026-2027.

Interagency collaboration was strengthened through the development of the multisectoral Nutrition Strategy 2025-2030, jointly crafted by WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, the Algerian Red Crescent and the Sahrawi Red Crescent (MLRS). Focused on pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 06 to 59 months, the strategy combines food assistance, health interventions, nutrition education and social behaviour change to address drivers of malnutrition and support long-term nutritional improvements.

Donor missions, conducted twice yearly and jointly organized by UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and WHO, remained a key mechanism for inter-agency coordination. Covering major sectors, they reinforced partner accountability and ensured continued donor engagement in the humanitarian operation.

Financial Overview

WFP's funding needs for Algeria have reached a high amount in 2025. WFP Algeria's ICSP (2019-2025) received 78 percent of the total Country Portfolio Needs-based plan (CPN) of USD 198 million. In 2025, WFP received 98 percent of the USD 37 million requirements, including USD 20 million in direct contributions, USD 10.4 million carried forward from 2024, and USD 5.8 million in multilateral funds - an internal WFP funding mechanism designed to mitigate funding shortfalls for general food distribution-. Some contributions were received toward the end of 2025, resulting in USD 15 million to be carried over to 2026.

During last months of 2025 the CO prepared an extension, a seventh budget revision (BR) of WFP's operations in Algeria during 2025. The seventh BR increased the CPN by USD 31 million and reflected the extension in time for 12 months from March 2026 to February 2027.

82 percent of 2025 resources were allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 (general food assistance and school meals and livelihoods activities) which covered all its requirements by the end of the year. Strategic Outcome 2 (treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition activities) represented 18 percent of the allocated funds.

Overall, Activity 1 of General Food Distributions had some shortfalls mainly compared to the total needs; this left WFP to have a ration reduction of 30 percent during the two first months of 2025 in consultations with the camp management and other partners.

The consequences of the conflicts in the region and the delays for receiving food commodities impacted the implementation and engendered some disruptions in the food pipeline. WFP relied on the pre-positioned stock managed by the Spanish Red Cross and the Algerian Red Crescent, funded by the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) to mitigate these disruptions and to address pipeline shortages for GFD and allowed for an adapted food distribution.

Activity 2 under Strategic Outcome 1, which is nutrition sensitive school feeding, where WFP managed to keep the diversified nutritious mid-morning snack where every child received nutritious gofio porridge and fortified biscuits every school day, in addition to introduction of value vouchers to provide sandwiches to children in school from October 2025.

Under Activity 3 beneath Strategic Outcome 1 - WFP and its partners implemented livelihoods and resilience activities - which are complementary to traditional food assistance and require dedicated funding. It was mostly reduced during 2025. Four partners were funded to develop activities around agriculture, innovation, and farming in the camps. These activities complement food assistance for households who receive technical support from WFP partners.

Activity 4 under Strategic Outcome 2 Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, stunting and anemia with in-kind and cash modalities. PBWs receive an adjusted monthly value voucher of 3,000 DZD instead of 2,600 DZD from October 2025.

Activity 5 On demand service activity was introduced this year to allow the cost sharing of field office with two UN agencies in Tindouf.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	28,694,299	17,631,360	24,973,729	15,733,950
SO01: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	28,694,299	17,631,360	24,973,729	15,733,950
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees.	25,826,218	15,821,643	23,101,124	14,372,814
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	2,093,737	1,257,373	1,566,501	1,192,255
Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	647,376	425,376	282,818	168,881
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions	126,968	126,968	0	0
Non-activity specific	0	0	23,286	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	4,979,767	4,723,726	5,047,235	3,823,266
SO02: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	4,979,767	4,723,726	5,047,235	3,823,266

Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.	 4,979,767	 4,723,726	 5,047,235	 3,823,266
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,004,117	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 33,674,066	 22,355,086	 33,025,081	 19,557,216
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,528,958	 1,444,572	 2,222,634	 1,185,951
Total Direct Costs	 35,203,024	 23,799,659	 35,247,715	 20,743,167
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,279,569	 1,538,192	 1,564,826	 1,564,826
Grand Total	 37,482,593	 25,337,850	 36,812,541	 22,307,994

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP 2024 Food Security Assessment (FSA).

