



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of (DZ)

Assistance to Refugees from Western Sahara

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200301
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Entitlements	124,960
Planned Entitlements in 2015	124,960
Total Entitlements in 2015	124,960

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 19, 2012
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	January 05, 2013
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	76,791,789
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	531,800
Direct Support Costs	8,287,722
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	5,992,792
Total	91,604,103

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	26,525
Actual Commodities 2015	25,205
Total Approved Commodities	109,865

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Algeria has been hosting refugees from Western Sahara since 1975. The refugee camps are located in a harsh, arid desert environment, where living conditions are extreme, with temperatures reaching 50 degrees Celsius in summer. Water sources in this area are limited and heavily mineralised. The majority of refugees remain chronically food insecure and, despite receiving food assistance, malnutrition levels remain a concern. Refugees cannot be legally employed in Algeria, and there are few economic development opportunities, limited market activities and no banking system in the camps. In this environment, opportunities for resilience are extremely limited and the refugees remain heavily dependent on external humanitarian assistance for their survival.

WFP's presence in-country is at the request of the Government of Algeria and is solely to provide support to refugees from Western Sahara. Accordingly, WFP has been providing food assistance to the refugees since 1986.

A political impasse persists despite the efforts of the Personal Envoy and the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Western Sahara; there is little sign of a durable solution which would enable the affected population to return home.

The WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) joint assessment mission (JAM) report, released October 2013, confirmed that most refugees from Western Sahara remain entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance. A nutrition survey carried out by WFP and UNHCR in 2012 indicated that there has been a slight improvement in the overall nutrition situation of women and children, however, the levels of both acute and chronic malnutrition are still within the medium public health significance: global acute malnutrition (GAM) amongst children aged 6 to 59 months stands at 7.6 percent, chronic malnutrition at 25.2 percent and anaemia at 28.3 percent

indicating a dietary iron deficiency. School attendance is below the official enrollment data.

Under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200301) WFP assists refugees from Western Sahara in line with Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies and Strategic Objective 2, to restore food security and nutrition. This operation contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDGs 1, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2, to achieve universal primary education and 4, to reduce child mortality rates.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

Since its launch in January 2013, PRRO 200301 has supported the food security and nutrition of refugees from Western Sahara in Algeria. In 2015, PRRO 200301 aimed to provide 125,000 food entitlements per month consisting of 90,000 basic food entitlements through general food distributions (GFD) and 35,000 supplementary food entitlements. The overall caloric value of entitlements was 2,166 kcal per entitlement per day, while the composition of the entitlement varied from five to nine commodities.

WFP began implementing austerity measures by reducing the number of commodities distributed and prioritising the purchase of cost-effective commodities such as wheat flour instead of rice or barley, and unfortified commodities which saw a slight reduction of the average daily caloric intake to 2,103 kcal per entitlement per day.

Mid-morning snacks in the form of fortified date bars were distributed to primary school children and specialised nutrition products were provided to treat malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five.

Since January 2014, WFP has assumed a central role in the management of all nutrition activities in the camps and coordinates with UNHCR, national and international NGOs, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), and the Sahrawi health authorities on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. The distribution of food assistance was managed through ARC in coordination with Western Sahara Red Crescent (WSRC) in the planning, implementation and monitoring of food distributions. In partnership with the international NGO, *Solidaridad Internacional*, WFP further supported the rehabilitation of water pipelines in camp schools to ensure availability of safe drinking water for the preparation of dried skimmed milk entitlements.

Entitlements	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	9,416	9,802	19,218
Children (5-18 years)	24,311	26,337	50,648
Adults (18 years plus)	15,426	39,668	55,094
Total number of entitlements in 2015	49,153	75,807	124,960

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	17,566	1,420	2,549	1,671	2,000	25,205
Total Food Distributed in 2015	17,566	1,420	2,549	1,671	2,000	25,205

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

In line with a request from the government, WFP aimed to provide assistance to refugees from Western Sahara in order to address their food security and nutrition needs. PRRO 200301 aimed to build upon the achievements of previous operations, and was aligned with WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and with the recommendations of the 2011 and 2013 WFP and UNHCR JAMs.

The overall objective of the PRRO was to ensure the food security of the most vulnerable refugees by meeting their minimum daily nutritional requirements. In line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, the operation aimed to improve food consumption for the most vulnerable refugees living in the camps, whilst reducing malnutrition and anaemia in children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In line with Strategic Objective 2, to support food security, nutrition and livelihoods, the PRRO further aimed to maintain the enrollment and retention of refugee girls and boys in assisted schools within the camps.

