



- b. External transport US\$ 976,524;
- c. Landside transport, storage and handling costs US\$ 1,588,235;
- d. Other direct operational costs (ODOC) linked to food US\$ 262,328;
- e. Direct support costs (DSC) US\$ 2,827,834;and
- f. Indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$ 1,417,168.

---

## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. Algeria has been hosting refugees from Western Sahara since 1975. These refugees live in camps located in the harsh, isolated desert environment of south-western Algeria, where opportunities for self-reliance are limited, forcing them to rely on international humanitarian assistance. WFP has been providing basic food support to the most vulnerable refugees since 1986. Prior to such engagement, the vast majority of assistance provided to the Sahrawi population came from Algeria, the host country.
6. The specific objectives of this PRRO were realigned to the new 2014-2017 Strategic Plan and Strategic Results Framework (SRF), building on the achievements of the previous project. The specific objectives of this PRRO are to:
  - i) improve the food consumption of the most vulnerable refugees living in the camps and reduce acute malnutrition and anaemia in children under 5 years and in pregnant and lactating women through general food distributions and nutrition support (SO 1 - “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”); and
  - ii) maintain the enrolment and retention of refugee girls and boys targeted through school feeding (SO 2 - “Restore food security and nutrition or rebuild livelihoods in fragile setting and following emergencies”).
7. The PRRO contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2 and 4 to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education and reduce child mortality rates.
8. WFP provides basic food commodities to the refugees through general food distributions (GFD), with a planned dry food ration composed of nine commodities with a caloric value of 2,166 kcal/ration/day. The monthly GFDs are coordinated with UNHCR and the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC). Other humanitarian organizations provide complementary fresh fruits, vegetables, canned fish, yeast and tea.
9. WFP provides mid-morning snacks to primary school students in the form of fortified date bars (FDB) or dates, when received as an in-kind contribution, and reconstituted milk also received as in-kind. In the context where the gender ratio at schools equals to 105, the design of the school feeding activity aims at improving mostly attendance<sup>1</sup>. This activity is implemented through the NGO *Comitato Internazionale Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP)<sup>2</sup>, who works with the Sahrawi Education Authorities.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ref 2011 JAM Report

<sup>2</sup> CISP supports the delivery of the commodities at the schools on a weekly basis and carries out the monitoring of distribution, compiles reports on attendance and carries out regular quality control of the reconstituted milk.

10. WFP nutrition activity for children 6-59 months and PLW addresses the *prevention* of anaemia and stunting and the *treatment* of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP procures and supplies the specialized nutritious products for these interventions while UNHCR, in coordination with the ARC, is responsible for the implementation of these activities.
11. WFP took over from UNHCR the purchase of the products needed for the continuation of the prevention activity which UNHCR had been piloting; this change was included in the PRRO under BR 2 in August 2013. As per BR2, under the *treatment* component the number of people assisted was 1,000 PLW and 1,800 children (6 – 59 months) and a new activity for *prevention* was introduced for 6,360 PLW and 13,300 children 6-59 months. Under the same BR, WFP introduced the supply of specialized nutritious products (Nutr butter™ and micronutrient powders - MNP) required for the prevention of anaemia , and Plumpy Sup® for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children 6-59 months, starting January 2014.
12. The assistance to a reduced number of PLW under the treatment programme was never implemented as it was not possible to reach an agreement with the Sahrawi Health Authorities (SHA) on the number of PLW given the absence of a screening programme that would separate PLW requiring treatment from those who should fall under the prevention activity.
13. With the aim of supporting positive behavioral (clinic attendance) and nutritional (eating fresh foods) practices and thus strengthening the prevention of malnutrition for PLW, WFP, together with the other partners (ARC, SHA, UNHCR, Oxfam and Medicos de Mundo (MdM)), defined a new nutrition protocol for PLW. This introduces an incentive (special fresh commodities) for PLW that attend the clinics and go through the screening process.
14. The full implementation of the BR 2 (with reduction of PLW receiving the treatment ration) and the provision of fresh foods to all PLW that attend the clinics is on hold pending funds availability for the purchase the fresh foods; thus all PLW continue to receive the full treatment ration. Meanwhile, WFP has signed an agreement with MDM, for screening and providing the prenatal care to the PLW at the camps' health centres, while encouraging the uptake of MNP's.
15. Women are actively involved in the management of the camps and have a strong participation and essential decision-making role in various aspects of the society and family life. Most heads of households are women (95 percent). Today, women continue to play a key role in the food distribution process and are responsible for receiving food as the food entitlement holder of the household. Gender concerns related to WFP assistance benefit from the support of the refugee leadership, composed by both women and men, which has given them a strong voice in the society.