[2] The ICSP has been further extended until February 2026.

[3] GSS refers to the Global Shared Services framework, which promotes shared operational services across UN agencies to improve efficiency, reduce duplication, and optimize resources.

[4] A Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey conducted in early 2025 across the five Tindouf refugee camps—led and funded by University College London in collaboration with the Nutrition Sector Technical Group—partly informed the jointly developed Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2025–2030 (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and partners).

[4] The sandwiches consist of bread, cheese, and eggs.

[5] UN Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) 2026-2027. algeria.un.org

Operational context

[1] Food Security Assessment of 2024

[2] Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) 2025

[3] The decentralized evaluation, commissioned by the WFP Algeria Country Office, will assess the integration of nutrition-sensitive and targeted nutrition interventions under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) from July 2019 to February 2027 (the evaluation will focus on the duration between July 2019 and February 2026). It focuses on WFP's support across five camps near Tindouf, examining how nutrition was mainstreamed in general food assistance, school feeding, complementary livelihood activities, and targeted nutrition assistance. The evaluation aims to generate evidence for learning and accountability, informing future programming and strategic decisions.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The standard basket includes 8 kg of wheat flour, 2 kg of rice, 2 kg of lentils, 2 kg of barley, 1 kg of Gofio, 0.75 kg of sugar, and 0.92 kg of vegetable oil, providing the minimum requirement 2,100 kcal per person per day.

[2] The menu was designed to improve children's nutrition by adding extra calories, fortified biscuits, and fortified vegetable oil.

[3] WFP. 2024. Food Security Assessment (not publicly available).

Strategic outcome 02

[1] 129,000 eggs, 120,000 kg of meat (such as chicken, red meat, liver and fish), 265,000 canned tuna and sardines, 112,000 liters of dairy products (cheese, milk, yogurt, and more), 160,000 kg of vegetables (potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, garlic, turnip, etc.), 51,500 kg of fruits (apples, pineapples, melon, etc.), and 8,210 kg of nuts.

[2] According to the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), 2025.

[3] Lipid-based nutrient supplement – Medium quantity.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] To ensure accessibility, final distributions for the groups of 50 take place at the home of one of the group members. As these are close-knit community groups, members are aware of households with mobility or disability constraints and adapt accordingly, bringing the distribution closer to the family's home when needed.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Summer temperatures exceed 50°C, and the combination of aridity, low humidity, and strong winds accelerates evaporation, salinity, and soil erosion. Sandy and rocky soils lack organic matter, further constraining agricultural potential and ecosystem resilience.

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

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

Nutrition integration

[1] Gofio is a traditional Canary Islands flour made from toasted and stone-ground cereals, commonly wheat or maize, valued for its nutty flavor and high nutritional content.

Partnerships

[1] WFP's Partner Connect is a WFP reliable reporting process platform that digitizes paper-based processes and improves data quality and gaps in the information flow.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

