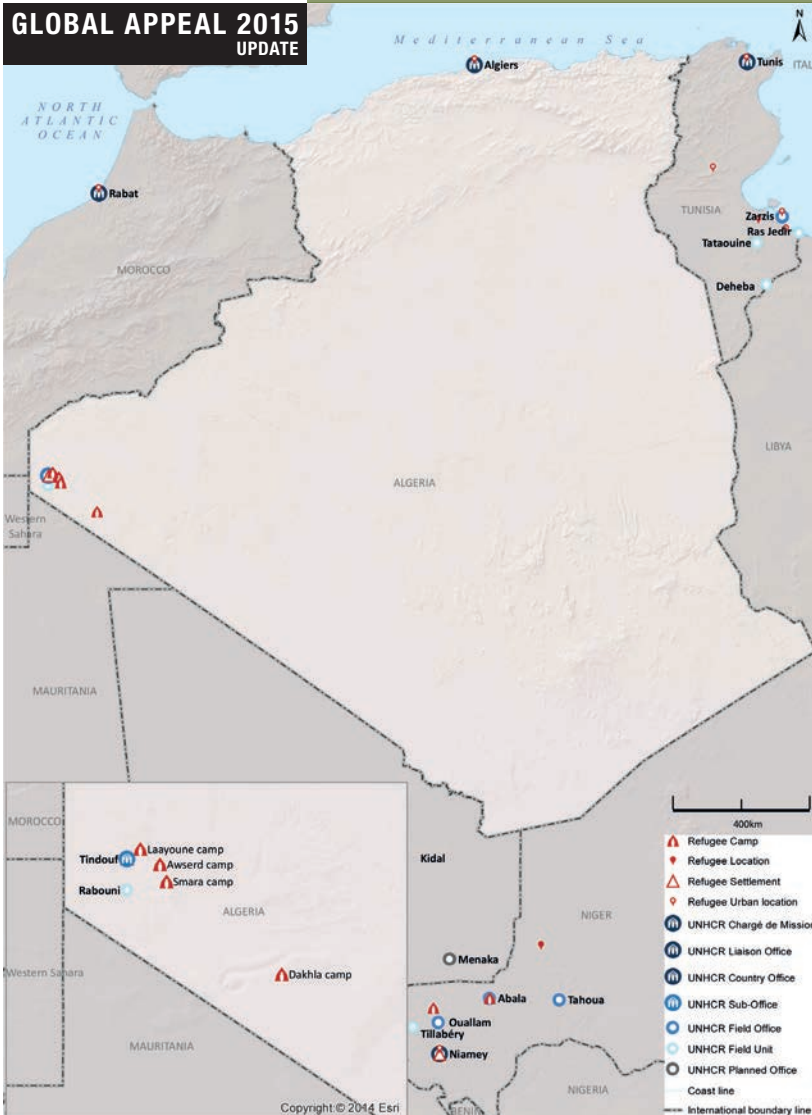




UNHCR

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015
UPDATE**

ALGERIA



| Overview |

Working environment

- The absence of a national asylum law and functioning body to adjudicate asylum requests in Algeria prompts UNHCR to carry out refugee status determination. Refugees and asylum-seekers do not have access to work, which limits their self-reliance. They are also vulnerable to arrest/detention, and lack access to some basic rights.
- Developments in the wider region, combined with tighter interception measures and more restrictive asylum policies adopted by countries in the European Union, have increased the number of asylum requests in Algeria, mainly for people seeking refuge from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria).

Planned presence

Number of offices	2
Total personnel	56
International staff	12
National staff	43
UN Volunteers	1

2015 plan at a glance*

97,900	People of concern (PoC)
USD 33.2 million	Overall funding requirements
1,500	Malnourished refugee children targeted for supplementary feeding
100%	PoC targeted to enjoy freedom of movement
100%	School-aged refugees targeted for enrolment in primary education
45	Urban refugees identified to depart for resettlement countries

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

- As mixed migratory movements continue, the number of human trafficking victims and unaccompanied minors has increased considerably. In 2015, UNHCR and partners will focus on assisting the most vulnerable of them.
- Although the situation in Mali has not prompted mass population movements into Algeria, a few hundred Malians have settled in a camp at the border managed by the Algerian Red Crescent. Others found refuge with the host population. Regional meetings held in Ouagadougou, Bamako and Niamey in 2013-2014 defined a regional approach to address protection challenges and spontaneous voluntary returns of Malian refugees.
- Sahrawi refugees, who are settled in five camps near Tindouf, are mainly dependent on humanitarian assistance with little prospect for self-reliance, as income-generating activities are scarce. The Government estimates that there are 165,000 refugees in the camps. Pending a registration exercise, UNHCR's assistance programme will continue to be based on a planning figure of 90,000 vulnerable Sahrawi refugees.
- The Government of Algeria continues to provide free access to education and public health care for refugees throughout the country. Security measures are in place for refugees and humanitarian organizations operating in the camps.

