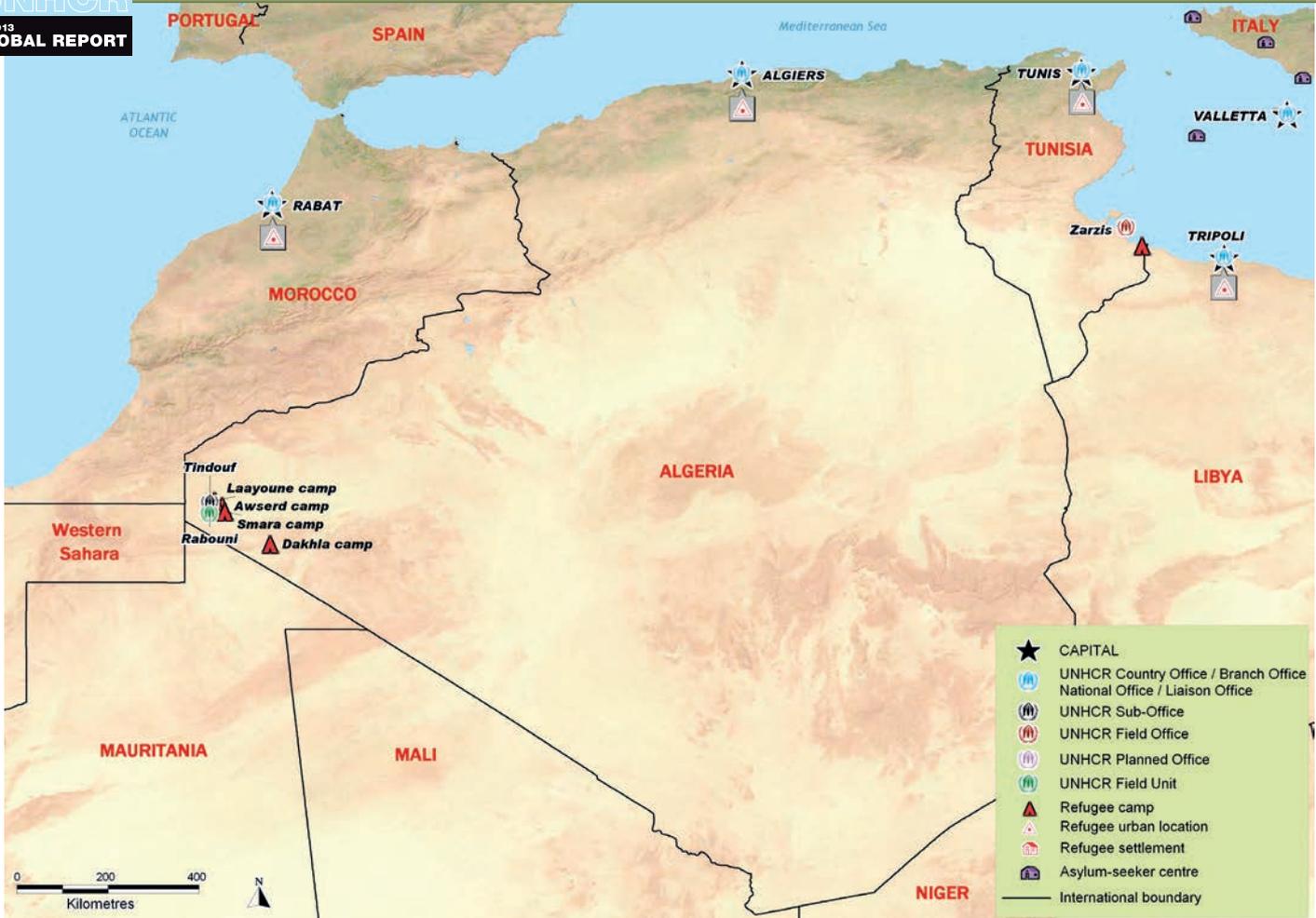


ALGERIA



Overview

Operational highlights

- UNHCR provided Sahrawi refugees with protection and life-saving assistance in camps near Tindouf. The Algerian Government estimates their number at 165,000. Pending a registration exercise, UNHCR's assistance programme is based on a planning figure of some 90,000 vulnerable refugees in the camps. In collaboration with partners, the Office maintained previous levels of service for these refugees, including access to healthcare, potable water, sanitation, shelter, and education.
- Efforts to increase the resilience and self-reliance of Sahrawi refugees continued through vocational training workshops, particularly for women and youth.
- UNHCR ensured the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas and provided them with shelter, health, education and psychological assistance.
- The Office adjudicated a growing number of asylum requests, through a fair and efficient refugee-status determination procedure, pending the adoption of a refugee and migration law.
- UNHCR registered over 900 Syrians seeking asylum in Algeria, monitored their situation and

UNHCR's presence | 2013

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

supported their protection as required.

