

Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) 2024-2025



List of acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected People
AGD	Age, Gender, and Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organisation/Officer
CP	Child Protection
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework
DoEd	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GoA	Government of Algeria
HSRP	Health Sector Response Plan 2022-2025
HWG	Health Working Group
IACG	Inter-Agency Coordination Group
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
ISWG	Inter-Sectoral Working Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MNCH	Maternal Newborn and Child Health
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
PSEA	Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
PSN	Persons with Specific Needs
PWD	Persons living with Disabilities
RRP	Refugee Response Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SWG	(Sub-)Sector Working Groups
TWG	Technical Working Group
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
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

List of partners

AAPSIB	Asso Amics del Poble Sahrauí de les Illes Balears
AAPSS	Asociación de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui de Sevilla
AFAD	Association Femmes Action et Développement
AFRICA 70	AFRICA 70
ANARASD	Asociación Navarra de Amigos y Amigas de la RASD
ARC	Algerian Red Crescent
ATTSF	Asociación de Trabajadores y Técnicos sin Fronteras
CERAI	Centro de Estudios Rurales y de Agricultura Internacional
CISP	International Committee for the Development of Peoples
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ERM	Enfants Réfugiés du Monde
MDM	Medicos del Mondo
Medicus Mundi Mediterrània	Medicus Mundi Mediterrània
MPDL	El Movimiento por la Paz
MUNDUBAT	un mundo” en lengua vasca
Oxfam	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
Sandblast UK	Sandblast
SIA	Solidaridad Internacional Andalucía
SRC	Sahrawi Red Crescent
SRC	Spanish Red Cross
TGH	Triangle Generations Humanitaires
UAM	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

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A word from the Resident Coordinator:



For nearly 50 years, Sahrawi refugees have been living in five camps near Tindouf, Algeria. Following on from COVID-19 and the global rise of fuel and food prices, they have been confronting a distilled version of many of the challenges of humanitarian operations worldwide - food shortages, malnutrition, extreme weather including both sandstorms and floods, inadequate housing, environmental degradation, unemployment and poverty. Chronically underfunded, the humanitarian operation for the Sahrawi refugees is under increasing stress to meet the needs of the beneficiaries it serves.

Though one of the world's longest standing refugee situations, no consolidated plan to cover for the needs of the population had ever been elaborated. At the urging of the community of partners of the humanitarian operation including the host Government of Algeria, the UN in Algeria has prepared this consolidated plan to respond to the needs of the Sahrawi population living in the camps. This consolidated plan will increase impact, efficiency and accountability and help the 28 partner agencies in Tindouf respond to the needs of the Sahrawi population that have only been partially met so far.

The humanitarian operation has relied on the consistent engagement of a number of donors. Their generosity must be recognised and is much appreciated. Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees for almost five decades now, generously providing, amongst other things, electricity, roads, secondary and university education, and health care. This support is fundamental for the refugees, and deeply valued.

The SRRP builds on the many achievements of the Sahrawi population living in the camps near Tindouf, which the Sahrawis attribute to their organizing principles of solidarity, community participation and good neighbourliness. No one is left behind by the community in the camps. Women represent the vast majority of workers in health and education and are conspicuously represented in the management of community affairs. For a population long dependent on international assistance, there is much to build on in current camp practice and the SRRP does this in all the key sectors – food security, nutrition, WASH, health, education, livelihoods, shelter and energy and protection. The Sahrawis' increased focus on livelihoods and resilience (within the scope of a humanitarian operation) is reflected in the expanded activities of the nine partners working on self-reliance in food security and nutrition through integrated and sustainable farming. In the near term, the Sahrawis will continue to depend on international assistance.

The SRRP quantifies these needs for 2024 and 2025 at approximately 214 million USD. It is my sincere hope that the articulation of the needs of the Sahrawi people living in the camps near Tindouf will meet with a generous response by governments, foundations, the private sector and all others desirous of humane and dignified outcomes for this long-displaced population.

At a Glance

Planned Response

January 2024-December 2025



173 600

Total population living in the camps



214.401 M

Total financial requirements



28

Partners involved



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Overview

Executive Summary

The Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) represents the first consolidated articulation of the needs of the population living in the five camps near Tindouf, Algeria, and the joint efforts of the 28 partners¹ involved in responding to their humanitarian needs after nearly 50 years of displacement.² The SRRP covers a period of two calendar years –2024 and 2025—with a total financial requirement of USD 214,401,591. This amount reflects the financial resources needed to face the increase in aid costs resulting from the worldwide rise in commodity prices and to continue to be able to respond to the food security and nutrition challenges faced by the most vulnerable. The budget seeks to adequately address the needs of the Sahrawi population living in the camps. These have only been partially met to date as this humanitarian operation has been chronically underfunded for years.

A summary of the budget requests for the 22 entities³ (5 UN agencies, 13 international NGOs and 2 national NGOs, including the Algerian Red Crescent and the University of Madrid) seeking financial support through the SRRP is presented at the end of the document.

Based on an interagency study conducted in 2018, the Inter Sector Working Group like the host Government estimates that 173,600 people live in the camps.⁴ Accordingly, that figure is used throughout the SRRP wherever an activity targets the total number of beneficiaries.⁵

The SRRP sets out a brief overview of the situation in the five camps, underscoring the socio-economic vulnerabilities to which the refugees are subject and subsequently outlines the protection and solutions strategy framing the community's and the humanitarian's response.

Protection priorities include technical support for individual documentation, increased access to legal assistance, strengthened protection for women and girls, expanded youth engagement with increased emphasis on sport, enhanced services for persons with specific needs (PSN), and the preservation of Sahrawi cultural heritage.

The **Education** sector prioritizes access to safe and inclusive learning environments for Sahrawi children and youth, enhancing the quality of learning at all levels (preschool, primary and secondary), access to opportunities related to tertiary education, and strengthening the education system through improved planning and decision-making.

The **Food Security** sector is critical, representing 32.3% percent of the total funds appealed for in the SRRP. It aims at meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of the camps' denizens through food assistance to the most vulnerable while also contributing to the resilience of refugees by guaranteeing caloric intake through stable dry food distribution and improving diet diversification through access to fresh food, yeast, and other items.

The **Health** sector seeks to reduce morbidity and mortality rates in the five camps by improving health service delivery through reinforcing human resources and referral systems, enhancing access to quality primary and secondary health services including mental health, auxiliary services such as lab testing and dental care, ensuring the availability of essential drugs, medical equipment and updating Health Information System and epidemiological preparedness and response as well as mainstreaming gender in all health-related activities.

The **Nutrition** sector focuses on improving the nutritional status of all Sahrawi refugees, particularly children under

¹ The total number of partners involved in the humanitarian response to Sahrawi refugees is 28. Only 22 of those partners are appealing for funds through the SRRP

² A schematic of the refugee coordination structure for the camps in Tindouf is set out in Annex 1 to the SRRP

³ Six humanitarian partners active in the camps are not appealing for resources through the SRRP.

⁴ UN agencies use different points of reference for the population living in the camps. For example, UNHCR uses the number 90,000 to refer to the 'most vulnerable refugees' although recognizing that assistance figures should be calculated differently. For the purposes of the SRRP, the higher 173,600 number will be used as a planning figure to ensure humanitarian assistance is comprehensive.

five and pregnant and lactating women, to reduce morbidity and mortality linked to malnutrition. To achieve these ends it prioritizes access to healthy diets and nutrition-sensitive services, more effectively detecting and responding to acute malnutrition and anaemia (and other micronutrient) deficiencies, improving infant and young child feeding and preventing obesity and chronic diseases through the promotion of health diets and physically active lifestyles.