## **Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment**

16. The 2013 WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission<sup>3</sup> (JAM) report confirmed the refugees' reliance on humanitarian assistance, with few options for income generating activities due to the harsh environmental conditions and the remote location of the camps. The JAM highlighted the potential for livelihood support and creation of

---

<sup>3</sup>JAM conducted in November 2013.

income generating activities that could improve the refugees' situation in the long-term. Also, the mission recommended strengthening the participation of refugees in the management of basic infrastructures. The JAM found that the support provided by both UN Agencies and NGOs have stabilized the food security and nutrition status of refugees. With regards to food consumption, the findings show that the majority of households have acceptable food consumption, with a diversified diet.

17. The JAM underlined the need to develop a long-term self-reliance strategy to build on existing human potential and to focus on the needs of the most vulnerable households<sup>4</sup>. Alternative transfer modalities should also be explored as a way to support the local economy, lending more effective targeting and diversity to assistance. Since early 2014, consultations with all stakeholders in the camps (donors, international and national NGO) were held to promote resilience activities; all stakeholders agreed that these should not replace existing care and maintenance activities.
18. The Government of Algeria as well as the Saharawi Authorities are hesitant to proceed in this direction underlining that the lack of all resources (from water to fuel) which render activities unsustainable, and that the conditions in and around the camps, be they climatic, political, or economical, in all likelihood would not allow for sustainable activities to levels that would replace food distributions or other forms of assistance provided by the humanitarian community.
19. Following the recommendations and ongoing talks, WFP is planning a mission in the second quarter of 2015, to carry out a comprehensive review of the past and existing livelihood and socio-economic projects and to look at the feasibility for WFP future livelihood and resilience opportunities for Saharawi refugees, taking into account specific requirements of youth and women. These activities will be included in the PRRO through a subsequent BR to be processed in the third quarter of 2015.
20. Discussions on the possible introduction of innovative modalities of intervention such as Cash or Voucher (C&V) are ongoing with the Sahrawi Authorities and Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; an inter-sectorial assessment is planned for the second half of the year to define most effective transfer modality to eventually be introduced in late 2015 or early 2016.
21. In November 2012, a nutrition survey using the SMART<sup>5</sup> methodology, jointly funded by WFP and UNHCR, was conducted in the five Sahrawi camps. The follow up survey is planned for the last quarter of 2015.
22. The 2012 survey results indicated that there was a slight improvement in the overall nutrition situation of women and children, although the levels of both acute and chronic malnutrition are still within the medium public health significance, according to WHO thresholds (2006). Global acute malnutrition amongst children 6-59 months is at 7.6 percent while chronic malnutrition stands at 25.2 percent. The most significant and encouraging results come from the levels of anaemia in children 6-59 months that dropped from 52.8 percent (2010) to 28.4 percent (2012). The anaemia levels in

---

<sup>4</sup> The 2013 JAM indicates that '... some groups remain extremely vulnerable to food insecurity as they have no possibility of earning an income and are totally dependent on assistance and support from the community. Female-headed households, the elderly, unaccompanied children, and the disabled or chronically ill are among them'; furthermore, the JAM recommends to: 'Target women or young people with pilot conditional food transfers (food for training) specifically for these groups in order to support skills creation, livelihood support and access to employment.'

