



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Algeria WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019 - 2022

February 2023

Round table on evaluation



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

CONTEXT

- Protracted refugee situation
- Refugees living in five camps
- Harsh agroecological environment
- Camp population suffer food insecurity and malnutrition
- High dependency on external food assistance



WFP ICSP IN ALGERIA 2019–2022

Two Strategic Outcomes

(% of needs-based plan as of December 2021)

S01

ACCESS TO FOOD (91.3%)

Activity 1: General food assistance (71.9 %)

Activity 2: Nutrition-sensitive school meals (13.8%)

Activity 3: Complementary activities/livelihoods (5.6 %)

S02

END MALNUTRITION (8.7%)

Activity 4: Nutrition (8.7%)

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



- **Document review** including performance data
- **Secondary literature review**
- **Field site** observations
- **Key informant interviews**, focus group discussions, photovoice and home visits
- **Gender and social inclusion were fully integrated**
- All refugees encountered by the evaluation team were selected by the camp authorities – mitigated through home visits and triangulation

FINDINGS

Q1 TO WHAT EXTENT ARE WFP'S STRATEGIC POSITION, ROLE AND SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS BASED ON REFUGEE NEEDS AND WFP STRENGTHS?



Focus on crisis response as part of a coordinated humanitarian response



Attempt to improve WFP's programming strategy including resilience building and nutrition sensitization activities



Programming demonstrated a **strong appreciation of vulnerability based on gender, age and disability**



Limited evidence for targeting based on food security status



ICSP consistent and complementary to interventions of other UN partners

Q2 WHAT ARE THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO ICSP OUTCOMES IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS?



SO1 - Act 1 WFP ensured basic food and nutrition needs were met all year round by providing general food assistance for the planned number of beneficiaries



SO1 - Act 2 Contribution of school feeding in the form of snacks to the overall nutrition-related objectives of the ICSP is uncertain



SO1 - Act 3 Complementary activities to promote the production of fresh food have had limited effect so far



SO2 - Act 4 Too early to see results but potential to address long-term trends in anaemia

Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES? (CONTINUED)



No evidence of beneficiaries being put at risk or protection concerns linked to WFP activities. Accountability expected to be strengthened through launch of toll-free, anonymous hotline



Inclusion promoted through targeting of women, children and the disabled



Women have been specifically targeted and their inclusion in programme implementation is strong **but gender dynamics have been explored only to a limited extent**



Complementary activities **aimed to provide a coherent link between humanitarian action and development** but faced challenges

Q3 TO WHAT EXTENT HAS WFP USED ITS RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY IN DELIVERING ICSP OUTPUTS AND CONTRIBUTING TO STRATEGIC OUTCOMES?



Delivery of outputs was frequently interrupted owing to lack of funding



General food assistance was delivered without interruptions but faced challenges adhering to distribution schedules



COVID-19 affected the whole portfolio, in particular, school feeding



Resources have been used efficiently



Complementary activities still **need to demonstrate their cost-effectiveness**

Q4 WHAT FACTORS EXPLAIN WFP'S PERFORMANCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT HAS MADE THE STRATEGIC SHIFT EXPECTED UNDER THE ICSP?



WFP staff were highly appreciated by partners and strong progress in programming despite understaffing



Inconsistent and unpredictable funding, limited adherence to principles of good humanitarian donorship



Monitoring arrangements have **not yet led to improvements in the monitoring of targeting processes and outcomes**



WFP and partner **performance heavily influenced by the political setting**

CONCLUSIONS



Humanitarian entities are mandated to provide life-saving assistance in a context that still lacks an internationally agreed long-term solution



WFP operations have demonstrated numerous strengths



Considerable efforts made to assess the needs of refugees but targeting based on food security levels has been sidestepped



ICSP has not succeeded in attracting stable funding and this has affected its implementation



In face of funding challenges WFP has used its limited resources carefully

CONCLUSIONS (CONTINUED)



Output achievement varies widely across activities



Contributions to strategic outcomes are mixed



Gender dynamics are insufficiently understood to implement gender transformative programmes



WFP has made solid investments in the achievement of the cross-cutting aims of protection and accountability to affected populations

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Address funding challenges

2

Clarify WFP's strategic position regarding the accountability constraints posed by the current working relationship with the Algeria Red Crescent and its partners on the ground

3

Enhance needs-based targeting

4

Strengthen the effectiveness of complementary activities

5

Improve the design and implementation of activities and strengthen integration among activities