The **Livelihoods, Resilience and Socio-Economic Inclusion** sector seeks to foster self-reliance which will contribute to reducing the dependency on food assistance, improved access to livelihoods for Sahrawi refugees through enhancement of vocational skills and self-employment, promoting local products and services, reinforcing the entrepreneurial ecosystem and improving the resilience of livelihoods in the face of challenges such as climate change and environmental sustainability.

The **Shelter, Energy and Non-Food Items (NFIs)** sector aims for access to appropriate shelter and safe, sustainable cooking fuel and avail the basic NFIs for all Sahrawi refugees in the camps.

The principal objective of the **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Environment** sector is access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management facilities for all the refugees in the camps. To achieve this, it prioritizes capacity development of Sahrawi refugee engaged as workers, ensuring the timely maintenance and repair or replacement of key components, expanding the water distribution network to reduce the reliance on water trucking, assisting the design and construction of WASH facilities in schools and health facilities, enhancing awareness of hygiene through school and community campaigns, providing hygiene and sanitary materials to all refugee women and girls, reinforcing the community-based solid waste management services in all five camps, and scaling up the innovative plastic recycling project.

In addition to these eight sectors, the SRRP sets out the priorities for the Task Forces on **Logistics, Telecoms and Operation Support and Security**, namely the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and the assurance of a safe and secure environment for the humanitarian community and refugees respectively. A table setting out the indicators and targets for monitoring results is included at the end of the document.

In all activities, SRRP partners commit to compliance with Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) principles, as well as to mainstreaming GBV risk mitigation across sectors.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Algeria has been hosting Sahrawi refugees in five camps near Tindouf since 1975. It is understood to be the second-longest standing refugee situation in the world. The physical environment is harsh, with temperatures exceeding 50 degrees Celsius in summer, frequent sandstorms, and occasional floods. Livelihood and economic inclusion opportunities are scarce. The refugees largely manage their own affairs, with women playing a major role in both service delivery and management but rely on the generosity of their hosts and the international community to meet their basic needs. Sustaining an adequate level of support from the international community is a challenge given the duration of the situation and all the competing humanitarian crises in the world.

The 2022 Joint Assessment Mission undertaken by WFP and UNHCR found that 60 percent of Sahrawi refugees are economically inactive, and a third are without any source of income whatsoever. Of the income they do have, refugees spend 75 percent on food, the price of which severely increased. The upshot is that nearly 90 percent of Sahrawi refugees are either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure. Combined with the difficulty of their living conditions, the food shortages have forced households to cut back on health spending or sell off their livestock, and to adopt sometimes harmful coping mechanisms which can undermine the peaceful coexistence hitherto obtained between older and newer generations.



The prevalence of GBV is difficult to assess but as in all humanitarian settings is likely to occur. Children, adolescents, and people living with disabilities are at higher risks of GBV and in need of particular attention.

The 28 humanitarian partners in the camps provide protection services and assistance for food and non-food items, nutrition, education, shelter and energy, health, water, sanitation, hygiene, and livelihoods. Even with a concerted effort to increase self-reliance activities, international assistance will remain indispensable for survival and well-being of Sahrawi refugees.

■ Socio-economic vulnerabilities

According to WFP food security assessment conducted in 2018, Sahrawi families tend to be large, with an average household size of six. Approximately 57 percent of households have six members or more. The average age of heads of households is 52 years. Half of the households include at least one member living with disabilities or chronically ill.

Sahrawi refugees have few employment opportunities within the camps. Those who do find jobs work primarily in the camps, in authority departments, schools and shops. They participate in small trading, mechanical works, carpentry, farming, and livestock breeding. During the 2022 JAM, the average per capita monthly food expenditure was found to be USD 65.35. Meanwhile, the reported average income was USD 30.11. Dependence on humanitarian assistance is accordingly high.

The 2022 JAM results also showed that some 75 percent of the food consumed by Sahrawi refugees was sourced from assistance, gathering and gifts while 23 percent was from market credit purchases. WFP estimates that 88 percent of the population is either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure. Almost a third of families resort to unsustainable coping strategies, such as selling their female animals or buying on credit and taking on unrepayable debt. Out of the 78 percent of refugees who indicated they had had to rely on credit, 83 percent related their debt to food purchases, followed by 12 percent for non-food purchases and healthcare needs (7 and 5, respectively).

Limited employment opportunities, limited access to financial services, rising prices, harsh environmental conditions,

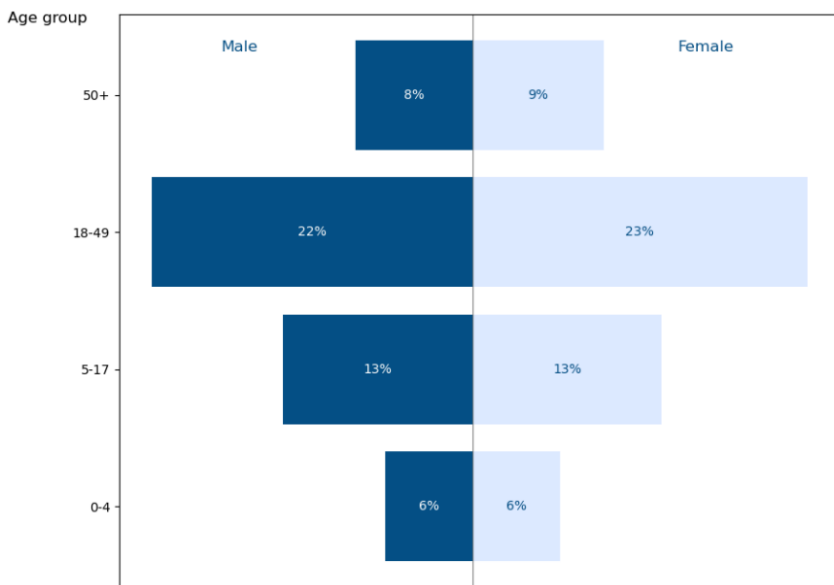
and the remoteness of the camps combine to undermine refugees' efforts to build their livelihoods. The paucity of employment opportunities in the camps is particularly worrisome for the youth. Born in the camps and educated and skilled, the inability to find productive work encourages frustration and harmful coping such as engaging in high-risk activities, smuggling, thefts, drug consumption, and trafficking. Finally, the war in Ukraine, as well as the interruption of the Black Sea grain initiative, could seriously impact the food prices and undermine WFP's ability to prevent pipeline breaks.



Population Planning Figures

Country		Estimated Population of 2024	Estimated Population end 2025
Targeted Population		173600	173600
Total			

Age and gender breakdown



2.3 % of total⁶

Persons with disabilities



49 %

Men and boys



51 %

Women and girls



⁶ We should point out that data on persons with disabilities are collected through traditional method that are based on self-reported disabilities. These methods typically yield significantly lower figures that Washington Group's standards-based methods, which typically yield 15% of the population in crisis-affected areas

Part 2: Protection and Solutions Strategy

Response Plan Strategic Objectives

SRRP partners in the camps near Tindouf already pursue a protection-sensitive multi-sectoral response to the needs of Sahrawi refugees. In line with UNHCR's Protection Strategy 2020-2025, the strategic objectives of the SRRP combine life-saving humanitarian assistance with an increased emphasis on livelihoods and self-reliance:

Strategic Objective 1: Assist the Government of Algeria in ensuring that refugees benefit from a favourable protection environment including access to justice, community empowerment, child protection, mental health, and psychosocial support, and GBV prevention and response, in line with international protection standards and the full enjoyment of rights.

Strategic Objective 2: Provide access to basic goods and essential services (health, nutrition, food, WASH, environment, shelter, energy, and education) for the Sahrawi refugees.

Strategic Objective 3: Ensure access to livelihoods opportunities while preserving the natural ecosystem and increasing the resilience of refugees.