<sup>5</sup> Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition

women of child-bearing age also showed an improvement from 48.9 percent (2010) to 36.4 percent (2012) but are still worrying.<sup>6</sup>

23. The 2012 survey highlighted a number of recommendations including the need for increased collaboration amongst the partners, key interventions to improve the infant and young child feeding, WASH and health components and monitoring and evaluation of all the sectors involved. All of these are being addressed with the nutrition sector group. Furthermore, it recommended to maintain the prevention component in order to sustain positive results to tackle anaemia and stunting.

### **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

24. This revision requests a twelve-month extension in time of PRRO 200301. During the extension period, WFP will continue to provide general food distribution rations, support the treatment and prevention of malnutrition among children 6-59 months and PLW and ensure the school feeding activities at primary schools.
25. The geographical targeting of the extended PRRO will remain the same, the modalities of food distribution and number of rations for the extended PRRO will remain unchanged. The objectives of WFP's assistance as defined in the original PRRO and following budget revisions remain valid.
26. Phasing out of humanitarian assistance is entirely dependent on finding a durable solution to the territorial issue. Once a negotiated agreement materializes, WFP would reorient its strategy and resources towards the repatriation of the refugees and the resumption of their livelihoods. This strategy would be implemented in close coordination with UNHCR.
27. The long-standing Sahrawi refugee crisis, which enters its 40th year in 2015, requires a gradual shift from traditional food assistance towards innovative approaches which address the increasing frustrations amongst the youths and improve the refugees' livelihoods. To this regard, the Nutrition Survey scheduled for late 2015 and the UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission planned for early 2016 will look into structural and long-term needs and inform new avenues for future operations in support to refugees from Western Sahara.
28. With regards to the implementation agreements: the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for policy matters regarding international assistance; the ARC, is the implementing agency for all humanitarian assistance (including WFPs) provided to the refugees designated by the Government of Algeria.
29. The ARC, using WFP funded LTSH, will remain responsible for the clearance of internationally purchased commodities at the port of Oran, transport of the commodities from the port to the extended delivery point at Rabouni, near the town of Tindouf, and the management of the warehouse, including reporting on food movement, distribution, and use of WFP food using WFP/UNHCR reporting formats. These reports include quantitative data on food stocks, losses, distributions and beneficiary numbers disaggregated by age and gender. WFP will cover all port, storage and transport costs.

---

<sup>6</sup> Cut-offs for anemia in children 6-59 months and pregnant women : moderate 20-39.9% for 110 < (Hemoglobin g/L)

30. The Western Sahara Red Crescent (WSRC) will remain the ARC's implementing partner on the ground for warehouse management, secondary transport, food dispatches and distributions at final delivery points within the camps. Monthly distribution plans will be prepared by WSRC on the basis of agreements made at the monthly coordination meeting in Algiers chaired by WFP and confirmed through a signed food release note. UNHCR will continue to be the principal partner for WFP during this operation and responsible for the distribution of food to the refugees.

WFP will continue to provide the commodities for the food for education activity as the Sahrawi Authorities do not have independent means; however, WFP plans for a gradual handover to the Sahrawi Education Authorities of the management of the FFE activity. WFP's current FFE implementing partner, the 'Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli' (CISP), is training staff from the Education Authorities working with them in monitoring attendance, sampling reconstituted milk, and other managerial aspects of the activity. For the 2015/2016 school year, the Sahrawi Education Authorities should be able to implement the FFE activity directly under the supervision of CISP; following this and on the basis of a positive performance reports from CISP, the Sahrawi Authorities should be implementing fully and independently for the 2016/2017 school year.

31. In December 2014 WFP expanded the coverage of post-distribution monitoring (PDM), by outsourcing additional PDM to the CISP; CISP reached 890 households over one month. This augmented and multi-sourced PDM provided the required significant number of household visits that enabled outcome monitoring reporting. Most importantly, parallel PDM reports allowed the comparison and validation of the data collected by triangulating information from different sources. In 2015, WFP continued its partnership with CISP to conduct 2,000 PDM interviews during the year to ensure appropriate coverage.

