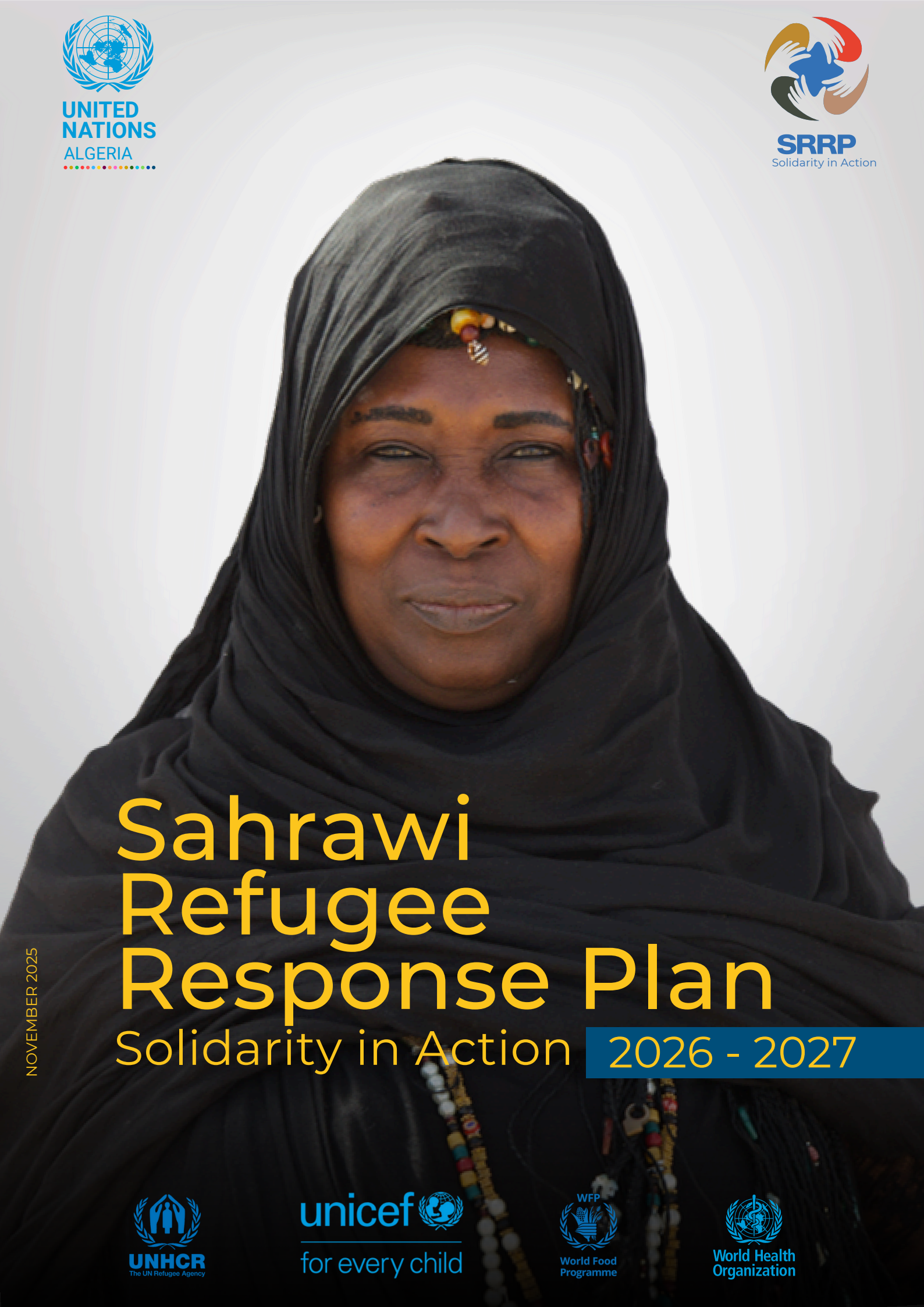
UNITED NATIONS ALGERIA

SRRP
Solidarity in Action



Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan

Solidarity in Action 2026 - 2027

NOVEMBER 2025

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

unicef for every child

WFP World Food Programme

World Health Organization

Credits

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About SRRP

Front Cover
October 2025, Sahrawi Refugee Camps, Tindouf, Algeria.
Her gaze transcends time and exile. In these sixty-year-old eyes lies the history of an entire people - a living memory that defies oblivion. This face, carved by trials and illuminated by intact dignity, embodies the quiet perseverance of Sahrawi women.
Photo credit: iMAD

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
AGD	Age, Gender, and Diversity
FSA	Food Security Assessment
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GoA	Government of Algeria
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
ISWG	Inter-Sector Working Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MTEM	Technical mechanism of women empowerment
NCA	Nutrition Causal Analysis
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
PSEA	Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
PSN	Persons with Specific Needs
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
SMACO	Sahrawi Mine Action Coordination Office
SRRP	Saharawi Refugee Response Plan
SWG	Sector Working Groups
TRG	Tindouf Representatives Group
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

A WORD FROM THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN ALGERIA

This year marks half a century since the Saharawi refugees first sought safety in the camps near Tindouf, in southwestern Algeria, in 1975. Over these five decades, their story has been one of endurance, dignity, and hope amid adversity. Despite the tireless efforts of humanitarian actors — 27 partners united under the Saharawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) — and the steadfast generosity of the Algerian authorities, the refugees continue to face immense challenges in one of the world's most unforgiving environments.

Life in the five camps is marked by extremes: searing heat, recurrent sandstorms, scarce water, and long distances that complicate even the simplest daily tasks. The floods of 2024 served as a powerful reminder that the desert can be perilous, as water ravaged shelters, disrupted essential services, and interrupted supply chains vital to food security and livelihoods. In this context, dependence on humanitarian assistance remains high, even as the spirit of self-reliance endures.

Building on the achievements of the first Saharawi Refugee Response Plan (2024–2025) — made possible through the valuable support of many partners and the active engagement of the refugees themselves — the new two-year plan seeks to consolidate progress, strengthen resilience, and promote more sustainable outcomes for all.

Marking the 80th anniversary of the United Nations renews our shared commitment to solidarity — to preserve life-saving assistance, protect hard-won gains, and invest in resilience across food security and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, education, energy, protection, and dignified livelihoods.

Our compass remains the human being. Behind every appeal stand children dreaming of safe schools, books, science, and sport; adolescents seeking knowledge and opportunity; women and men striving for dignity through health, safety, learning, and work. We will keep Accountability to Affected People at the centre of our action, with vigilant attention to protection risks, gender equality, and the inclusion of persons with disabilities. We will also strengthen preparedness for climate shocks, improve data for evidence-based decision-making, and enhance service quality along the entire supply chain, reaching even the most remote households.

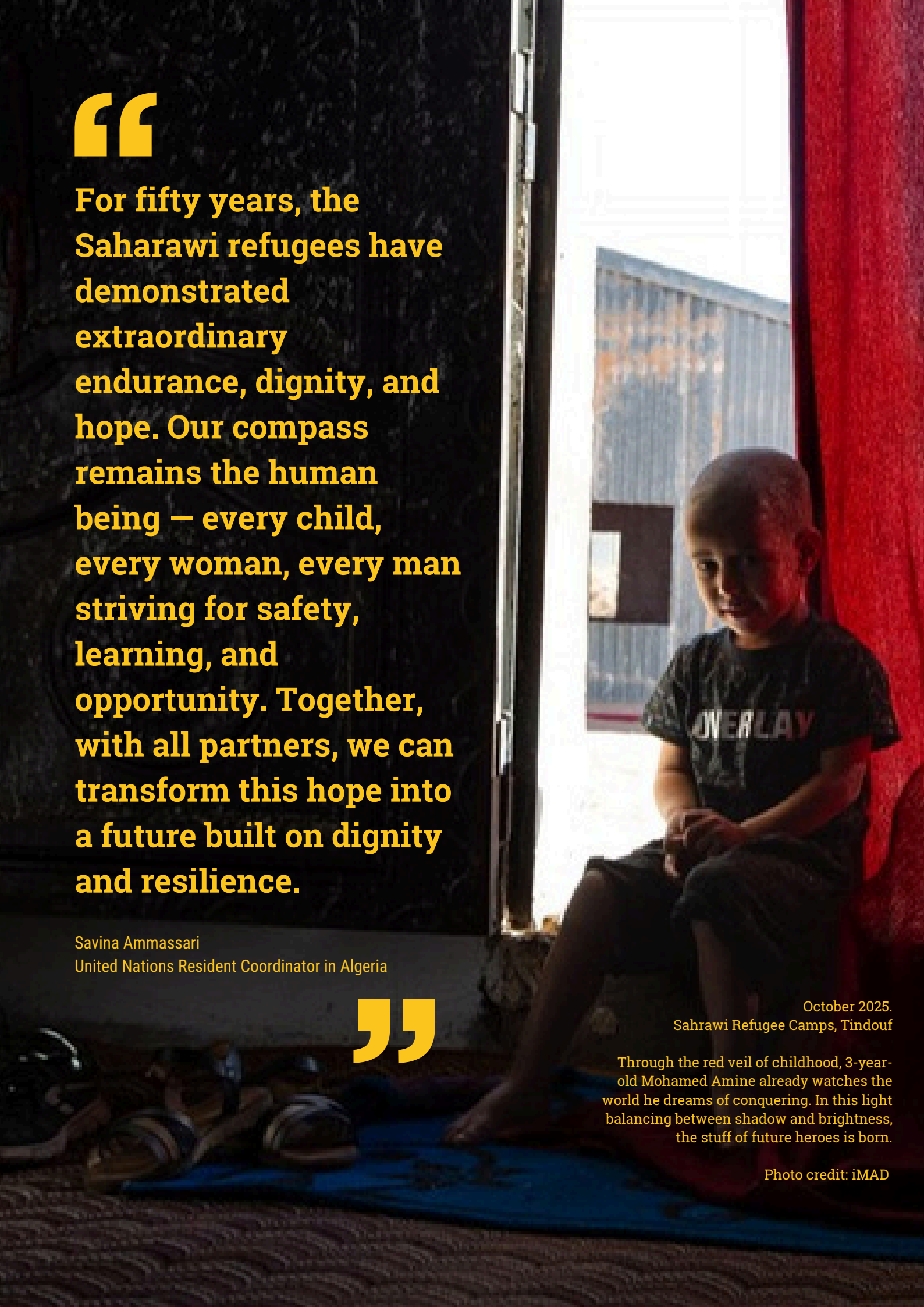
This collective effort depends on an enabling environment. For decades, the Algerian Government have generously hosted and supported the refugees, ensuring access to roads, free electricity, health care, and both secondary and university education — support that we acknowledge with deep gratitude. The Sahrawis themselves have organized camp life with strong community participation — particularly by women — ensuring daily management of essential services. We equally salute the steadfast generosity of donors whose contributions sustain the work of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations. Flexible, multi-year funding remains decisive to offset distance-related costs, pre-position critical supplies, and nurture local, sustainable solutions.

For 2026–2027, our strategy is clear and focused: to save and protect lives; stabilize nutrition; secure safe water, sanitation, and reliable energy; strengthen education and skills; expand livelihoods; and build resilience to climate- and market-related shocks.

We call for renewed partnership grounded in trust and shared responsibility. Together — with the Government of Algeria, the Sahrawi people, donors, and the humanitarian community — we can ensure that every child and every family in the camps transforms hope into a future of dignity and opportunity.



Savina Ammassari
United Nations Resident Coordinator in Algeria



For fifty years, the Saharawi refugees have demonstrated extraordinary endurance, dignity, and hope. Our compass remains the human being — every child, every woman, every man striving for safety, learning, and opportunity. Together, with all partners, we can transform this hope into a future built on dignity and resilience.

