



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Algeria Country Brief August 2025



In Numbers

133,672 rations
provided in August 2025.



2,093 mt of food assistance was distributed

US\$ 154,877 cash-based transfers (CBT) delivered

US\$11.3 m six months net funding requirements
(September 2025 to February 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 populations 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 the 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 August**, thanks to recent contributions, **WFP resumed the distribution of 133,672 full food rations**, amounting to approximately 15.66 kg per person per month, after providing only 60 percent since January 2025, complemented by other partners, due to lack of funding. The ration included: 8 kg of fortified wheat flour, 2 kg of barley, 1 kg of chickpeas, 1 kg of lentils, 2 kg of rice, 0.75 kg of sugar, and 0.91 kg of vegetable oil. This basket provides beneficiaries with approximately 2,046 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:
 - **706 PBWG** received daily rations of 200 g wheat soy blend plus (WSB+) with added sugar and 20 g of vegetable oil.
 - **687 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.
 - **8,327 PBWG** received micronutrient tablets to contribute to the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, especially Anaemia.
 - **14,579 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 (August 2019 – February 2026)	
Total Requirements (in US\$)	Total Received (US\$)
203 m	140 m
2025 Requirements (in US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (Sept 2025 to Feb. 2026)
37.5 m	11.3 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.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In August, WFP monitoring team has visited one warehouse, 78 distribution points, 50 households and 11 health centers. In total, WFP has monitored over 26 percent of the commodities distributed. Most issues were infrastructure-related, including some hangars needing rehabilitation, distribution points requiring improved visibility, along with the maintenance of clinics and storage units. All the beneficiaries received their entitlements, and 24 percent reported sharing the food with their families and friends. Most beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of the food distributed, However, only half (49 percent) are very satisfied with the quantity of wheat flour distributed, 6 percent with the lentils quantity and 2 percent with the sugar quantity. A lot of beneficiaries are dissatisfied with the distribution delays and the quality of the chickpeas distributed. In response, WFP will consider adjusting the food basket to replace less preferred commodities, and explore local sourcing to shorten delivery timelines. A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) for nutrition activities is scheduled to begin at the end of September.

In August, WFP started planning a Decentralised Evaluation which will focus on the nutrition integration activities. Simultaneously, work began on a concept note to calculate the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the first time in the Sahrawi camps.

Preparation for the new Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan:

As the lead agency for Food Security, WFP has actively engaged with sector partners to shape the initial strategic concepts of the new Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) for 2026–2027, ensuring a coherent and multisectoral approach to address the evolving needs of the Sahrawi population.

Fighting Malnutrition, One Meal at a Time: A Mother's Story from Refugee Camps in Algeria



[Khadjouni Alhanafi](#), a mother in Smara camp, uses WFP's monthly nutrition voucher, worth approximately USD 20, to access healthier food for her children. The assistance, linked to regular health checkups, helps families like hers combat anemia and malnutrition while encouraging better eating habits.

More than 8,600 people benefit from this programme across the camps. Despite progress, one in three children remains stunted, and 70 percent of women suffer from anemia, highlighting the need for sustained donor support.

Challenges

WFP continues to face logistical challenges that affect the timely delivery of food assistance. Continuous delays in the arrival of international shipments, driven by global port congestion and supply chain disruptions, pose a threat to the availability of certain commodities.

To respond to these challenges, WFP is working on mitigation measures, such as distributing double rations of available commodities when others are delayed. With the support of the host government, WFP is also exploring local procurement options to shorten delivery times and improve supply reliability.

Donors

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

Photo Caption: A moment of care. Khadjouni shares a meal with her son, made possible by WFP's Cash-based Transfers. ©WFP Algeria