**TABLE 1: RATIONS BY ACTIVITY**

Activity [or Component]	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
General Food Distribution rations	Refugees	49,154	75,806	124,960	49,154	75,806	124,960	49,154	75,806	124,960
School Feeding beneficiaries	Children	16,129	16,371	32,500	16,129	16,371	32,500	16,129	16,371	32,500
Nutrition Beneficiaries Prevention	Children	6,650	6,650	13,300				6,650	6,650	13,300
	PLW	-	6,360	6,360	-	6,360	6,360	-	6,360	6,360
Nutrition Beneficiaries Treatment	Children	900	900	1,800	900	900	1,800	900	900	1,800
	PLW	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>124,960</b>						<b>124,960</b>

<b>TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)</b>						
	<b>General Food Distribution</b>	<b>School Feeding</b>	<b>Supplementary Feeding</b>			
			<b>Prevention</b>		<b>Treatment</b>	
			<b>Children</b>	<b>PLW</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>PLW</b>
Cereals (wheat flour, barley and rice)	400					
Pulses (lentils, chick peas and beans)	67					
Vegetable oil	31					20
Sugar	33					15
Super Cereal	33					200
Dried skimmed milk		80				
Plumpy Sup®					92 <sup>7</sup>	
Nutributter™			20			
Micronutrient powders				1		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>989</b>
% kcal from protein	12	40	10	-	11	12
% kcal from fat	16	2	58	-	59	33
Number of feeding days (1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016)	365	204	180	365	365	365

<sup>7</sup> WFP has agreed to continue the practice introduced by UNHCR of providing 92 gr (per child per day) of Plumpy Sup®, for children weighing less than 7 kg, with children weighing more receiving additional sachets as per the protocol. An average of 129 g/ per child per day has been used for calculation purposes. WFP will address this with UNHCR and Sahrawi authorities to comply with global protocols.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

32. The additional and total food quantities needed for achieving the revised project are detailed in the below table.

<b>TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Food requirements (mt)</b>			
		<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>	<b>Revised total</b>	
General Food Distribution	Cereals (wheat flour, barley and rice)	55,119	18,245	73,364	
	Pulses (beans, lentils and chick peas)	9,169	3,056	12,225	
	Oil	4,384	1,415	5,799	
	Sugar	4,654	1,505	6,159	
	Super Cereal	6,510	1,505	8,015	
	Dried fruits	522	0	522	
Supplementary Feeding	Treatment PLW	Oil	40	8	48
		Sugar	33	6	39
		Super cereal	365	73	438
	Treatment children	Nutributter™	91	48	139
	Prevention PLW	Micro Nutrient Powders	2	3	5
Prevention children	PlumpySup®	280	85	365	
School Feeding	Dried skimmed milk	1,464	531	1,995	
	Fortified Date Bars	752	0	752	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>83,385</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>109,865</b>	

## RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed 12 months extension as well as the additional commitment of food, resulting in the revised budget for project 200301 is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Ertharin Cousin  
 Executive Director, WFP

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date



## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	18,245	6,118,900	
Pulses	3,056	2,342,941	
Oil and fats	1,422	1,677,960	
Mixed and blended food	1,712	1,275,870	
Others	2,045	3,174,670	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>14,590,341</b>	
External Transport		976,524	
LTSH		1,588,235	
ODOC Food		262,328	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>8</sup></b>			<b>17,417,428</b>
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>-</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>-</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			17,417,428
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2,827,834
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>20,245,262</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>9</sup>			1,417,168
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>21,662,430</b>

<sup>8</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>9</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	863,004
General service staff **	311,280
Danger pay and local allowances	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,174,284</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>280,000</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>248,770</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>244,160</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>280,620</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>600,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>2,827,834</b>