Savina Ammassari
United Nations Resident Coordinator in Algeria

October 2025.
Sahrawi Refugee Camps, Tindouf

Through the red veil of childhood, 3-year-old Mohamed Amine already watches the world he dreams of conquering. In this light balancing between shadow and brightness, the stuff of future heroes is born.

Photo credit: iMAD

AT A GLANCE

Planned Response

January 2026 - December 2027

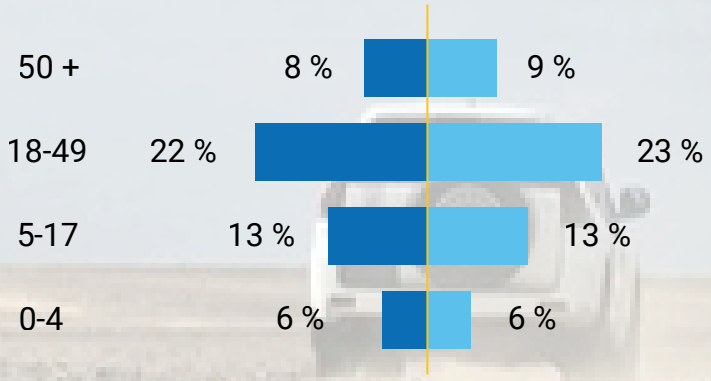
173,600
Planning figure

177 M
Total financial requirements

27
Partners

Beneficiary Planning Figures

Age and gender breakdown



0.97% of total[1]
Persons with disabilities

51 %
Women and girls

49 %
Men and boys

38 %
Children

[1] Data on persons with disabilities are collected using traditional self-reported methods. This covers only persons with disabilities, rather than all persons with specific needs, which explains why these figures are lower than previous estimates. Traditional data collection methods generally produce significantly lower figures compared to the Washington Group's standards-based methodology, which typically estimates that around 15% of the population in crisis-affected areas have disabilities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) 2026-2027 is a multi-sectoral humanitarian framework developed jointly by UN agencies, humanitarian partners, and the Sahrawi refugee community to guide and coordinate assistance for Sahrawi refugees living in five camps near Tindouf, Algeria. The SRRP seeks to renew global attention to one of the world's longest-standing displacement situations and to mobilise stronger, sustained support from the international community to ensure safe, dignified, and resilient lives for Sahrawi refugees.

Developed through extensive field-based analysis and thorough consultations with refugee communities, the SRRP 2026-2027 provides a comprehensive overview of the Sahrawi refugee situation and outlines the strategic objectives and priority outcome areas of the eight sectors for the next two years.

The first SRRP 2024-2025 marked a significant step forward in enhancing the coherence and visibility of the Sahrawi refugee response, bringing together — for the first time — all sectoral appeals into a single, comprehensive document. This enabled stakeholders to clearly understand the actual scale of needs, ensured that appeals were grounded in concrete, evidence-based information. Serving as a basis for advocacy and resource mobilisation, it raised the profile of the situation, fostered greater government engagement, and garnered support from the international community. Areas for improvement were also observed as the first SRRP was primarily activity-focused, with limited articulation of results and inadequate linkages between programming, communication, and fundraising. The new SRRP 2026-2027 addresses these gaps through more results-oriented sector planning, enhanced coordination across sectoral and functional areas, and strengthened monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Building on lessons learned from previous years, the response adopts a robust cross-sectoral approach. From health and education to food security, nutrition, protection, shelter, WASH, and livelihoods, every programme has been designed to complement and reinforce each other. This strong interconnectivity — embedded from the planning stage — maximises resource efficiency and ensures that collective interventions translate into measurable improvements in refugees' lives.

A key innovation of the SRRP is the integration of social behavioural change and community engagement as a strategic component for system strengthening, particularly within the Health, Nutrition, and Food Security sectors. By strengthening active engagement of families and communities in adopting positive practices — such as improved hygiene, diversified diets, healthy feeding, and parenting habits — these initiatives complement service delivery and resource provision. Behavioural change strategies enhance the overall impact, enable sustainable improvements in well-being, and empower communities to safeguard and build on the gains achieved through humanitarian interventions.

Rooted in a rights-based approach, the SRRP moves beyond the notion of aid as charity, recognising refugees as active agents in shaping their own futures. The Sahrawi refugees' long-established community structures and strong grassroots participation remain the backbone of the humanitarian response. Their active engagement across all sectors provides a powerful foundation for community-based protection and localised solutions — an approach that must be further reinforced through international solidarity and predictable support.

Building resilience in a protracted crisis requires sustained and predictable support that addresses urgent humanitarian needs while strengthening community engagement. In the face of recurrent environmental shocks such as sandstorms and floods, it is essential to invest in resilience-building efforts linked to climate change, with a focus on ensuring the continuity of essential services for vulnerable populations. The overall objective is to maintain and enhance access to basic services through durable, community-driven, and climate-resilient interventions.

The SRRP outlines concrete and achievable targets that address the most pressing humanitarian needs while laying the foundation for resilience among Sahrawi refugees:

PROTECTION

The sector aims to safeguard the rights, dignity, and well-being of all Sahrawi refugees through community-led and inclusive protection systems.
It focuses on enhancing access to legal, social, and psychosocial services — particularly for persons with specific needs and women and girls at risk — while reinforcing community ownership and cross-sectoral linkages.
By promoting coordinated and multisectoral approaches, the sector seeks to create an enabling environment where protection drives resilience, safety, and social cohesion across all areas of the response.

HEALTH

The sector aims to strengthen the community-led health system to ensure equitable and continuous access to quality healthcare across all camps, with a strong focus on maternal, newborn, and child health. The sector will focus on enhancing health services through well-supported health workforce, improved infrastructure, reliable medical supplies, and effective referral mechanisms, while reinforcing disease prevention, surveillance, and emergency preparedness. Through close coordination with the Nutrition, Food Security, WASH, Shelter, Livelihoods, and Protection sectors, the Health sector will play a central role in addressing the underlying determinants of health and promoting overall well-being.

FOOD SECURITY

The sector aims to ensure sustained access to diverse and nutritionally adequate food for Sahrawi refugees while reducing vulnerability through resilience-oriented strategies. The sector will deliver this objective by safeguarding regular food assistance, enhancing dietary diversity for the most vulnerable households, and reinforcing distribution systems to prevent pipeline breaks. In close coordination with the Nutrition, Health, Energy, Livelihood, and Protection sectors, the sector seeks to sustain nutrition gains and strengthen preparedness for future shocks.

EDUCATION

The sector aims to build an inclusive, resilient, and community-driven education system that enables all Sahrawi children to access and continue quality education in safe and supportive environments. Through close coordination with WASH, Nutrition, Protection, and Health sectors, it will focus on creating school environments that support children's well-being and learning outcomes, while improving the quality of education and teacher capacity, and promoting mental health initiatives for youth, ensuring every child has an opportunity to learn, grow, and thrive.

NUTRITION

·The sector aims to improve the alarming nutritional status of Sahrawi refugees — particularly children under five and women of reproductive age — through targeted prevention and response measures addressing all forms of malnutrition. The response will focus on reducing acute malnutrition and preventing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by promoting healthy feeding and optimal nutrition practices across the life cycle. In close collaboration with the Food Security, Health, WASH, Livelihoods, and Protection sectors, the Nutrition sector will advance multisectoral, community-based approaches that address the underlying determinants of maternal and child nutrition and promote long-term nutrition gains.

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

The sector aims to advance refugee self-reliance by expanding inclusive and innovative livelihood opportunities — particularly for youth. It will deliver this objective by supporting vocational and entrepreneurial skills development, ensuring equitable access to diversified livelihood options, and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. In a setting of severe water scarcity, agricultural activities will be closely coordinated with the WASH sector and aligned with integrated water resources management. By linking livelihood initiatives with the Food Security, Nutrition, Health, Education, Shelter, and Protection sectors, the Livelihoods sector seeks to mutually reinforce sectoral outcomes and enhance collective impact.

WASH

The sector aims to ensure access to safe water and improve hygiene and sanitation in the camps, strengthening both public health and environmental resilience. The sector will focus on increasing the average water supply to meet humanitarian standards, ensuring women's access to essential hygiene items, and reducing uncontrolled waste dumping. Recognising the critical link between WASH and Nutrition outcomes, especially for children under five in water-scarce camps, the sector will also promote climate-resilient WASH solutions, including in schools and healthcare facilities. As a key enabler of progress across sectors, the WASH interventions will maintain close coordination with the Health, Education, Nutrition and Protection sectors to ensure that collective efforts lead to lasting improvements in refugees' well-being and dignity.

SHELTER, ENERGY, and NFIs

The sector aims to secure dignified living conditions by ensuring reliable access to essential household items, adequate shelters, and year-round cooking gas. The sector will prioritise vulnerable households through targeted shelter assistance, while advancing efficiency and sustainability in energy delivery. Recognising that adequate shelter and energy access are foundations for improved nutrition, health, protection, and overall well-being, the sector will strengthen cross-sectoral coordination to reinforce outcomes across the humanitarian response and enhance community resilience.

While the humanitarian context in the Sahrawi refugee camps remains challenging and increasingly constrained by shrinking global funding, there is renewed momentum at the international level to pursue lasting solutions. In this environment, the SRRP stands not only as a humanitarian appeal but as a unified commitment to uphold the rights and well-being of Sahrawi refugees and support their aspirations for a life of dignity and hope.

Figure 1:Graphic highlighting the inter-sectoral connectivity



Part I

CURRENT SITUATION

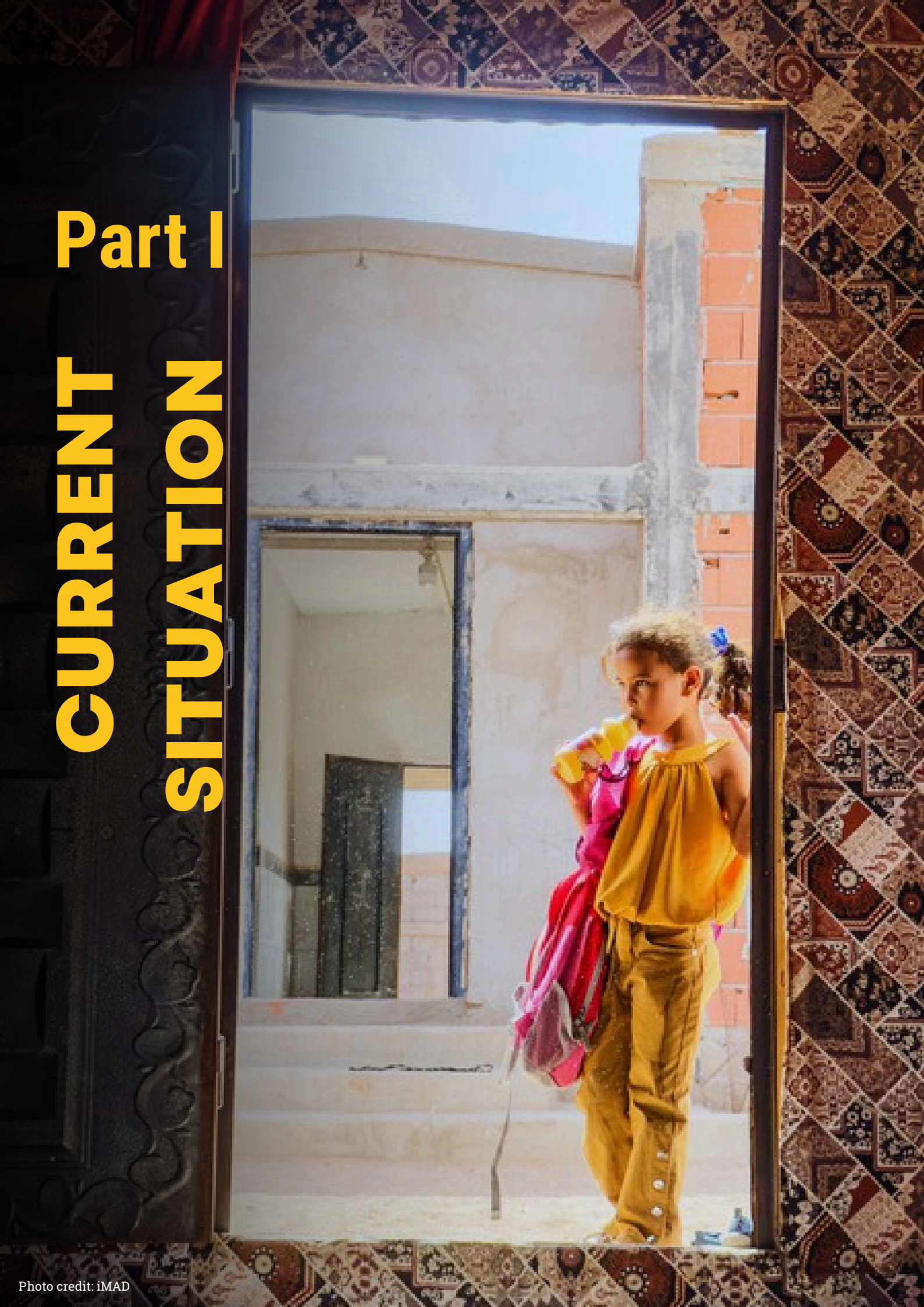


Photo credit: iMAD

PART 1 : CURRENT SITUATION

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Algeria has been hosting Sahrawi refugees near Tindouf since 1975, in one of the world's most protracted and complex forced displacement situations. Approximately 173,600 refugees[1] reside in five camps named after towns in Western Sahara: Boujdhour, Smara, Layouun, Awserd, and Dakhla. The refugees endure harsh desert climatic conditions, with summer temperatures surpassing 50°C, frequent sandstorms, and occasional floods.

