

Annual Results Report

2025

Algeria

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

Downloaded date: 08/05/2026

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Throughout 2025, Algeria's protection environment remained shaped by Sahel instability and mixed movements. In the absence of a national asylum system, UNHCR continued registration, RSD and documentation. Periodic round-ups exposed refugees and asylum-seekers to arrest and removal risks. However, more police verified UNHCR documents, contributing to a 74% drop in arrests from 566 in 2024 to 147 in 2025, an incremental gain from sustained engagement and capacity-building.

Relations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) strengthened significantly, with high-level exchanges culminating in the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection's November mission. The MFA Secretary-General reaffirmed partnership, recognized UNHCR's role, and supported cooperation on mixed movements and future asylum legislation, including clarifying document recognition and leading interministerial coordination.

This enabled a December workshop with MFA/BAPRA, Justice, Interior and Defense, relaunching cooperation on verification, data-sharing, and protection-sensitive referrals, with growing judicial openness to non-refoulement and alternatives to detention.

Conditions in the Tindouf camps remained fragile. Water averaged 19 litres per person per day, with one-third trucked at high cost, while equipment failures strained infrastructure. The 2025 nutrition survey showed worsening acute malnutrition, stunting and anaemia among children and women. Funding cuts hit persons with disabilities, reducing diaper distribution and support to specialized centres. The Identification Center's capacity declined due to breakdowns and reduced incentives.

Global funding and staffing cuts forced strict prioritization despite rising needs. The suspension of funding limited resettlement. Still, 2025 advanced groundwork for the 2025–2027 strategy through renewed engagement and coordination toward a national asylum system.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2027 refugees and asylum seekers have access to asylum procedures and documentation that is recognized by the Algerian authorities.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.90%	61.37%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.25%	94.72%

In 2025, forcibly displaced persons faced major barriers to accessing territory and asylum. Most entered via southern borders before reaching Algiers, where UNHCR processes claims. The absence of reception facilities for registration, identification and referral forced reliance on smugglers and exposed individuals to GBV, trafficking, arrest and deportation, limiting access to asylum procedures.

In urban areas, arrest and deportation remained the main concern of protection. Expulsions of foreigners without residence permits affected refugees and asylum-seekers, with some deported to border areas near Niger and Libya despite UNHCR interventions. UNHCR documentation was recognized by some authorities, providing partial protection. Of 147 arrests (down from 566 in 2024), 37 individuals were released. Increased police verification of UNHCR documents reflected sustained advocacy and capacity-building efforts.

Government advocacy continued to strengthen access to asylum within mixed movements and prevent refoulement. Gradual progress was made on recognizing UNHCR-issued documentation, establishing identification and referral mechanisms near borders, and reinforcing protection obligations toward persons in need of international protection.

Sahrawi refugees continued to benefit from prima facie status, ensuring protection from refoulement without individual assessment. They generally move freely, although authorization is required to leave the camps and Tindouf.

Progress in 2025 reinforced the operation's route-based approach, guiding engagement from southern entry points to urban centers. Despite limited border access, collaboration with actors in the south and systematic monitoring of arrest and removal patterns improved understanding of risks. The interministerial workshop created a first opening in years to commit protection-sensitive identification and referral mechanisms, laying foundations for a more coherent, territory-wide protection architecture in 2026–2027.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2027, refugees and asylum seekers access to sustainable life saving assistance and basic needs in Algeria is increased.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.29%	94.60%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.71%	91.74%

In 2025, access to life-saving assistance and basic services was largely maintained despite an increasingly constrained operational environment. Ninety-five percent of refugees and asylum-seekers lived in physically safe settings with access to basic facilities, reflecting relative outcome-level stability even as underlying systems weakened.

In Tindouf camps, essential WASH and service infrastructure remained operational, though severe funding cuts reduced service quality and sustainability. Water availability averaged 19 litres per person per day, with one-third dependent on costly trucking. Recurrent equipment failures exposed structural fragility, while hygiene supplies met only a portion of needs. The 2025 nutrition survey confirmed deteriorating conditions, including rising acute malnutrition, stunting and anaemia. Funding reductions disproportionately affected refugees with disabilities, significantly curtailing hygienic diaper distributions and limiting specialized services critical for health, dignity and daily care.

In urban areas, high rental costs, documentation constraints and limited livelihood opportunities restricted access to adequate housing and essential services. UNHCR mitigated acute hardship through cash-based assistance. Priority was given to unaccompanied children, women at risk, persons with disabilities and others facing acute socio-economic vulnerability. The emergency GBV shelter in Algiers continued to provide safe accommodation for women and children unable to remain in insecure environments.

To enhance equity and ensure assistance reaches those most in need, UNHCR developed a revised targeting framework for 2026, shifting from status-based allocation to a vulnerability-centred model integrating socio-economic indicators and specific protection risks

Despite significant funding reductions and staffing constraints, the operation preserved core life-saving interventions, maintaining essential support across both camp and urban contexts.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2027, Refugees and asylum seekers will have a better realization of social protection.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.03%	80.21%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.10%	34.30%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.25%	94.20%

In Algeria, refugees do not have de jure access to wage-earning employment or self-employment under the national legal framework. This restricted access to the labour market limits refugees' and asylum-seekers' financial capacity and overall empowerment, significantly constraining prospects for self-reliance. While some engage in income-generating activities within the informal labor market, these opportunities remain limited and precarious.

Despite these challenges, refugees and asylum-seeker children have access to education regardless of legal status, and free schooling is provided across the country. In urban areas, UNHCR and its partners actively supported primary and secondary school enrollment, resulting in substantial progress: approximately 80% of primary school-aged children continued their studies, up from 72% in the previous year. Secondary enrollment remains lower due to language challenges in Arabic-language curricula and experiences of discrimination at school, which UNHCR addressed through informal supplementary education support, including language classes. These efforts contribute to the inclusion in the national education system.

In camps, children benefit from primary and secondary education provided through schools run by

community volunteers. Secondary-level students increasingly attend Algerian public schools outside the camps through referral to the national education system. Lower secondary enrollment compared with urban refugees reflects constraints in maintaining high-quality education in 2025 due to budget limitations.