Sectoral Responses



PROTECTION

Sector situation and priorities

The ID center responded to an average of 3,843 cases per month for Sahrawi identification cards, passports, and copies of refugees' records. UNHCR continued support to the different services involved in the exercise and application of the rule of law, with the sector capacity building, the provision of equipment and office supplies. The court of the first instance in Smara Camp being identified as a prioritized facility for rehabilitation or reconstruction given its jurisdictional area of coverage including Bujdur and Smara with a high number of users and case processing. For the Sahrawi refugees, while the camps remain a safe environment, GBV issues are present and in most cases are referred by women who get pregnant out of wedlock themselves or by their relatives who want to protect them from the community to the Women's Protection Centre (Safe House). Moreover, to ensure refugee safety and partner accountability to the affected population, a 24-hour hotline was set up in each of the five camps as part of the enhancement of UNHCR's complaint mechanism.



Furthermore, Persons with Specific Needs face challenges with access to services, representation in all community structures, and basic needs, due to limited environment-friendly mobility spaces/appliances. In 2022, the total quantity of distributed sanitary pads did not cover the whole assistance cycle of 12 months of the needs. This ratio needs to be increased to meet the minimum requirements of 5 pcs/ person/day.

Sports for Protection activities within the Sahrawi refugee camps target a large segment of the society, reaching out to about 88000 people, but the limited programs and capabilities allow only 5% of this number to be reached. Sahrawi youth are at risk of school dropouts, and the need to scale out the field of sports has become a severe necessity, rather it is a priority as an important element to reduce these risks, especially among young people.

Through the combined efforts and coordination with all stakeholders, Sahrawi refugees will continue to enjoy access to individual documentation, increased access to legal assistance and services for Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) including children at risk will be strengthened, community engagement in the prevention and response to GBV will be enhanced, and youth social and recreational activities will be expanded.

Sport will also be promoted as a mean to improve psycho-social well-being and social inclusion by integrating play-based learning and an event-based approach to the Sahrawi sports program for women, youth, pupils, and PWDs.

Sector prioritized activities

Protection efforts will focus on these specific areas:

- 1- **Supporting individual documentation services** through capacity building of staff and procurement of materials at the ID Centre, as well as ensuring adequate maintenance of hardware at the ID Centre and upgrading of software as possible.
- 2- **Strengthening access to justice and legal remedies** and capacity building of justice sector staff (prosecutors, court-assigned attorneys, clerks, judges, imams, administrative personnel) through training (locally conducted peer-to-peer and TOT) and ensuring payment of incentives. Infrastructure and material needs will be assessed, and a multi-year investment plan developed.
- 3- **Ensuring protection of women and girls** and strengthening existing protection services and referral mechanisms for women and girls, including GBV survivors. The work will focus on empowering community actors to promote the identification of and awareness about gender challenges in the camps while building up the capacity of relevant groups to reduce barriers to safe disclosure of GBV incidents and address priority issues related to gender discrimination through training, incentives, and other support.
- 4- **Expanding youth engagement** through promoting youth leadership and a meaningful involvement in the decision-making processes. Supporting the existing youth centres and community-based youth initiatives will develop their talents and capacities in sports, entertainment and peaceful coexistence activities, as well as coordinating linkages to livelihood, TVET and higher education prospects.
- 5- **Enhancing services to and integration of persons with specific needs (PSN)** by providing support to services for specialized and inclusive education of children with specific needs, including capacity development of relevant stakeholders, expansion of diagnosis referral pathways, and physical infrastructure, access to livelihood opportunities and recreational activities for PSN (both mainstreamed and specialized). Support will also be provided to improve the coordination of targeted core relief items and food distribution as well as the distribution of hygiene materials for PSN.
- 6- **Protecting Sahrawi culture** through promoting the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Sahrawi people through support for arts, music, theatre, and other activities.
- 7- **Protecting the psychosocial well-being and promoting mental health** in the community by promoting positive coping strategies, capacity development on Psychological First Aid (PFA) and strengthening pathways for referral of persons in need of specialized mental health support. The psychosocial support is available within the community and referral pathways are in place for persons with mental health needs.
- 8- **Sport for Protection:** Sports for Protection (S4P) intervention targets 88,000 youth via sports events and will continuously support 4,400 players and pupils. The S4P includes intentional teaching and skills transfer from sports activities into real life (e.g. self-confidence, self-awareness, knowledge of individual rights, empathy, leadership, fair teamwork, understanding consequences, positive fan behaviour, etc. to induce positive behaviour change).

- 9- The planned activities will be coordinated with the Sahrawi Youth and Sports Department to involve all relevant leadership bodies and partners and is intended to promote community empowerment and ownership of sports programs.



Sport for Protection

- 1) **Capacity development for trainers:** organizing ToT workshops for trainers and facilitators and capacity-building workshops for sports governing bodies and their technical staff in partnership with local and international sports experts.
- 2) **Rehabilitation of sports infrastructures:** construction and equipping of a FIFA standard football pitch with artificial turf (105m x 68m) in Boujdour camp, rehabilitation of football and volleyball fields, construction of gym centers and playrooms in all the camps.
- 3) **Support for local sports initiatives:**
 Two annual football and volleyball tournaments in Sahrawi refugee camps will prioritize the most popular sports and encourage inclusion and participation.
 Existing teams will be strengthened and equipped, and new teams will emerge from schools and clubs.
 Two national marathons, athletics, cycling, boxing, chess, sports competitions for persons with disabilities, and traditional games (Sig, Dama, Nairuba, Lekbaiba).
 Sports clubs in schools, with competitions in various sports at local and regional level.
- 4) **Participation in international and regional sports events:** support for talent development and participation of Sahrawi refugees in global and regional sports competitions, sponsorship and mentoring opportunities
- 5) **Media coverage for sports events:** train and equip a youth-led media platform in each camp to cover local sports events and promote protection activities, social media campaigns



EDUCATION

Sector situation and priorities

Currently, quarterly incentive payments to 1,800 teachers and other education personnel, averaging 62 USD per quarter are provided. Partial and total school reconstruction and equipment were realized in the camps of Smara, Boujdour and Awserd in 2022. Furthermore, 13 school kitchens focusing on WASH facilities (Construction of reservoir, water network) were also rehabilitated. Around 40% percent of basic school supplies needs in 2022-23 were covered. School enrolments have slightly declined from their 2020 level (39,762) to the 2022 level (39,223) driven by a 10 percent decrease in primary schools' enrolments.

Classrooms and schools are overcrowded with ratios averaging above 48, 61, and 65 pupils per classroom in preschool, primary, and lower secondary, respectively. Only 61 percent of preschools and 65 in primary ones have access to running water. The ratios of teachers per student have deteriorated in recent years because of high teacher attrition related to low financial incentives and poor working conditions and despite a slight incentive increase, passing from 115 USD to 180 USD (per trimester). Sahrawi students who pass their secondary school exams have access to Algerian universities and scholarship opportunities through the DAFI program.

The education sector aims for fully inclusive and equitable access to quality education at all levels for Sahrawi refugee children and youth. The sector will focus on:



1- Strengthening access to safe and inclusive learning environments for Sahrawi refugee children and youth:

Increasing school enrolment in formal and non-formal educational settings in the refugee camps with particular attention to female refugee students and refugee students with disabilities.

Increasing enrolment of Sahrawi refugee youth in higher/tertiary education with particular attention to inclusion of female refugee students and refugee students with disabilities.

Improve nutritional status of vulnerable age groups category while enhance attendance and retention rate.

2- Enhancing the quality of learning in the camps at all levels of the education system (preschool, primary, secondary)

Improving teacher's performance through training, incentives, and clearer accountabilities.

Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of teaching and learning efforts.