The camps are largely self-organised, with the Sahrawi refugee community managing basic services sustaining camp life. Women play a particularly significant role in both service delivery and camp management, rooted in a strong tradition of women-led activities. Community solidarity and active refugee engagement demonstrate a deep commitment to self-reliance and create a unique protection environment.

However, despite the refugees' own efforts and the generous support of the host government, the situation in the camps remains precarious. Without additional funding, core functions — including teaching and nursing, carried out by Sahrawi refugees who receive only minimal stipends ("incentives") — risk collapse, and essential maintenance for critical services may not be sustained. Moreover, without improved access to constructive activities and prospects for a long-term solution for the future, young people may become increasingly vulnerable to negative bahaviours.

The food security, nutrition, and health situation of Sahrawi refugees remain deeply concerning. According to the 2024 Food Security Assessment (FSA) conducted by the World Food Programme, 64% of surveyed households were moderately or severely food insecure, 34% were marginally food secure, and fewer than 2% were food secure. Due to the harsh desert environment and lack of livelihood opportunities, 77% of the population depends on external assistance to meet basic food needs. Funding shortfalls resulted in a 30% reduction in food rations from November 2023 to February 2025, further aggravating already precarious conditions.

Preliminary findings from the 2025 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey revealed critical nutrient deficiencies and their impacts: 14% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6–59 months, 31% stunting, and anaemia rates exceeding 65% among women and children under five. These persistent challenges severely threaten the health and wellbeing of the refugee population. Notably, 40% of households report at least one family member living with a chronic illness. Although a refugee-run health system operates in the camps, it faces substantial constraints, including shortages of skilled health personnel, essential medicines, and adequate infrastructure. Psychosocial support needs are also significant, particularly among youth confronted with prolonged uncertainty, harsh living conditions, and limited prospects for improved future.

Shelter, access to energy and clean water, as well as hygiene and sanitation also remain major challenges. Due to the high cost of constructing durable shelters, many refugees continue to live in tents. However, chronic funding shortfalls have led to a severe replacement backlog, with more than 13,000 families currently awaiting new tents. A critical shortage of cooking gas further increases the risk of malnutrition and erodes household resilience. Water supply from deep aquifers continues to fall short of humanitarian standards. In addition, unmanaged waste disposal across more than 107 hectares of landfill areas poses serious environmental and public health hazards requiring urgent and coordinated intervention.

Education and livelihoods opportunities also continue to be major challenges. The persisting challenges negatively affect children's educational outcomes and their motivation to remain in school, as reflected in high repetition rates (23%). Livelihood opportunities are scarce, with only 7% of the refugee population engaged in formal employment and 40% participating in informal income-generating activities. Youth are particularly affected by unemployment, despite some gains in accessing education and training. Strengthening the alignment of training programmes with market needs, improving coordination between education and livelihood initiatives, and promoting innovative livelihood opportunities are urgently required.

Despite these complex challenges, the Sahrawi refugee response continues to draw strength from the sustained commitment of key stakeholders. These enabling factors provide a solid foundation for an effective response, as outlined in more detail below.

[2] This is the beneficiary planning figure for the SRRP and is used for assistance planning purposes. The figure is derived from a 2018 inter-agency study that triangulated population data from identification, health, and education sources. Different UN agencies have used varying figures at different times, including UNHCR, which has referred to a population of 90,000 "most vulnerable" refugees while acknowledging that the actual needs are higher.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Sustained Government Commitment to the Sahrawi Refugee Response

For five decades, the Government of Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees. Its support has steadily expanded and today includes the provision of infrastructure, in-kind assistance, access to essential public services, and emergency support, as well as the immeasurable contribution of a generous and welcoming host population. The Government has developed and maintained critical infrastructure, including paved roads connecting the five camps near Tindouf, which facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It has also provided electricity and internet networks, as well as communal facilities and administrative premises for UN agencies to support service delivery.

It allows the use of its slow-to-replenish aquifers and has strengthened water and sanitation systems through technical support and investment. Together with the Algerian Red Crescent, it has provided emergency food assistance when international support was too little or too slow. It provides secondary and higher education across Algeria, as well as tertiary health care. These generous and long-standing contributions of the Algerian Government, though never formally quantified, have collectively created — and continue to sustain — an environment that facilitates refugees' access to protection and essential services.

The Sahrawi Refugee Community - A Localised Agenda in Action

The active involvement of the Sahrawi community is the largest and most important element of the refugee response. It exemplifies a localised humanitarian model, where displaced populations are not passive recipients of aid but active architects of their own future. Their contributions span across sectors and reflect a deep commitment to self-reliance, dignity, and collective progress.

Their contributions encompass the mobilisation of human capital — such as teachers, health workers, community representatives, with strong participation of women — who play essential roles in service delivery and camp management. They include operational and logistical support, daily management of camp activities, and participation in need assessments. The community is actively involved through elected committees and consultative bodies that promote conflict resolution and social cohesion.

This exceptional level of community participation, rarely seen in humanitarian contexts, significantly enhances the cost-effectiveness and accordingly the sustainability of the overall response.

Robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability Framework

The SRRP is underpinned by a unified, results-driven Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability (MEA) framework designed to ensure transparency, learning, and measurable impact. This framework includes clearly defined indicators, regular performance reviews, and participatory feedback mechanisms that amplify the voices of refugees and frontline actors.

By leveraging digital tools and community-based monitoring, the response will produce timely, disaggregated data to guide adaptive programming and strategic decision-making. Transparent reporting and structured learning processes will foster continuous improvement and uphold accountability to affected populations.



October 2025.
Sahrawi Refugee Camp, Tindouf

A gaze that defies silence. Beneath the khaima, two Sahrawi women weave a complicity that transcends words. One speaks without voice, the other looks without evasion. In this face-to-face where melancholy and pride intertwine, the universal language of quiet perseverance is born.

Photo credit: iMAD

Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan
Solidarity in Action

Part II

SAHRAWI REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY



Photo credit: iMAD

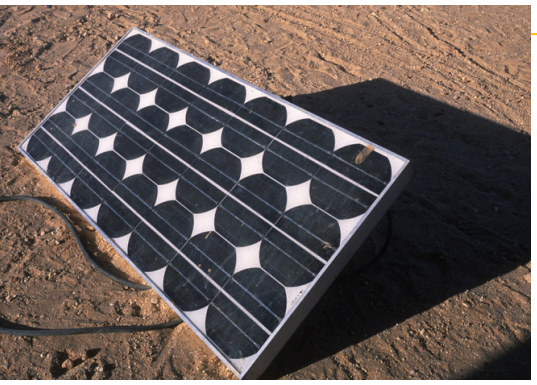
PART 2: SAHRAWI REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



SO1: SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT IN ENSURING A FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT

Partners support the Government of Algeria in maintaining and advancing a favourable protection environment for Sahrawi refugees. Efforts focus on strengthening legal identity and civil documentation systems, ensuring inclusive services for persons with specific needs, and preventing and responding to protection risks, particularly for women and girls at risk.



SO2: ENHANCING REFUGEES' ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND INNOVATIVE LIVELIHOODS

Partners aim to ensure equitable access to essential and life-saving services — including health, education, food, nutrition, WASH, and shelter — while promoting innovative livelihood opportunities for Sahrawi refugees. These efforts contribute to reducing vulnerabilities and advancing sustainable development outcomes among the Sahrawi refugee population.



SO3: FOSTERING A PREDICTABLE AND COORDINATED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE THROUGH STRENGTHENED PARTNERSHIPS

To ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the response, partners focus on enhancing coordination with humanitarian actors, the international community, and non-traditional actors, including the private sector and Islamic philanthropy. By diversifying and mobilising resources, the SRRP seeks to address underfunded priorities and sustain vital services that uphold the dignity and resilience of Sahrawi refugees. Strengthened partnerships and joint advocacy will be key to maintaining solidarity and achieving a predictable, well-coordinated response.

Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan
Solidarity in Action

SECTORAL RESPONSES



Photo credit: WFP Algeria

PROTECTION

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Protection is a dignity-centered and cross-cutting priority in the Sahrawi refugee response. In the Sahrawi refugee camps, protection is not only a sectoral priority but a guiding principle that shapes the delivery of assistance and services. UNHCR and partners work within a unique protection environment characterised by community solidarity, active refugee engagement, and a strong tradition of women-led activities. Neighbourly support and participatory governance form the foundation of the response. To sustain and expand these mechanisms, protection interventions are designed to strengthen community structures while fostering cross-sectoral linkages to achieve inclusive and mutually reinforcing outcomes. Protection outcomes are inherently connected to other sectors; for example, 'Sports for Protection' activities promote mental health, psychosocial support, and youth empowerment, while legal documentation enables access to education and health services.

While the host government plays a vital role through its wide-ranging contributions (outlined earlier in the SRRP), refugees, particularly those with specific needs, face persistent challenges in accessing justice, legal documentation, and social services. The Sahrawi Identification Centre, crucial for civil documentation for the refugee population, has lost its main funding source, and alternative financing must be secured. Community judicial structures, many of which require significant rehabilitation, remain underfunded. Legal assistance and birth registration services need reinforcement, detention conditions must be improved, and judicial staff need improved training and resources, including basic supplies.

In 2025, refugees with specific needs received only three months' supply of essential items such as diapers and hygiene kits, leaving many exposed to preventable hardship. Social services remain minimal, with frontline workers struggling to meet current — let alone growing — needs.

Food distribution sites require rehabilitation to improve safety and accessibility, while vulnerable institutional populations, such as detainees and hospital residents, must be integrated in food assistance planning to ensure adequate support. Psychosocial support needs to be expanded, particularly for youth who face the compounded challenges of living in camps — harsh climatic conditions, limited livelihoods opportunities, and scarce prospects for improvement. Community-based structures, such as Mecanismo técnico para el empoderamiento de las mujeres (MTEM, the Technical Mechanism of Women Empowerment), play a critical role in supporting for women and girls at risk, providing psychosocial support and promoting inclusive participation in decision-making.

