

<b>Number of offices</b>	2
<b>Total staff</b>	56
International staff	9
National staff	44
UNVs	3

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- UNHCR collaborated with the Algerian Government and other stakeholders to ensure that people of concern in mixed-migration flows could avail themselves of international protection.
- Refugees in urban areas received UNHCR assistance to obtain housing, food, health services, education and vocational training.
- UNHCR invested in the key sectors of water, nutrition, health and education in the Sahrawi refugee camps. Pending registration, UNHCR's programme is based on a planning figure of 90,000 vulnerable refugees in these camps near Tindouf. Improvements were made in the quantity and quality of water provided to the refugees, and in the nutritional status of certain vulnerable groups.

### People of concern

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern were: Sahrawi refugees and refugees and asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa, particularly Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

##### NGOs:

*Association des femmes algériennes pour le développement, Association nationale d'information et de communication en milieu de jeunes (Info-Com Jeunes), CARITAS, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli, Enfants Réfugiés du Monde - Pays de la Loire, Engineers Without Borders, La Ligue algérienne pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Medicos del Mundo - Greece, Medicos del Mundo, Movimiento por la Paz, OXFAM, Réseau algérien pour la protection des droits de l'enfant, Sahrawi Red Crescent, Solidaridad Internacional Andaluçia, Triangle Génération Humanitaire*

##### Others:

Algerian Red Crescent, ECHO, IRC, Italian Refugee Council, Mundubat, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

#### Operational partners

**Government agencies :** Bureau for Refugees and Stateless Persons (BAPRA) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Division of Human Rights, Social Development and Cultural, Scientific and Technical Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

##### Others:

UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Western Sahara <sup>1</sup>	90,000	90,000	-	-
	Palestinian	4,000	-	-	-
	Various	110	-	35	36
Asylum-seekers	Cameroon	700	700	32	12
	Côte d'Ivoire	280	280	31	14
	Syrian Arab Rep.	240	240	27	30
	Nigeria	120	120	8	5
	Various	420	420	21	20
Returnees (refugees)	Various	10	10	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,880</b>	<b>91,770</b>		

<sup>1</sup> According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the camps near Tindouf.

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Favourable protection environment

- International protection and assistance were provided to some 140 urban refugees and 1,650 asylum-seekers.
- UNHCR advocated with the Algerian Government for the establishment of a national asylum system, and engaged in building the protection capacity of local authorities, notably by providing training in refugee law.
- A sensitization campaign targeting law enforcement officials led to an end to the detention and *refoulement* of asylum-seekers and refugees for illegal stay in the country.

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- UNHCR conducted registration and refugee status determination (RSD) activities.

#### Basic needs and essential services

- The Government of Algeria provided free access to health-care facilities to people of concern to UNHCR.
- UNHCR, together with WFP and the Algerian Red Crescent, conducted a supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children under five years of age, and pregnant and lactating women in all of the Tindouf camps.
- UNHCR funded the training of 113 refugee health personnel in nutritional programme management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
- The refugee camps' nursing school was assisted to provide training courses for nurses and midwives, and supplied with the necessary products and teaching aids. Thirteen students graduated in 2012, bringing the total of graduates since 1992 to 84.
- Some 98 per cent of school-age refugee children aged 6-13 years were enrolled in school in the camps. Incentives were provided to nearly 1,800 school teachers. Support was provided through UNHCR with training and office equipment, sports, youth and cultural activities and women's empowerment.

- Water systems were expanded in 2012 as part of UNHCR's strategy to optimize capacity, though more improvements are needed to ensure the supply of 20 litres of potable water per person per day in all camps.

### Assessment of results

The number of asylum-seekers approaching UNHCR increased significantly in 2012, doubling from the previous reporting period. Most were from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Syrian Arab Republic and Nigeria. While the adoption of the national refugee law, expected in 2012, was delayed, UNHCR continued capacity-building activities with local authorities in direct contact with refugees.

Although the lack of a legal framework exposed refugees to treatment as illegal migrants, UNHCR's interventions resulted in some improvements in their situation, notably the granting of access to free primary education to refugee children.

As in previous years, health services were available only to a limited number of recognized refugees. Similarly, life-saving medical assistance was only provided to asylum-seekers living in urban areas.

### Constraints

The lack of legal status, residence and work permits, and adequate housing, remained the most serious challenges faced by some refugees and asylum-seekers.

Addressing issues linked to the movement of people, such as human trafficking and illegal migration, was complicated by the overriding security concerns.

