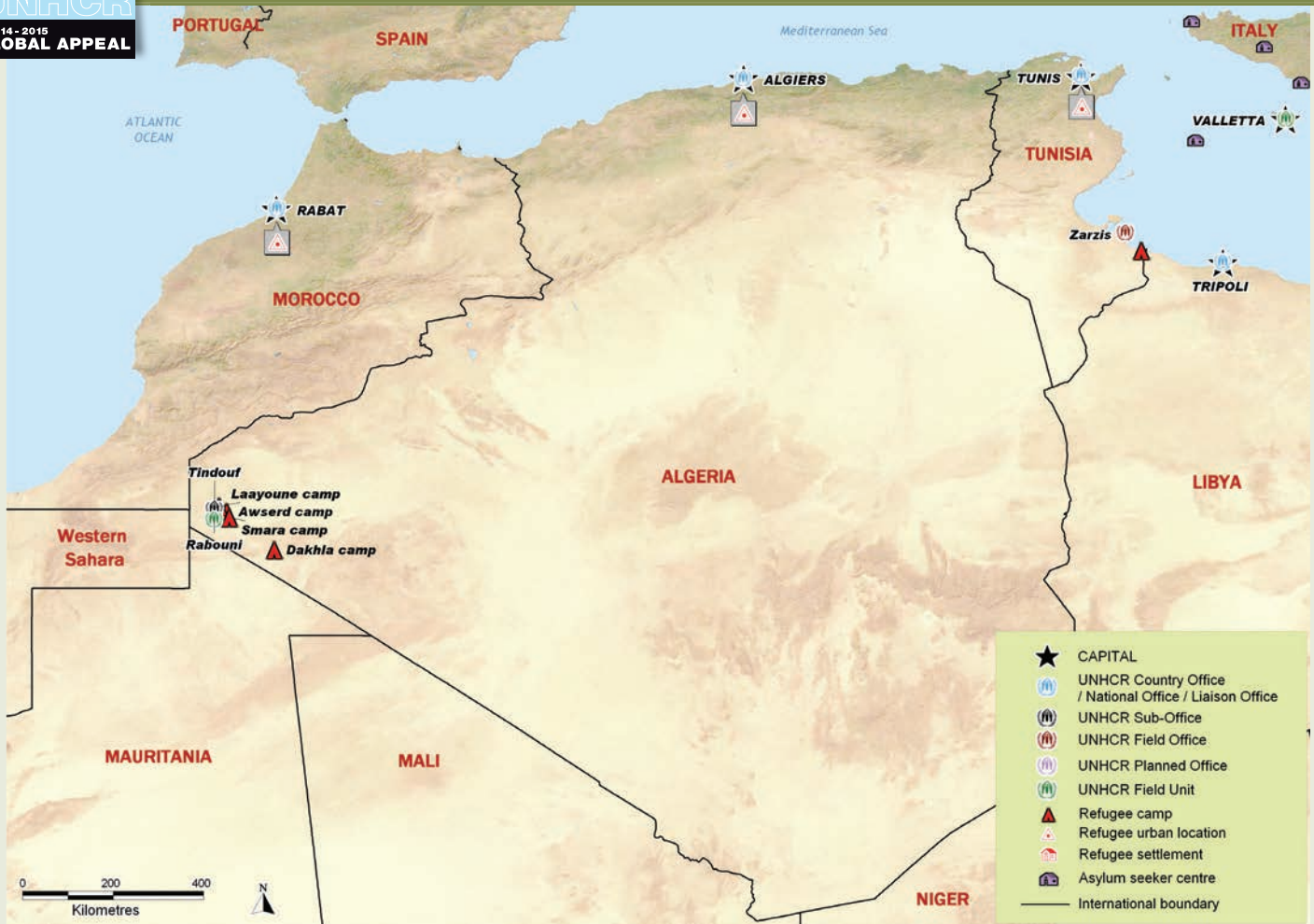


# ALGERIA



## UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>58</b>
International staff	12
National staff	41
JPOs	2
UN Volunteers	3