Protection programming also includes 'Sports for Protection' activities that foster engagement, resilience, and social cohesion among children and youth, adults, and institutional populations, including persons with disabilities. Jointly launched by UNICEF and UNHCR in 2024, the initiative has trained local coaches in the Aswerd, Dakhla, and Boujdour camps. UNICEF and CISP have also constructed two new sports fields and rehabilitated two existing ones in school courtyards, reflecting the strong popularity and positive impact of such recreational opportunities. This initiative should be scaled up within schools and communities, including at least one lighted field for night use, to enhance accessibility, promote inclusion, and strengthen the linkages with health, education, and psychosocial interventions.

Beyond the camps, in areas east of the Berm in Western Sahara, where many camp residents originate and may one day return, contamination from explosive ordnance continues to pose a serious threat, particularly for children. Partners such as the Sahrawi Mine Action Coordination Office (SMACO) play a vital role, in mitigating these preventable risks but require increased resources to strengthen clearance, risk education, and survivor assistance efforts.

October 2025.
Sahrawi Refugee Camps, Tindouf

A hand reaching toward the horizon, a gaze illuminated with hope. As the food truck approaches, this Sahrawi mother shows her son the promise of coming days. In this simple gesture, all the tenderness of a generation passing on perseverance through waiting.

Photo credit: iMAD



PROTECTION

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Protection sector aims to **ensure that all Sahrawi refugees, particularly persons with specific needs and women and girls at risk, enjoy safety and access to legal, social, and psychosocial services**, while fostering community-led participation and cross-sectoral linkages that enhance safety and well-being of refugee population.

Mainstreaming protection across all sectoral interventions is an important part of the Protection sector's strategic objective, as it ensures the inclusive and equitable delivery of assistance and services and guides the overarching goals of refugee responses, safeguarding the rights of all individuals.



Photo credit: iMAD

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS

OUTCOME 1:

STRENGTHENED ACCESS TO LEGAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Refugees, particularly persons with specific needs and women and girls at risk, have improved access to documentation, legal assistance, and social services through community-led structures.

OUTCOME 2:

TARGETED SUPPORT FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS AND EXPANDED PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Refugees with disabilities and women and girls at risk are provided with tailored support, and psychosocial services, including Sports for Protection activities, are expanded.

OUTCOME 3:

IMPROVED SAFETY AND MOBILITY

Refugees benefit from increased safety and mobility through enhanced awareness of explosive ordnance risks, stronger coordination among protection and mine action actors, and reinforced inter-sectoral collaboration.

FOOD SECURITY

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The food security situation for Sahrawi refugees has deteriorated due to rising inflation and limited income-generating opportunities. In the 2024 Food Security Assessment (FSA), the World Food Programme found that 64% of Sahrawi refugees were moderately or severely food insecure, while 34% were marginally food secure, and less than 2% were food secure. More than one-third of households reported not having any working member or regular source of income, highlighting the scarcity of livelihood opportunities in the camps. Sahrawi refugees thus remain highly dependent on external assistance to meet their basic food needs. The Food Security sector provides food assistance to 133,672 individuals in the camps. Addressing these challenges requires close coordination with livelihood initiatives and stronger alignment with the Nutrition, Health, Protection, and Energy sectors, to achieve complementary, cross-sectoral outcomes that promote resilience and self-reliance.

Assessments[3] indicate a continued decline in food consumption and dietary diversity, accompanied by an increase in negative coping strategies. The Food Consumption Score-Nutrition reveals critical nutrient deficiencies, particularly among vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and individuals with celiac disease. Seasonal shocks, like the 2024 floods in Dakhla camp, which displaced more than 3,200 people, have further exacerbated these vulnerabilities. Immediate and targeted interventions are needed to address nutrient deficiencies and prevent further deterioration of food security among the most vulnerable group.

Funding shortfalls have forced the WFP to reduce rations by 30% from November 2023 through February 2025, placing additional strain on households already facing severe food insecurity. Sustained and predictable funding remains essential to safeguard food security, protect nutrition gains, and enable refugees to meet their basic needs while building long-term resilience.



Photo credit: iMAD

FOOD SECURITY

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Food Security sector aims to **enhance food security and reduce vulnerability among refugees by ensuring consistent access to diverse, nutritionally adequate foods** through food baskets, vouchers, and complementary nutrition support. This also entails efficiently targeting the most vulnerable individuals, such as women, young children, and people with celiac disease, to address specific dietary gaps.

Strengthening coordination with the Livelihood sector to promote income-generating opportunities is critical to advancing sustainable food security, with vulnerable households prioritised for selected livelihood initiatives. Strong coordination with the Nutrition, Health, and Protection sectors maximises cross-sectoral benefits and complementary outcomes, enabling refugees to fulfill their basic needs while reinforcing resilience over time. Close alignment with the Shelter/NFI/Energy sector is essential to ensure an effective and timely supply of cooking gas to support food consumption.


Photo credit: iMAD

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS

OUTCOME 1:

IMPROVED DIETARY DIVERSITY AND FOOD SECURITY

Food-insecure households have improved dietary diversity and timely access to safe and sufficient nutrients, tailored to their specific needs, with the general food basket serving as the available delivery mechanism.

OUTCOME 2:

STRENGTHENED AND EFFICIENT FOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

The food distribution system is reinforced, through streamlined local procurement and strengthened logistics, reducing pipeline breaks associated with lengthy external sourcing.

OUTCOME 3:

ENHANCED COORDINATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPACITY

Cross-sector coordination and emergency response capacities are strengthened to ensure timely preparedness and effective response to future shocks and crises.

[3] 2024 Food Security Assessment (FSA); 2022 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM); Bi-annual Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

NUTRITION

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The nutritional status of Sahrawi refugees remains a critical public health concern. Preliminary findings from the 2025[4] Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) reveal a deeply alarming deterioration in nutrition outcomes. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6–59 months has surged to 13.6%, up from 10.7% in 2022, while stunting now affects 30.7% of children, compared to 28.8% previously. Anaemia levels remain alarmingly high, impacting 68.8% of women of reproductive age and 65.3% of children under five, a sharp increase from 53.5% and 54.2% in 2022[5] respectively. Only one in ten children receives a minimally acceptable diet, and nearly half of all women of reproductive age lack basic dietary diversity. Meanwhile, overweight and obesity, affecting one-third of women of reproductive age in 2022, highlight the rising triple burden of malnutrition — undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency, and overweight — further compounding the crisis. Immediate nutrition interventions are urgently required to address acute deficiencies and ensure adequate, diversified diets for children and women of reproductive age.

These nutrition outcomes are primarily driven by low dietary diversity, sub-optimal feeding practices, and high morbidity. Societal and contextual factors, including entrenched cultural norms, social practices, and limited economic opportunities, continue to constrain healthy feeding practices and lifestyle choices, as highlighted by the findings of the joint 2023 Nutrition Causal Analysis (NCA)[6].

Improving nutrition outcomes and strengthening resilience among Sahrawi refugees require coordinated, multisectoral actions[2]. By linking nutrition interventions with food security activities, health services, livelihood opportunities, and protection measures, programmes can ensure equitable access to nutritious foods, promote preventive healthcare, and support income-generating activities that enhance dietary diversity.

[4] 2025 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) Preliminary Results.
[5] 2022 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS)
[6] Link Nutrition Casual Analysis 2023 2024
[7] Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy_2025-2030_Final version.docx



Photo credit: iMAD

NUTRITION

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Nutrition sector aims to **improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on children under five and women of reproductive age**, including pregnant and breastfeeding women. Over the two-year SRRP period, this objective will be achieved through targeted efforts to reduce acute malnutrition, stunting, and key micronutrient deficiencies while promoting the optimal nutrition practices across the life cycle, particularly maternal, infant, and young child feeding behaviours.

To enhance the delivery and effectiveness of nutrition interventions, the sector will adopt a cross-sectoral approach that integrates nutrition programming with Food Security, Health, WASH, Livelihoods, and Protection interventions. Nutrition initiatives will focus on addressing dietary gaps and promoting healthy feeding practices, while health and WASH services provide preventive care and hygiene support. Food security initiatives will enhance access to diverse and nutritious foods, and livelihood measures will strengthen household capacity to sustain healthy, balanced diets over time.



Photo credit: iMAD

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS

OUTCOME 1:

ENHANCED PREVENTION AND MONITORING OF MALNUTRITION

Prevention of all forms of malnutrition is strengthened through improved nutrition surveillance systems, early warning mechanisms, and community-based prevention programmes for the Sahrawi refugees.

OUTCOME 2:

EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO ACUTE MALNUTRITION

Management of acute malnutrition among children aged 0–59 months and pregnant or breastfeeding women is strengthened to ensure timely detection, treatment, and follow-up care.

OUTCOME 3:

STRENGTHENED NUTRITION SERVICE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION

Nutrition service delivery and coordination among humanitarian actors are enhanced to ensure the provision of timely, high-quality, and integrated nutrition support.

HEALTH

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The Sahrawi health system is a refugee-run, aid-dependent system, sustained almost entirely through the support from humanitarian partners. Despite operating for decades in a protracted and resource-constrained humanitarian context, the system has managed to maintain an acceptable level of basic service coverage. Recent progress has been observed in service delivery, health information systems, and capacity development. However, these gains remain fragile and temporary, providing only a precarious form of stability that depends on the continued availability of external funding.

There are a critical shortage and high attrition of skilled health personnel, largely driven by unstable financing mechanisms, lack of incentives, and poor working conditions. All health workers are recruited from within the refugee community and serve on a voluntary basis, leaving the system extremely vulnerable. Health infrastructure is also degraded, with nearly half of community health centres requiring urgent rehabilitation. Chronic shortages of essential medicines and medical supplies further disrupt service continuity, while insufficient financial capacity limits the delivery of key public health programmes, including sexual and reproductive health, child health and immunisation, non-communicable disease management, and mental health services. These systemic weaknesses contribute to persistently poor health outcomes: neonatal mortality has risen from 19 to 27 per 1,000 live births, maternal mortality remains at 134 deaths per 100,000 live births, and antenatal care coverage is low, with only 9% of women completing the recommended four visits. Malnutrition and anaemia continue to affect both mothers and children, compounding health risks and undermining resilience.

The epidemiological context further compounds the health challenges. While outbreaks of measles, whooping cough, and meningitis have recently re-emerged, the transition toward non-communicable diseases continues, resulting in a growing prevalence of chronic conditions. 40% of households report having a family member with a chronic disease that particularly affect children, women, and older persons, placing a significant burden on their well-being, daily functioning, and overall community resilience. Weak referral mechanisms, limited ambulance availability, and logistical constraints for referrals outside Tindouf further exacerbate these vulnerabilities.

Health outcomes in the Sahrawi refugee camps are closely linked with other sectors, including food security, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), protection, and livelihoods. Limited inter-sectoral coordination means that weaknesses or disruptions in these sectors inevitably affects health service delivery and outcomes. Environmental pressures, socioeconomic vulnerabilities, and living conditions further compound these systemic fragilities, deteriorating population health and disproportionately impacting women, children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities. Addressing these complex and interrelated challenges requires joint, cross-sectoral action that aligns health interventions with other sectoral priorities to ensure lasting improvements in the health and well-being of refugees.

Urgent, predictable, and coordinated investments are needed to stabilise the health system, strengthen service delivery, and enhance cross-sector collaboration, ensuring equitable access to high-quality, sustainable healthcare for all Sahrawi refugees, especially the most vulnerable.



Photo credit: UNICEF Algeria

HEALTH

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The overarching objective of the Health sector is to **improve the health status and well-being of the Sahrawi refugees by reducing mortality and morbidity**, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups. This will be achieved by ensuring continuous access to quality health care across the five camps through an efficient and resilient community-led health system, supported by strengthened primary and secondary health services, improved infrastructure, reliable medical supplies, and effective referral mechanisms.

Realising this objective will depend on strong community engagement, underpinned by effective communication and behaviour change strategies, and on close coordination with the Nutrition, Food Security, WASH, Protection, Education, and Livelihoods sectors to address the broader determinants of health and well-being.