Access to the Algeria-Mali border remained restricted for security reasons. In April 2012, UNHCR and the Algerian Red Crescent visited the camp of Timiaouine which is managed by the Algerian Red Crescent.

## Unmet needs

- An ongoing lack of hygiene kits and sanitary pads, coupled with the still limited quantities of water, despite certain improvements, left the Tindouf camp population in difficult conditions.
- Between 2011 and 2013, UNHCR purchased 10 new water trucks to replace the aging tanker fleet, but an additional 12 trucks were needed.

- Self-reliance and livelihood projects could only be conducted in women's centres in two camps, while projects planned for three other camps could not be implemented.
- Insufficient stationery was provided for school children, and support for eight school canteens was limited.
- Some families have been on a waiting list for new shelter materials for more than five years.
- Only four months' worth of the estimated annual needs for domestic fuel could be supplied.

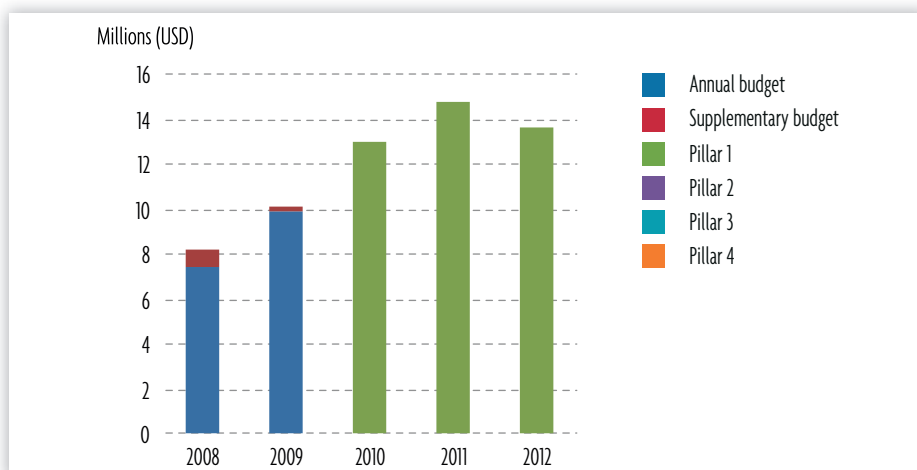
## Working with others

UNHCR worked in partnership with four local NGOs in Algiers, and in Tindouf with nine implementing partners. Other UN agencies, including WFP, WHO and UNICEF, also supported the Sahrawi refugee programme.

# | Financial information |

## Expenditures in Algeria | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Algeria amounted to USD 25.5 million in 2012, corresponding to programmed activities to improve protection and assistance for the Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps, particularly in the key sectors of water, nutrition, health and education. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 13.6 million, leaving approximately half of the needs unmet.



## Budget, income and expenditure in Algeria | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>25,554,625</b>	<b>25,554,625</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	3,293,823	<b>3,293,823</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	10,331,021	<b>10,331,021</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>13,624,844</b>	<b>13,624,844</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>		
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>		
Law and policy	57,463	<b>57,463</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	358,367	<b>358,367</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	122,757	<b>122,757</b>
Subtotal	538,587	538,587
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>		
Reception conditions	118,906	<b>118,906</b>
Individual documentation	172,390	<b>172,390</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	57,463	<b>57,463</b>
Subtotal	348,759	348,759
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>		
Prevention and response to SGBV	125,216	<b>125,216</b>
Subtotal	125,216	125,216
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>		
Health	502,826	<b>502,826</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	62,330	<b>62,330</b>
Nutrition	591,667	<b>591,667</b>
Food security	684,826	<b>684,826</b>
Water	1,092,967	<b>1,092,967</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	375,763	<b>375,763</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	254,794	<b>254,794</b>
Access to energy	504,611	<b>504,611</b>
Services for people with specific needs	371,803	<b>371,803</b>
Education	1,313,805	<b>1,313,805</b>
Subtotal	5,755,392	5,755,392
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>		
Self-reliance and livelihoods	181,683	<b>181,683</b>
Subtotal	181,683	181,683
<i>Durable Solutions</i>		
Resettlement	114,927	<b>114,927</b>
Subtotal	114,927	114,927
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>		
Coordination and partnerships	232,578	<b>232,578</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	320,470	<b>320,470</b>
Subtotal	553,048	553,048
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>		
Logistics and supply	1,219,940	<b>1,219,940</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	1,077,113	<b>1,077,113</b>
Subtotal	2,297,053	2,297,053
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	3,710,180	<b>3,710,180</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,624,844</b>	<b>13,624,844</b>

<sup>1</sup>Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.