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

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

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	66,890	67,287	101%
	female	66,782	66,385	99%
	total	133,672	133,672	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,462	3,750	108%
	female	3,074	3,597	117%
	total	6,536	7,347	112%
24-59 months	male	4,625	4,908	106%
	female	4,999	4,749	95%
	total	9,624	9,657	100%
5-11 years	male	10,454	11,249	108%
	female	11,790	12,044	102%
	total	22,244	23,293	105%
12-17 years	male	6,689	6,276	94%
	female	7,033	5,677	81%
	total	13,722	11,953	87%
18-59 years	male	34,150	34,855	102%
	female	32,032	34,213	107%
	total	66,182	69,068	104%
60+ years	male	7,510	6,249	83%
	female	7,854	6,105	78%
	total	15,364	12,354	80%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	23,100	23,018	99%
Malnutrition treatment programme	3,900	1,815	46%
School based programmes	33,000	29,140	88%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	133,672	133,672	100%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Barley	3,269	2,434	74%
Chickpeas	0	1,529	-
High Energy Biscuits	131	121	92%
Lentils	3,269	1,387	42%
Maize Meal	1,732	698	40%
Pasta	0	669	-
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	186	69	37%
Rice	3,269	2,080	64%
Sugar	1,252	921	74%
Vegetable Oil	1,525	1,117	73%
Wheat Flour	12,978	11,541	89%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	370	219	59%
Micronutrient Tablets	3	2	70%
Vegetable Oil	7	5	72%
Wheat Soya Blend	73	58	79%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	384,183	183,220	48%
Value Voucher	187,110	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	1,946,180	1,945,583	100%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	66,781	66,385	
			Male	66,891	67,287	
			Total	133,672	133,672	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	27,127	22,282.27	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	187,110		
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	14,491	12,650.88	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive food transfers on the days they attend schools						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,184		
			Male	76		
			Total	1,260		
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,789	11,981	
			Male	10,455	11,060	
			Total	22,244	23,041	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,133	3,297	
			Male	4,363	2,802	
			Total	9,496	6,099	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	484	285.1	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	384,183	183,220	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.						
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Food-insecure refugees receive food transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Wheat flour)	General Distribution	%		100
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Rice)	General Distribution	%		

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	100,000	124,600

CSP 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	50,061	

Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	44	45
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	96.5
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	24.5	15.75

N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	17,490	8,932
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	15,510	9,221
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.1: Number of schools constructed / rehabilitated with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	school	4	24

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Primary and intermediate schoolchildren receive meals every day they attend school.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	44	45
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	

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

CSP Output 04: (2.2) 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	10,000	
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,000	22,421

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	2

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	200	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	0	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	434	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	4	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	1

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$	1,000	731

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions

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

CSP Output 10: (5.1) Humanitarian actors have access to on-demand services to deliver a more efficient response

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Administration Services	Number	1	3

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	>75	>75	59	42	Secondary data
	Male	0	>75	>75	67	43	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>75	>75	63	43	Secondary data

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	>60	>60	18.1	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>60	>60	13.7	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>60	>60	15.8	0	Secondary data
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	>35	>35	13.8	53	Secondary data
	Male	0	>35	>35	17.7	46	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>35	>35	15.8	50	Secondary data
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>40	>40	11.9	42	Secondary data
	Male	0	>40	>40	10.3	43	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>40	>40	11	43	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		>80	>80	42	69	WFP survey
	Male		>80	>80	47	68	WFP survey
	Overall	63	>80	>80	45	68	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤17	≤17	42	28	WFP survey
	Male		≤17	≤17	39	29	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤17	≤17	40	29	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤3	≤3	16	3	WFP survey
	Male		≤3	≤3	15	3	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	15	3	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.5	>3.6	>3.6	0	7	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	>2.9	>2.9	4	1	WFP survey
	Overall	2	>3.1	>3.1	4	2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.5	≥89.9	≥89.9	63	71	WFP survey
	Male	56.2	≥85.3	≥85.3	72	76	WFP survey
	Overall	54	≥86.8	≥86.8	72	75	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	<6.5	<6.5	37	22	WFP survey
	Male	42	<11.7	<11.7	24	23	WFP survey
	Overall	43	<10.1	<10.1	24	23	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.8	>83.5	>83.5	26	56	WFP survey
	Male	35.4	>76.2	>76.2	45	54	WFP survey
	Overall	38	>78.5	>78.5	44	55	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.5	≥14.4	≥14.4	68	44	WFP survey
	Male	62	≥18.6	≥18.6	54	46	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥17.3	≥17.3	54	45	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.6	<2.2	<2.2	5	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.6	<5.2	<5.2	1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<4.3	<4.3	2	0	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	>53	>45	32	15	WFP survey
	Male	26	>54	>45	44	16	WFP survey
	Overall	24	>54	>45	44	15	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥33	≥40	63	64	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥32	≥40	49	71	WFP survey
	Overall	59	≥32	≥40	49	69	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	<14	<15	5	21	WFP survey
	Male	15	<14	<15	7	13	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<14	<15	7	16	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7	≤1	≤1	1.2	1.7	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤1	≤1	1.3	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	≤1	≤1	1.3	1.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<5	<10	7.5	6	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<10	16.3	7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<5	<10	14.5	7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<25	<25	31.3	31	WFP survey
	Male	0	<25	<25	37	31	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<25	<25	35.9	31	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<30	<30	34.3	35	WFP survey
	Male	0	<30	<30	23.7	28	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<30	<30	25.8	30	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	>40	>35	26.9	28	WFP survey
	Male	0	>40	>35	23	35	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>40	>35	23.7	32	WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	2.18	≥6	≥6	5.1	-13.03	Secondary data
	Male	1.33	≥6	≥6	7.9	-13.18	Secondary data
	Overall	1.75	≥6	≥6	7	-13.06	Secondary data
1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	=100	=100	0	97.3	Secondary data
	Male	94	=100	=100	0	97.3	Secondary data
	Overall	95	=100	=100	96	97.3	Secondary data