In support of the implementation of key interventions, WFP sought to improve the care and reproductive health of PLW in partnership with international NGOs. In addition, WFP aimed to improve the quality of drinking water and hygiene in WFP-assisted schools.

Results

Targeting and Distribution

Given the political sensitivities surrounding the humanitarian context, no official registration of refugees has been conducted by UNHCR or the host country. Conducting a vulnerability assessment continued to be a major challenge as authorities from both the camps and Government of Algeria claimed that all refugees were equally vulnerable. However, WFP continued to discuss with respective authorities the need to conduct a vulnerability assessment. In the absence of official camp figures, WFP provided 124,960 dry food entitlements under GFD each month. The gender ratio of 61 percent women to 39 percent men was provided by the authorities.

The general food basket provided three varieties of cereals, three varieties of pulses, fortified vegetable oil, Super Cereal and sugar. Funding shortfalls resulted in limited purchases and cost-effective replacement of some commodities in order to ensure the availability of basic commodities in the longer term. Contingency stock, managed in country by WFP's cooperating partners (CPs), enabled loans in case of shortfalls, late arrival of commodities and the possibility of swaps between cereals to ensure the timeliness of GFD.

WFP addressed both the prevention and treatment of MAM among PLW and children aged 6 to 59 months through the provision of specialised nutritious foods: Nutributter for prevention and Plumpy'Sup for treatment. The number of children treated for malnutrition with Plumpy'Sup was lower than planned as more rigorous screening was implemented, therefore avoiding inclusion errors. Under the malnutrition prevention component using Nutributter, the number of children fluctuated throughout the year and was higher than planned due to an over-estimation by UNHCR when WFP took over the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in 2014. Changes in beneficiary figures for the nutrition activities will be addressed in the new PRRO in 2017 and based on the results of the forthcoming nutrition survey.

WFP continued to conduct malnutrition treatment and prevention among PLW, and to provide micronutrient powder for the treatment of anaemia using a blanket approach, accounting for the higher number of beneficiaries reached than planned. WFP is working with Médecins du Monde (MDM), ARC and the Sahrawi health authorities on screening and targeting criteria, to ensure that proper screening and targeting of malnourished women will be established in early 2016. In addition, WFP and Oxfam are exploring the possibility of providing fresh food entitlements to all PLW to account for increased nutritional needs associated with pregnancy.

WFP, in partnership with the international NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP), and in collaboration with Sahrawi education authorities, provided a mid-morning snack to students in primary school. In addition, WFP delivered a mid-morning snack of eeZeeCup (a lipid-based specialised nutritional product) to

preschool children for the first four months of the school year. Pre-school children were not initially planned for school feeding and were included following the receipt of the product that was not originally included in the Algeria plan. For this reason, the number of children reached under the school feeding programme exceeded the planned figure.

Table 1: Overview of Project Information									
Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Entitlements	49,153	75,807	124,960	49,153	75,807	124,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,416	9,802	19,218	9,416	9,802	19,218	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Children (5-18 years)	24,311	26,337	50,648	24,311	26,337	50,648	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	15,426	39,668	55,094	15,426	39,668	55,094	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	49,153	75,807	124,960	49,153	75,807	124,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2: Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	124,960	-	124,960	124,960	-	124,960	100.0%	-	100.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	32,500	-	32,500	41,522	-	41,522	127.8%	-	127.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,800	-	2,800	8,934	-	8,934	319.1%	-	319.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	19,660	-	19,660	20,337	-	20,337	103.4%	-	103.4%

Table 3: Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	48,984	75,976	124,960	49,153	75,807	124,960	100.3%	99.8%	100.0%
Total entitlements	48,984	75,976	124,960	49,153	75,807	124,960	100.3%	99.8%	100.0%
Total entitlements	48,984	75,976	124,960	49,153	75,807	124,960	100.3%	99.8%	100.0%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	16,120	16,380	32,500	20,595	20,927	41,522	127.8%	127.8%	127.8%
Total entitlements	16,120	16,380	32,500	20,595	20,927	41,522	127.8%	127.8%	127.8%
Total entitlements	16,120	16,380	32,500	20,595	20,927	41,522	127.8%	127.8%	127.8%