Photo credit: UNICEF Algeria

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS[8]

OUTCOME 1:

ENHANCED HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Health service delivery and infrastructure are enhanced through improved workforce capacity, upgraded facilities, sustained financing, and reliable supply systems, ensuring accessible, high-quality, and continuous healthcare across all camps.

OUTCOME 2:

STRENGTHENED PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMMES AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Public health programmes and information systems are strengthened through expanded preventive and disease control initiatives, improved data collection and analysis, and stronger emergency preparedness and response mechanisms.

OUTCOME 3:

IMPROVED COORDINATION AND REFERRAL SYSTEMS

Coordination and referral systems are strengthened through improved health referral mechanisms within and beyond the camps, closer collaboration with international medical missions, and intersectoral efforts that address broader determinants of health.

[8] The outcomes are aligned with the current Health Strategy (2022–2026) and will be updated under the forthcoming 2027–2031 framework to ensure a proactive, coherent, and evidence-based health response.

EDUCATION

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The community-based school system in the Sahrawi refugee camps provides education to nearly 40,000 children at pre-primary, primary, and lower secondary levels. However, enrolment has declined in recent years (from 39,544 in 2021 to 36,261 in 2024) as the Sahrawi education system increasingly transfers students to Algerian schools outside the camps before they complete lower secondary education. While this measure helps alleviate pressure on an overstretched school system, it also disrupts continuity in learning and poses challenges for student adaptation and follow-up.

Learning conditions in camp schools have strong potential for improvement, offering a clear pathway to enhancing both the efficiency and effectiveness of the education system. Creating more spacious learning environments — beyond the current class sizes of 50–60 learners — and expanding water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and recreational facilities will further support children's well-being and make school an even more welcoming place. There are also promising opportunities to strengthen learning outcomes by reducing the 23% repetition rate, increasing success in the primary education exit exam (currently 46%), and lowering dropout rates (3–4%). By building on ongoing efforts and investing in these key areas, the education system can continue moving toward a more supportive, engaging, and successful experience for all students.

Teachers, over 90% of whom are women, are community volunteers with limited formal qualifications, most having only completed secondary school. They receive small incentive payments that fall short of Education in Emergencies standards, which call for adequate financial compensation to meet basic living needs. This situation hampers recruitment, retention, and motivation of qualified teachers, resulting in high turnover and limiting the impact of training and professional development. Enhanced teacher compensation, coupled with expanded professional development opportunities, is crucial to strengthening teaching quality and improving learning outcomes.

External factors further compound the challenges facing the Education sector. Climate shocks such as floods, sandstorms, and extreme temperatures increasingly disrupt schooling, while high rates of malnutrition and stunting undermine children's learning capacity. Although school canteens operate in the camps, their impact remains limited due to the lack of diverse and nutritious meals. Weak governance structures, inadequate data systems, and low community engagement also hinder effective planning and the creation of safe, supportive learning environments. Children with disabilities remain among the most vulnerable, often excluded from education due to the absence of adapted materials, accessible infrastructure, and inclusive teaching practices. Addressing these interconnected issues is essential to building a resilient, inclusive, and equitable education system, one that ensures every Sahrawi child has an opportunity to learn, grow, and thrive.



Photo credit: UNICEF Algeria

EDUCATION

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Education sector aims to **ensure that all Sahrawi children can access, remain in, and progress in school**, benefiting from improved learning environments, quality education, and a resilient education system.

Effective implementation of this objective depends on close coordination with other sectors. Safe and healthy learning environments require adequate WASH facilities, while improved nutrition and food security enhance children's ability to learn and thrive.

Protection initiatives help ensure that vulnerable children, including girls and children with specific needs, can attend school safely, and Sports for Protection activities support mental health and youth engagement.

Livelihoods programmes empower families to sustain their children's education. This integrated approach ensures that education outcomes are reinforced by complementary, cross-sectoral interventions that advance children's well-being and resilience.



Photo credit: Savina Ammassari

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS [9]

OUTCOME 1:

ENHANCED ACCESS TO INCLUSIVE AND SAFE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

All children, including the most vulnerable and those with disabilities, have access to safe, inclusive, equitable, and climate-resilient learning environments that promote students' education, health, and wellbeing.

OUTCOME 2:

IMPROVED QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER CAPACITY

Learners benefit from quality education, supported by motivated, accountable, and qualified teachers trained in inclusive pedagogy, digital literacy, and child-centred methodologies.

OUTCOME 3:

STRENGTHENED EDUCATION SYSTEM

The education system is reinforced through inclusive and participatory management, reliable and disaggregated data, stronger community engagement, and sustainable financial mechanisms that ensure continuity and equity of services for all children.

[9] The priority outcome areas have been developed in alignment with the forthcoming five-year Education Strategy (2025–2030), informed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union's Agenda 2063, and the INEE Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies. This alignment ensures that access, quality, protection, and sustainability remain central to the education response.

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Based on the latest participatory assessments, sectoral reports, and partner consultations, livelihood needs among Sahrawi refugees remain critical. Participation in income-generating initiatives is constrained, with limited access to formal employment. The camp economy provides few opportunities, particularly for youth confined to the informal sector. To address these structural challenges, there is a need to create enabling conditions for inclusive and resilient livelihoods through stronger coordination with Education and Protection sectors. Livelihood outcomes are also closely interlinked with food security, nutrition, and health; strengthening livelihoods, therefore, generates positive, cross-sectoral impacts, reinforcing outcomes across these sectors.

Entrepreneurship and self-employment remain constrained by limited access to finance, inadequate vocational and business skills. Extreme temperatures, sandstorms, and periodic floods continue to undermine agriculture and productive activities. Promoting climate-resilient, green, and market-relevant livelihood opportunities, coupled with targeted skills development, is essential to strengthen refugee self-reliance and strengthen community resilience.

Vocational training opportunities are available but remain fragmented, with limited scope, quality, and alignment to labour market needs. The extent to which training programmes are market-driven remains unclear due to the absence of tracer studies and ongoing monitoring. Moreover, vocational centres often enrol out-of-school adolescents and youth with limited literacy, numeracy, and life skills, constraining their capacity to benefit from training and improve future employability. To enhance impact, vocational training must be more closely integrated with the Education and Protection sectors and strengthened to include foundational, digital, life, and career skills that increase access to dignified work opportunities.

Promoting climate-smart agricultural initiatives is essential. These interventions not only contribute to improving refugees' food security and nutrition outcomes but also create livelihood opportunities by linking agricultural production to market needs. However, agricultural activities remain seriously constrained by the limited availability of water, which is primarily reserved for personal consumption. To be effective, these initiatives should be implemented in close collaboration with the WASH sector and aligned with integrated water resources management.

Overall, the situation underscores the urgent need for a coordinated, cross-sectoral approach that expands youth engagement, promotes climate-resilient and green livelihoods, and fosters inclusive economic participation. Such efforts are critical to reducing long-term dependency on humanitarian assistance and advancing self-reliance and resilience among Sahrawi refugees.



Photo credit : WFP Algeria

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Livelihood sector aims to **enhance refugee self-reliance by expanding inclusive and innovative livelihood opportunities** that foster economic participation, youth empowerment, and resilience.

To maximise the effectiveness of livelihood interventions, close coordination will be maintained with the Education sector to strengthen the link between improved literacy and numeracy skills and access to income-generating activities, and with the Protection sector to ensure equitable access to livelihood for all, including women and persons with specific needs. Close coordination with the WASH sector will also be ensured to support climate-smart agricultural initiatives in water-scarce environments. In addition, by connecting livelihoods with the Food Security, Nutrition, Health, and Education sectors, the approach aims to ensure that increased household incomes lead to better food security, dietary diversity, nutritional outcomes, health, and learning achievements.



Photo credit : WFP Algeria

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS

OUTCOME 1:

IMPROVED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Refugees enhance their vocational, entrepreneurial, and digital skills, improving access to self-employment, market-oriented jobs, and income-generating opportunities.

OUTCOME 2:

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Refugees, particularly youth and women, gain more equitable access to diversified and sustainable livelihood options that promote inclusion and economic independence.

OUTCOME 3:

INNOVATIVE, CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

Refugee households benefit from innovative and climate-smart agriculture practices that strengthen food security, build resilience, and reduce dependency on external aid.

WASH

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Despite progress achieved during the 2024-2025 SRRP cycle, harsh environmental conditions and limited funding continue to constrain the delivery of reliable and sustainable WASH services, which remain a critical concern for the Sahrawi refugees. Improving access to clean water, sanitation, hygiene, and solid waste management is not only a life-saving priority but also a key enabler for progress in other sectors - including Nutrition, Health, Education, and Protection. Without strengthened WASH systems, gains in these areas remain fragile and unsustainable. Furthermore, effective coordination between the WASH and Food Security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods sectors is essential to promote the safe reuse of non-potable water for household and small-scale agricultural activities, enhancing food security, nutrition, and sustainable water management.

In the camps, deep aquifers remain the only available water source. Water is extracted from 19 boreholes across three main aquifers, producing over 4,100 m³ per day, still leaving a 373 m³/day shortfall to meet minimum humanitarian standards. Due to high salinity, water undergoes treatment through three reverse osmosis plants with a combined capacity of 265 m³ per hour, followed by chlorination. Storage capacity currently includes 27 reservoirs totalling 7,060 m³, with an additional 1,200 m³ required. The water network reaches 68% of the population through 401 km of pipelines and 3,247 tap stands; however, approximately 145 km of extensions are still needed, leaving 32% of the population dependent on water trucking. On average, water supply stands at 19 liters per person per day, below humanitarian standards.

Expanding network coverage, reinforcing water treatment infrastructure, and increasing storage capacity are therefore essential to ensure equitable and sustainable water access for all refugees.

Given the technical complexity of the water supply system, its effective and continuous operation depends on specialised expertise and the timely availability of spare parts and consumables. Ensuring proper maintenance capacities remains a top priority to sustaining water delivery and preventing service interruptions that can quickly escalate into public health crises.

Limited access to hygiene materials continue to undermine public health and dignity. In 2025, only 50% of women's menstrual hygiene needs and 25% of soap needs were met, increasing the risk of communicable diseases, compromising wellbeing of people, and affecting school attendance, particularly among adolescent girls. Addressing hygiene gaps is essential to improving health outcomes and supporting protection and education goals.

Solid waste management also remains a serious concern. Currently, 35% of household waste is disposed of in 21 uncontrolled landfills covering over 107 hectares, creating significant environmental and public health risks. Strengthening waste collection, recycling, and safe disposal systems is urgently required to safeguard both human health and the natural environment, and to move forward a more sustainable and climate-resilient WASH system.

WASH

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The WASH sector aims to **ensure equitable access to safe water, adequate sanitation, and effective waste management** for all refugees through strengthened infrastructure, sustained behaviour change, and coordinated cross-sectoral interventions, to promote health, wellbeing, and environmental sustainability.

As a key enabler of progress across sectors, WASH interventions will maintain close coordination with Food Security, Nutrition, Health, Education, and Protection sectors to ensure that collective efforts translate into tangible and lasting improvements in refugees' daily lives.



Photo credit : UNHCR Algeria

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS

OUTCOME 1:

INCREASED WATER SUPPLY CAPACITY

The average daily water supply for refugees increases from 19 to at least 20 liters per person, ensuring equitable and adequate access to safe water across all camps.

OUTCOME 2:

ENSURED ACCESS TO HYGIENE ITEMS FOR WOMEN

All refugee women of reproductive age have consistent, year-round access to menstrual hygiene materials, enhancing dignity, health, and school attendance.

OUTCOME 3:

IMPROVED WASTE MANAGEMENT

The proportion of uncontrolled waste dumping sites is reduced to 15% of the current total, mitigating health and environmental hazards through improved waste collection, recycling, and safe disposal.

