



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Algeria Country Brief July 2025



In Numbers

133,672 rations
provided in July 2025.



1,507 mt of food assistance was distributed

US\$ 151,634 cash-based transfers (CBT) delivered

US\$ 8.3 m six months net funding requirements
(August 2025 to January 2026)

Operational Context

Algeria has been hosting refugees from Western Sahara since 1975 in camps near the town of Tindouf in South-Western Algeria. Situated in harsh and isolated desert environment, opportunities for self-reliance in the camps are limited, forcing people to depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.

The latest 2024 Food Security Assessment confirmed that over 80 percent of the Sahrawi camp population is dependent on humanitarian food assistance to meet their needs, with 6.5 percent severely food insecure, 57.2 percent moderately food insecure, and 14.6 percent vulnerable to and/or at risk of food insecurity.

The 2025 Nutrition Survey revealed unprecedented spike in acute malnutrition, with 13.6 percent of children aged 6–59 months affected – the highest rate recorded in over a decade. One in three children is stunted, reflecting long-term nutritional deficiencies, while anaemia remains widespread, affecting 65 percent of children and 69 percent of women of reproductive age.

WFP currently provides the main regular and reliable source of food, particularly fortified food, in the camps. Upon the request of the Algerian Government, WFP has been present in the country since 1986. WFP Algeria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for 2019–2022 was extended to February 2026 to allow for additional consultations with Government and other stakeholders on the new ICSP. The ICSP continues to focus on helping address the basic food and nutrition needs in camps.



Operational Updates:

- **In July, WFP distributed** a total of **133,672 food rations, amounting to around 60 percent of the total ration requirements** – 10 percent below the usual coverage - which included: 8 kg of wheat flour, 1.4 kg of chickpeas, 0.59 kg of lentils, 1.16 kg of rice and 0.1 kg of vegetable oil. The smaller ration was due to a delayed shipment of Barley this month, which prevented its inclusion. **21 percent of the standard ration was complemented by WFP's partners**, consisting of 0.84 kg of rice, 1.03 kg of pasta, 0.77 kg of sugar, and 0.88 kg of vegetable oil. The absence of barley affected the nutritional balance of the ration slightly which, as a result, provided beneficiaries with approximately 1,938 kcal per person per day, out of the minimum requirement of 2,100 kcal.
- **Children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) enrolled in targeted supplementary feeding** were assisted as follows:
 - **865 PBWG** received daily rations of 200 g wheat soy blend plus (WSB+) with added sugar and 20 g of vegetable oil.
 - **892 children aged between 6-59 months** received daily food rations of 100 g of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF).
- **To support the prevention of MAM and Anaemia:**
 - **8,327 PBWG (96 percent of planned beneficiaries)** redeemed individual monthly cash top-ups with a value of USD 19 through electronic nutrition vouchers to purchase fresh food from a pre-selected list of nutritious products at 76 selected retailers in the camps.
 - **8,420 PBWG** received micronutrient tablets to contribute to the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, especially Anaemia.
 - **14,588 children** aged between 6-59 months received daily rations of 50 g lipid-based Nutrient Supplements-medium quantity (LNS-MQ).

Algeria Interim Country Strategic Plan
(July 2019 – February 2026)

Total Requirements (in US\$)	Total Received (US\$)
203 m	137 m
2025 Requirements (in US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (August 2025 to Jan. 2026)
37.5 m	8.3 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome #1: Targeted food-insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- Provide general food assistance to targeted food-insecure refugees in camps near Tindouf.
- Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding.
- Provide refugees with complementary livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably.

Strategic Result 2: End Malnutrition

Strategic Outcome #2: Targeted Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf have improved nutrition status by 2024.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- Provide children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with assistance for the nutritional supplementation and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition.

Assessment

In July, WFP initiated, for the first time in Algeria, the development of a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in camps, which defines the monetary threshold required for households to meet their essential needs, particularly those partially or fully covered through market purchases. Existing secondary data are being reviewed, and additional data collection is planned for October. The MEB will be instrumental in estimating the economic vulnerability of the beneficiaries and will inform programmatic decision-making. It is also expected to inform the possible expansion of CBT and the revision of the current transfer value for the voucher nutrition top-ups.

In parallel, WFP has launched the planning phase for a decentralized thematic evaluation focused on nutrition activities and their integration across WFP programs. This evaluation aims to generate evidence that will inform future programming and support the development of the forthcoming ICSP.

Monitoring

WFP conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise across five camps in Tindouf to assess the effectiveness, relevance, and impact of WFP assistance. The

preliminary results indicate that food security remains a concern for all the interviewed beneficiaries. Over half (55 percent) of households reported inadequate food consumption, with 58 percent of households headed by women and 52 percent of male-headed households falling into the poor or borderline categories. Compared to October 2024, the proportion of households with inadequate food consumption increased by 23 percentage points, indicating a significant deterioration. Only 45 percent of households had an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), and among them, 34 percent still relied on food-related coping strategies to maintain that level. Households primarily sourced their food from WFP distributions, with staples, fats, and sugar consumed nearly daily. However, consumption of nutrient-rich foods remained low, with fruit consumed less than once a month, and dairy consumed about once or twice a week. The analysis showed that while 93 percent of households consumed vitamin A-rich foods at least once during the week, one-third did not consume any heme iron-rich foods, with households headed by women particularly affected. These findings highlight the continued importance of food assistance and the need for targeted interventions to improve dietary diversity and nutritional adequacy. Further analysis is ongoing and will provide deeper insights to inform future programming.

European Union maintains vital support for WFP's lifesaving assistance in Algeria

The European Union (EU) has [reaffirmed its commitment](#) to WFP operations in Algeria through sustained funding for WFP, enabling the delivery of vital food assistance to over 133,000 beneficiaries each month. This month marks the second year of this multi-year partnership that provides €5 million annually to address one of the world's most protracted refugee crises.



Caption: Women waiting for WFP food assistance, supported by the EU.

Challenges

Due to funding constraints, WFP sustained reduced food rations (approximately 30 percent) in January and February 2025. WFP was able to prioritize resources to provide almost a full ration during the months of Ramadan (March and April). From May to July 2025, WFP and local partners coordinated to ensure complementarity to pursue the provision of a full dry food basket to beneficiaries. If no additional funding is received by the end of August , significant shortfalls are expected to begin in October 2025, with a near-complete pipeline break anticipated in December.

Donors

Andorra, Brazil, ECHO, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, USA.