Table 4: Nutrition									
Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	450	450	900	169	122	291	37.6%	27.1%	32.3%
Children (24-59 months)	450	450	900	140	151	291	31.1%	33.6%	32.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,000	1,000	-	8,352	8,352	-	835.2%	835.2%
Total entitlements	900	1,900	2,800	309	8,625	8,934	34.3%	453.9%	319.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	3,325	3,325	6,650	2,952	2,951	5,903	88.8%	88.8%	88.8%
Children (24-59 months)	3,325	3,325	6,650	2,951	2,951	5,902	88.8%	88.8%	88.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	6,360	6,360	-	8,532	8,532	-	134.2%	134.2%
Total entitlements	6,650	13,010	19,660	5,903	14,434	20,337	88.8%	110.9%	103.4%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Barley	3,056	1,687	55.2%
Beans	-	-	-
Biscuits	-	11	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,578	1,546	97.9%
Dried Fruits	-	252	-
High Energy Biscuits	530	-	-
Lentils	1,551	1,839	118.6%
Micronutrition Powder	2	1	27.7%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	402	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	182	115	63.1%
Rice	3,056	2,026	66.3%
Split Peas	1,505	710	47.1%
Sugar	1,511	1,346	89.1%
Vegetable Oil	1,421	1,420	99.9%
Wheat Flour	12,132	13,853	114.2%
Total	26,525	25,205	95.0%

Story Worth Telling

Althoura, aged 39, is a divorced mother of two young children. She and her elderly parents live in Awserd refugee camp near the Algerian town of Tindouf. Althoura first arrived to the refugee camp as a baby and has no memories

of her previous home in Western Sahara, other than the stories she has heard from her elderly neighbors in the camp. Althoura completed her primary education at a school in the camp, and progressed to attend a secondary school in the nearby city of Bachar.

Since 2005, Althoura has worked as a volunteer monitor with the international NGO, CISP. She is one of 20 Sahrawi women to have been recruited and trained to conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of food and non-food items (NFIs) provided to the refugees by WFP and humanitarian partners. As a refugee herself, Althoura has benefited from WFP food assistance provided to her family and over the years, she has learned to appreciate the value and importance of food assistance for her family's survival and well-being.

She still has memories of school meals from the school feeding programme and recalls how WFP food basket has improved over the years: "I grew up eating WFP food," Althoura Said. "We used to eat delicious meals at school and our families received a monthly food basket with 4 or 5 basic commodities. Now, we receive quite a large variety of food commodities which helps us to diversify our meals."

Since 2011, refugees like Althoura have been receiving a monthly entitlement of 17 kg, comprising mixed commodities such as rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugar, fortified vegetable oil and corn soya blend. Althoura expressed her appreciation of the continuous assistance provided to refugees.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women and girls are traditionally influential in Sahrawi society and hold important decision-making roles at both the household and community level. This includes a central role in the household food management, whereby women are largely responsible for receiving food assistance and controlling the daily consumption of food, or share this responsibility equally with men. Women's equal access to WFP assistance was supported by the Sahrawi refugee leadership, composed of both female and male members, which holds a strong position of influence among the refugee community. Furthermore, women were actively involved in the food distribution process as food distribution committee leaders and were responsible for coordinating GFD in addition to managing the dispatch and delivery of food at final distribution points. There were 116 distribution points in the five camps, each of which had eight or nine committee members, and the majority of which were headed by women.

Since most primary school teachers were women, WFP together with CISP, promoted the role of female teachers through training opportunities which resulted in an increased number of trained and qualified female teachers. WFP, alongside MDM, further worked to improve the working conditions of midwives by providing transport, incentives, performance-related prizes, phone cards, scholarships and by facilitating their participation in decision-making processes. It is expected that in the long run these activities will improve both teachers and midwives performances and contribute to improved education and nutrition outcomes.

Recognising that progress toward gender equality is essential for improving food security outcomes, WFP collected reliable qualitative and quantitative information on an ongoing basis to inform the design of targeted interventions and to monitor the impact. In addition, baseline data were consolidated and use of impact indicators enhanced. During the year, most gender indicators remained stable. The proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food increased, which in turn accounted for the noted decrease against the base value for men or women independently. WFP will continue working to improve data collection and analysis to better understand gender inequalities and address gender gaps.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=35.00	50.58		53.44
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=60.00	44.71		42.06

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=5.00	4.71		4.50
Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	80.00		80.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=60.00	75.00		76.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The government guarantees refugees the freedom of movement in, out of, and within the camps, where refugees have access to adequate education, healthcare facilities, and markets either within the camps or in other areas such as the town of Tindouf. The camp authorities have a well-established management structure, including welfare, education and health departments in addition to full camp management, with mandated civil society structures. These governing and social structures supported WFP's efforts, such as the food committee leaders who managed the distribution of commodities, while WFP and ARC staff conducted monitoring. During the October floods, the WSRC social structure helped to organize and manage distributions of food and NFIs in a systematic way during a time of crisis.