SHELTER, ENERGY, and NFIs

SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The Sahrawi refugee community faces acute, interrelated needs in the Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), and Energy sectors, fundamentally undermining protection and resilience. The supply of non-food items is irregular, covering less than 45% of essential needs across the five camps. Harsh climatic conditions, including frequent sandstorms and occasional floods, call for durable housing solutions. However, the prohibitive cost of basic permanent shelters, particularly in a context where roughly three-fifths of refugees lack access to income-generating activities, forces many to rely on fragile mudbrick dwellings and tents.

For the Sahrawi people, tents hold deep cultural significance, reflecting their nomadic heritage, while offering practical advantages in temperature regulation. They remain the primary form of accommodation for newly arriving or newly formed families. Yet chronic funding shortfalls have resulted in a severe replacement deficit, with over 13,000 families currently awaiting new tents. To address this, it requires a sustained commitment to provide a minimum number of tents annually, complemented by construction materials for more durable shelters, particularly for vulnerable households. In parallel, emergency contingency non-food items, including blankets and other essential household supplies, must be maintained to enable a timely response to shocks such as floods or storms.

While shelter remains a pressing concern, the community also faces a critical shortage of cooking gas - a basic necessity without which food assistance cannot be utilised. Current funding will only allow for gas distribution for the first half of 2025, sharply increasing the risk of malnutrition and further eroding resilience. The ageing trucking fleet used for distributing gas and other essential commodities compounds this problem, as it is increasingly unreliable and inefficient. Addressing these constraints requires urgent investment to secure a continuous gas supply for 2026 and to upgrade or, where necessary, replace fleet that can no longer be restored. At the same time, this challenge presents an opportunity to explore more sustainable and innovative delivery mechanisms that advance environmental goals and create livelihood opportunities within the camps.

Progress in the Shelter/NFI/Energy sector is closely interlinked with WASH and Livelihoods initiatives and reinforces outcomes in Protection, Food Security, Nutrition, and Health sectors. Access to adequate shelter and a reliable supply of cooking gas is not only a matter of immediate survival but also a foundation for improved nutrition, health, protection, and overall well-being. Strengthened cross-sectoral coordination, enabled under the SRRP framework, is therefore essential to strengthen resilience and ensure safe and dignified living conditions for all Sahrawi refugees.



Photo credit : iMAD

SHELTER, ENERGY, and NFIs

SECTORAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Shelter/NFI/Energy sector aims to **ensure that Sahrawi refugees have reliable access to essential non-food items, adequate shelter, and year-round cooking gas**. The sector adopts a targeted approach to providing non-food items and shelter materials, prioritising the most vulnerable households, while promoting innovative delivery mechanisms that generate livelihood opportunities through the implementation of these interventions.
The sector will maintain close coordination with the Food Security, Nutrition, WASH, Health, Protection, and Livelihoods sectors to reinforce broader outcomes and maximise the collective impact of available resources.



Photo credit : Savina Ammassari

PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS

OUTCOME 1:

PROVISION OF NFIS AND SHELTER MATERIALS

Vulnerable refugee households receive essential non-food items and shelter materials, ensuring basic dignity, safety, and protection.

OUTCOME 2:

YEAR-ROUND SUPPLY OF COOKING GAS

A secure and efficiently managed supply chain guarantees continuous and equitable access to cooking gas throughout the year.

OUTCOME 3:

STRENGTHENED GAS DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION

The transport and distribution fleet is upgraded, and innovative, locally driven delivery mechanisms that create livelihood opportunities for camp residents are introduced, ensuring timely and reliable energy distribution.

CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES



Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)

All activities under the SRRP are guided by the the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach to ensure that the specific needs, capacities, and priorities of women, men, girls, and boys of diverse backgrounds are fully taken into account. Recognising that individuals face different protection risks and have varying capacity to respond, all planning and implementation processes are designed to promote equitable access to protection, assistance, and opportunities.



Disability Inclusion

SRRP interventions aim to remove physical, social, and attitudinal barriers faced by persons with disabilities. Partners work to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal access to services through targeted support measures, while addressing systemic obstacles and promoting meaningful participation and inclusion in decision-making processes.



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Ensuring accountability is central to all SRRP interventions. Refugees are actively involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities that affect their lives. Through participatory assessments, continuous engagement with communities in service delivery, and active complaints and feedback mechanisms, responses remain relevant, effective, and accountable to those they serve.



Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

All partners uphold a zero-tolerance policy toward sexual exploitation and abuse. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) is mainstreamed across all sectors through staff training, awareness-raising activities, and the provision of survivor-centred response services, ensuring that assistance is delivered with safety, dignity, and respect.



Mental Health and Psych-Social Support (MHPSS)

Recognising the impact of prolonged displacement on wellbeing, the SRRP integrates MHPSS into health, protection, and education interventions to strengthen resilience among refugees. Activities include Sports for Protection and community-based initiatives that foster social cohesion and emotional well-being, helping to prevent negative coping mechanisms and reduce vulnerability.



Localization

All SRRP activities build upon strong community structures and a deep tradition of grassroots participation. The active engagement of refugees in service delivery and camp management remains the foundation of community-based protection and localised humanitarian action. Building on this model, partners will continue to strengthen refugee engagement, enhance local capacities, and promote sustainable, community-driven solutions that reinforce ownership and resilience.



Climate Action

Recognising the impact of climate change on refugee settings, the SRRP promotes environmental sustainability across all sectors. Efforts focus on expanding the use of renewable energy, supporting activities that prevent and mitigate environmental degradation, and fostering eco-friendly and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities to protect natural resources while improving living conditions.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The coordination of the humanitarian response in the Sahrawi refugee camps is organised through a structured, multi-tiered mechanism that ensures coherence between strategic, inter-sectoral, and operational levels.

In Algiers, the **Tindouf Representatives Group (TRG)** serves as the principal coordination body guiding the overall strategic direction of the response. The TRG is composed of representatives from UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The TRG meets on a monthly basis, alternating between different formats depending on the agenda and objectives. Regular stand-alone TRG meetings focus on strategic and operational coordination among UN agencies. Periodically, when convened by the host government — specifically the Direction Générale des Relations Multilatérales (DGRM) of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs — the TRG also meets jointly with the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) to ensure alignment with national humanitarian coordination mechanisms. At other times, the TRG convenes with key donors, such as AECID and ECHO, to strengthen collaboration, transparency, and resource mobilisation. In addition, joint TRG–Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) meetings are held to reinforce the link between strategic discussions in Algiers and operational coordination in Tindouf. Through these different configurations, the TRG provides a platform for policy dialogue, joint planning, advocacy, and resource mobilisation, ensuring a coherent and coordinated approach to the implementation of the SRRP.

A broader group known as the **Sahrawi Refugee Partner (SRP)** platform brings together all stakeholders engaged in or supporting the humanitarian response, including donors, government representatives, UN agencies, NGOs, and other partners. Convened quarterly, the SRP provides a high-level forum to share updates on progress, challenges, and priorities in the Sahrawi refugee response. It facilitates information exchange, strengthens partnerships, and promotes a shared understanding of the humanitarian situation and collective needs.

The **Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG)**, based in Tindouf, coordinates the activities of the various sectors to promote a harmonised and complementary approach across humanitarian interventions. It brings together sector leads and co-leads from UN agencies, NGOs, and implementing partners to identify inter-sectoral linkages, address cross-cutting issues, and ensure that the strategic priorities set by the TRG are effectively translated into operational action at field level.

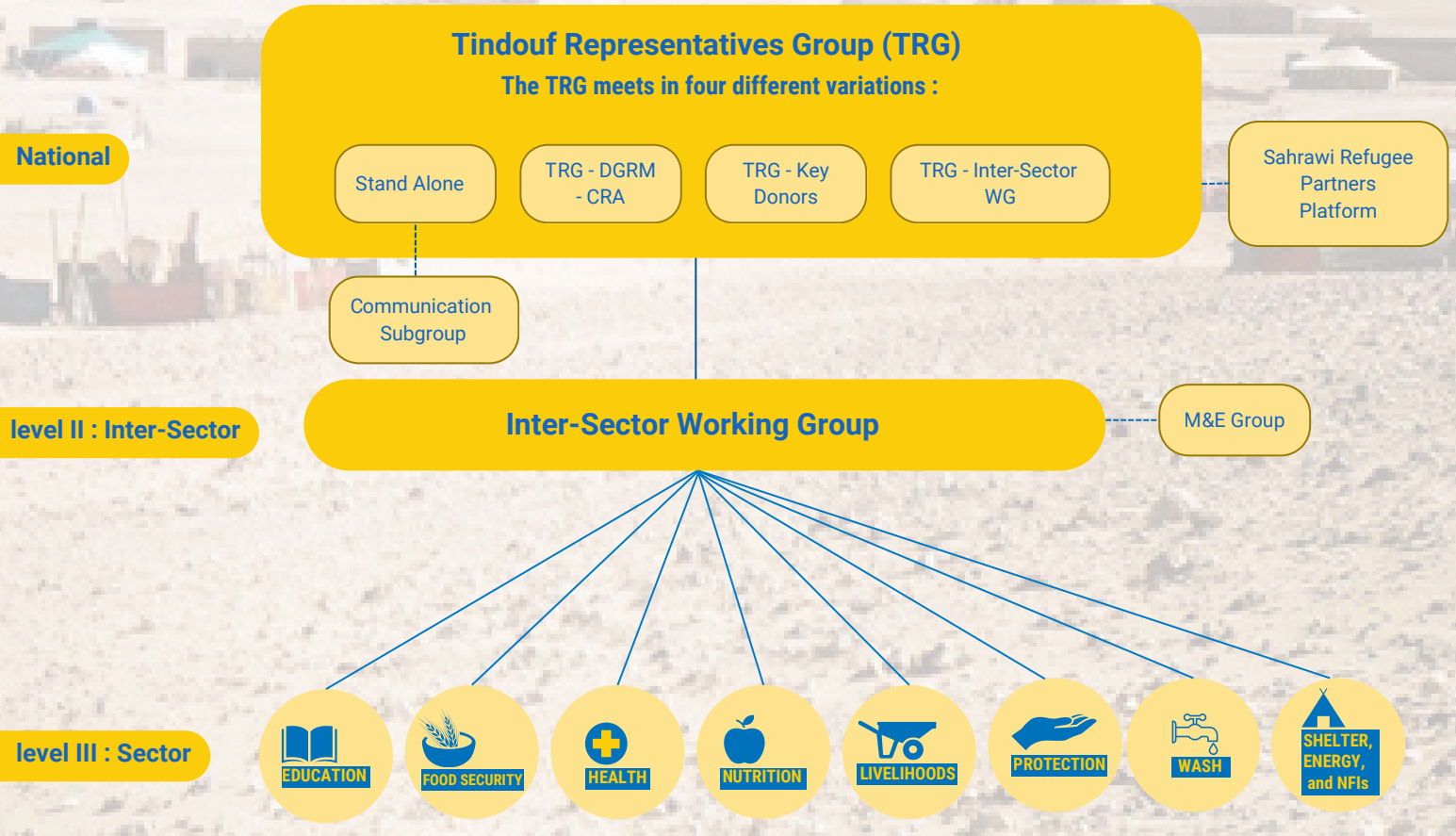
Sector Working Groups operate within each refugee camp to coordinate activities within their respective thematic areas — Protection, Education, Health, Food Security, Nutrition, WASH, Livelihoods, and Shelter/Non-Food Item/Energy. These groups comprise sectoral partners, local authorities, and community representatives. They are responsible for day-to-day coordination, information-sharing, and monitoring of sectoral activities, providing regular updates on progress and feedback to the ISWG for cross-sector coordination and to the TRG for strategic guidance.