Besides, strengthened capacity-building for local partner organizations facilitated progress in both the prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV). In the camps, where discussion of GBV had previously been limited, GBV specialist was temporarily deployed to enhance awareness among community actors and service providers, protect survivors' rights, and reinforce collaborative mechanisms for effective support

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2027, refugees and asylum seekers have expanded access to durable solutions.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	586
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	317	123
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	3

The overall solutions environment in Algeria remained constrained in 2025. Voluntary return opportunities were limited by regional instability, and third-country pathways remained scarce. UNHCR continued to promote safe and dignified third-country solutions. In coordination with IOM and national authorities, UNHCR supported pre-departure formalities for 123 refugees resettled to Canada. This highlights a significant decrease compared to the 317 departures in 2024. The decline was largely due to the February 2025 suspension of the key resettlement opportunities and the absence of sizeable alternative quotas, leaving only one country as the principal resettlement country for Algeria.

To expand complementary pathways, UNHCR promoted third-country admissions in the urban context, particularly for refugee students through education partners. Data collection on complementary pathways was strengthened to enable evidence-based advocacy for expanded opportunities. UNHCR also facilitated one family reunification departure and launched a survey to enhance community engagement and better align interventions with refugee needs.

UNHCR estimates around 586 Syrians returned spontaneously to their country of origin. These spontaneous returns can be included under Indicator 4.1, as the individuals requested case closure and presented verified travel documentation; however, data limitations must be noted given that verification was limited to their departure from Algeria and UNHCR was unable to assess the safety or dignity of return inside Syria

Efforts to expand legal stay options continued. Through its legal aid partner, UNHCR supported a project facilitating issuance of residence cards for refugees and asylum-seekers who lawfully entered Algeria. Three Syrian refugees reported independently securing residency permits in 2025 -two through marriage to Algerian nationals and one through an employment contract-highlighting limited but meaningful pathways to more stable status.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Access challenges persisted, particularly in southern Algeria, where UNHCR has no presence. While CRA maintains operational capacity in multiple regions, and IOM conducts regular missions to Tamanrasset and other southern hubs, humanitarian actors continue to face significant constraints in monitoring protection risks and reaching individuals in need of international protection. These limitations increase reliance on smugglers, heighten exposure to trafficking and abuse, and complicate rapid intervention for arrests, detentions or refoulement risks.

Refugees and asylum-seekers lack de jure access to wage employment or self-employment under the national legal framework, severely constraining self-reliance and undermining sustainable response outcomes. In urban areas, limited livelihood opportunities, high rental costs and exclusion from national social protection schemes deepened socioeconomic vulnerability. Documentation barriers further restricted access to basic services, while systematic roundups of foreigners without residence permits reduced safety and hindered access. At the same time, significant funding and staffing cuts curtailed cash assistance, health support and community-based protection, limiting the operation's ability to respond to growing needs.

In Tindouf camps, structural fragility persisted: water remained below standards, hygiene coverage was partial, and malnutrition and anaemia worsened in 2025. Funding cuts strained core assistance, including for persons with disabilities and medical supplies. Equipment failures across WASH, health and documentation systems disrupted services, while environmental shocks deepened hardship. Solutions further narrowed with the suspension of funding and limited complementary pathways. Regular stay procedures remained lengthy and accessible to few. Engagement with MFA reopened dialogue, but systemic gaps and limited capacity continued to hinder sustainable progress.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Partnerships with national and international organizations remained central in 2025 to sustain life-saving assistance and advancing protection in both urban and camp settings.

The Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) continued as UNHCR's primary national counterpart, ensuring access to essential health services, facilitating medical referrals, and maintaining an operational presence in areas where UNHCR has limited or no permanent access. Its nationwide footprint and linkages were critical to maintaining basic services despite acute funding constraints. In Algiers, cooperation with local organizations AFAD and AMANA reinforced community-based protection, child protection, social assistance, and psychosocial support for refugees and asylum-seekers. Their proximity to communities enabled early identification of vulnerable individuals particularly unaccompanied children, women at risk, and persons with disabilities and improved access to services through case management, follow-up and referrals.

In Tindouf, coordination with the Government of Algeria, Saharawi refugees, 24 NGOs and four-UN agencies under the Saharawi Refugee Response Plan ensured continued delivery of core services in health, WASH, nutrition, education and protection. Despite sustained funding pressure, partners-maintained camp-based systems, including primary health facilities, community structures and specialized services. Inter-agency coordination remained essential to upholding minimum humanitarian standards and addressing needs highlighted in the 2025 nutrition survey.

Partnership with IOM remained vital for mixed movements, with joint missions and referral pathways supporting identification of protection needs and advocacy on returns and regularization. Engagement with MFA, Justice, and Interior during the December workshop reopened dialogue on documentation, data-sharing, and protection safeguards, laying foundations for more predictable cooperation as Algeria advances asylum and migration legislation.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Refugees and asylum-seekers have expanded access to territory and safety, freedom of movement, registration and recognized documentation

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.75%	100.00%	79.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.80%	97.39%	98.07%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.59%	80.00%	98.79%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,229	
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49,525	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In urban areas, UNHCR widely disseminates digital and printed materials to refugees and asylum-seekers, providing clear information on registration and refugee status determination (RSD) procedures. These efforts, including a joint UNHCR/partners brochure and updates on the HELP website, improved awareness and access to services, reaching individuals even in remote locations. Local partners in Algiers reinforced these efforts, ensuring guidance reached those facing barriers to in-person access.

To complement remote modalities, a simplified in-person reception system was implemented. Individuals presenting at the office receive dedicated counseling, clear explanations of procedures, and easier submission of asylum applications. This blended approach, remote access plus simplified in-person support, enhanced inclusivity, facilitated early identification of protection risks, and ensured timely assistance for vulnerable cases, including those at heightened risk of arrest or removal.

Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) considerations continued to guide registration and protection activities. Priority was given to unaccompanied or separated minors and women at heightened risk, with dedicated reception, expedited processing, and close follow-up, ensuring registration remained protection-driven and responsive to differentiated needs.

In 2025, UNHCR received 2,797 new asylum applications, a 45 percent decrease from the previous year, largely due to reduced Syrian arrivals following the establishment of a transitional government in Syria. Despite this decline, vulnerable groups continued to benefit from timely registration and tailored support. Birth registration remained accessible, with 19 children referred for late registration and 13 certificates issued, safeguarding legal identity and preventing statelessness.

In the Sahrawi refugee camps near Tindouf, the Identification Center maintained equitable access to documentation, issuing and renewing IDs and passports, managing records, and supporting freedom of movement. Mobile offices ensured services reached persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities and older persons. Targeted technological upgrades improved efficiency and data management, though funding constraints limited staff incentives, equipment, consumables, and capacity-building activities, including training on data protection and system maintenance.