With 116 distribution points scattered over five camps, beneficiaries did not need to travel long distances to collect their entitlements. The beneficiaries were not exposed to any risk of threats because the refugee camps were very safe, having an almost zero crime rate; as such, no safety incidents were reported. Based on WFP monitoring analysis, refugees time spent at the distribution points continues to be reduced. This reduction in time was attributed to the increase in the number of distribution points, timely delivery of commodities and increasingly efficient organisation of distributions.

On-site monitoring and PDM informed that almost all beneficiaries confirmed knowledge of the distribution schedule and of their entitlements. Furthermore, beneficiary entitlements were announced on radio and television every month by WSRC, and in the instance of reduced entitlements, refugees were informed ahead of time. After the floods, some distribution points in Dakhala and Smara camps were destroyed, which caused some confusion among the refugees with regards to the new distribution points established by the authorities; this was the main reason for the decrease in the percentage of the people informed about the programme, particularly among men as most of them were involved in the rehabilitation and construction of new shelters following the floods.

The joint WFP and UNHCR monitoring forms have included this year a new section for beneficiary complaints and feedback; no issues or incidents were reported, other than requests for an increase in the size of the monthly entitlements.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	95.00		83.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	97.00		90.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	95.00		86.50
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		100.00

Outputs

GFD, school feeding, and the treatment and prevention of MAM were the main activities implemented under the dual objectives of stabilising and reducing malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW, and improving access to assets and basic services for food insecure households.

Due to funding shortfalls, in late 2014, WFP, alongside partners, alerted all stakeholders and agreed on a series of austerity measures commencing from January 2015. These measures included the purchase of less costly commodities: barley and rice commodities were replaced with locally purchased unfortified wheat flour; beans and chickpeas were replaced with lentils; and unfortified vegetable oil was locally procured. In terms of kilocalories, WFP first modified the food basket to equate to 2,103 kcal and then, as funding remained dire, had to reduce further to 2,024 kcal against the original plan of 2,166 kcal.

These measures reduced food diversity and fortified food availability, potentially reversing the recently noted improvement recorded through the nutritional indicators. Nevertheless, these measures enabled WFP to save USD 2 million, which is equivalent to one month of GFD. Despite these funding challenges, WFP was still able to reach all planned beneficiaries.

Under the nutrition component, WFP and CPs were able to reach all planned beneficiaries for the prevention of MAM. The over-achievement for treatment of MAM in PLW has been a reoccurring pattern over the last couple of years. When the PRRO was originally drafted, the planning figures were estimated by WFP nutrition unit and in consultation with UNHCR, however, the Sahrawi Health Authorities government counterpart WFP relies on to conduct screening has consistently provided a beneficiary list that exceeds the planned total. WFP will continue to work with the Sahrawi authorities to enhance the screening process and will adjust the planning numbers during the next revision of the PRRO.

Complementing the provision of nutritious foods, WFP assisted all the planned health centers and provided training to community health workers on health and nutrition protocol. Finally, sensitisation campaigns for beneficiaries, both women and men, on good hygiene practices and nutrition counseling were also delivered as planned by outreach health workers in all five camps. These activities were in line with WFP's integrated nutrition approach, to ensure the longer-term sustainability of positive gains.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP provided dried skimmed milk as a mid-morning snack to all planned primary school children. However, funding constraints did not allow for the planned complementary provision of fortified date bars. The over-achievement of schools assisted can be explained by the delivery of an unplanned fortified food (eeZeeCup), which allowed WFP to provide much-needed fortified food to pre-school children, as the food is especially for children under the age of five.

Also under the school feeding programme, the planned deworming activity with CISP did not reach its target, as a handful of families did not give the medication to their children, as the families were not in camp during the campaign period. Awareness raising efforts were increased as a result, leading to the majority of the children receiving deworming tablets.

In line with WFP school meals objectives and in partnership with *Solidaridad Internacional* (SI), water pipelines were installed in six schools in Dakhala camp, reaching the planned targets. WFP and CISP also provided new additional kitchen utensils to all schools.