- The Algerian Government's contributions have served to bridge the gap in humanitarian assistance for over 39 years. Refugee children from the camps near Tindouf have free access to public schools up to secondary level. The Government also grants access to free tertiary education elsewhere in Algeria for hundreds of refugees from the camps.

People of concern

The main populations of concern in Algeria were: some 90,000 vulnerable Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf in south-west Algeria; 140 urban refugees and over 1,800 asylum-seekers, mainly originating from

sub-Saharan countries, as well as a growing number of Syrians who approached the Office to seek international protection.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees*	Western Sahara	90,000	90,000	-	-
	Palestinian	4,000	10	-	-
	Various	130	130	39	34
Asylum-seekers	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,100	1,100	33	34
	Mali	290	290	6	6
	Palestinian	180	180	32	28
	Various	270	270	40	23
Total		95,970	91,980		

*According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Saharawi refugees in Tindouf camps.

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved			
Results/Impact: In the absence of a national refugee status determination (RSD) procedure, UNHCR processes all asylum requests. UNHCR reduced the backlog for registration and RSD first instance decisions, achieving a 75 per cent increase in the number of RSD decisions in 2013 over 2012.			
Gap: More staff capacity is needed to conduct RSD and carry out immediate registration upon arrival.			
Average # of days from first instance interview to notification of first instance decision	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	45 days	3 days
UNHCR status determination procedure implemented (Yes/no)	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	Yes	Yes
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Results/Impact: Refugees and asylum-seekers arriving in urban areas generally have few financial resources and are unable to access the formal labour market due to employment restrictions for foreigners. As people providing accommodation to undocumented foreigners can be subject to penal sanctions, landlords are reluctant to rent their property to asylum-seekers and refugees, thus access to shelter is arduous.			
As a result of UNHCR's housing activities, 120 refugees (93 per cent of the refugee population in Algiers) and 10 unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) were housed in suitable accommodation.			
Gap: Due to a lack of financial resources, UNHCR was unable to provide shelter to 25 urban refugees in 2013.			
% of households living in adequate dwellings	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	100%	93%
# of persons of concern receiving shelter support	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	300	120