Increasing the provision of quality Teaching Learning Material, including access to digital learning.

3- Strengthening the education system

Improving the accuracy and timeliness of data for planning and decision-making.

Sector prioritized activities.

Quarterly incentive payments for teachers and other education personnel in line with minimum standards of Education in Emergencies. This includes monitoring the Minimum Expenditure Basket to ensure that payments cover the cost-of-living necessities, and that the performance-based component of the incentive incentivizes teachers to be in classrooms and to teach to the best of their abilities.

Training teachers and other educational personnel to improve skills, wellbeing, and performance, including Psychological First Aid.

Procurement and distribution of teaching learning materials to meet assessed needs. This includes basic school supplies for learners, educational materials for teachers and schools, including to respond to the needs of children with disabilities, reading materials and access to online content.

Provision of nutritional services to all school children including school feeding programme (kindergarten, primary, secondary and post-intermediate schools, special needs and Koranic centers). Activities also include strengthening the capacities of kitchen workers through hygiene sensitization campaigns, training and incentives and improving the condition of water tanks and school kitchens.

Rehabilitation of school premises especially pre-primary and reconstruction (partial or total) of existing schools where rehabilitation is not cost-effective. Expansion of existing schools as possible, including water and sanitation facilities and sport infrastructure.

Implementation of accelerated education, distance learning and life-skills development programs. This includes incentives for support to Koranic schools and special education centres to improve the teaching of literacy, numeracy and life-skills and to facilitate bridging between formal and informal education.

Technical assistance and capacity development for the Education Management Information System (EMIS). This includes maintenance of software and hardware, training of EMIS staff and the collection, storage and sharing of data for needs assessments, response planning and decision making.

Technical assistance to strengthen teaching and learning monitoring and evaluation through the refurbishment of assessment instruments, training of inspectors and school heads and the generation of timely and accurate data on teachers' and pupils' performance (and improvement needs).

Technical assistance for education program management including reviewing and updating the five-year construction/rehabilitation and education strategies **Access to university scholarships and education complementary pathways.** This foresees the diversification of scholarship opportunities for Sahrawi refugee students beyond the DAFI program and the enhancement of opportunities related to labour and education complementary pathways.



FOOD SECURITY

Sector situation and priorities

Given the difficult socio-economic and environmental context in which Sahrawi refugees live, they struggle to access livelihood opportunities and to reach self-sufficiency to meet their essential basic needs. The five camps are located in a harsh arid and heavily mineralized desert environment with extreme heat during the summer and recurrent sand winds. The COVID-19 pandemic impacts and the global price increases aggravated refugee vulnerability situation and reduced self-access to diversified and nutritious food.



The Post-Distribution Monitorings (PDM) jointly conducted by UNHCR and WFP in December 2021, October 2022 and June 2023 reported that more than 94% of surveyed households rely on WFP food assistance to meet their basic food needs. Due to healthy pipeline allowing WFP to gradually resume providing full ration since September 2022 until June 2023, the proportion of beneficiaries reaching acceptable food consumption score (FCS) in June 2023 was at 82%, a good achievement compared to the last value 75% in October 2022.

However, due to pipeline break during the year 2022, the nutrition survey in February 2022 showed a significant deterioration of the nutritional status of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women (10.7% of children from 6 to 59 months suffer from global acute malnutrition).

These above findings confirm Saharawi Refugee high dependency to external food assistance. Securing sustainable pipeline with multi-year funding is one of the key solutions to prevent pipeline break and its negative effects on Saharawi Refugee food security and nutrition status.

Sector Prioritized Activities

Food Security is the largest sector by far in terms of financial requirement, not least owing to the significant increase in food prices since 2022. The sector aims to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of eligible Sahrawi refugees. The food security sector will increasingly contribute to the resilience of the refugees and support two specific objectives: general food assistance and support to diet diversification.

General food assistance through the provision of general food assistance to the targeted Sahrawi refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, while reinforcing coordination mechanisms between humanitarian actors, The food security sector provides food assistance to 133,672 vulnerable Sahrawi refugees in the camps around Tindouf. This is the proportion of the total population assessed in need of food assistance. The Nutritional Causal Analysis currently underway will provide updated data on the nutritional situation in the camp and a basis for developing the next five-year multisectoral nutrition strategy.

The sector will guarantee the caloric and nutritional intake in the event of shortages in the General Food Assistance with prepositioned stock.

The food assistance will be supported by comprehensive Social Behaviour Communication Change (SBCC) plan which aims to improve households' nutritional practices, specifically for children under five as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women, food diversification and use of distributed commodities.

Support to diet diversification of Sahrawi refugees through access to fresh food, yeast and other items. Partners involved in the sector will also contribute to the diversification of food aid for all vulnerable Sahrawi refugees by enhancing the distribution of fresh food and dried yeast.

Joint monitoring mechanism: The food security sector will explore mechanisms to establish a joint monitoring coordination platform with all sectors to comply with the "Do No Harm" humanitarian principle and to assist in evidence generation. It will ensure regular post-Distribution Monitoring for Basic food/Fresh food/Complementary food to document the progress of food security against UNHCR and SPHERE standards. WFP and its partners in the sector are in the process of refining targeting guidelines and mechanisms (Standard Operating Procedures, SOPs) in close coordination with partners.

The use of Cash-based transfers (CBT) or hybrid solutions as a modality in the food assistance will be promoted while upgrading and/or relocating distribution points to facilitate the scale-up of this modality. The food security sector will continue to pursue effective community engagement and accountability channels in line with the principles of Accountability to Affected Population.



Sector situation and priorities

The health care system in the Sahrawi refugee camps is entirely managed and implemented by the Sahrawi refugees themselves. In 2022, about 186000 medical consultations were provided to the refugees, and 8,600 pregnant and lactating women benefited from reproductive healthcare services. Additionally, two hospitals were rehabilitated in the camps, 61 patients referred for regular haemodialysis sessions and 86 patients in need of palliative care at Algiers level. In terms of capacity building, 54 new nurses, 45 midwives, and 44 vaccinators graduated and trained in the camps and in Algiers. Twenty-one thousand and five hundred children under 5 years received under the routine immunization program 149,530 doses of 7 essential vaccines. Moreover, 75% of the total drug needs were covered in 2022 through the current funding which has an impact on the availability of some drugs in the health facilities within the camp. Finally, the new Public Health Strategy 2022/2026 was finalized and approved and will require subsequent funding for its implementation.



The health sector aims at strengthening the health system to improve the health and well-being of Sahrawi refugees and to reduce morbidity and mortality rates. To accomplish this, specific objectives have been established: 1) Improving health service delivery (access, human resources, quality and coverage), 2) Reinforcing internal and external referral systems, 3) Improving access to quality auxiliary services (laboratory, X-ray and dental care), 4) ensuring the regular availability of essential drugs and an efficient system for biological waste management, 5) Updating Health Information System and epidemiological preparedness and response and surveillance, 6) Mainstreaming gender in all health-related activities, including improving the role of women in coordination and decision-making and 7) Improving inter-sectoral cooperation.

Sector prioritized activities

The health sector will focus on improving the availability and the quality of health care services by bridging the gaps in primary and secondary health care services, addressing the adequacy of incentives for Sahrawi medical doctors and associated workforce members (nurses, midwives, etc.), improving working conditions and ensuring proper maintenance of the health infrastructure. Emphasis will also be placed on continuous quality support to preventive, curative and auxiliary health services.

The primary health care package includes integrated management of childhood illnesses (vaccination, nutrition screening, management of malnutrition), reproductive health, non-communicable diseases including mental health and psychosocial support, emergency referrals and provision of life-saving primary health care services. It also includes surveillance and response measures for disease outbreaks. Special focus will be given to timely and effective maternal, new-born and adolescent health care through improvements in skills and appropriately equipping health facilities.