The under-achievement of school days was due to the floods in October, which damaged and destroyed several schools, forcing the authorities to close schools in November for a few days until temporary tents were provided by WFP CPs.

In addition to planned operations, WFP was quick to respond to unprecedented heavy rains in southwestern Algeria's arid Tindouf region in October, which severely affected the five Sahrawi refugee camps where 85,000 of the most vulnerable refugees were living. These rains caused flooding which destroyed many of the refugees' mud-brick homes, resulting in losses of household food commodities. In response, WFP distributed an additional 205 mt of food assistance to support these 85,000 refugees for up to seven days, bridging the gap until the November GFD cycle.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,166	2,024	93.4
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	27	27	100.0
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	300	270	90.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	3	3	100.0
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	100	96	96.1
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	6	6	100.0
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	42,422	39,027	92.0
Number of feeding days	instance	204	177	86.8
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	32	43	134.4

Outcomes

Under the GFD activity, there was no poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) reported among beneficiaries due to the eight different commodities provided in the food basket contributing to improve the diversification of the diet. Furthermore, the provision of regular complementary fresh food assistance provided by CPs, Spanish Red Cross and Oxfam, further contributed to the positive result. However, the acceptable FCS decreased from last year, particularly for households headed by women, due to a pipeline break for some WFP commodities. The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) decreased due to the pipeline breaks and the discontinuation of canned fish which was provided by international NGO *Praktisk Solidaridad* in previous years.

Under nutrition activities, it was observed that the recovery rate of children under five registered for treatment of malnutrition improved compared to last year, due to an ongoing sensitisation campaign conducted throughout the year. At the same time, the default rate remained similar to the previous year, while the non-response rate decreased significantly. These improved results can be attributed to close follow-up by stakeholders on the implementation of the nutrition activity at the health centre level.

In partnership with MDM, WFP began screening PLW in order to better address their specific nutritional needs. While MDM almost achieved their goal of screening pregnant women, the challenge remains with the lactating women as women stop visiting the health centre after giving birth. The results of coverage for treatment of MAM for children under five decreased slightly this year, in large part due to the continuous movement of refugees in and between camps, especially following the floods. On the other hand, participation decreased due to several reasons, such as short working hours of the health facilities, particularly during the last quarter when the Sahrawi congress took place; and all health workers were involved in the flood response. Under the nutrition activity, the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) indicator was not collected, as it was planned to be collected during the nutrition survey in October 2015 which was postponed due to the floods.

Enrollment and retention rates for school feeding remained high, however the enrollment rate slightly decreased for both girls and boys. This decrease is due to a new decision by the Government of Algeria to allow Sahrawi children to be registered in Algerian schools and many refugee families have preferred to include their children in the Algerian (Arabic-French) education system rather than the Sahrawi (Arabic-Spanish) system.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2012.11 Secondary data PISIS report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data PISIS report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data PISIS report</i>	>75.00	86.00	72.00	89.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2011.12 Secondary data PISIS report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data PISIS report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data PISIS report</i>	<3.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2011.12 Secondary data PISIS Report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data PISIS report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	<15.00	0.00	10.00	9.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2011.12 Secondary data PISIS Report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data PISIS report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data PISIS report</i>	<15.00	14.00	16.00	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.10 Secondary data Health RECORDS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data PISIS Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data PISIS report</i>	>90.00	0.00	98.00	96.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.15	0.41
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.00	0.26
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.30	0.57
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=4.50	5.88	5.88	5.94
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=4.50	5.78	5.78	5.88
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=4.50	5.97	5.97	6.01
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data MOE annual report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE Annual Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE annual report.</i>	=90.00	85.00	99.00	96.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data MOE annual report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE annual report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE annual report, CISP monitoring</i>	=90.00	85.00	97.00	95.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.02 Secondary data MOE Annual report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE Annual report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE Annual report</i>	=6.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2010.12 Secondary data MOE annual report , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE annual report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE annual report</i>	=6.00	11.00	2.50	2.20
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data MOE data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE Annual report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE Annual report</i>	=6.00	11.00	4.50	4.00
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	>66.00	92.00	-	86.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data CP report</i>	>70.00	90.00	-	90.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>TINDOUF , Project End Target: 2014.02 , Base value: 2014.10 WFP survey Nutrition survey 2012 Data</i>	>70.00	6.40	-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

It is not foreseen within this PRRO to hand over humanitarian assistance, given the current precarious situation of the refugees and the overall unstable context, although, the environment enables capacity development initiatives. There is increasing interest on the part of donors to explore new distribution modalities such as cash-based transfers and complementary activities such as home gardens and bakeries. The Sahrawi authorities, the SRC and ARC are open to discussing new opportunities.