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection of children strengthened			
Results/impact: UNHCR registered 76 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) during 2013 and determined the best interest of the child (BID) for all of them.			
Gap: The Office and its partners, developed specific BID procedures to be fully implemented in 2014. UNHCR will involve the Algerian authorities in the implementation of BID decisions and seek the support of the Bureau Algérien pour les Réfugiés et les Apatrides to identify facilities to protect and assist UASC in need of international protection.			
% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	100%	100%
# of unaccompanied and separated children identified	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	76	76
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Result/impact: In 2013, UNHCR and its partners provided potable water to all refugees in camps, ensured the maintenance of the water network, provided family water storage for certain refugee households, supported water quality laboratories with reagents and provided incentives and capacity building for staff. Two aging water trucks were replaced.			
Gap: To meet minimum international water provision standards, 4 additional water tankers and 3 boreholes need to be drilled. These activities were not achieved in 2013 due to financial constraints.			
Average # litres of water per person per day available	Refugees from Western Sahara	20	16
# boreholes drilled	Refugees from Western Sahara	3	0
Health status of the population improved			
Result/impact: UNHCR and its partners provided for 100 per cent of the primary health needs and 80 per cent of the secondary and tertiary health-care needs of refugees in the camps by providing laboratories, equipment, dental care services, incentives for medical staff and nursing training for 80 women.			
Gap: The limited budget did not allow for the renewal of outdated medical equipment procured more than 15 years ago			
Extent to which people of concern have access to primary healthcare	Refugees from Western Sahara	100%	100%
# of health trainings conducted in collaboration with MoH, or other external partners for the health workforce	Refugees from Western Sahara	4	4
Food security improved			
Result/impact: WFP ensured general food provision at an average of 2,048 kilocalories per person, per day. In collaboration with WFP, UNHCR distributed 650 metric tonnes (MT) of fresh food and 64 MT of dried yeast.			
Gap: Refugees are concerned by their limited diet, as the absence of variety has led to nutrition problems including anaemia and chronic malnutrition. Fresh food was distributed, but only on occasion (such as during Ramadan). More funding is needed to improve the delivery of nutritional food aid to refugees.			
Extent food aid is appropriately distributed	Refugees from Western Sahara	100%	90%
# of food aid distributions at which UNHCR was present	Refugees from Western Sahara	12	12
Population lives in satisfactory condition of sanitation and hygiene			
Result/impact: Hygienic kits were distributed to all women and girls of reproductive age.			
A soap workshop opened in the first half of 2013 commenced production July 2013. By December 2013, the factory had produced 34,000 pieces of soap. Over 28,000 pieces were distributed to public facilities (schools, hospitals, communal spaces) through the health, education and social affairs authorities in the camps.			
UNHCR and its partners also supported a bleach factory and distributed twelve months' worth of bleach to public facilities (hospitals, dispensaries and water facilities).			
Gap: With only 10 operational small waste collection trucks there was a need to procure another 7 larger trucks to meet the demands of waste disposal. This was not possible in 2013 due to funding constraints.			
% of women with sanitary supplies	Refugees from Western Sahara	100%	100%
38,450			

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Administrative institutions and practices developed and strengthened			
Result/impact: UNHCR carried out protection monitoring and capacity-building activities for administrative authorities in the camps, and supported legal institutions with equipment, payment of incentives for staff, and trainings on IT and prison management. UNHCR supported the establishment of a printing facility in 2013 to ensure continuity in the issuance of documentation.			
Gap: Due to financial constraints, 60 religious leaders were not included in trainings, despite their important mediation role within the Sahrawi society. For financial reasons, two remaining tribunals could not be rehabilitated and training could not be carried out for police, judges and lawyers.			
Extent administrative practice provides effective protection	Refugees from Western Sahara	100 %	90%
# of events, workshops and seminars organized	Refugees from Western Sahara	5	2

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Enfants Réfugiés du Monde Pays de la Loire, Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Liberty, Solidaridad Internacional Andaluca, Triangle Génération Humanitaire

Others:

Association des Femmes Algériennes pour le Développement, Association Nationale d'Information et de Communication en Milieu de Jeunes, Caritas Algérie, Croissant Rouge Algérien, Spanish Red Cross, Réseau Algérien pour la Défense des Droits de l'Enfant

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Bureau Algérien pour les Réfugiés et les Apatrides (BAPRA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General for Political Affairs and International Security.

NGOs:

Asociación de Trabajadores y Técnicos sin Fronteras, Association d'Information et de Communication pour la Solidarité, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, Engineers Without Borders, Instituto de Estudios sobre Desarrollo y Cooperación Internacional, International Rescue Committee, Medico International Germany, Médicos del Mundo – Spain, Oxfam-en-Belgique, Sahrawi Red Crescent Society

Others:

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Algerian National Commission for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, European Union (ECHO), International Centre for Migration Policy Development, ICRC, Italian Council for Refugees, Italian Union of Jurists for the Defence of Human Rights

Assessment of results

The operation continued to be restricted by security constraints, limiting the capacity of UNHCR and its partners to deliver assistance and to carry out protection monitoring.

UNHCR's operation in the camps near Tindouf was affected by a significant decrease in bilateral donor support in 2013, attributed to the ongoing global economic crisis. Nevertheless, UNHCR continued to work for the well-being of Sahrawi refugees in the camps near Tindouf through the provision of protection, multi-sectoral support and life-saving assistance.

For urban refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR reduced the RSD backlog from some 1,500 cases to nearly 250. The organization accelerated the registration of Syrians to reduce waiting time, and continued to advocate for the adoption of refugee legislation.