## Overview

### Working environment

- Algeria is both a transit and destination country for mixed migratory movements. Every year, over 1,000 asylum-seekers approach the UNHCR office in Algiers seeking protection, adding to a growing group of urban refugees. Although the country is a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the absence of a national asylum law and a functioning national body to adjudicate asylum requests has made it necessary for UNHCR to carry out refugee status determination (RSD). As these individuals are not legally recognized in Algeria, they cannot work and therefore have limited self-reliance opportunities.
- The Sahrawi refugees living in five camps in Tindouf are almost totally dependent on humanitarian assistance, as opportunities for income generation are scarce. The Government of Algeria estimates that there are 165,000 refugees in the camps. Pending a registration exercise, UNHCR's assistance programme is based on a planning figure of 90,000 vulnerable refugees.
- The broader political turmoil in parts of North Africa and the Middle East, compounded by the effects of a

challenging socio-economic context in the country, has led the Government to further prioritize security concerns. Meanwhile, the United Nations has put in place additional security measures affecting UNHCR's delivery capacity.

- The situation in Mali has not led to mass population movements into Algeria. However, a few hundred Malians have reportedly settled in a camp at the border that is managed by the Algerian Red Crescent, while others have found refuge with host families. UNHCR stands ready to offer assistance, as needed, depending on the evolution of the situation in northern Mali in 2014. Due to the ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), some Syrian nationals have also started seeking asylum in Algeria in recent months.
- The Algerian Government continues to provide access to education and public health care for Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf. Security measures have been put in place for refugees and humanitarian staff of United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the camps.

## People of concern

The main groups of people of concern for whom activities are planned in 2014 under the Algeria operation are: some 90,000 vulnerable Sahrawi refugees who have been living in a protracted situation since 1975, in camps located in Tindouf; a growing number of individual refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas, coming primarily from sub-Saharan countries; and people who have fled the recent crises in Mali and in Syria.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
<b>Refugees</b>	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	50	50	40	40	40	40
	Palestinian	4,020	20	4,040	40	4,060	60
	Various	100	100	260	260	250	250
	<i>Western Sahara</i> <sup>1</sup>	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Cameroon	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Mali	220	220	400	400	300	300
	Syrian Arab Rep.	800	800	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000
	Various	300	300	300	300	300	300
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,590</b>	<b>91,570</b>	<b>96,640</b>	<b>92,640</b>	<b>97,050</b>	<b>93,050</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Government of Algeria estimates that there are 165,000 refugees in the camps.

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

In 2014, the main needs planned for are related to the provision of international protection and basic assistance and services for vulnerable Sahrawi refugees, as well as for refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas, mainly Algiers, within the mixed migration context.

UNHCR and its partners will continue to undertake activities for the refugees in Tindouf, including protection, community services, education, water, sanitation, hygiene, health, food, nutrition, shelter, energy, transportation and logistics. Communication with refugees will be improved through a regular field presence, home visits, and monitoring activities. The organization will also advocate for access to administrative and legal institutions and access to courts and social support mechanisms. Protection from violence and exploitation of refugees in the camps, in particular sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), response measures and the provision of psycho-social support, will continue to be a priority in 2014.

Pending a registration exercise, the Office will continue to provide humanitarian support for some 90,000 vulnerable Sahrawi refugees.

For the urban refugees and individual asylum-seekers, UNHCR will pursue its discussions with the Government of Algeria on the adoption of an asylum law and continue ongoing advocacy to improve the protection space for those who have already been recognized by UNHCR as refugees. To respond to a growing number of requests, UNHCR increased its RSD capacity in 2013. For recognized refugees, efforts will be made to find solutions for vulnerable individuals, in particular for unaccompanied minors. In the meantime, UNHCR will work with Government partners and NGOs to offer care for unaccompanied minors seeking asylum and referral pathways for any who are rejected.

Recent developments within the North-African and Sahel regions, combined with more restrictive asylum policies and measures adopted by EU countries, have increased the number of asylum-seekers who stay in Algeria for longer periods of time. In this context, it is anticipated that the number of vulnerable individuals in need of protection, including victims of human trafficking and unaccompanied minors, will considerably increase in 2014. UNHCR and its partners will focus on assisting the vulnerable cases.

## Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
In 2014, UNHCR plans to cover up to 40 per cent of the assessed needs in the Sahrawi refugee camps in Tindouf. The provision of basic healthcare will be improved by providing furniture and bedding as well as appropriate washrooms.			
<b>Number of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	2	1
<b>Number of health workers trained, in collaboration, with the Ministry of Health or other external partners</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	300	100
<b>Nutritional well-being improved</b>			
Through the supplementary feeding programme, some 10,000 refugee children under 5 years, and lactating and pregnant women will be assisted. A nutrition survey is planned to be carried out in each camp in order to continue the regular monitoring of the nutritional status in the Sahrawi refugee camps.			
<b>Number of nutrition surveys conducted</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	1	0 gap
<b>Number of people trained on nutrition in collaboration with MoH or other external partners</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	200	50
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
UNHCR, through its partner the <i>Association Femmes Algériennes pour le Développement</i> , plans to provide materials to students enrolled in primary and intermediate schools, as well as training for more than 1,700 refugee teachers in the five camps. In addition, UNHCR plans to rehabilitate seven schools in 2014.			
Refugee and asylum-seeker children in urban areas, between 5-15 years of age, are granted free access to public schools. As for children aged 16 or above, UNHCR will bear the cost of transportation and school supplies.			
<b>Number of educational facilities constructed or improved</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	7	priority area
<b>Number of children enrolled in primary education</b>	Urban refugees and asylum-seekers (in Algiers)	71	priority area

### Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

In order to alleviate the Sahrawi refugees' living conditions, UNHCR will provide replacement tents to almost 9,000 refugee families in need. However, the gap will remain large for other urban refugees and asylum-seekers in Algeria.

<b>Number of transitional shelters provided</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	<b>8,776</b>	<b>7,276</b>
<b>Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings</b>	Urban refugees and asylum-seekers (in Algiers)	<b>80%</b>	<b>15%</b>

### Supply of potable water increased or maintained

UNHCR, together with its partner, is planning to continue the extension of the water network in Smara refugee camp, ensure maintenance of the existing water network, provide water storage to refugee households, drill one borehole, install a water pipeline of 15 km and support water quality with reagents.

<b>Number of wells constructed</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Number of tap stands constructed</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	<b>140</b>	<b>90</b>

### Security from violence and exploitation

#### Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and quality of response improved

Support to survivors of SGBV will be fully prioritized in 2014. Through improved referral mechanisms, all identified survivors of SGBV approaching UNHCR will be supported in 2014. Particularly in urban areas, UNHCR's implementing partners play a crucial role in the SGBV response, and the quality of the response will be improved through standard operating procedures.

<b>Percentage of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counselling</b>	Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria	<b>100%</b>	<b>priority area</b>
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# | Implementation |

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

*Bureau Algérien pour les Réfugiés et les Apatrides* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), General Directorate for Legal and Consular Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Ministry of Internal Affairs

#### NGOs:

*Association Femmes Algériennes pour le Développement, Caritas Algérie, Croissant Rouge Algérien, Enfants Réfugiés du Monde, Info Comme Jeunes, Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Liberty, Réseau Algérien pour la protection des Droits de l'Enfant, Solidaridad Internacional, Spanish Red Cross, Triangle Génération Humanitaire*

### Operational partners

#### NGOs:

Medico International Germany, *Médicos del Mundo*, Oxfam

#### Others:

European Union, International Rescue Committee, Italian Refugee Council, Sahrawi Red Crescent, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, UNICEF, WFP

## Coordination

UNHCR's main partner in Algeria is the General Directorate for Legal and Consular Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and the *Bureau Algérien pour les Réfugiés et les Apatrides* (BAPRA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Concerning refugees in urban areas, the main counterpart is *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* which is responsible for implementing the housing programme.

For the Sahrawi refugee operation, monthly coordination meetings involving UN agencies, NGOs and Sahrawi refugee representatives will continue in 2014, together with sectoral meetings on food, nutrition, health, water and security management. UNHCR will continue to coordinate with the local authorities, refugee representatives and operational partners, notably with WFP on joint assessment monitoring, plans of action, nutrition surveys and food distribution and monitoring; with UNICEF on education, health (immunization) and programmes for young people; and with Oxfam on shelter and food security.