Overall, UNHCR's registration and documentation activities in both urban and camp settings in 2025 strengthened protection, enhanced access to services, and safeguarded legal identity, despite reductions in funding and overall registration coverage.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Forcibly displaced people in need of international protection have access to fair and efficient asylum procedures

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	559.00	250.00	888.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress toward an efficient and protection-sensitive RSD system advanced in 2025, reflecting the first year of implementation of the new strategic direction aimed at improving efficiency and responding more effectively to the protection needs of asylum-seekers and refugees, while safeguarding procedural integrity. During 2025, the operation issued 1082 first instance and appeal decisions, nearly 40% more than the 777 decisions issued in 2024. The average processing time from registration to the notification of the first instance decision increased to 888 days, from 697 days in 2024. This can be explained, among others, by the suspension in April 2025 of the project for the accelerated processing of manifestly unfounded claims, the fact that between issuing the decision and its notification an average of 55 days passed due to

difficulties in contacting persons, and the implementation of the new RSD strategic direction foreseeing the prioritization of certain nationalities and types of claims with high recognition prospects (such as of Sudanese, whose corresponding processing time averaged 446 days, below the baseline of 559 days). Noting that the average time between registration and the first instance RSD interview decreased from 644 days in 2024 to 616 days in 2025, thus reducing the waiting time for accessing RSD procedures. Procedural safeguards were maintained: 100% of applicants had access to legal representation and to an effective appeal mechanism following first instance rejections. The project providing Support Persons for unaccompanied and separated children during RSD procedures continued, ensuring child-friendly processes and assisting three children.

The new strategic direction reoriented RSD toward prioritizing well-founded claims and high-impact profiles, enabling more predictable processing and efficient use of limited capacity. Regular modalities were streamlined for applicants with high recognition rates and specific vulnerabilities, focusing resources where impact is greatest. Profiles with low recognition prospects were deprioritized, while maintaining protection-sensitive triage and reconsideration where new elements emerge. The project accelerating unfounded claims was suspended in April 2025 due to staff cuts, with safeguards for triage, referral and review. To improve efficiency, the operation cleared very old backlogs and strengthened triaging and case management, including a modular decision template for Sudanese applicants from September and reduced interviews where appropriate. These measures reduced the oldest backlog. In parallel, digital transformation advanced through piloting digital tools and AI to support triage, consistency and faster processing. Communication and reception were reinforced to improve clarity and access to information. While full results will take time, 2025 marked a clear shift toward a more predictable, protection-sensitive and strategically prioritized RSD system in Algeria.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

National asylum framework is developed and implemented in line with international standards

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthening Algeria’s protection policy and legal framework was marked by renewed political engagement and a more open space for structured dialogue with key institutions. Building

on gradual improvements since 2024, the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection's mission in November reaffirmed the strength of the partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and opened the way for more substantive exchanges on asylum and migration legislation, documentation recognition, and broader protection priorities. The MFA signaled readiness to work closely with UNHCR on elements of the forthcoming national asylum framework, including data sharing and transition considerations.

The December 2025 interministerial workshop, the first of its kind in several years, brought together MFA/BAPRA (Bureau Algérien Pour les Réfugiés et Apatrides), the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Defense. This forum created an important platform for clarifying institutional roles and exploring practical parameters for a future national asylum system. Discussions advanced key elements of protection policy: verification and recognition of documentation; a possible data sharing arrangement aligned with Algerian legislation; and the foundations for protection sensitive identification and referral systems, including at points of entry. Judicial engagement, in both the workshop and a dedicated magistrates' training, demonstrated growing openness to applying safeguards related to nonrefoulement, non penalisation for irregular entry, alternatives to detention, and child sensitive procedures.

UNHCR continued to provide targeted technical inputs in support of Algeria's evolving policy landscape. Exchanges with MFA and other institutions contributed to ongoing legislative work related to asylum, mixed movement management, trafficking in persons, and the future structuring of refugee protection. UNHCR also supported Algerian participation in regional and international initiatives related to protection and statelessness, helping maintain alignment with broader standards and emerging good practices.

In the Sahrawi refugee camps, UNHCR supported the continued functioning of the Identification Center, including through institutional support and technical accompaniment on civil documentation and data management systems - critical building blocks for maintaining legal identity and ensuring freedom of movement within and outside the camps.

While no national asylum legislation has yet been adopted, Algeria's engagement with UNHCR in 2025 - characterised by expanded institutional dialogue, renewed interest in documentation systems, and early discussions on verification and data sharing - represents a meaningful step toward a more coherent protection framework aligned with international standards.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

GBV risks are prevented and mitigated and GBV survivors have access to quality response services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11%	72.00%	14.35%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,148

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Efforts have been focused on strengthening the capacity of local partners to enhance access to services for GBV survivors and persons at risk, both in urban settings and in the Tindouf Sahrawi camps, achieving significant progress.

In urban settings, structural barriers to safe accommodation and formal employment continue to expose refugees and asylum-seekers - particularly women, children, and individuals with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities - to heightened GBV risks, underscoring the importance of sustained response services.

In 2025, UNHCR transitioned to a partner-led GBV case management modality, significantly improving timely access to quality support for survivors and persons at risk. A seven-day intensive training aligned with international standards strengthened partners' knowledge of GBV principles and systematic case management skills. Tailored follow-up support addressed identified operational gaps, reinforcing context-appropriate response mechanisms.

In February 2025, UNHCR operationalized a GBV emergency shelter in Algiers, currently the only dedicated shelter for refugees and asylum-seekers affected by GBV incidents. The shelter accommodated 31 individuals and provided a safe recovery environment where survivors accessed urgent protection services, intensive psychosocial support, and structured case management. Survivors received appropriate support toward safe reintegration through community protection mechanisms and livelihood linkages, contributing to risk mitigation and longer-term resilience.

In the Tindouf camps, reported GBV cases remain low, but underreporting linked to conservative norms limits reliable data. Efforts therefore focused on clarifying GBV concepts, reducing stigma, and improving access to services through community empowerment and multisectoral capacity-building. UNHCR supported the women-led group MTEM (Technical Mechanism for the Empowerment of Women) and engaged actors across health, justice, security, social affairs and women's empowerment, including hospitals and the psychologists' union. Over 120 participants took part in GBV trainings across the five camps, strengthening prevention, risk mitigation and survivor-centred response, and improving intersectoral coordination.

Household and client feedback surveys for core indicators were not conducted due to resource and contextual constraints. In Sahrawi camps, attitudes toward GBV and women's rights were instead assessed through MTEM-led awareness and community discussions, showing strong engagement. However, awareness of available services remained below target due to budget limits that restricted planned campaigns.