The Office provided support for healthcare, education, and shelter for refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas through the national systems, and provided targeted assistance to people with specific needs. UNHCR also provided blankets, mattresses, warm clothes and heating systems during the winter for vulnerable urban refugee families.

UNHCR initiated plans to increase self-reliance and develop community resilience activities for refugees in camps near Tindouf with a focus on human development projects, particularly for youth, including vocational training and expanding employment opportunities.

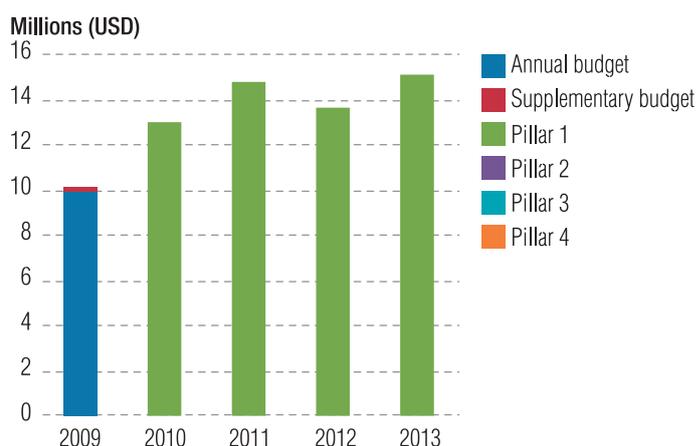
Working with others

UNHCR collaborated with the Government, UN agencies, local and international NGOs to deliver shelter, food, healthcare, nutrition, water, sanitation, education, and security to Sahrawi refugees in the camps near Tindouf. Regular coordination meetings were held with partners to ensure a harmonized response, as well as joint donor briefings on this protracted refugee operation. UNHCR worked closely with WFP on food distribution monitoring and with UNICEF on education, health and activities for youth in the camps. It also collaborated closely with Oxfam to provide shelter for refugees and ensure food security. In Algiers, UNHCR worked with national authorities and local NGOs to protect and assist urban refugees and asylum-seekers, providing them with legal support as well as healthcare, education and shelter.

Financial information

Expenditure in Algeria | 2009 to 2013

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Algeria amounted to USD 28.2 million in 2013, a 10 per cent increase from 2012. Funding available allowed for expenditure of USD 15.1 million, leaving over 46 per cent of the needs unmet. The resulting gaps in protection and assistance activities affected in particular the Sahrawi refugees in the camps near Tindouf. UNHCR organized donor missions and briefings to raise interest in this protracted situation in order to maintain essential services in areas of water and sanitation, hygiene, health, shelter, education, self-reliance and security.



Budget, income and expenditure in Algeria | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	28,170,158	28,170,158
Income from contributions ¹	8,144,300	8,144,300
Other funds available / transfers	6,944,247	6,944,247
Total funds available	15,088,547	15,088,547

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	45,144	45,144
Administrative institutions and practice	324,589	324,589
Access to legal assistance and remedies	53,748	53,748
Subtotal	423,481	423,481

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	159	159
Status determination procedures	48,712	48,712
Subtotal	48,872	48,872

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Prevention and response to SGBV	393,396	393,396
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	122,255	122,255
Protection of children	40,751	40,751
Subtotal	556,403	556,403

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>		
Health	526,050	526,050
Reproductive health and HIV services	59,423	59,423
Nutrition	298,374	298,374
Food security	697,639	697,639
Water	1,768,167	1,768,167
Sanitation and hygiene	596,027	596,027
Shelter and infrastructure	811,715	811,715
Access to energy	492,291	492,291
Basic and domestic items	129,081	129,081
Services for people with specific needs	419,082	419,082
Education	1,555,966	1,555,966
Subtotal	7,353,815	7,353,815
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>		
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	364,300	364,300
Subtotal	364,300	364,300
<i>Durable Solutions</i>		
Resettlement	163,007	163,007
Subtotal	163,007	163,007
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>		
Coordination and partnerships	170,678	170,678
Donor relations and resource mobilization	212,221	212,221
Subtotal	382,899	382,899
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>		
Logistics and supply	1,219,891	1,219,891
Operations management, coordination and support	1,227,932	1,227,932
Subtotal	2,447,823	2,447,823
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	3,347,948	3,347,948
Total	15,088,547	15,088,547

¹ 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.