

Number of offices	2
Total staff	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 ¹	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	-	-
Total		95,880	91,770		

¹ 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.

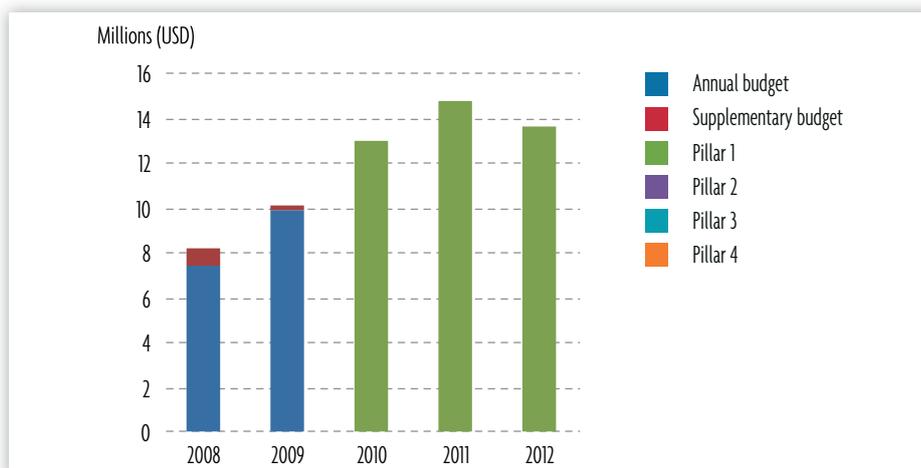
Working with others

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

¹Income 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.