Target Group: Sahrawi refugees in Algeria - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	2	3	Secondary data
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1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	4	Secondary data
1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	2.5	3	Secondary data
Target Group: School age children - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	0	<2	<2		1.05	Secondary data
	Male	0	<2	<2		1.04	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<2	<2	Not collected	1.05	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	=100	=100		100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100		100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	Not collected	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Sahrawi refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
1.1.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥90	≥90		99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥90	≥90		98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	Not collected	97	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: - Subactivity: Administration Services							
1.1.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Administration Services							
1.1.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80			

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 06: (4.1) Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive special nutritious foods and food supplements that treat moderate acute malnutrition and anaemia.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,342	432
			Male	1,558	500
			Total	2,900	932
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,000	883
			Total	1,000	883
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	186	87.5
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	7	5.22
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	179	82.28
CSP Output 07: (4.2) Sahrawi refugees pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6–59 months receive cash-based transfers, special nutritious foods and food supplements that prevent moderate acute malnutrition and anemia.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	7,830	6,886
			Male	6,670	7,702
			Total	14,500	14,588
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8,600	8,430
			Total	8,600	8,430
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	267	196.03

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,946,180	1,945,584
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	267	196.03

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.

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

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	29	29
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	500	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	2

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	13,600	11,104

E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	100,000	
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CSP Output 09: (4.4): Targeted beneficiaries benefit from appropriate social and behaviour change communication and complementary activities to improve their dietary diversity and nutrition status.
Beneficiary Tier 1.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	258,783	

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Sahrawi Refugee camps - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	85	>90	>90	88.6	96.6	Secondary data
	Male	85	>90	>90	89.3	95.8	Secondary data
	Overall	85	>90	>90	88.95	96.2	Secondary data

Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.88: Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall				Not collected		

Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

2.2.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥85	≥85	80	49.1	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥85	≥85	0	50	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥85	≥85	80	49.2	Secondary data

Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - **Location:** Tindouf - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	74.6	≥96.1	≥96.1	62	56	WFP survey
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2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	>95	>95	94.5	92.5	Secondary data
	Male	89	>95	>95	95.3	91.3	Secondary data
	Overall	92	>95	>95	94.9	91.9	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	61.7	>90	>90	75.5	74	Joint survey
	Male	30	>90	>90	76	75	Joint survey
	Overall	45.85	>90	>90	75.75	74.5	Joint survey
2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	58	>75	>75	84.93	83.63	Secondary data
	Male	54.4	>75	>75	86.92	85.83	Secondary data
	Overall	56.2	>75	>75	84.9	84.73	Secondary data
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.2	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	26	<15	<15	6.1	7.2	Secondary data
	Male	26	<15	<15	5.6	6.9	Secondary data
	Overall	26	<15	<15	5.85	7.05	Secondary data
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	18.2	<15	<15	7.78	7.78	Secondary data
	Male	17	<15	<15	7.46	7.46	Secondary data
	Overall	17.6	<15	<15	7.62	7.62	Secondary data
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	75	>66	>66	93.6	87.1	Secondary data
	Male	65	>66	>66	92.5	88.2	Secondary data
	Overall	70	>66	>66	93	87.65	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	74	=100	=100		0	WFP survey
2.2.88: Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall	2.1	≥5	≥5		0	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	=2,000	=2,000	1,546	1,546	Secondary data
	Male	0	=2,000	=2,000	1,605	1,605	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=4,000	=4,000	3,151	3,151	Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80.6	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	66.8	=100	=100		100	WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80.6	=100	=100	98.2	100	WFP survey
	Male	66.8	=100	=100		97.14	WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	=100	=100	98.2	98.29	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	99.85	97.44	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100		100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.85	100	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
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)	Female	0	>95	>95	74.5	74.5	Secondary data
	Male	0	>95	>95	82	82	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>95	>95	80	80	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	96.85	61.54	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90		73.22	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96.85	69.9	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
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	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
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	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
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	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
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	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Sahraoui refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
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	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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	Female	32	=36.22	=36.22	40.59	32.32	Secondary data
	Male	17	=18.18	=18.18	40.53	17.24	Secondary data
	Overall	24.5	=27.03	=27.03	40.56	24.64	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	=7	=7	10	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	0	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	0	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sahrawi Refugees in Algeria - Location: Tindouf - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

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Sahrawi refugee women at a general food distribution point

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

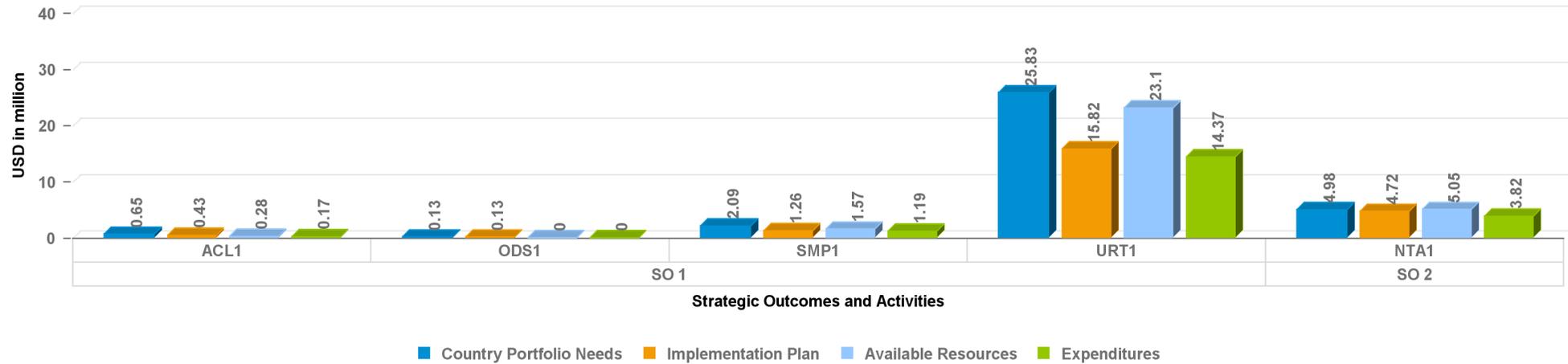
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year
SO 2		Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably
SO 1	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals
SO 1	URT1	Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.
SO 2	NTA1	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.	4,979,767	4,723,726	5,047,235	3,823,266
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,979,767	4,723,726	5,047,235	3,823,266
2.1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	23,286	0
		Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	647,376	425,376	282,818	168,881
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions	126,968	126,968	0	0
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	2,093,737	1,257,373	1,566,501	1,192,255
		Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.	25,826,218	15,821,643	23,101,124	14,372,814
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,694,299	17,631,360	24,973,729	15,733,950