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern for UNHCR in Algeria in 2015 are 90,000 vulnerable Saharawi refugees, as well as a growing population of individual refugees and

asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan countries, and people who fled the crises in Mali and Syria, living mainly in urban areas.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Palestinian	4,050	60	4,100	60
	Côte d'Ivoire	50	50	60	50
	Various	120	120	130	120
	Western Sahara*	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Asylum-seekers	Cameroon	120	120	120	50
	Mali	400	400	200	150
	Syrian Arab Rep.	2,200	2,200	3,000	3,000
	Various	300	300	300	200
Total		97,240	93,250	97,910	93,630

* According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the camps near TIndouf.

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2015, the main needs to be addressed by UNHCR relate to the provision of international protection and basic assistance and services for vulnerable Saharawi refugees, as well as for refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas, mainly Algiers, within the mixed migration context.

The Office will implement a comprehensive strategy aimed at enhancing the asylum space in the country,

promoting the adoption and implementation of protection-sensitive management of broader migratory movements. This will be implemented with the relevant national structures and other governmental and non-governmental actors, in line with the UNHCR 10-Point Plan of Action, while also seeking durable solutions for sub-Saharan African refugees such as resettlement to third countries.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

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 (**2015 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 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
To ensure that all children aged 6 to 14 years are enrolled in primary and intermediate schools, UNHCR through its partner <i>Association des Femmes Algériennes pour le Développement</i> plans to provide in the five camps near Tindouf: incentives to 1,719 primary and intermediate-school refugee teachers; training in teaching and school management; and essential school materials/books.			
Refugee and asylum-seeker children aged between five and 15 have access to public schools, which are free of charge in Algeria. As for children aged 16 or above, UNHCR bears the cost of transportation and school supplies.			
Number of teachers with professional teaching qualifications	Sahrawi refugees in camps	1,719	171
Number of children enrolled in primary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	412	priority area
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
The number of refugees in urban areas is expected to increase in 2015 because of instability in Syria and some sub-Saharan countries. UNHCR plans to respond to the shelter needs of an additional 150 refugees.			
To alleviate the Sahrawi refugees' living conditions, UNHCR will pursue efforts in 2015 to provide approximately 1,500 tents and accessories for some of the most vulnerable families. However this will not be sufficient to respond to the full extent of shelter needs (repairs/replacement of tents) following the interruption of shelter programmes by several organizations in 2013 owing to funding constraints.			
Number of transitional shelters provided	Sahrawi refugees in camps	6,000	5,200 families will not receive tent materials
Number of PoC receiving shelter support	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	200	80

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection of children strengthened			
An important number of women and children in of mixed migration flows are arriving in the country; they are particularly vulnerable to human rights violations, human trafficking or smuggling. As there is no national structure, children, unaccompanied asylum-seeker or refugee minors are assisted by UNHCR.			
The Office conducts a best-interest assessment for each unaccompanied minor (UAM) who registers, and conducts family tracing when feasible. Furthermore, a monthly food basket is provided to the most vulnerable UAMs. Reaching some asylum-seeker minors (mainly Syrians) who live outside of Algiers remains challenging.			
Percentage of UAMs for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	100%	priority area
Percentage of identified children of concern with specific needs that are assisted	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	100%	priority area
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved			
Algeria is a common point of transit for human traffickers heading to Europe. In addition to the violence that they may have experienced in their countries of origin, a large number of sub-Saharan migrants, who often intend to transit through the country to Europe, remain stranded in Algeria where they are at risk of being exploited to pay off smuggling debts.			
The Office provides full medical, psychological, social and legal support and, exceptionally, financial assistance in the absence of accessible shelter for victims. The organization also pays incentives for psychologists and covers transportation fees for survivors seeking care.			
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	100%	priority area
	Sahrawi refugees a in camps	100%	priority area
BASICS NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Supply of potable water increased or maintained:			
To reach the target of 20 litres of potable water available, on average, per person, per day, UNHCR will continue to support: extending the water network in different camps, ensuring the maintenance of the existing water network; providing family water storage to refugee households; drilling one borehole and supporting the water quality laboratory with reagents.			
Number of PoC served by water system	Sahrawi refugees in camps	90,000	0 gap
Number of boreholes/wells rehabilitated	Sahrawi refugees in camps	14	8
Nutritional well-being improved			
UNHCR plans to continue with a supplementary feeding programme in 2015 for approximately 10,000 refugees. This will include: a chronic malnutrition and anaemia programme covering all children under five and lactating and pregnant women; incentives paid to medical staff; procurement of therapeutic foods such as Plumpy Nut and F100/F75 for operational partners; as well as capacity-building sessions focusing on food habits and nutrition. A nutrition survey will support the regular monitoring of the nutrition status in camps.			
Extent to which pregnant and lactating women are targeted for supplementary feeding	Sahrawi refugees in camps	100%	0 gap
Number of people trained on nutrition in collaboration with MoH or other external partners	Sahrawi refugees in camps	200	50

| Implementation |

Coordination

The Office will continue its active role as a member of the UN Country Team, and other joint UN processes at national level, including donor mobilization. It will also continue to work in coordination with local authorities and refugee representatives. Joint planning, assessments and coordination with WFP for food and

nutritional interventions, as well as technical support, will be enhanced; cooperation with UNICEF in health and education will be reinforced; and coordination with Oxfam to improve shelter and food security will continue.