WFP's approach since 2014 has been to focus on skill building and capacity strengthening, drawing not only on external technical expertise, but on local knowledge and highly educated youth. Planned new complementary activities including small bakeries, agriculture and cattle raising, and dairy production could become a vehicle to

attain this, through, for example, the provision of training on transfer of skills. Therefore, it is expected that participation in skills training activities and small successful business initiatives would set examples and trigger dynamism of participants and encourage the exchange of experiences between the generations.

Nevertheless, WFP is continuing to provide support and build the capacity of the Sahrawi education authorities through CISP, which have managed to train teachers to register attendance daily and provide monthly data to the education authorities. CISP has further succeeded in handing over the stocks to the local education level to decentralize the management of stocks. The floods in October damaged and destroyed most of the schools, including classrooms, canteens and stores. WFP in collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF and CPs started to rehabilitate damaged or destroyed schools. In line with its school feeding policy (2013), WFP plans to extend its support to pre-schools in a new budget revision under the current PRRO. This expansion will entail new collaboration with CISP to ensure proper implementation of school meals in the preschools.

WFP, with CPs, ARC, SHA, UNHCR and MDM, finalised a new nutrition protocol, which aims to strengthen the prevention of malnutrition, particularly for PLW, in turn minimising the need for treatment. Nutrition activities developed in the current project between WFP and MDM were fully integrated into the National Programme on Reproductive Health, and the tools for screening, monitoring and reporting on malnutrition and anaemia. The creation, support and in-service training of the National Programme of Health Promotion and its regional and national coordinators are fundamental to the sustainability of the health system.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

In 2015, WFP assistance to refugees started in debt as commodities distributed in the early months of 2015 were purchased with funds from an internal WFP loan granted against expected 2015 contributions. The rise of regional complex emergencies led to even more challenging funding situation. The PRRO suffered from a lack of resources which impacted implementation and resulted in the reduction of entitlements under the GFD activity. Additional nutrition activities were put on hold. The targeted school feeding activity continued with only milk distributed, received as an in-kind donation, whereas the procurement of the fortified date bars was suspended.

Pipeline breaks in the last quarter of the year were averted by contributions received in response to the floods, as well as through the use of WFP's internal advance finance mechanisms and WFP's ability to borrow from contingency stock, jointly managed by SRC and ARC. The forward purchase facility was instrumental in avoiding severe pipeline breaks and ensure the timely arrival of food commodities.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Brazil	1,530	0	1,527
Cuba	0	0	587
European Commission	0	7,582	7,582
Italy	0	751	571
MULTILATERAL	0	4,197	3,268
Norway	0	968	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	252
Spain	0	1,801	1,773
Switzerland	500	1,568	2,068
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	763	0
USA	0	6,586	6,578

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Total	2,030	24,214	24,204

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

WFP purchased almost two thirds of commodities on the local market. The local purchases were limited to unfortified wheat flour and vegetable oil. Other commodities were received in-kind, purchased on the international market or procured through the forward purchasing facility.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Barley	0	0	1,311	0
Beans	0	0	1,077	0
Corn Soya Blend	0	559	0	580
Dried Fruits	0	0	252	0
Lentils	0	0	1,297	0
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	500	0
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	4	0
Rice	0	1,193	450	0
Split Peas	0	0	653	0
Sugar	0	0	1,419	0
Vegetable Oil	1,828	0	0	0
Wheat Flour	13,263	0	0	0
Total	15,090	1,752	6,963	580

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The food purchased internationally was shipped through the port of Oran, where the implementing partner ARC took over the management of transport to distribution points. Deliveries of locally procured commodities to CP warehouses were carried out using local commercial transporters contracted by WFP through the competitive tendering process as per WFP rules and regulations.

WFP continuously monitored the supply chain and the central storage in Rabouni. WFP received a contribution to support the rehabilitation of existing warehouses and rebuilding of food storage platforms appropriate for the area's extreme weather conditions.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses remained within the acceptable limits. They were mainly attributed to short deliveries during the primary transportation phase from the port to the extended delivery point. Minor losses occurred in CPs' warehouses due to overly long storage and following the heavy floods. In addition to the poor handling and deterioration of packing material at CP level, in nearly all cases, the value of the food commodities was fully recovered from the implementing partner and the transporters.