Health personnel will be trained in neo-natal care and reproductive health protocols. The quality of health care services in the Sahrawi hospitals will be improved through the provision of new laboratory equipment, X-ray supplies, reproductive health materials and drugs (per the recently updated list of medicines). The referral system for patients in need of palliative care will be prioritized with regular monitoring and on-the-job training for health workers. Ambulance fleet renewal has been identified as a key need for the sector and refugees.

Immunization services will be strengthened and include the provision of needed vaccines for all children under five years of age as well as relevant vaccines for 11 to 16-year-olds and pregnant women. Vaccinators will be trained

on preserving the cold chain.

Support for the local midwives' school and for maintenance of health infrastructure will improve the quality of reproductive health and non-communicable disease programs and services in the five camps.

Emphasis will be continuing to be placed on preventive health at the community health center level as well as curative care at the regional hospitals level.



NUTRITION

Sector situation and priorities

In 2022, 1,389 children were enrolled in the CMAM program at the community health centers (dispensaries). No deaths linked to acute malnutrition were recorded in 2022. The program has also provided treatment for pregnant and lactating women suffering from MAM in addition to the distribution of a small quantity of Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement (LNS-SQ) at dispensary level targeting 12,000 children between 06 and 59 months of age. 8,600 pregnant and lactating women benefited from the CBT (conditioned food vouchers) as well as multi-nutrient tablets (MNT). In total, 290 nutrition staff were trained on the CMAM program. Nevertheless, the nutritional status of the Sahrawi population remains of concern, with a prevalence of anaemia in pregnant and lactating women (15-49 years) of 59.5% and 54.2% children (6-59 months), alongside childhood global acute malnutrition of children (6-59 months) of 10.7%, remains a serious public health challenge.

The nutrition sector focuses on improving the nutritional status of the Sahrawi refugee population, especially children under five years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding, in order to ensure their physical and cognitive growth and reduced morbidity and mortality. The sector response strategy is informed by the 2022 Joint Assessment Mission findings as well as those of the 2022 nutrition survey.

Five specific areas are prioritized for the two years of the SRRP:

Prevention of all forms of undernutrition through access to healthy and affordable diets and basic services, including multisectoral interventions. This is supported through the implementation of a nutrition causal analysis and the elaboration of an inter-sectoral action plan (WASH, Health, Education, Livelihoods including agriculture). The sector will initiate a malnutrition treatment programme for children aged 6-23 months and scale up social and behaviour change communication interventions to reach categories of individuals other than pregnant and breastfeeding women (including families of children with moderate and severe acute malnutrition – MAM and SAM). The sector will reinforce community screening for malnutrition and deworming. An analysis of nutrition related practices and attitudes will be conducted to inform behaviour change and sensitization interventions as well as capacity building on nutrition-related topics.



Management of acute malnutrition. The Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) local guide and its protocols will be followed to achieve early detection, referral and treatment goals, for malnutrition cases enhanced by routine community and family led MUAC nutrition screening. The treatment of SAM and MAM cases will be provided in health facilities supported by sector partners. Capacity strengthening will be undertaken including through the provision of nutrition, medical supplies, and equipment as well as knowledge and skills transfer to the nutrition service providers.

Management of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies. Systematic screening and referral of children, girls and women of childbearing age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and other high- risk groups for anaemia will be established in health centers and, periodically, in

schools. The sector will equip laboratories and dispensaries with the means to diagnose anaemia and develop a fortification strategy, to be implemented through a blanket distribution of specialized nutritious foods including multiple micronutrient powders as well as emphasizing the local production of nutritionally rich food for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Improvement of Maternal, Infant, Young Child and Adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN). The sector will develop a well-structured program for promoting maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition by ensuring the appropriate quantity, quality, and diversity of food for pregnant and lactating women, infants, and young children as well as other nutritionally vulnerable groups especially adolescents. It will promote appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, WASH measures and care of sick children as well as incorporating MIYCAN messages into broader public health messaging.

Prevention of obesity and diminishment of risk factors for chronic diseases. The sector will promote healthy diets and physically active lifestyles. Screening for diabetes will be undertaken as part of ante- and post-natal care programmes, with improved referral for identified individuals. Treatment, care, and counselling will be available in supported facilities for all non-communicable diseases including hypertension and diabetes.

Sector prioritized activities

The nutrition program will continue to be implemented through a nutrition specific and sensitive approach and multisectoral approach allowing the tackling of immediate, underlying and some basic causes of malnutrition in the camps (which will be determined via specific nutrition causality survey).

Malnourished children will be treated based on the presence or absence of medical complications. Children with severe acute malnutrition without medical complications will be provided with outpatient care. Those suffering from severe acute malnutrition with medical complications will receive inpatient care. Those suffering from moderate acute malnutrition will be enrolled in targeted supplementary feeding programs.

Nutrition staff will be supported through capacity-strengthening initiatives including equipping nutrition centres with needed nutrition and medical supplies as well as knowledge and skills transfer.

As a preventive measure, children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers will be targeted for malnutrition prevention, as well as iron and folic acid supplementation, systematic deworming, and other micronutrients supplementation as well as nutrition-sensitive value voucher top-ups.

Nutrition sector partners will also support and promote maternal infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) through the introduction of the 1,000 days of opportunity approach set out in the national guidelines for child and mother health, as well as specific MIYCN education and sensitization sessions at the community.

A community-based fortification approach will be explored through the promotion of point-of-use fortification and locally produced biofortified foods for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Behavioural change and communication for nutrition will be integrated across the listed interventions to foster positive dietary lifestyles and better nutrition outcomes.



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

Sector situation and priorities

By the end of 2022, Livelihood and Resilience partners supported 350 youth-led businesses with start-up or scale-up business grants while 10 business associations were created as a self-support structure. In Nkheila fish farm, Livelihood and Resilience partners built the capacity of personnel and 26 beneficiaries which led to the creation of 5 auxiliary fish farms. Additionally, 710 small-scale farmers in regional and family gardens were supported with

increasing productivity over the year that was partly used to meet household consumption needs and partly sold on the market for the benefit of the community. Finally, a livestock farm with camels and small ruminants was established in October 2022 and is producing camel milk for the hospital and landmine victim centre.

Despite those achievements, the Sahrawi refugee camps are characterized by limited economic opportunities, harsh desert environments, and remoteness. Subsequently, Sahrawi refugees have very few sources of income, including in traditional activities such as agriculture and rearing livestock. Refugees who work in the camps for the benefit of their own community earn between 3,000 and 12,000 Algerian dinars monthly (US 25 to 100 dollars). As such the purchasing power of Sahrawi refugees is limited, and reliance on international assistance for most services, livelihoods, resilience opportunities, and food assistance is a recurrent challenge. The absence of opportunities in the camps is particularly worrying for youth, who are born in the camps, who are often well-educated and skilled, but who struggle to find income generating activities.

The continuation of the promotion of youth entrepreneurship is therefore necessary as youth are likely to engage in negative coping mechanisms unless their needs are addressed (HNO, 2018). The following barriers exist to establishing meaningful, safe, dignified, and market-smart income-generating opportunities: challenging conditions for agriculture and livestock activities, poor entrepreneurial environment, limited vocational training opportunities and technical skills, and limited digital inclusion (lack of digital literacy of most of the local population, poor connectivity in the camp and decreasing interest in online learning opportunities).