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Association d'Information et de Communication en milieu de Jeunes, Wilaya d'Alger, Association des Femmes Algériennes pour le Développement, Caritas Algérie, Croissant-Rouge Algérien, Enfants Réfugiés du Monde, Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Liberty, Réseau Algérien pour la Défense des Droits de l'Enfant, Solidaridad Internacional Andaluçia, Spanish Red Cross, Triangle Génération Humanitaire

Others:

Sahrawi Red Crescent

Operational partners

Government agencies:

The Directorate of Legal and Consular Affairs, *Bureau Algérien pour les Réfugiés et les Apatrides*, Sahrawi authorities' Departments of Justice, Water, Health, Education, Transport, Culture, Equipment, Women and Social Affairs, Youth and Training

NGOs:

Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, Medicos International, Oxfam Solidarité

Others:

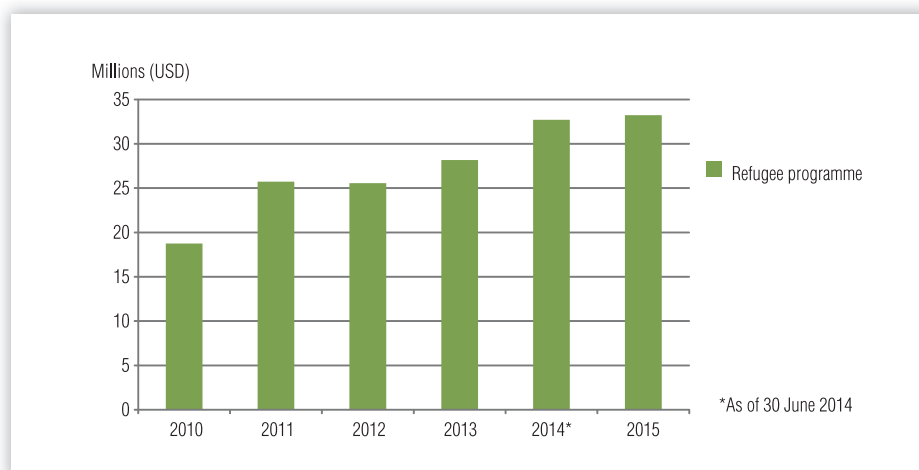
ECHO, UNICEF, WFP

| Financial information |

Over the past five years, the budget has steadily increased to cater for the growth in mixed migration flows using Algeria as a transit and destination country. More than 4,500 asylum-seekers approached the Office between 2009 and 2013 seeking protection, in the absence of a national asylum system. With regard to the protracted situation of Sahrawi refugees, humanitarian aid continues to be necessary as there are few economic opportunities for self-reliance measures.

In 2015, the comprehensive needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in Algeria are estimated at USD 33.2 million.

Budgets for Algeria | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Algeria | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	32,708,250	32,708,250
Favourable protection environment		
Law and policy	153,703	153,703
Administrative institutions and practice	918,810	918,810
Access to legal assistance and remedies	104,459	104,459
Subtotal	1,176,972	1,176,972
Fair protection processes and documentation		
Reception conditions	148,703	148,703
Civil registration and status documentation	322,620	322,620
Subtotal	471,323	471,323
Security from violence and exploitation		
Prevention and response to SGBV	270,337	270,337
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	163,703	163,703
Protection of children	233,162	233,162
Subtotal	667,202	667,202
Basic needs and essential services		
Health	2,357,839	2,357,839
Reproductive health and HIV services	284,459	284,459
Nutrition	1,012,834	1,012,834
Food security	824,459	824,459
Water	1,822,834	1,822,834
Sanitation and hygiene	1,136,417	1,136,417
Shelter and infrastructure	3,071,634	3,071,634
Access to energy	1,054,459	1,054,459
Basic and domestic items	2,899,480	2,899,480
Services for people with specific needs	676,227	676,227
Education	10,101,564	10,101,564
Subtotal	25,242,205	25,242,205
Community empowerment and self-reliance		
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	883,376	883,376
Subtotal	883,376	883,376
Durable solutions		
Voluntary return	216,527	216,527
Integration	136,527	136,527
Resettlement	141,527	141,527
Subtotal	494,582	494,582
Leadership, coordination and partnerships		
Coordination and partnerships	116,917	116,917
Donor relations and resource mobilization	167,376	167,376
Subtotal	284,293	284,293
Logistics and operations support		
Logistics and supply	2,453,867	2,453,867
Operations management, coordination and support	1,553,217	1,553,217
Subtotal	4,007,084	4,007,084
2015 total budget	33,227,036	33,227,036