To improve the monitoring and the capacity of CPs, WFP contracted a warehouse keeper for a six month period to ensure the upgrading of warehouse standards management.

Management

Partnerships

According to the global WFP-UNHCR memorandum of understanding (MoU), UNHCR was responsible for the distribution of food to beneficiaries. UNHCR and WFP have joint action plans, which are reviewed and updated yearly.

The ARC has been designated by the government as the official implementing agency for all humanitarian assistance provided to refugees, and is responsible for the clearance of WFP commodities at the port of Oran and their transport to the warehouses at the administrative base in Rabouni. The MoU between ARC and WFP defined the details of roles, responsibilities and costs for implementing the programme. A tripartite agreement between ARC, UNHCR and WFP was regularly renewed, delineating the respective responsibilities of each agency. ARC was to report on food movement, distribution, and the use of WFP food using WFP and UNHCR reporting formats. These reports included quantitative data on food stocks, losses, distributions and beneficiary numbers, disaggregated by age and gender. WFP covered all port, storage and transportation costs.

UNHCR, ARC and WSRC regularly participated in the monthly Food Security and Nutrition Coordination Meeting and the Food Sector meeting in Tindouf. The WSRC is ARC's implementing partner on the ground, in charge of warehouse management, dispatching transport and distributing the food to the camps.

WFP consistently expanded partnerships to address humanitarian needs more efficiently. CISP was fundamental in implementing the school meals activity and carried out distributions of mid-morning snacks at schools in collaboration with the local authorities. During the year, CISP carried out several awareness campaigns to inform the community about the importance of the mid-morning snack, its preparation, and hygiene practices at the school and household levels.

WFP, in collaboration with the NGO *Solidaridad Internacional*, continued the 2014 project extending water pipelines to schools with insufficient or irregular water supplies. In 2015, this project was implemented in Dakhala camp to cover 6 schools.

WFP signed a new agreement with CISP to continue carrying out comprehensive third party monitoring to complement the joint monitoring project between WFP and UNHCR. CISP monitoring targeted 1,000 household visits for PDM every six months.

WFP and UNHCR, as leaders in nutrition-related interventions, through ARC, contributed to increasing ownership by the Sahrawi health authorities of nutritional interventions by supporting the development of a new policy to prevent and treat malnutrition in children under five.

WFP signed an agreement with MDM with the objective of improving the health and nutrition of PLW. MDM was working to enhance the management of malnutrition and anaemia in prenatal and post-partum visits to reduce risks associated with malnutrition and anaemia during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

Oxfam and SRC provided complementary services through the distribution of fresh food, management of security stock and the provision of guidance for the management of food and nutrition security within the camps.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		3	2	1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=0.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=6.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TINDOUF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

Frequent training organised by SHA, MDM, WFP and other CPs contributed to progressive improvement in the performance of health workers, particularly regarding the preparation of Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil and sugar for PLW. Applying the correct measurement of commodities and improving the hygiene and sanitation of the health centres led to better recovery rates in the treatment of malnutrition. However, WFP and CPs still need to better understand the few issues that are responsible for high rates of default and non-response under the malnutrition treatment component, which is challenged by high turnover of institutional staff, including health workers and teachers. WFP will continue conducting training and follow-up in partnership with other humanitarian agencies to overcome these issues in 2016.

The contingency stock, which was funded by the SRC and managed by WSRC, was vital to WFP's pipeline stability as it enabled WFP to borrow commodities to cover the gaps caused by the delayed arrival of commodities and ensure full entitlements were distributed to beneficiaries for most of the year. To improve further, the proper management of the warehouse and contingency stock will be the focus of supply chain management training in 2016.

Without a strong incentive for PLW, the outcome of screening and management of anaemia and malnutrition was limited, as there was no extra motivation for women to attend health clinics. According to consultations with CPs, introduction of fresh food distributions could greatly increase the number of women undertaking post-natal health centre visits; WFP is exploring the possibility of fresh food distributions.

From a gender perspective, improving the working conditions of midwives was deemed a priority, in line with the Ministry of Health's Strategic Health Plan 2016 - 2020. Improved conditions could contribute to retain workers and guarantee health care for the most vulnerable people. WFP and the CP plan to document how this action would improve service delivery and indirectly impact the nutrition situation of PLW in the long-term.