These achievements reflect UNHCR's technical support and coordination role, alongside the active engagement of local partners, community structures, and service providers, collectively advancing GBV mainstreaming and community-based protection

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Refugee and asylum-seeker children have access to quality child protection services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.03%	80.00%	75.53%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.72%	50.00%	3.20%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.13%	90.00%	18.16%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,682

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR prioritised strengthening the capacity of local partner organisations to rapidly identify children at heightened risk and provide effective child protection case management.

Children constitute approximately 35% of all refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in Algeria. Among them, 369 were unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), highly vulnerable to various protection risks, including violence, exploitation, restricted access to hygiene, health, and education services. Children with parents applying for asylum were also often exposed to sudden protection gaps due to ongoing detention and deportation risks.

UASC were promptly identified during initial UNHCR office access and prioritised for registration, with immediate referral to child protection partners for Best Interest Assessments (BIAs). Of the 94 newly registered UASC in 2025, 71 received BIA support and were referred to appropriate protection services; the remainder were either unreachable or did not appear to the appointments.

To enhance the capacity of new local child protection partners, UNHCR facilitated ten training sessions throughout the year, covering child protection principles, child-centered communication, comprehensive case management, and use of the UNHCR case management tool. Continuous monitoring and feedback strengthened partners' capacity to deliver high-quality BIAs, directly improving protection outcomes for UASC. The child protection partner organised a local network of child protection working group, to better collaborate with other service providers and established effective referral mechanisms for education, health, psychosocial support, and vocational training.

Five UNHCR-funded child protection apartments were operated, with foster mothers selected from the community providing daily care to the UASC residing in the shelters. Over the course of the year, a total of 67 children received shelter support, representing approximately one-fifth of refugee and asylum-seeking UASC. Due to limited capacity, admission was prioritised for the most vulnerable children. Children in shelters received regular monitoring visits from child protection partners and access to essential services, including health and education.

To strengthen inclusion in the national child protection system, UNHCR continued referrals through the contracted lawyer and child protection partner's lawyer. Capacity-building activities for juvenile court judges on child protection were continued, and advocacy efforts aimed at expanding solutions for UASC within national mechanisms continued throughout the year.

Through these combined efforts, UNHCR, alongside local partners and service providers, contributed to enhanced identification, referral, and protection of children at risk, while promoting their integration into the national child protection system.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Refugees and asylum-seekers enjoy protection from arbitrary arrest and detention and effective access to legal remedies

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42,343

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite continued arrests and deportations of foreign nationals without residence permits, progress was observed toward strengthening access to legal remedies for persons under UNHCR's mandate. In 2025, UNHCR intervened in 147 reported arrest cases, providing legal counselling and advocacy with authorities. This figure is significantly below the target of 300 individuals arrested or detained in relation to immigration control or legal status. , it is also likely affected by constraints on individuals' ability to contact UNHCR following such incidents, as phones are often lost or confiscated at the time of arrest. 37 individuals were released following these interventions. 9 cases were referred to the legal aid partner for follow up, and 4 were supported in proceedings related to irregular stay. While UNHCR documentation is not yet consistently recognized, and at least 108 registered refugees and asylum-seekers were reportedly deported, growing number of police units verified documents prior to taking enforcement decisions, reflecting the cumulative impact of sustained engagement and capacity building with law enforcement actors.

Capacity-building initiatives in 2025, including the interministerial workshop and the magistrates' training, played an important role in advancing understanding of protection obligations and promoting alternatives to detention. Judicial and law enforcement participants expressed readiness to apply safeguards related to non-penalization of irregular entry and, conditional release, signaling increased openness to practical measures that reduce reliance on detention while maintaining procedural guarantees.

These efforts, combined with sustained advocacy with relevant stakeholders and authorities, strengthened institutional awareness of international protection considerations and contributed to incremental improvements in the safety and predictability of the protection environment.

In the Sahrawi refugee camps near Tindouf, UNHCR strengthened the legal and judicial system through technical and financial support. During the reporting period, 116 judicial actors—including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, clerks, protection staff, and community representatives—participated in a capacity-building programme on human rights and legal assistance for refugees, delivered by experts from the University of Bologna.

Originally designed as a three-year initiative, the programme was condensed to one month due to funding constraints. It followed participatory consultations with 25 Sahrawi stakeholders to assess the judicial system and identify priorities for aligning legal frameworks with international human rights standards. Training covered human rights principles, legal drafting, and document interpretation, emphasizing the importance of sustained collaboration between refugee community leadership, international partners, and civil society to enhance access to justice.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

The meaningful participation of refugees and asylum-seekers of all ages, genders and diversities is expanded in planning, implementation and monitoring

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Limited	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.82%	78.00%	60.01%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	780	
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25,545	
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	137,743	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR advanced efforts to ensure forcibly displaced and stateless persons participate meaningfully across the operational management cycle, focusing on enhanced communication with community, inclusive engagement, and strengthened community-based protection networks. In Algiers, monthly community meetings and participatory forums allowed refugees and asylum-seekers to contribute directly to the design and evaluation of protection interventions, ensuring programming reflected their lived realities. Outreach volunteers (OVs) from within communities reinforced this engagement, serving as key conduits for reporting issues and mobilizing support, thereby strengthening local protection networks and enhancing community resilience. UNHCR also improved broader communication channels. The HELP website was overhauled to present protection information clearly and accessibly, and WhatsApp chatbot enabled direct, timely messaging to all registered individuals. 1:1 channels through the call center and protection email inbox continued to provide tailored responses, reinforcing trust and accountability while integrating community feedback into planning and monitoring processes. Participatory assessments in Algiers engaged 120 refugees and asylum seekers through focus group discussions, during which participants highlighted persistent concerns, including fear of arrest, nonrecognition of UNHCR documentation during police checks, and experiences of racism and discrimination in daily life. Participants identified limited access to formal employment as a major barrier to self-reliance, contributing to unsafe housing, exploitation, unpaid wages, and workplace abuse. Precarious living conditions increase risks of harassment, GBV, and discrimination, particularly for women and children. Financial constraints and fear of arrest also hinder access to education, while insufficient support for chronic illnesses, mental health, and complex medical cases further undermines well-being. The assessments aimed to include participants with a variety of nationalities and legal statuses in Algeria, following the principles of Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD).