The livelihoods and resilience sector aims to ensure that all Sahrawi refugees attain self-reliance and access to income generation opportunities in the refugee camps, all in the context and within the scope of a humanitarian operation. The sector will directly support four areas: 1) Enhancing the institutional and individual capacities of youth, women and families through the development of transferable, social needs-based and market-oriented vocational skills and self-employment, 2) Facilitating the availability of products and services in the camps through local production and trade alongside essential humanitarian assistance, 3) Reinforcing the entrepreneurial ecosystem, including strengthening of existing businesses and 4) Strengthening the resilience of livelihoods to climate change and the sustainability of natural ecosystems.

Sector prioritized activities

Livelihoods and resilience sector partners will support value-added activities of four types:

1- Develop the technical and managerial capacities of institutions and individuals to improve self-reliance in line with local needs and priorities

Assist the implementation of a revised multi-year vocational training strategy programme together with the provision of learning tools and the improvement of facilities and infrastructure for a greater adaptation to market needs and better learning and living conditions.

Provide tailored technical training and business management training to individuals, cooperatives and institutions focusing on self-employment.

Bridge the gap between vocational training and self-employment through practical training in vocational training workshops and private businesses (including apprenticeships) and monitoring of graduates.

2- Facilitate the establishment of businesses and productive units that meet local needs

Provide productive and financial assets for the establishment of new businesses / productive units that respond to local needs and priorities and preserve or enhance traditional Sahrawi livelihoods, including larger collaborative production units for value chain development.

Promote innovation and creativity, starting with pilot projects.

3- Reinforce the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the camps and support market development in partnership

with local authorities, local businesses, and civil society organizations.

Establish employment / small business support hubs and co-working spaces for current and potential entrepreneurs and enable access to practical tools, processes, and information and communications technologies. Facilitate access to online learning opportunities and develop innovative business models that really work for refugee entrepreneurs to be able develop their online presence, expand their network or exchange with other entrepreneurs.

Consolidate cross-cutting sectoral / geographical business networks in the camps, improve market linkages, facilitate access to markets, and share best practices.

Ensure sustainability of the online market platform developed by UNHCR and partners based on refugees' ideas.

Diversify fundraising sources and develop additional/alternative partnerships, including informal savings and credit groups in the camps (tontine).

Strengthen promising existing businesses with tailored training and coaching.

4- Strengthen the resilience of livelihoods to climate change and the sustainability of natural ecosystems.

Promote techniques and solutions-that improve assets and livelihoods while reducing existing and future climate risks.

Strengthen ecosystem resilience to preserve biodiversity and improve community livelihoods as part of efforts to raise awareness and climate change adaptation efforts.

Provide techniques and practices to conserve, recycle, and benefit local natural resources to make livelihoods more sustainable and resilient.





LOGISTICS, TELECOMS & OPERATION SUPPORT

Sector situation and priorities

The operational and logistical needs of the refugee camps near Tindouf are made more difficult by the remoteness of the camps. Algeria's port of Oran is 2,000 kilometers away and few major suppliers are available locally. The vehicle fleet relied on in the camps for the transport of water, food and gas cylinders are old, with comparatively high maintenance requirements.

A logistic, telecoms and operational support task force has been included in the SRRP with a view to ensuring the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance in the refugee camps.

The Security task force aims to ensure a safe environment in the camps through the provision of security services to humanitarian workers.

Sector prioritized activities.

The logistic, telecoms and operational support task force has defined eight priorities based on the needs identified through discussions with partners: 1) Ensuring logistics capacity is continually available through the timely repair and maintenance of vehicles, 2) Piloting a digital fleet management system to generate greater efficiency and cost savings,

3) Upgrading facilities and equipment at the decentralized workshops in the camps, 4) Consolidating the waste management system in the mechanical workshops and expanding it to other public and private workshops, 5) Improving the humanitarian aid distribution points in the wilayas to improve safety and working conditions, 6) Consolidating data collection and analysis of the management system to improve efficiency and generate cost savings, 7) Ensuring adequate working space for partners and 8) Providing operational management support.

According to the Security task force analysis, no security threats towards humanitarian workers in the camps have been recorded in the preceding five years. Staff of the UN agencies, NGOs and other partners working in the camps will continue to work closely with the United Mission for the Referendum of Western Sahara (MINURSO), the Algerian authorities and Sahrawi counterparts for the security of humanitarian actors travelling to and working within the camps through regular security assessments and updates and the provision of escorts. UN agencies and donors will continue to share the costs of security efforts, which are implemented through an NGO. MINURSO suggests that a permanent international staff of UNDSS be based in the administrative centre for the camps in Rabouni to coordinate security efforts.





SHELTER, ENERGY AND NFIS

Sector situation and priorities

Although an important quantity of cooking stoves (4,756) was distributed in 2022, there are still 4,031 households in need of new and good quality cooking stoves. Due to the lack of funding along with the poor quality of the cooking stoves only available in the market, it is difficult to address all these needs. Storage capacities in the camps are limited and not suitable for storing tent materials and core relief items, as most of the warehouses in Rabouni are composed of old containers, which do not meet the minimum conditions necessary for storage, especially during hot seasons where the temperature exceeds 50 degrees.

Over 5% of refugee families are waiting for a replacement tent, with a waiting list of 8 to 10 years with a gap reaching about 16,000 tents in 2022 and 5,000 households in need of tent materials. The cooking gas distribution fleet is composed of 5 old trucks (30 years of utilization) and is in a critical situation and requires special attention.

Consequently, this limited capacity of the fleet makes it impossible for the fleet to ensure regular and complete the distribution of the 28,092 gas cylinders within a month as required. There are 50 operational electric generators in the camps, providing electricity to public facilities in case of electricity power cuts. Those generators need to be maintained to ensure a better lifespan and replaced according to their conditions. With the ongoing extension of the electricity grid in the five refugee camps, there are still families with no access to electricity. The coverage rate reached 75% in Laayoun camp, 75% in Awserd camp, 75% in Smara camp, 98% in Dakhla camp, and 100% in Boujdour camp. Since 2016, electricity has become the first source of energy in the camps while the use of solar technology has considerably decreased. However, it is still recommended as a backup system, especially in health and WASH facilities during hot seasons.

The Shelter, Energy and NFIs sector will ensure that Sahrawi refugees have enhanced access to appropriate shelter and sustainable, safe, and affordable household cooking fuel and are able to meet their basic non-food item needs by 2024. The sector response strategy focuses on three areas: 1) Improving access to appropriate shelter for the Sahrawi refugees by providing tents and construction materials, 2) Improving access to sustainable, safe and affordable household cooking fuel, lighting, and powering in the camps in line with UNHCR's strategy for sustainable energy 2019-2024 and 3) Improving access to adequate core relief items and non-food items for all refugees.

Sector prioritized activities

The sector will strive to ensure that 1,500 units of good quality cooking stoves, 3,000 bales of UNIQLO second-hand clothes, 1,000 new gas cylinders (for newlywed households) are provided to Sahrawi refugees. The sector will provide core relief items and establish a contingency stock (blankets, kitchen sets) to respond to emergencies such as flash floods and sandstorms. To improve accountability to the beneficiary population and enhance feedback, the sector will undertake Post-Distribution Monitoring twice a year.

The sector will procure materials for 1,000 tents as well as providing construction materials to rehabilitate 3,500 vulnerable households, a new 20 tonne forklift and expanding warehouse capacities by building new hangars for the storage of tents and non-food items and limiting the utilization of containers for storage.

The sector will reduce the carbon footprint of the camps through the provision of 28,092 gas cylinders monthly for 24 months (one cylinder per household per month) and improved maintenance practices. Solar streetlights will be advocated for together with the Livelihoods sector, with refugees trained in the installation and maintenance of them, as well as the 50 electric generators in the camps. The sector will support the payment of incentives to workers.