Funding limitations resulted in the cancelation of a number of planned activities, including the provision of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil. WFP is exploring alternatives to costly international purchases in order to continue the distribution of fortified commodities within the reduced budget for 2016. In October, WFP invited a team of food technologists to assist in the identification of mills to fortify the wheat flour; the team identified the possibility of wheat flour fortification in Oran and Algiers.

Following the emergency floods in the camps in October, WFP conducted a rapid food security assessment in November, using a combination of household surveys and key informant interviews. The assessment focused on key food security indicators and did not include questions on household income, expenditure patterns and assets. The rapid food security assessment revealed that, overall, household food security remained stable, with the food security indicators almost similar to those found in the first quarter of the year. Initial emergency rapid response had prevented families from falling into a more food insecure status. While the food security situation remained stable, there was a risk of deterioration regarding the diet diversity, food security and nutritional situation in the short term due to destruction caused by the floods.

In December, a cash-based transfer assessment was organised to assess the feasibility of shifting modality from in-kind food assistance to the cash-based transfers for the Sahrawi refugees. The assessment team studied local markets, supply chain, ICT infrastructure, impact on the privacy of the refugees, capacity of local retailers and financial institutions and consulted different players on the ground. Based on the recommendations from the cash-based transfers assessment, WFP is considering to pilot hybrid transfer model of food assistance programme in 2016.

WFP is seeking to increase the implementation of complementary and livelihoods activities, primarily to offer alternative solutions to young people within the settlements. A resilience officer visited the camps last June to assess and evaluate the possibility of initiating livelihoods activities, the report proposed several interventions, including livestock breeding, date production, dairy product transformation, household gardens and bakeries. In order to take on these proposed activities, WFP would need to be in a position to cover initial start-up costs for feasibility studies in addition to investing in basic equipment and staffing. Increased activities focusing on livelihood support would enable WFP to better respond to the protracted nature of this refugee crisis, and particularly to the needs of the youth. Pending funding availability and consultation with relevant stakeholders, WFP will follow up on this recommendations of this mission in 2016.

Although WFP has plans to launch the new activities mentioned above, buy-in from the government and Sahrawi authorities remains low, and WFP will need to advocate strongly with the help of donors.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Entitlements by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	124,960	-	124,960	124,960	-	124,960	100.0%	-	100.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	32,500	-	32,500	41,522	-	41,522	127.8%	-	127.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,800	-	2,800	8,934	-	8,934	319.1%	-	319.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	19,660	-	19,660	20,337	-	20,337	103.4%	-	103.4%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Brazil	BRA-C-00113-01	Beans	1,080	0	1,077
Brazil	BRA-C-00113-01	Rice	450	0	450
Cuba	CUB-C-00015-01	Sugar	0	0	87
Cuba	CUB-C-00017-01	Sugar	0	0	499
European Commission	EEC-C-00499-01	Barley	0	513	513
European Commission	EEC-C-00499-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	559	559
European Commission	EEC-C-00499-01	Lentils	0	740	740
European Commission	EEC-C-00499-01	Rice	0	1,193	1,193
European Commission	EEC-C-00499-01	Sugar	0	833	833

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission	EEC-C-00499-01	Wheat Flour	0	3,745	3,745
Italy	ITA-C-00167-05	Corn Soya Blend	0	580	400
Italy	ITA-C-00167-05	Vegetable Oil	0	171	171
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Barley	0	1,216	798
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	405	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	0	648	557
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	445	429
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	0	1,484	1,484
Norway	NOR-C-00321-02	Rice	0	968	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-04	Dried Fruits	0	0	252
Spain	SPA-C-00118-07	Micronutrition Powder	0	2	0
Spain	SPA-C-00118-07	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	4	4
Spain	SPA-C-00118-07	Vegetable Oil	0	99	89
Spain	SPA-C-00122-02	Vegetable Oil	0	180	164
Spain	SPA-C-00122-02	Wheat Flour	0	1,516	1,516
Switzerland	SWI-C-00441-01	Wheat Flour	0	1,568	1,568
Switzerland	SWI-C-00444-01	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	500	0	500
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01354-01	Sugar	0	360	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01354-01	Vegetable Oil	0	403	0
USA	USA-C-01089-01	Split Peas	0	653	653
USA	USA-C-01089-01	Vegetable Oil	0	983	976
USA	USA-C-01089-01	Wheat Flour	0	4,950	4,950
Total			2,030	24,214	24,204