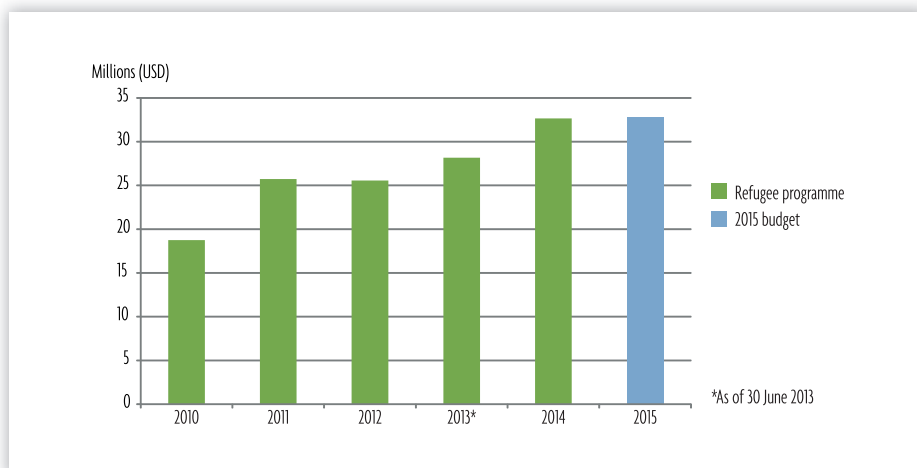
UNHCR will continue to engage with the UN country team, and other joint UN mechanisms, including on funding issues.

# | Financial information |

In recent years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Algeria have seen an overall increase, from USD 18.7 million in 2010 to a revised 2013 budget of USD 28.2 million, reflecting an increase in the needs of the Sahrawi refugees and also a rise in the number of asylum-seekers in the country. With regard to the protracted situation of Sahrawi refugees, until a political solution can be reached, the provision of assistance will have to be continued. The level of vulnerability of refugees is increasing as the remoteness and harsh environmental conditions in the camps offer limited self-reliance opportunities.

In 2014, the financial requirements for Algeria are set at USD 32.7 million, an increase of USD 4.5 million when compared to the revised 2013 budget. This increase will allow UNHCR to respond to additional critical needs arising from the recent decrease of bilateral aid programmes in the country. Predictable and flexible funding will help the operation to cover the life-saving activities and also to manage the prioritized range of needs in a more effective manner.

## Budgets for Algeria | 2010–2015



## 2014 budget for Algeria | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<b>2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)</b>	<b>28,170,158</b>	<b>28,170,158</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>		
Law and policy	141,947	<b>141,947</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	670,426	<b>670,426</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	335,426	<b>335,426</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,147,800</b>	<b>1,147,800</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>		
Registration and profiling	179,931	<b>179,931</b>
Status determination procedures	178,912	<b>178,912</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>358,843</b>	<b>358,843</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>		
Prevention and response to SGBV	839,765	<b>839,765</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	304,896	<b>304,896</b>
Protection of children	184,931	<b>184,931</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,329,592</b>	<b>1,329,592</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>		
Health	2,108,058	<b>2,108,058</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	190,426	<b>190,426</b>
Nutrition	446,705	<b>446,705</b>
Food security	1,313,426	<b>1,313,426</b>
Water	4,870,703	<b>4,870,703</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	1,298,853	<b>1,298,853</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	3,770,033	<b>3,770,033</b>
Access to energy	1,091,009	<b>1,091,009</b>
Basic and domestic items	2,561,718	<b>2,561,718</b>
Services for people with specific needs	623,226	<b>623,226</b>
Education	4,776,050	<b>4,776,050</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23,050,207</b>	<b>23,050,207</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>		
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	971,705	<b>971,705</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>971,705</b>	<b>971,705</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>		
Voluntary return	220,894	<b>220,894</b>
Resettlement	179,931	<b>179,931</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>400,825</b>	<b>400,825</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>		
Coordination and partnerships	140,853	<b>140,853</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	181,279	<b>181,279</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>322,132</b>	<b>322,132</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>		
Logistics and supply	3,480,853	<b>3,480,853</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	1,597,573	<b>1,597,573</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,078,426</b>	<b>5,078,426</b>
<b>2014 total budget</b>	<b>32,659,529</b>	<b>32,659,529</b>