Under the umbrella of the TRG, the **UN Subgroup on Communication and Fundraising** supports collective efforts to enhance visibility, advocacy, and resource mobilisation. The Subgroup brings together communication and external relations focal points from UN agencies to formulate coherent messaging, strengthen the visibility and profile of the Sahrawi refugee response, and encourage joint communication and fundraising initiatives. Through regular exchanges, the Subgroup identifies visibility and donor engagement opportunities, develops common communication materials and key messages, and ensures that outreach efforts are aligned with the strategic objectives and priorities of the SRRP.

The **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Working Group** is a cross-agency support mechanism composed of senior M&E officers from UN agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office. It supports sectors in implementing coherent, practical approaches to monitoring, evaluation, and learning. The Working Group strengthens the overall system by providing quality assurance for indicators, data, and reporting; harmonising sectoral *Theories of Change* into a shared results framework; and ensuring alignment around common M&E definitions, methods, and tools. It also supports joint monitoring to reduce duplication and reporting fatigue, encourages ethical and inclusive data practices, and translates implementation lessons into programmatic improvements. By closing the loop on recommendations and embedding adaptive management, the Group helps ensure that the SRRP remains an evidence-driven and evolving plan, strengthening accountability to Sahrawi refugees and donors while providing a clear, credible picture of collective results.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

ALGERIA-TINDOUF
Refugee Coordination System



All sectors are represented in each of the camps.

Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan
Solidarity in Action

INTER-AGENCY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Photo credit : Savina Ammassari

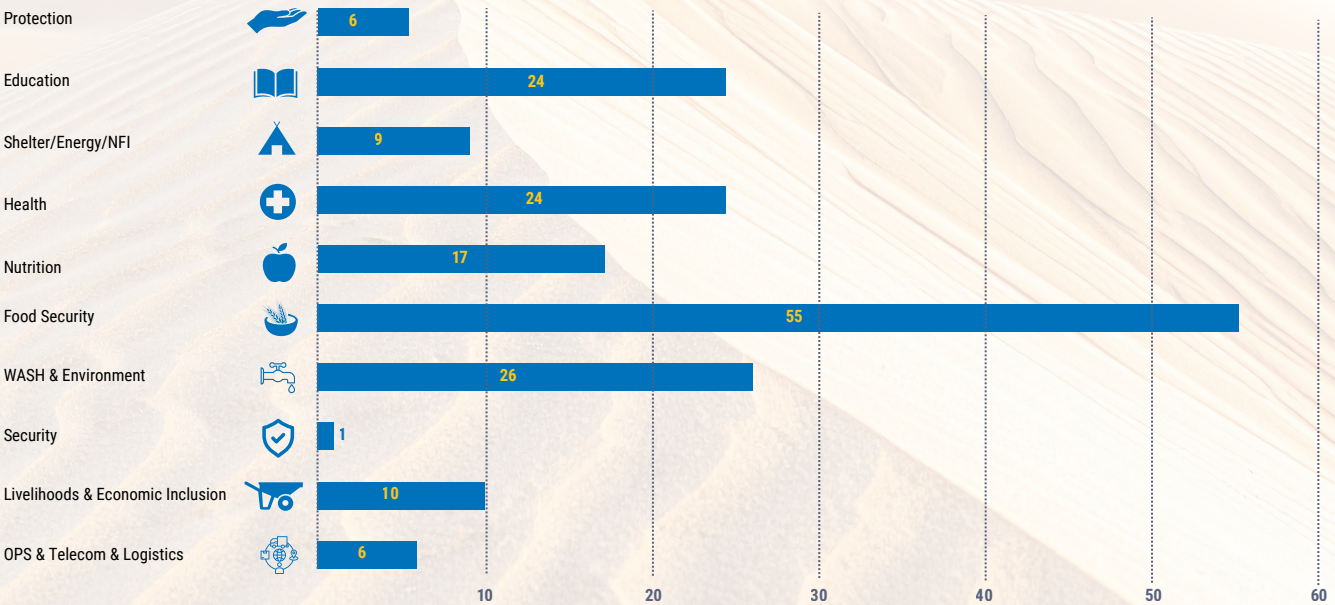
INTER-AGENCY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

22	UN Agencies	International NGOs	National NGOs	Academia
Partners involved[10]	$137,850,184	$35,762,002	$3,134,232	$1,000,000

Total Financial Requirements: $ 177,746,418

Budget Summary by Sector

Million in USD



[10] This list includes only the appealing organisations under the SRRP 2026-2027, many of which work in collaboration with implementing partners to carry out SRRP activities. Please refer to the Budget Summary by Partner for a breakdown of partners by type.

ANNEX 1 – BUDGET SUMMARY BY PARTNER

Partner	Type	Requirements in US$
UNHCR	UN agency	**51,226,038**
UNICEF	UN agency	**20,080,000**
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	UN agency	**66,292,146**
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION	UN agency	**252,000**
UNMAS	UN agency	**247,800**
DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	INGO	**1,000,000**
TRIANGLE GENERATION HUMANITAIRE	INGO	**2,448,728**
OXFAM	INGO	**4,150,635**
MUNDUBAT	INGO	**2,329,959**
CERAI	INGO	**1,220,240**
CISP	INGO	**3,014,770**
MPDL	INGO	**953,000**
SIA	INGO	**5,740,026**
ATTSF	INGO	**1,030,170**
SPANISH RED CROSS	INGO	**4,310,400**
MEDICOS DEL MUNDO	INGO	**6,860,128**
AAPSIB	INGO	**500,000**
MEDICUS MUNDI MEDITERRÀNIA	INGO	**160,000**
UAM	INGO	**1,000,000**
ERM	INGO	**380,000**
ANARASD	INGO	**1,478,316**
CRA	National NGO	**3,134,232**
		Total: $ 177,746,418

ANNEX 2 – SECTORAL ACTIVITY

PROTECTION

Outcome 1: Strengthened access to legal and social services
Activity 1.1 Provide training for 36 ID centre employees, 21 MTEM members, and the judicial staff.
Activity 1.2 Provide incentives to 296 judicial staff, 18 ID centre workers.
Activity 1.3 Equip community judicial institutions to strengthen service delivery. Ensure access to essential services such as birth registration, identity documentation, and functioning courts, and provide materials such as diapers, hygiene kits, and safe spaces for detainees and victims of harm.
Activity 1.4 Support the translation and dissemination of community legal codes.

Outcome 2: Targeted support for persons with specific needs and expanded psychosocial support
Activity 2.1 Deliver physiotherapy services for persons with specific needs.
Activity 2.2 Provide specialized food products, transport, and diapers to 1,052 persons with specific needs (PSNs) including elderly persons with physical impairment and children with cerebral palsy.
Activity 2.3 Support 8 specialized education centres and train 413 persons with specific needs.
Activity 2.4 Conduct GBV (prevention) programs targeting 41,000 girls and women with continued support to the women's safe house.
Activity 2.5 Provide incentives to 129 social workers, 88 educators engaged in 8 centres for persons with disabilities, and 21 MTEM staff (women-led organization engaged in community engagement and women empowerment).
Activity 2.6 Support sport for protection activities, including procurement of sports equipment, coaching workshops, and integration with MHPSS and education sectors.
Activities 2.7 Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) program across 5 camps.

Outcome 3: Improved safety and mobility
Activity 3.1 Provide 3,000 beneficiaries, of which 50% children and women, with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE).
Activity 3.2 Provide comprehensive support, including medical, rehabilitation, social protection, and reintegration to 75 victims of explosive ordnance.
Activity 3.3 Enhance the ability of the Saharawi community to facilitate and coordinate mine-related activities in Western Sahara.
Activity 3.4 Assess existing feedback channels and community engagement practices to identify gaps in protection-related reporting and response. Based on findings, design and implement a comprehensive CFM that includes multiple accessible entry points (e.g., suggestion boxes, hotline, community focal points), clear referral pathways, and regular feedback loops.
Activity 3.5 Reassess the geographical locations and conditions of the Food Distribution Points and rehabilitate and/or transfer locations according to findings.
Activity 3.6 Coordinate with relevant authorities to identify incarceration facilities and hospitals hosting vulnerable individuals. Include these facilities in the assistance programmes to ensure their food needs are adequately captured and addressed.

FOOD SECURITY

Outcome 1: Improved dietary diversity and food security
Activity 1.1 Distribute dry food baskets complemented by fresh vegetables to improve the dietary diversity, as well as distribution of yeast.
Activity 1.2 Distribute vouchers and gluten-free flour to targeted individuals with celiac disease and provide vouchers to households with severely disabled members.
Activity 1.3 Enhance food preparation through linking with energy sector for cooking gas distribution to households and ensure provision of non-food items, particularly those relevant to the safe and effective use of food items (cooking stoves, empty gas cylinders, etc).
Activity 1.4 Conduct Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) activities, including awareness campaigns and training on celiac disease and general nutrition.

Outcome 2: Strengthened and efficient food distribution systems
Activity 2.1 Coordinate with the relevant sector for fleet and warehouse management to ensure timely, efficient food delivery.
Activity 2.2 Conduct Regular Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and joint assessment missions.

Outcome 3: Enhanced coordination and emergency response capacity
Activity 3.1 Carry out preparatory activities for emergency food response, including the pre-positioning of ready-to-eat rations and cash-based assistance.
Activity 3.2 Conduct regular coordination and cooperation meetings with Food Security (FS) stakeholders.



Outcome 1: Enhanced prevention and monitoring of malnutrition
Activity 1.1 Promotion of breastfeeding, optimal maternal and complementary feeding, and hygiene, as well as early child development and caregiver support.
Activity 1.2 Organize infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practical sessions for caregivers at dispensaries.
Activity 1.3 Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) promotion for maternal, infant, young child, and adolescent nutrition at both community and health facility levels.
Activity 1.4 Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition sensitive vouchers for children (6–59 months) as well as pregnant/breastfeeding women and adolescent girls to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
Activity 1.5 Systematic screening and referral for acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months, pregnant, and breastfeeding women.
Activity 1.6 Conduct periodic (biannual) joint stakeholder mass nutrition screening at community level.

Outcome 2: Effective response to acute malnutrition
Activity 2.1 Provide specialized nutritious foods for children (6–59 months) and pregnant/breastfeeding women to manage acute malnutrition.
Activity 2.2 Update PISIS guidelines for community management of acute malnutrition.

Outcome 3: Strengthened nutrition service delivery and coordination
Activity 3.1 Strengthening the health workforce capacity in nutrition service delivery.
Activity 3.2 Support linkage of nutrition-sensitive interventions (WASH, health, food security, livelihoods, education) into nutrition service delivery.



Outcome 1: Enhanced health service delivery and infrastructure
Activity 1.1 Provide incentives, improve working conditions, and offer capacity-building through the local nursing school to retain staff.
Activity 1.2 Rehabilitate and construct health facilities.
Activity 1.3 Provide equipment and supplies for laboratories, X-ray, and dentistry care.
Activity 1.4 Ensure a sustained drug supply and strengthen the existing pharmaceutical management and logistics.
Activity 1.5 Disposal of biological waste with a renewal of incinerators, provision of equipment and medical consumables.

Outcome 2: Strengthened public health programmes and information systems
Activity 2.1 Implement prevention programs: vaccination (extended plan of immunization (EPI)), SRH and neonatal care, PISIS including screening and management of anaemia and other forms of malnutrition, NCD/MHPSS, and CD/HIV/STIs.
Activity 2.2 Support the Health Information System (HIS) and Epidemiological Surveillance, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) with equipment and health personnel capacity building.
Activity 2.3 Strengthen community engagement on health-related topics, SBCC strategies, health education, etc.

Outcome 3: Improved coordination and referral systems
Activity 3.1 Ambulances' fleet: Maintenance, renewal plan, and incentives for drivers.
Activity 3.2 Sustain specific referrals: Patients with kidney failure and patients in need of palliative care.
Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate international medical missions.
Activity 3.4 Promote and strengthen intersectoral coordination and collaboration.