WASH AND ENVIRONMENT



Sector situation and priorities

The WASH sector has focused its efforts on improving the existing infrastructure and increasing the coverage of water supply networks within the camps adding to four new boreholes drilled and equipped since 2019. The coverage of water distributed to households through the water distribution network is at 51% versus 49% supplied by a fleet of water trucks. At present, and despite improvements in water supply, UNHCR water supply standard of 20 l/p/d has not been met in 2022 in any camp except for Dakhla camp

For many years and pending the creation of more green waste disposal solutions, the waste management

approach adopted in the Sahrawi refugee camps has been focused primarily on avoiding the accumulation of garbage inside the camps with six large landfill areas regularly maintained to prevent vector-borne diseases in addition to an innovative plastic waste recycling project created in October 2021 and aiming at removing recyclable plastics from the waste stream and converting it into marketable products.

The sector will contribute to improve access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene, and solid waste management facilities for the Sahrawi refugees living in the five camps in Tindouf.

The sector response strategy is based on three pillars: 1) Substantially increasing access to safe water in the camps through the extension and upgrading of the water supply system infrastructure and ensuring its efficient operation and maintenance, 2) Ensuring refugees enjoy satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene through improving access to hygiene materials, menstrual hygiene management for women of reproductive age and hygiene promotion and 3) Facilitating access to sound solid waste management practices, including environmentally friendly solutions.

Sector prioritized activities

The key activities for achieving the sector objectives for WASH and Environment include:

- 1- Supporting capacity development, community outreach and management services through trainings, sensitization and awareness campaigns and workshops for the Sahrawi refugees.
- 2- Guaranteeing the continued operation of existing WASH facilities through regular maintenance, repair and replacement of components.
- 3- Expanding and upgrading the water system infrastructure through the extension of the water distribution network to gradually reduce the current reliance on water trucking.
- 4- Providing assistance for the design and construction of new WASH facilities within schools and health care facilities.
- 5- Providing hygiene and sanitary materials to all refugees, prioritizing women of reproductive age.
- 6- Providing community-based solid waste management services in the five camps through improved access to solid waste collection from households.
- 7- Strengthening the population's knowledge of hygiene through community and school awareness campaigns.
- 8- Scaling up the innovative plastic recycling project and finding more environmentally friendly solutions for waste disposal, including recycling of additional waste items.

Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



AAP

All SRRP partners are committed to Accountability to Affected People (AAP) principles in all their activities. This involves establishing and maintaining contextually appropriate, accessible, and safe feedback, complaints and response mechanisms across partners as well as inclusive communication channels to ensure refugees are able to participate meaningfully in and are consulted on the decisions affecting them.



PSEA

SRRP partners are likewise committed to the protection of Sahrawi refugees from sexual exploitation and abuse. All partners are required to have PSEA prevention mechanisms in place, including strong vetting and reference-checking mechanisms; mandatory signature of codes of conduct that include references to PSEA; PSEA training and refresher for staff; awareness-raising and information material for refugees relating to their rights as aid beneficiaries and expected behaviour of partner staff.

Awareness-raising sessions and information material should include up-to-date information on reporting channels and access to available GBV response services. Reporting and response procedures should include transparent and inclusive communication plans to ensure affected communities are aware of how to use reporting channels and access response services. Reporting channels should be monitored on an ongoing basis, with a “zero tolerance” policy for transgressions.



GBV Risk Mitigation

SRRP partners are committed to systematically identify, mitigate, and monitor GBV risks related to service delivery, and integrate concrete and measurable actions relating to GBV risk mitigation into their programs and activities across all sectors.



Partnership and Coordination

As the UN refugee agency, UNHCR coordinates the protection and assistance efforts for Sahrawi refugees. It works closely with UN partners in Tindouf as well as with the host government at capital level, representatives of the Sahrawi refugees and the 28 humanitarian partners active in the refugee camps for the development of the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan. A schematic of the coordination structures for the actors in the refugee camps is set out in Annex 1 to the SRRP.

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

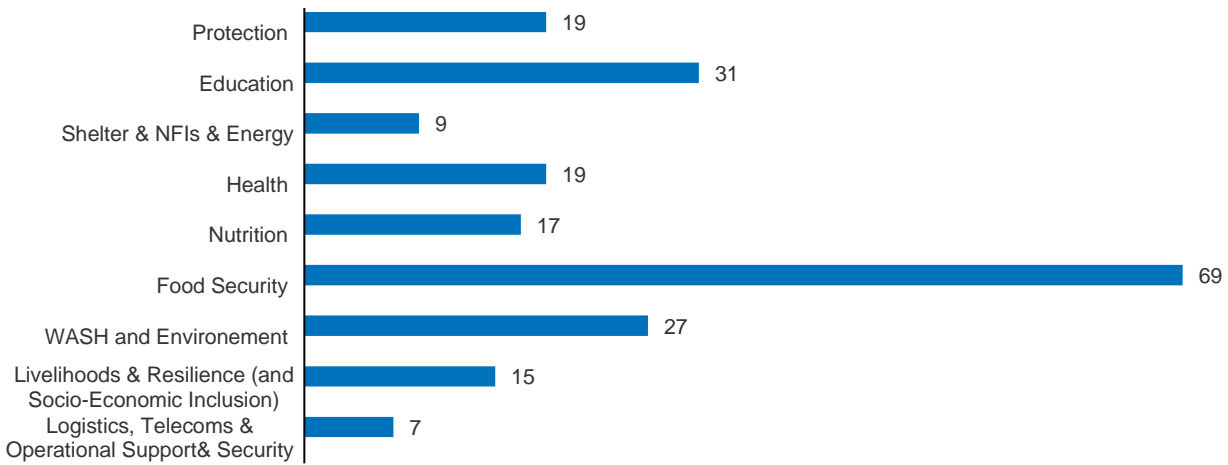
Of the 28 humanitarian partners active in the refugee camps near Tindouf, 22 are appealing through the SRRP. The total amount requested for the calendar years 2024 and 2025 is USD 214,401,591.




A blue banner with a yellow arrow icon on the left, a money bag icon with a dollar sign, and the text "Total Financial Requirements In USD" followed by the amount "214,401,591 \$".

Budget summary by sector

Million in USD



Budget summary by partner type

<p>28</p>  <p>Partners involved</p>	 <p>UN Agencies</p> <p>\$178,449,541</p>	 <p>International NGOs</p> <p>\$33,856,225</p>
	 <p>Academia</p> <p>\$ 1,311,828</p>	 <p>National NGOs</p> <p>\$783,966</p>

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in US\$
UNHCR	UNHCR	UN Agencies	74 454 171
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	WFP	UN Agencies	80 154 162
UNICEF	UNICEF	UN Agencies	13 583 886
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION	WHO	UN Agencies	1 350 000
UNHCR CBM	UNHCR CBM	UN Agencies	8 907 352
DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	DRC	INGOs	900 000
TRIANGLE GENERATION HUMANITAIRE	TGH	INGOs	6 682 823
MEDICOS DEL MUNDO	MDM	INGOs	4 019 550
OXFAM	OXFAM	INGOs	5 142 790
MUNDUBAT	MUNDUBAT	INGOs	6 223 876
CERAI	CERAI	INGOs	410 800
CISP	CISP	INGOs	2 156 314
MPDL	MPDL	INGOs	220 500
SIA	SIA	INGOs	1 630 200
AFRICA 70	AFRICA 70	INGOs	1 311 177
ATTSF	ATTSF	INGOs	2 000
SPANISH RED CROSS	SR C	INGOs	3 219 945
AAPSIB	AAPSIB	INGOs	434 893
Medicus Mundi Mediterrània	mmed	INGOs	123 240
Sandblast		INGOs	374 117
ALGERIAN RED CRESCENT	ARC	National NGOs	783 966
UNIVERSITY OF MADRID	UAM	Academia	580 000
			Total: \$ 214,401,591