In the Sahrawi camps, women continued to play a central role in leadership and sectoral management, holding around 60% of positions in 2025—slightly below target, with varying influence on decision-making

across sectors. UNHCR applied AGD approaches through participatory assessments involving 660 individuals (54% women and girls), reinforcing inclusive governance and service delivery. Sports-based protection initiatives expanded under the Sport-for-Protection programme. Twenty-three Sahrawi coaches, including persons with disabilities, completed KNVB World Coaches training, promoting life skills and psychosocial well-being. Over 100 children and youth joined inclusive sports activities, while community initiatives reached 3,600 girls and women across five camps, enhancing safe participation, social cohesion and empowerment.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Refugees and asylum-seekers can meet their basic needs to improve their well-being

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.99%	93.00%	95.08%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	95.00%	94.60%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,627	
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	173,600	
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	173,600	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, in Algiers, the Operation shifted from status-based awards to vulnerability and fragility-based targeting for CBI, prioritising households most at risk. It also moved to direct implementation, strengthening financial inclusion through partnership with the Banque Extérieure d'Algérie and improving efficiency, traceability and accountability of assistance.

Through three assistance streams (Multipurpose Cash, Cash for Shelter and Cash for Hygiene), 1,627 individuals were supported. Access to flexible cash assistance enabled households to prioritize expenditure according to their most urgent needs, including food, housing costs, transportation, and essential household items. This flexibility reduced negative coping strategies and enhanced household stability.

Housing insecurity was mitigated, for 590 households that received Cash for Shelter, contributing to rent continuity and reducing the risk of eviction. This intervention strengthened protection outcomes by promoting safer and more dignified living conditions.

Targeted Cash for Hygiene support reached 176 women and girls of reproductive age, improving consistent access to hygiene products. This contributed to better health conditions, reinforced personal dignity, and reduced exposure to protection risks linked to the lack of essential items.

In addition, 36 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) received multipurpose cash assistance to address basic needs, contributing to the stabilization of their living conditions.

Emergency assistance was provided to 337 individuals through one-time cash grants based on individualized vulnerability assessments. This rapid support addressed acute needs and helped stabilize situations at critical moments, preventing further deterioration of living conditions, as part of our support, a total of 264 individuals received reimbursement for transportation costs, enabling them to attend scheduled appointments and interviews at UNHCR office.

In the Tindouf, UNHCR continued to play a central role in safeguarding refugees' access to essential household energy. In 2025, 28,092 refugee households across all five camps received cooking gas support. Each household was provided with one gas cylinder per month over a three-month period, ensuring continued access to safe and reliable cooking fuel and mitigating reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Complementary contributions from the Algerian authorities and Spanish partners further reinforced overall coverage and continuity of assistance.

In parallel, UNHCR sustained its complementary support to food security interventions by providing dried yeast to all 28,092 refugee households, enhancing the effectiveness of monthly food distributions conducted by WFP. Dried yeast remains a vital commodity for bread-making, a staple component of Sahrawi diets. During the reporting period, UNHCR distributed 17,668 metric tons (MT) of dried yeast averaging 5,618 MT per month at a rate of 200 grams per household per month.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Refugees and asylum-seekers have increased access to safe shelters

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.61%	60.00%	56.92%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.65%	100.00%	94.60%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,249

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the Tindouf refugee camps, UNHCR distributed 1,005 tent material kits procured in 2024, providing safe and adequate shelter to 1,005 vulnerable families and partially reducing the existing shelter gap. However, due to significant budget cuts in 2025, no additional tents were procured. As a result, planned shelter interventions were suspended, leaving an estimated 16,500 vulnerable families still in need of tent replacement.

Despite these constraints, UNHCR, in collaboration with Sahrawi refugee community leadership and with support from donor funding, maintained core relief item (CRI) emergency stocks, including blankets, plastic

sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and tents. This preparedness measure ensures the capacity to respond rapidly to emergencies arising from natural hazards or other shocks, mitigating further deterioration of living conditions in the camps.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Refugees and asylum seekers have full and free access to quality health care services through advocacy for a better inclusion in the national health system and enhancing the health care system

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.38%	100.00%	97.88%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.42%	99.00%	95.15%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	169,063	
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,313	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Algiers, UNHCR's partner (Algerian Red Crescent) facilitated 2,781 medical referrals, mainly to public facilities (75%), 61% concerned women of reproductive age and children under five. A total of 2,342 patients benefited from medication cost recovery. 78 pregnant women received prenatal care, 35 had safe deliveries, no maternal or new natal death reported. The CRA medical shelter hosted 62 convalescent patients, with an average stay of 40 days. Collaboration with civil society expanded, with five associations supporting 189 refugees, especially those with chronic illnesses and PLHIV.

Through the country HIV envelope, UNHCR, UNAIDS and the MoH organized two national workshops on HIV treatment adherence for 69 health staff. A biannual national survey on STI/HIV knowledge and attitudes among youth, including refugees, was launched in November 2025. Awareness activities reached 332 people, 225 were voluntarily tested, while 63 PLHIV continued receiving regular HIV care. UNHCR supplied 9,200 rapid STI tests to four public hospitals and four national associations supporting refugees. MHPSS support included 20 social activities with 181 participants, while 242 refugees received MHPSS and psychiatric services.

In the Sahrawi refugee camps, UNHCR, sister agencies and INGOs contributed to supporting the community-based health system across the five camps especially in terms of human resources, medical supplies and medication (MDM), vaccination (UNICEF) as well as epidemiological surveillance and HIS (WHO). Around 177,480 medical consultations were provided including 12 visiting medical missions that

conducted 2,100 specialist consultations and 630 surgeries. A total of 8,421 women accessed reproductive health services, including 3,152 safe deliveries. MHPSS services included more than 1,071 individual consultations and 142 support group sessions for children and adolescents.

UNHCR provided incentives (avg. USD25 to USD 50/month) to 19 doctors, 29 clinical officers and around 350 community health workers, all from the refugee community. Support to the camp based paramedical school continued, with 97 students enrolled in 2025 (70% women) and 29 graduates. UNHCR also supported the Algiers medical shelter for patients needing palliative care, hosting 393 Sahrawi refugees (112 men, 227 women). The daily transport of 77 dialysis patients (42 women, 35 men) from the camps to Tindouf hospital was maintained: 3,365 dialysis sessions were provided for free at Tindouf hospital (UNHCR provides transport)

UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF elaborated on a multisectoral nutrition strategy (2025–2030). The nutrition stabilization center was enhanced, and 156 children with SAM were treated with no reported deaths. However, the 2025 nutrition survey showed a significant deterioration: GAM at 13.6% (7% in 2022), stunting at 31% (28% in 2022), anemia at 65% among children and 68% among women of reproductive age, and only 11% of children accessing a minimum acceptable diet.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Inclusion and retention of refugees and asylum-seekers in the national education system is strengthened (urban) and quality education enhanced (camps)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.02%	15.00%	4.16%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.27%	80.00%	86.75%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39,303

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR Algeria advanced education opportunities for refugee and asylum-seeker children in both urban settings and the Tindouf refugee camps by focusing on access, retention, and holistic education environments. In urban areas, targeted interventions supported children's enrollment and effective participation in the national education system through the provision of school kits and language support to facilitate adaptation to Arabic-language curricula. Community-based initiatives strengthened children's emotional stability, social skills, and school attendance, while coordinated referral pathways ensured that those requiring specialised psychosocial or protection services received appropriate support. Flexible learning options, including distance and informal education and language training, maintained continuity for newly arrived children and those unable to immediately integrate into formal schooling. Through these combined efforts, 1,911 children accessed education services, reinforcing resilience and safer developmental pathways.