EDUCATION

Outcome 1: Enhanced access to inclusive and safe learning environments
Activity 1.1 Infrastructure development: Rehabilitate and expand schools to reduce overcrowding, including construction/rehabilitation of safe school playgrounds.
Activity 1.2 Out-of-school children: Expand non-formal education, including Koranic schools, vocational centers, accelerated learning, and community-based education.
Activity 1.3 Higher education: Provide scholarships for Sahrawi students enrolled in tertiary and higher education.
Activity 1.4 Training coaches on sports instruction, life skills integration, and child protection principles.
Activity 1.5 Implement school-based structured MHPSS activities, including the use of sport.
Activity 1.6 School feeding: Implement nutritional services for daily meals, including capacity strengthening for kitchen workers, improving water tanks and school kitchens, and promoting pedagogical school gardens.

Outcome 2: Improved quality of education and teacher capacity
Activity 2.1 Inclusive education: Enhance support for children with disabilities through resources and educator training.
Activity 2.2 Teaching and learning materials: Ensure access to essential supplies, updated textbooks, and inclusive digital resources.
Activity 2.3 Teacher retention: Strengthen the incentive payment scheme for the community volunteer teachers and other education personnel to better align with minimum standards of Education in Emergency, improve motivation and accountability, and reduce turnover.
Activity 2.5 Teacher professional development: Provide continuous training in pedagogy and inclusive education.
Activity 2.6 Remedial education: Implement early warning systems to address learning difficulties promptly.

Outcome 3: Strengthened education system
Activity 3.1 Education data: Strengthen data collection for enrollment, attendance, and academic performance.
Activity 3.2 School management: Enhance school management with effective Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMCs).

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

Outcome 1: Improved skills development support
Activity 1.1 Deliver certified market driven quality vocational trainings that integrate entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and digital learning into educational programs to improve employability and self-reliance.
Activity 1.2 Implement tracer studies in the Sahrawi refugee camps.

Outcome 2: Equitable access to livelihood opportunities
Activity 2.1 Support youth- and women-led initiatives with microgrants, mentoring, and market linkages that promote climate-resilient value chains and local enterprise development in selected high growth economic sector.
Activity 2.2 Foster joint action with education, protection, food security, and health sectors to ensure inclusive, sustainable transitions from learning to earning for vulnerable groups.

Outcome 3: Innovative, climate-smart agriculture
Activity 3.1 Establish gardens and climate-smart farms integrating solar energy and efficient irrigation to diversify diets, strengthen nutrition, and generate local employment opportunities.

WASH

Outcome 1: Improved skills development support
Activity 1.1 Expand and strengthen water production and distribution facilities.
Activity 1.2 Maintain existing infrastructure and support overall system operations.
Activity 1.3 Continuous capacity building of Sahrawi refugee staff to ensure effective operation and maintenance.

Outcome 2: Equitable access to livelihood opportunities
Activity 2.1 Distribute hygiene kits and menstrual hygiene materials.
Activity 2.2 Run regular hygiene promotion campaigns.

Outcome 3: Innovative, climate-smart agriculture
Activity 3.1 Scale up community-led waste collection.
Activity 3.2 Continue to support environmentally friendly disposal initiatives.
Activity 3.3 Run regular sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns.
Activity 3.4: Strengthen intersectoral coordination to improve essential services delivery.

SHELTER, ENERGY, and NFIs

Outcome 1: Provision of NFIs and shelter materials
Vulnerable refugee households are provided with essential non-food items and shelter materials, ensuring basic dignity and protection.
Activity 1.1 Procure 2,010 tents and construction materials for 3,500 vulnerable people.
Activity 1.2 Build new hangars including data processing material and purchase a 20-ton forklift to improve warehousing for NFIs and other items.
Activity 1.3 Train both implementing partners and refugees in data processing, monitoring, and warehouse management.
Activity 1.4 Distribute 3,000 bales of UNIQLO second-hand clothes, 3,000 cooking stoves, and 3,000 gas cylinders per year.

Outcome 2: Year-round supply of cooking gas
Adequate cooking gas is secured and efficiently managed to ensure reliable year-round availability.
Activity 2.1 Provide 28,092 gas cylinders monthly and ensure regular maintenance of seven transport trucks to support distribution.
Activity 2.2 Coordinate with the department of transport on the timely and efficient distribution of gas cylinders.
Activity 2.3 Maintain electric generators, especially at hospitals and water points.
Activity 2.4 Advocate for household electricity expansion and solar streetlights.
Activity 2.5 Promote the safe use of electricity, especially in hot season through public campaigns.

Outcome 3: Strengthened gas delivery and distribution
Distribution trucks are upgraded, and innovative delivery methods that support livelihood opportunities for camp residents are introduced to ensure timely and reliable distribution of cooking gas.
Activity 3.1 Coordinate with the Sahrawi Red Crescent, the departments of transport and water in collaboration with the WASH and food security sectors for the ageing fleet replacement.
Activity 3.2 Develop an advocacy paper and joint proposals with the other sectors and Saharawi and Algerian Red Crescent to replace ageing fleet.

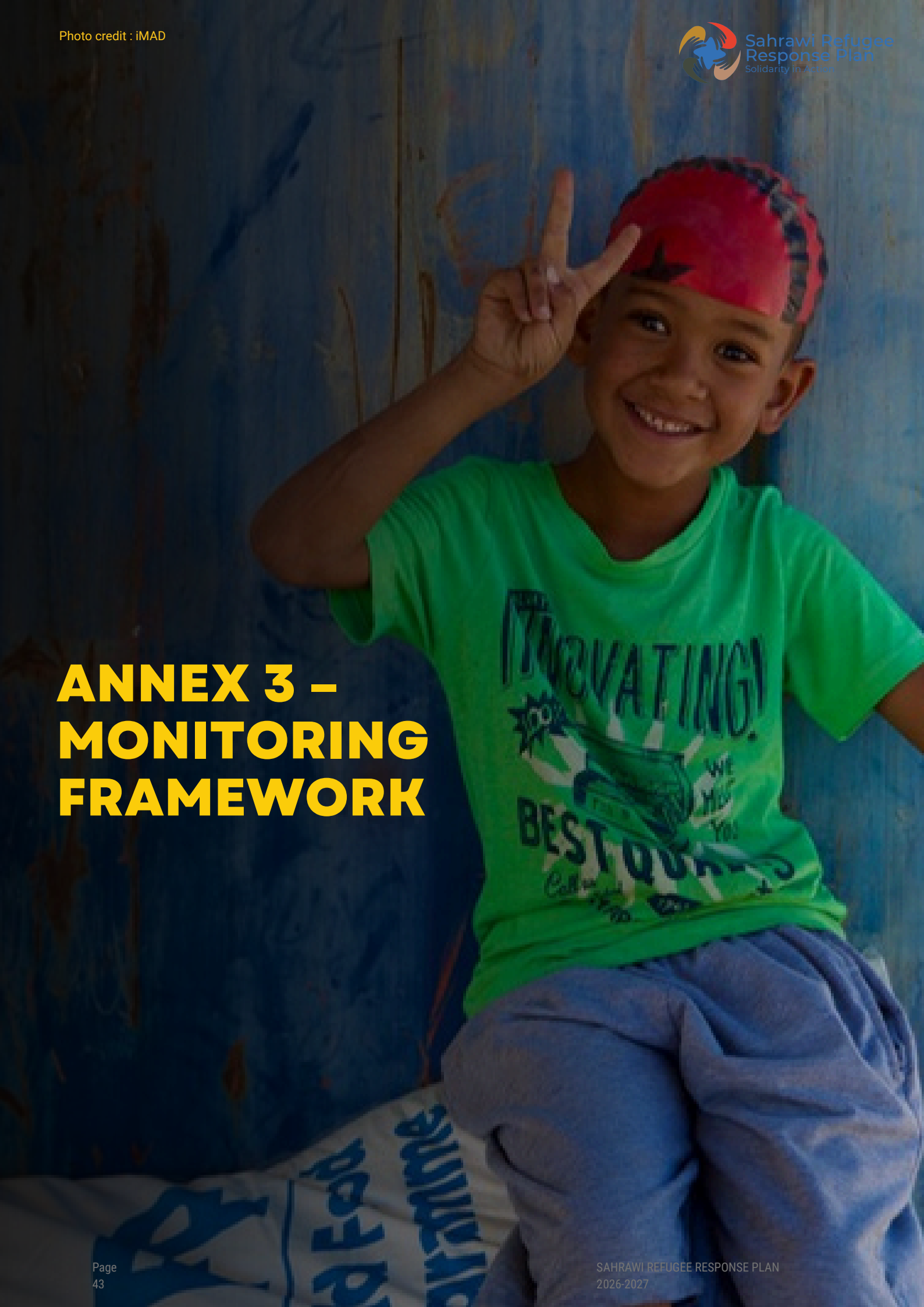


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Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan
Solidarity in Action

ANNEX 3 – MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Sector	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2026	Target 2027
Protection	% of refugees who received legal documentation.	41.82 %	42.05 %	43.20 %
	% of persons with specific needs (PSNs) accessing tailored support services	41.60%	50%	55%
	% of refugees (including women and girls, youth, and PSNs) that received information on access to protection and services	51%	53%	55%
Food Security	Food consumption score (FCS) / Food Consumption Score – Nutrition (FCS-N)	Acceptable FCS 45% FCS-N (per day): Vitamin A: 37% Protein: 35% Hem-iron rich: 4%	Acceptable FCS 50% FCS-N (per day): Vitamin A: 42% Protein: 40% Hem-iron rich: 9%	Acceptable FCS 55% FCS-N (per day): Vitamin A: 47% Protein: 45% Hem-iron rich: 14%
	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (L-CSI)	Not using livelihood coping strategies: 24% Stress: 26% Crisis: 40% Emergency: 14%	Not using livelihood coping strategies: 30%	Not using livelihood coping strategies: 35%
	Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	Average DDS: 5.4	Average DDS: 6	Average DDS: 6
Nutrition	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	13.60%	<10%	<10%
	Minimum Acceptable Diet (children 6 to 23 months) (MAD)/ Minimum Diet Diversity for Women (MDD-W)	10% 48.80%	20% 60%	30% 70%
	Anaemia Prevalence in: - Women of childbearing age - Children aged 6 to 59 months	68.80% 65.30%	<40% <40%	<40% <40%
Health	% of persons of concern who have access to medical consultations provided by qualified medical doctors	49%	55%	60%
	% of children aged 6-59 months who are fully immunized against measles according to EPI (extended plan of immunization)	97%	98%	98%
	% of deliveries assisted by skilled health workers	95%	97%	99%

WASH	Average daily water supply per person (liters)	19	20	≥20
	% of women and girls of reproductive age (15–49) with adequate access to menstrual hygiene materials and facilities	50%	100%	100%
	% of solid waste disposed of in illegal dumping sites	100%	60%	15%
Education	% of children enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary, and non-formal education programs, disaggregated by levels of dietary diversity	Level of dietary diversity: 42% (December 2024) 38 061 (2024-2025)	Level of dietary diversity: TBD 38 139	Level of dietary diversity: +5% 40 000
	% of school children (% girls and % boys) who transition to the next academic level.	75% (2024-2025)	76%	77%
	Dietary diversity among school-aged children	42% (December 2024)	TBD	score +5% 2026
Livelihoods	Economic Participation Rate – % of grant recipients who sustained income-generating activity for one year	53%	60%	65%
	Graduate Livelihood Uptake Rate – % of graduates from VTCs engaged in income-generating activities within 6months after graduation.	50%	60%	68%
	Asset Benefit Index (ABI)	0%	80%	80%
Settlement & NFI & Energy	% of people living in habitable and affordable housing.	62,21%	65,45%	68,35%
	% of people that receive non-food items.	70%	75%	80%
	% of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology.	80,91%	86,41%	92,17%

Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan

Solidarity in Action

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

unicef for every child

WFP World Food Programme

World Health Organization

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