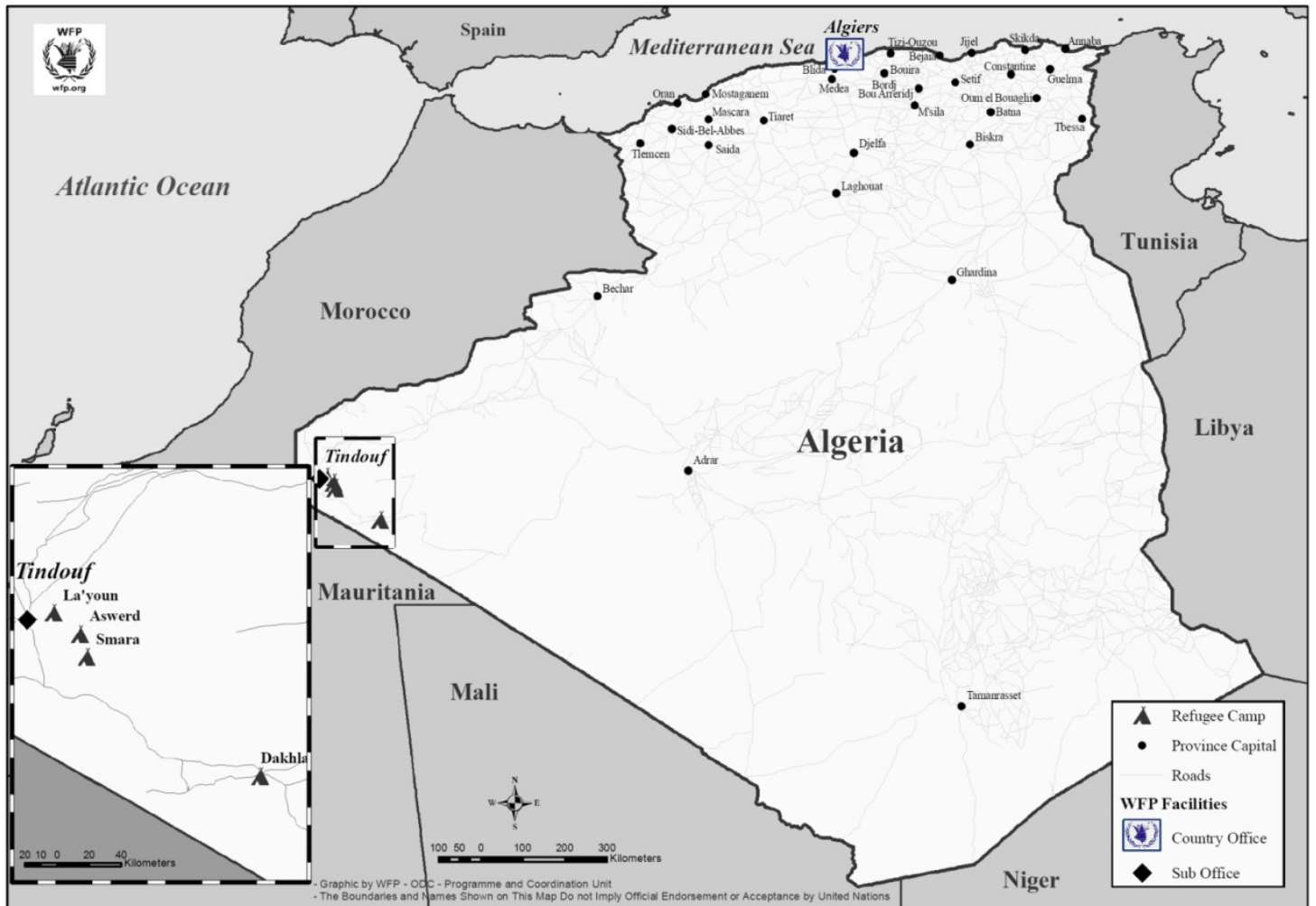
\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

\*\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

---

<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

MAP



---

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ARC	Algerian Red Crescent
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
EDP	Extended delivery point
GFD	General food distribution
JAM	Joint assessment mission
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNP	Micronutrient powders
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
WFP	World Food Programme
WSRC	Western Sahara Red Crescent