INTER-AGENCY SAHRAWI REFUGEES RESPONSE PLAN 2024-2025







Budget Summary by Partner per Sector (in USD)




Sectors Partners	Protection	Education	Shelter/NFI /Energy	Health	Nutrition	Food security	WASH and Environment	LEI	OPS/Telecom /Security
UNHCR	9989067	9553984	8858407	8500000	758333	4555186	22309768	3943871	5985556
WFP		5674094			8958 326	60901742		4620000	
UNICEF		8640000		3039282	1904604				
WHO				1350000					
TGH	270000	100000	181500	1519200	3081000		567358	336800	626965
MDPL							220500		
Algerian			42900			741066			
Red Cross									
MDM				4019550					
ERM				14000					
UAM								1311828	
DRC								900000	
CISP		2056270					100044		
OXFAM	167172	138432			288516	1648670	1556000	1344000	
SIA							1 630200		
AFRICA 70								1311177	
MUNDUB AT		4927802						1 296074	
CERAI								410800	
ATTSF			120000				38000		492000
Spanish Red Cross				181259	1688686	1 350000			
AAPSIB				199238	235655				

INTER-AGENCY SAHRAWI REFUGEES RESPONSE PLAN 2024-2025

Sectors Partners	Protection	Education	Shelter/NFI /Energy	Health	Nutrition	Food security	WASH and Environment	LEI	OPS/Telecom /Security
Mmed				123240					
Sandblast		374117							
UNHCR CBM	8 907352								
Total	\$19,333,591	\$31,464,699	\$9,202,807	\$18,945,769	\$16,915,120	\$69,196,664	\$26,763,870	\$15,474,550	\$7,104,520

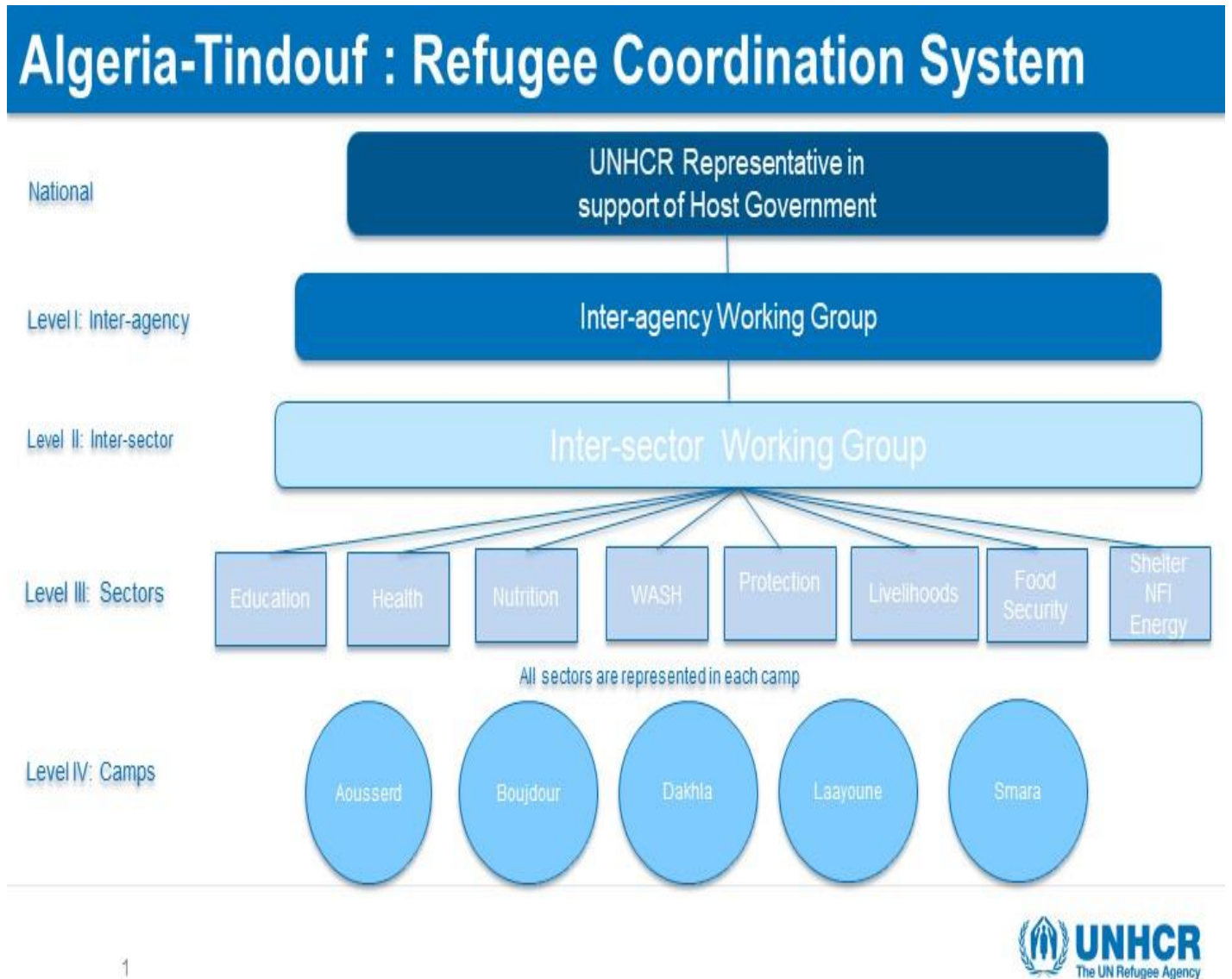
Country Monitoring Results

Sector	Indicator	Baseline June 2023	Target December 2025
	Protection	Proportion of refugees receiving legal assistance.	100%
		Proportion of refugees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	65%
		% of persons with disabilities who receive services for their specific needs	100%
	Education	# of school children disaggregated by levels (pre-primary, primary, secondary) and types (formal/non-formal) of education	40,050
		# of school children who transition to the next academic level.	71%
		% of school children receiving nutritious food at school	100%
			100%
	Food security	Proportion of the Acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	75%
		Low Household diet diversity Score	11%
		Ratio of refugees applying at least one Livelihood Coping strategy for Food security	72.5%
	Health	% of refugees who have access to primary health care services	100 %
		% of measles vaccination coverage	95%
		% of essential drugs covered/procured	70%
	Nutrition	% of GAM (SAM and MAM) in children aged 6 to 59 months	10.7%
		% Anaemia in women of reproductive age	< 10%
		% Exclusive breastfeeding in infants 0-5 months	59.5%
		% Children having access to minimum acceptable diet (children 06-23 months)	54.2%
			>70%
	Livelihoods & Resilience (and Socio-Economic Inclusion)	# of PoC provided with entrepreneurship/business start-up and/or improvement grants	34.3%
		# of refugees provided with vocational/technical skills training	34.6%
		# of people engaged in capacity-	N/A
		N/A	475
		N/A	1275

		strengthening initiatives to enhance food security capacities.	N/A	2600
		#of POC benefiting from local food produced thanks to the livelihood projects	N/A	32500
	Logistics, Telecoms & Operational Support	#of security companies provided to the humanitarian organizations working in the camps	1	1
	Shelter & Energy &NFIs	# of transitional shelters provided	3015	1005
		# of Sahrawi refugees Household per month receiving cooking fuel	28092	28092
		# of community facilities (schools, health centers, markets, etc.) with access to sustainable energy	50	100
	WASH and Environment	# litre of potable water distributed per person per day.	18L	20L
		% of recipient women of reproductive age are satisfied with menstrual hygiene management materials and facilities.	85%	≥ 90%
		% Households having access to SWM disposal mechanism	88%	≥ 90 %

Annexes

Annex 1 : Sahrawi Refugee coordination mechanism



Endnotes