In the Sahrawi refugee camps, education services were delivered at scale through a community-based

education system reaching approximately 40,000 children across pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels. The response was supported largely by refugee volunteer teachers, particularly women, and included multiple learning pathways such as transitioning to formal schools, Quranic schools, and specialised centers for children with disabilities, ensuring inclusive access. Progress continued toward improved learning conditions through textbook provision for primary and lower secondary students, moving closer to the one-book-per-child standard. Teacher incentives were maintained as a central component of school functionality, supporting quality teaching and stable learning environments. Education sector coordination was reinforced through regular partner meetings focused on planning, standard operating procedures, and resource prioritisation, with complementary NGO support contributing to sustained school operations.

Higher education support remained a key pillar of the education response. Through the DAFI scholarship programme, 147 refugee students benefited from regular quarterly scholarships. Monitoring visits across multiple wilayas enabled close follow-up on students' academic performance, living conditions, and psychosocial well-being. Complementary workshops and coaching sessions in Tindouf and urban areas strengthened academic orientation, motivation, and preparedness, while expanding awareness of international scholarship opportunities.

Overall, UNHCR's integrated approach combined formal inclusion, alternative learning pathways, and higher education support to enhance educational opportunities and protection outcomes for refugees in Algeria.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Refugees and asylum seekers have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.00%	100.00%	98.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	173,690

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress towards improved access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management for Sahrawi refugees was sustained despite funding and environmental constraints. As lead agency for WASH in Algeria, UNHCR coordinated partners to ensure continuity, strengthen reliability and advance incremental improvements aligned with the 2025–2027 strategy.

Water supply systems remained operational, ensuring access for 173,600 refugees across the five camps. In 2025, 1,524,235 m³ of water were produced, treated and distributed. Of this volume, 68% (1,035,713 m³)

was delivered through piped networks and 32% (488,522 m³) through water trucking, confirming a continued shift towards more sustainable, network-based service delivery compared to 2024. Overall water availability averaged 19 litres per person per day, stable compared to 2024 but still below humanitarian standards.

Network-based distribution was highest in Dakhla (80%) and Ausserd (76%), followed by Boujdour (67%) and Smara (62%), while Layoune remained the most reliant on trucking (46%). Total distributed volumes increased by 5% in the second half of the year, reflecting gradual improvements in system functionality and demand management.

UNHCR's contribution focused on sector leadership, coordination and technical oversight to safeguard the functioning of water infrastructure, including boreholes, reverse osmosis plants, reservoirs, pumping stations and over 400 km of distribution networks. Preventive and corrective maintenance strengthened monitoring and continued water treatment and quality control helped ensure the safety and reliability of potable water services.

In sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management, essential services were maintained despite funding reductions. Solid waste collection services covered the entire refugee population across the five camps, supported by regular landfill maintenance and targeted cleaning and disinfection campaigns, mitigating environmental and public health risks. Recycling activities continued to process plastic waste and generated revenues that covered staff incentives and some operational costs, contributing to the sustainability of the plastic recycling initiative.

Local production of hygiene items, including soap and bleach, supported household hygiene and water disinfection, while hygiene kits were prioritised for women and girls of reproductive age. Available resources covered approximately 50% of menstrual hygiene needs and 25% of soap requirements, allowing continued access to essential hygiene materials for women, girls and vulnerable households and mitigating more severe health, education and protection risks.

Refugee participation in WASH service delivery, monitoring and governance remained central, strengthening accountability, local capacity and ownership. Overall, 2025 consolidated service continuity and modest outcome-level gains, and provided stronger evidence base for scaled investments under the 2026–2027 SRRP cycle

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Refugees and asylum seekers have access to employment

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.90%	2.00%	1.89%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.71%	10.00%	6.89%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	498

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress was achieved toward greater economic self-reliance and reduced dependency among Sahrawi refugees, particularly youth and women. Livelihoods and TVET interventions expanded income-generating opportunities and strengthened enterprise sustainability despite structural constraints in the camp. The 2020–2025 TVET graduate impact study shows that 49.5% of graduates are economically active, including 36.3% in activities linked to their training and 13.2% in other income-generating work. This highlights the relevance of demand-driven vocational training in improving employability within camp service systems and informal markets.

In 2025, 972 refugees (69% women) benefited from economic inclusion support. Of 283 enterprises established since 2016, 174 (62%) remained operational, reflecting improved resilience and business continuity. Women led 67% of supported enterprises, underscoring continued progress in gender-responsive livelihood access.

TVET programmes reached 379 trainees across four VT Centres and three Women Empowerment Centres. Over 70% had completed at least two years of schooling but lacked further education pathways. During the year, 169 students completed training and 83 transitioned into vocational pathways, reducing economic inactivity among youth under 40.

UNHCR supported through sector coordination, strategic prioritization, and alignment with the 2025–2030 Vocational Training Strategic Plan. Accreditation strengthened institutional sustainability and education-to-work linkages, while integrating entrepreneurship and digital skills shifted the focus toward measurable economic outcomes and self-employment. Incentive-based mechanisms also helped mitigate vulnerability amid chronic food insecurity. Besides, partners provided 31 top-up grants to 104 young entrepreneurs and supported business associations and savings groups assisting 17 scaling enterprises, while strengthening refugee community leadership structures.

In urban areas, livelihoods interventions identified, sensitized, and referred 186 Persons of Concern (93% of target) to vocational training and labour market opportunities, including 137 men and 49 women. Forty-five individuals (28 men and 17 women) enrolled in vocational training, achieving 75% of the planned target, and six received post-training follow-up to support sustainable integration. Five women were successfully referred to employment opportunities, contributing to women's economic empowerment.

Additionally, 29 PoCs were referred to online learning (Coursera), with 19 receiving individualized support. Four entrepreneurship training sessions reached 11 participants, while 5 beneficiaries underwent incubation support to establish a tailoring and fashion cooperative. Finally, 25 project holders received financial assistance and start-up kits to launch or consolidate income-generating activities. Together, these interventions strengthened economic resilience and advanced self-reliance prospects among urban PoCs.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

More refugees and asylum seekers depart for resettlement and complementary pathways

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	165	200	108
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	10	0

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR continued to use resettlement strategically as a protection tool and a pathway to durable solutions for refugees facing heightened risks in Algeria. A total of 108 individuals were submitted for resettlement, primarily to Canada (105 submissions), with smaller quotas to the UK (2) and France (1). Although the overall submission target could not be met due to the suspension of the USRAP programme in early 2025, the operation fully utilised Canada's allocation and drew on unallocated global quota to ensure that cases with the most urgent protection needs could still be submitted. Notably, 87% of submissions were categorised under urgent priority, a significant increase from 2024, reflecting the sharpened focus on individuals exposed to acute legal and physical protection risks, including LGBTIQ+ refugees, women at risk, and survivors of violence and torture.

UNHCR maintained consistent counselling and transparent communication with refugees in the resettlement pipeline, ensuring they understood identification criteria, procedural steps and the limitations imposed by the restricted global resettlement space. Post submission processing continued in coordination with resettlement states, while 123 refugees were able to depart to Canada following close operational coordination between UNHCR, IOM and the Algerian authorities.

Complementary pathways remained extremely limited. One individual departed through a family reunification pathway, supported by UNHCR's strengthened early identification mechanisms and targeted information sharing, particularly for students and individuals with potential eligibility for education related pathways. UNHCR also provided 19 refugees with language testing vouchers to facilitate access to third country opportunities. To further strengthen operational knowledge of the barriers faced by refugees in pursuing this pathway, an innovative survey was launched with the communities. Finally, data collection in relation to complementary pathways within the operation was expanded, to promote data-based advocacy for solutions out of Algeria.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	586
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened the application of the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach across urban and camp operations, ensuring protection responses reflected the needs and capacities of diverse groups. This was advanced through participatory assessments, disaggregated data, and efforts to improve equitable access and inclusion for women, men, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and individuals of diverse SOGIESC profiles.

In Algiers, AGD was integrated into planning through monthly consultations and participatory forums. Around 120 individuals contributed to the annual assessment, highlighting concerns such as fear of arrest, non-recognition of documentation, discrimination, barriers to education and housing insecurity. Two-way communication tools (HELP, call centre, email, WhatsApp chatbot) and Outreach Volunteers, including women and persons with disabilities, supported feedback, risk identification and community protection. In Tindouf, 660 refugees (54% women and girls) participated in assessments, informing inclusive programming. Women's representation remained high, exceeding 90% in key sectors, with 42% of refugee community representative seats, 35% of General Secretariat positions in different departments, 60% of camp governors, 48% of district roles. Sport-for-protection activities reached over 3,600 girls and women, promoting wellbeing and cohesion.

Besides, disability inclusion was supported through incentives for 129 social workers, 11 physiotherapists and 88 specialised educators. However, funding cuts reduced essential items and activities.

UNHCR strengthened accountability through structured feedback mechanisms, expanded data disaggregation, and strengthened AGD informed risk identification. While important progress was made, challenges remain in ensuring equitable participation and access in areas affected by legal insecurity, limited freedom of movement, discrimination, and resource constraints.

Section 3: Resources

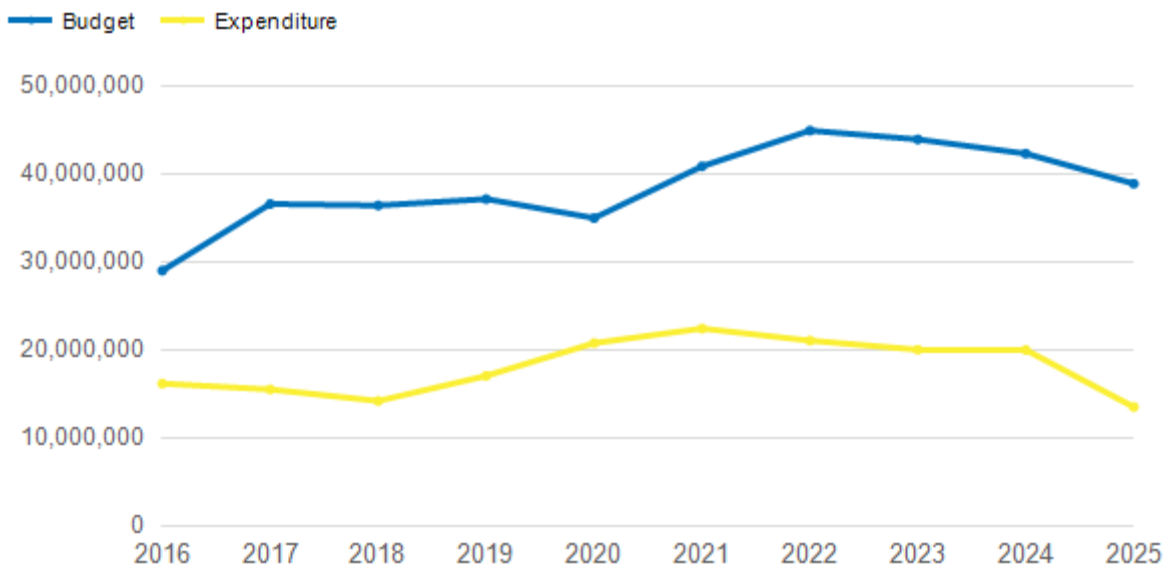
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

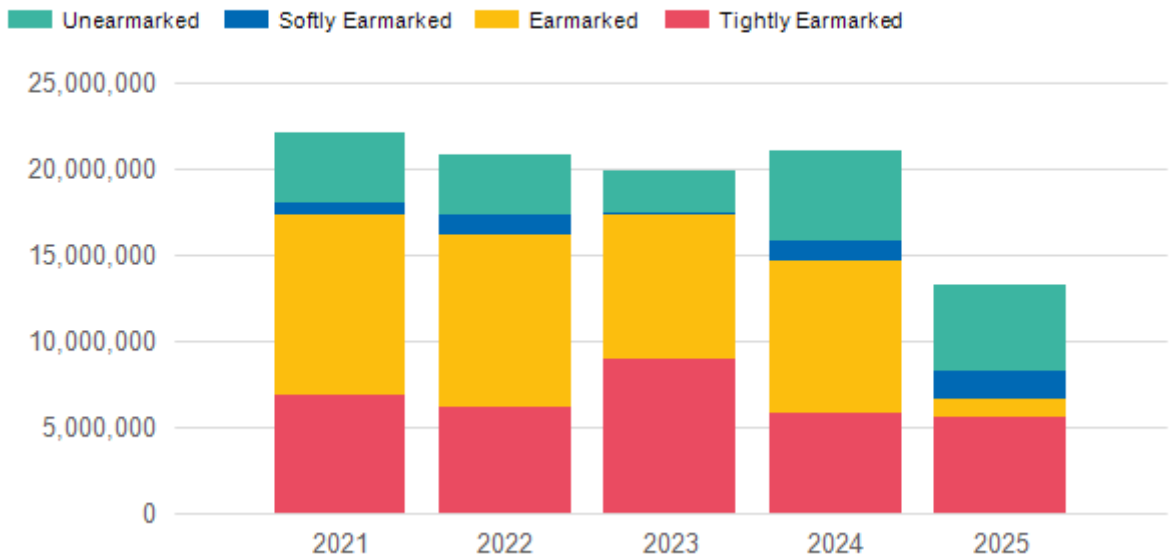
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	3,486,900	2,082,027	59.71%	2,036,614	97.82%
IA2: Respond	27,334,956	8,904,325	32.57%	8,904,325	100.00%
IA3: Empower	7,752,400	2,561,978	33.05%	2,479,199	96.77%
IA4: Solve	255,000	63,307	24.83%	63,307	100.00%
All Impact Areas		82,111			
Total	38,829,256	13,693,747	35.27%	13,483,445	98.46%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	1,026,900	768,235	74.81%	748,051	97.37%
OA2: Status	600,000	662,934	110.49%	555,593	83.81%
OA3: Policy/Law	575,000	381,257	66.31%	381,257	100.00%
OA4: GBV	485,000	291,234	60.05%	291,234	100.00%
OA5: Children	440,000	356,592	81.04%	319,586	89.62%
OA6: Justice	1,285,000	351,712	27.37%	351,712	100.00%
OA7: Community	679,400	238,383	35.09%	192,612	80.80%
OA8: Wellbeing	5,488,496	2,163,231	39.41%	2,163,231	100.00%
OA9: Housing	2,046,400	42,104	2.06%	42,104	100.00%
OA10: Health	6,361,000	1,560,264	24.53%	1,560,264	100.00%
OA11: Education	4,318,000	984,927	22.81%	984,927	100.00%
OA12: WASH	10,189,060	2,495,653	24.49%	2,495,653	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	1,830,000	690,841	37.75%	690,841	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	255,000	63,307	24.83%	63,307	100.00%
EA18: Support	2,765,000	2,254,203	81.53%	2,254,203	100.00%
EA20: External	485,000	388,870	80.18%	388,870	100.00%
Total	38,829,256	13,693,747	35.27%	13,483,445	98.46%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR Algeria continued to operate in a context of acute financial constraints. By the end of the reporting period, the operation had secured only a limited share of its overall budgeted needs, leaving a substantial funding gap across all sectors. This shortfall significantly affected the capacity to respond comprehensively to the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in Algeria, particularly in protection, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, shelter, energy, education, food security and the provision of core relief items.

The situation was compounded by successive budget revisions during the year, reflecting broader global

funding pressures. These adjustments resulted in reprioritization, scale-backs and delays in planned activities, particularly in the Tindouf camps. As a consequence, some health facility upgrades were postponed, medical and nutrition supplies were reduced, hygiene kit distributions were limited, and improvements to shelter and energy solutions were deferred. These constraints heightened risks related to health, malnutrition and protection, and further strained already fragile living conditions. Livelihood and resilience-building initiatives were also affected, limiting opportunities for self-reliance and increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance.

In response, UNHCR Algeria applied a strategic and evidence-based approach to resource allocation. Through a Multi-Functional Team and in close consultation with partners and refugee representatives, the operation prioritized life-saving interventions and the most urgent protection needs. Allocation decisions were informed by nutrition surveys, Joint Assessments (JAM), participatory assessments (AGD), baseline data analysis and multisectoral monitoring. Flexible funding played a critical role in enabling rapid reallocation of resources to address emerging gaps, sustain essential health and protection services, and mitigate the impact of sudden budget reductions. It also supported core coordination functions and allowed continuity of critical assistance where earmarked funding was insufficient.

Additional support from development-oriented funding streams, private sector contributions and multi-stakeholder pledges helped sustain selected interventions, particularly in livelihoods, education and basic services, contributing to greater resilience among refugee communities. A significant portion of UNHCR's expenditure was channelled through partners, including national and local organizations, reinforcing localization efforts and ensuring proximity to affected communities.

Despite these mitigation measures, unmet needs remain substantial and are likely to persist amid an increasingly constrained global funding environment. The outlook points to continued pressure to deliver more targeted and cost-efficient interventions. UNHCR's strategic reorientation therefore emphasizes prioritization, strengthened partnerships, and integrated approaches that link humanitarian assistance with resilience and development efforts. However, without increased and more flexible financial support, the operation risks further reductions in essential services, with serious consequences for the protection, dignity and well-being of displaced and stateless populations in Algeria.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2025 review confirms a transition phase where short-term delivery increasingly serves long-term system-building. Engagement with MFA, Justice and Interior proved key to preparing for future asylum legislation and strengthening documentation, referral and safeguards against refoulement. A differentiated, risk-based approach in registration, RSD and community protection improved efficiency and quality under constraints, shaping priorities for 2026–2027: consolidating national ownership, reinforcing route-based engagement in mixed movements, promoting inclusion and self-reliance, and focusing on lifesaving, system-critical interventions.

In both contexts, progress requires sustained institutional engagement, realistic reform timelines, and reduced reliance on parallel systems. Funding cuts underscored the need to shift responsibilities to national actors and diversify partnerships, while the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) remained a key coordination and prioritization platform. In urban areas, streamlined reception, registration and RSD improved efficiency, though lack of asylum law still limits recognition of UNHCR documentation. Collaboration with IOM expanded protection reach in hard-to-access areas through referrals. In Tindouf, reliance on UNHCR for basic services proved unsustainable, highlighting the need for gradual transition and stronger community alignment.

UNHCR will pursue a transition-focused strategy centered on national ownership and sustainability. Priorities include technical support for asylum legislation, institutional capacity-building, and advocacy for recognition of documentation and protection-sensitive procedures. Simplified reception and RSD will support eventual handover, while joint initiatives with IOM will strengthen responses in mixed movements. In Tindouf, efforts will consolidate the SRRP as the main coordination platform. Advocacy will also advance refugee inclusion in national systems, alongside stronger community engagement.



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