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Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,004,117	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,004,117	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			33,674,066	22,355,086	33,025,081	19,557,216
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,528,958	1,444,572	2,222,634	1,185,951
Total Direct Costs			35,203,024	23,799,659	35,247,715	20,743,167
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,279,569	1,538,192	1,564,826	1,564,826
Grand Total			37,482,593	25,337,850	36,812,541	22,307,994



Michael Herfling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Implementation Plan

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

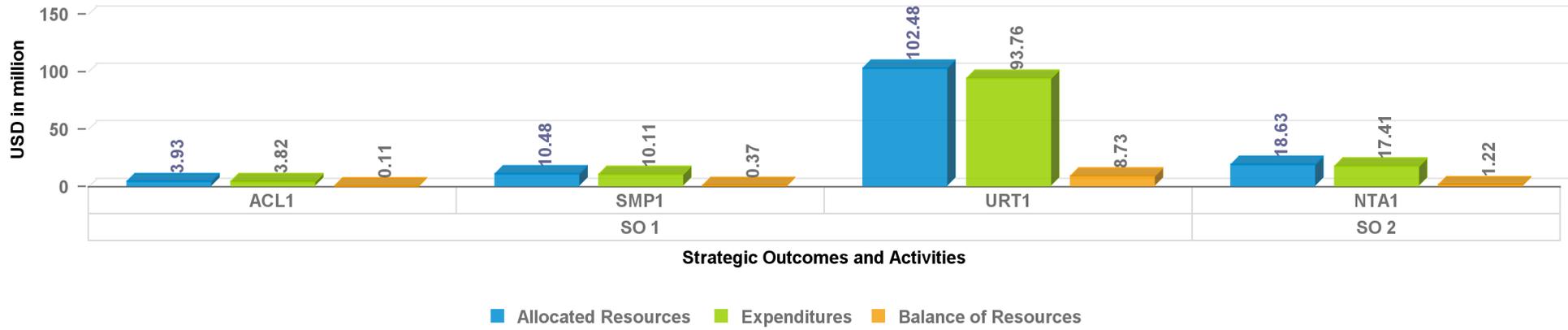
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

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

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year	Provide general food assistance to targeted food insecure refugees.	135,204,632	98,944,585	3,539,801	102,484,386	93,756,076	8,728,310
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals	15,465,323	10,480,956	0	10,480,956	10,106,710	374,246
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors to efficiently support their assistance interventions	126,968	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably	5,612,972	3,932,194	0	3,932,194	3,818,256	113,937
		Non Activity Specific	0	23,286	0	23,286	0	23,286
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			156,409,895	113,381,020	3,539,801	116,920,820	107,681,042	9,239,779

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

Annual Country Report

Algeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2022	Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and carry out other complementary activities that contribute to the overall health of children in the camps.	21,482,557	18,629,909	0	18,629,909	17,405,940	1,223,969
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			21,482,557	18,629,909	0	18,629,909	17,405,940	1,223,969
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,004,117	0	3,004,117	0	3,004,117
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,004,117	0	3,004,117	0	3,004,117
Total Direct Operational Cost			177,892,452	135,015,046	3,539,801	138,554,846	125,086,982	13,467,865
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,564,936	7,342,975	122,170	7,465,145	6,428,463	1,036,683
Total Direct Costs			185,457,388	142,358,021	3,661,971	146,019,992	131,515,444	14,504,547
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,046,103	9,019,372		9,019,372	9,019,372	0
Grand Total			197,503,490	151,377,393	3,661,971	155,039,364	140,534,816	14,504,547

This donor financial report is interim


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures