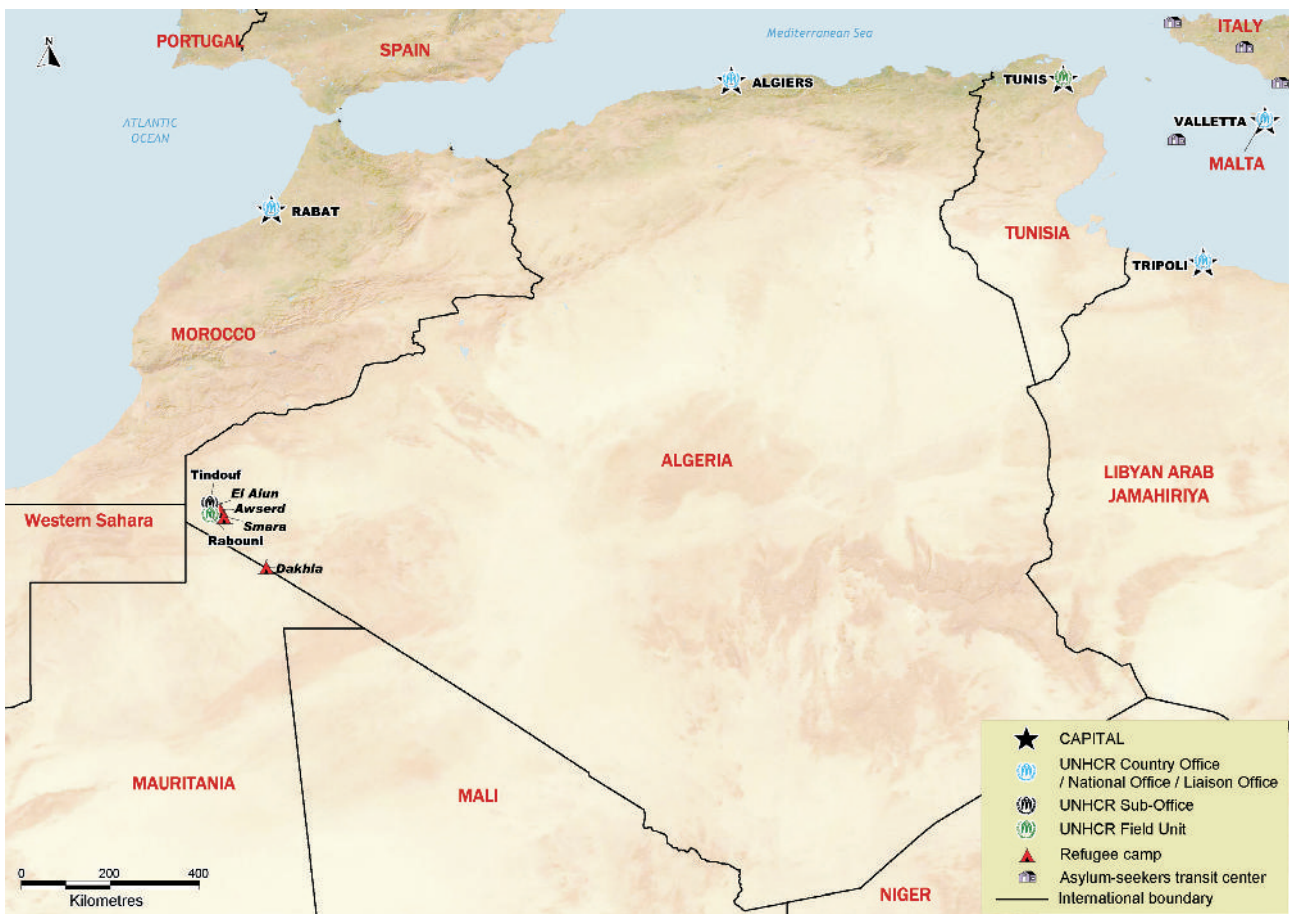


ALGERIA



Operational highlights

- In the absence of a comprehensive national asylum system, the protection space in Algeria remains limited. Refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly those from sub-Saharan Africa, have no basic economic, social and legal rights.
- Given the difficult living conditions of urban refugees, UNHCR increased the material and financial assistance that it provided to the most vulnerable among them in the areas of shelter, non-food items (NFIs), food and legal representation. Women who survived sexual and gender-based violence received psychological and medical support.
- The High Commissioner's visit to Algeria and the Tindouf camps in September 2009 paved the way for the re-orientation of the assistance programme for the

Sahrawi refugees. Not only would the level of assistance to the refugees be increased in the course of 2010, the programme would also focus more on the long-term welfare of refugees, especially in the areas of nutrition, health and education.

- A UNHCR-WFP assessment mission to Tindouf in October 2009 noted progress in the areas of food distribution and coordination between relevant actors.
- Considerable progress was made in combating anaemia amongst the Sahrawi refugees. A feasibility study confirmed that certain supplementary foods were acceptable to the refugee population, allowing for the subsequent procurement of the products for general distribution.
- A comprehensive Protection Plan of Action in the Tindouf camps was developed in 2009 and is currently

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees*	Western Sahara	90,000	90,000	-	-
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	4,000	-	-	-
	Various	130	130	39	26
Asylum-seekers	Various	150	-	22	13
Total		94,280	90,130		

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



Sahrawi women play an important role in food distribution.

H. ABEDI

● Activities and assistance

Community services: UNHCR continued to support vocational training centres in the camps which assist women, youth and persons living with disabilities.

Domestic needs and household support: In 2009 UNHCR provided more than 54,000 chargers for cooking gas cylinders, about one-third of the total requirement, with the rest provided by the host Government. Additional stoves were also procured and will be distributed in 2010. Schoolchildren were provided with sports clothing.

Education: UNHCR provided over 53,000 school notebooks (100 per cent of the requirement) and more than 180,000 textbooks (about 25 per cent of the needs)

being implemented, including human rights sensitization aimed at the Sahrawi leadership and rights-based training for the refugee population.

| Working environment |

While the security situation continues to be fluid, the Algerian Government's measures to deploy additional security personnel in urban centres and at border areas have contributed to a noticeable improvement. However, urban refugees are often denied their freedom of movement and are occasionally subject to arbitrary detention.

In the absence of a political solution to the situation in the Western Sahara, Sahrawi refugees depend entirely on international assistance. In 2009, UNHCR's humanitarian assistance programme benefited from consultations with refugees and operational and implementing partners.

| Achievements and impact |

● Protection and solutions

In order to address the problem of arbitrary detention of urban refugees and asylum-seekers, the Office worked to improve contacts with police stations in Algiers, allowing for timely intervention on behalf of people of concern who possess UNHCR attestations. In 2009, UNHCR contributed to building the capacity of refugee lawyers and judges and rehabilitated the Court of Justice in one of the settlements in Tindouf. In Algiers, UNHCR processed more than 600 asylum claims.

In Tindouf, protection activities focused on strengthening dispute resolution and justice mechanisms in refugee camps. Advocacy focused on sensitizing refugees to their rights and obligations.

for an estimated 28,000 Sahrawi pupils. Some 120 headmasters and inspectors in all the Sahrawi camps attended four training sessions. UNHCR provided incentives to some 1,700 teachers in the Dakhla and Smara camps as well as in a boarding school. UNHCR rehabilitated three laboratories in three middle schools, covering the needs of approximately 3,500 students. Some 8,400 school aprons were provided for both teachers and children. In 2009, 28 Sahrawi refugee students benefited from DAFI scholarships.

Food: UNHCR provided 65.5 tons of green tea and 27 tons of yeast for some 18,000 families in 2009. During the month of Ramadan, UNHCR provided fresh food and 20 tons of dates to beneficiaries.

Health and nutrition: UNHCR worked with the Algerian Red Crescent to implement a supplementary feeding programme in all camps. The programme, which covered moderately malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating women, benefited some 3,400 refugees. UNHCR helped the nursing school to conduct training courses for nurses, chief nurses and midwives. The Office also supported additional job training for midwives and teachers, and provided them with stationery, hygiene products and teaching materials.

UNHCR and its partners provided laboratory equipment and supplies covering 61 per cent of the needs for medical clinics in the Tindouf camps. UNHCR rehabilitated the stomatology ward in Rabouni hospital and provided financial incentives to 47 pharmacists. Material and equipment were provided for the isolation centre near Smara camp.

Legal assistance: UNHCR provided support in the preparation of cases for legal representation in courts as well as vis-à-vis police stations and the *gendarmeries*. It also included support to ensure issuance of birth certificates for refugee children born in the Algerian territory. Moreover, legal counselling was provided to survivors of sexual and

gender-based violence, in particular on steps to undertake with local law-enforcement authorities and health structures.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR provided financial and logistical support to enhance the capacity of its six NGO implementing partners, raising the quality of services to both Sahrawi refugees and urban refugees in Algiers.

Sanitation: More than 36,400 hygiene kits were provided in 2009 to cover the needs of 38 health facilities in the refugee camps.

Shelter and other infrastructure: UNHCR procured materials for 2,200 tents that will be distributed in the course of 2010.

Transport and logistics: In 2009, a new mobile workshop was procured to respond to specific needs in the camps. The workshop, operated by 20 trained refugee technicians, registered almost 100 interventions per month. Four ambulances were also ordered to respond to the urgent needs in the camps.

Water: Three areas in the Smara camps benefited from a water network. Some 3,600 refugees will benefit from this first phase of the project. In addition, UNHCR continued to support the facility producing bleach which had a daily capacity of 1,800 litres. Sensitization campaigns targeting the public on the sustainable use of water were conducted.

○ Constraints

Security concerns and the absence of a responsive national asylum framework continued to be major impediments to the development of asylum space in Algeria. In Tindouf, the harsh desert conditions made it difficult for refugees in the camps to find livelihoods opportunities.

| Financial information |

In 2009, the operation received contributions amounting to just over USD 5 million, including additional funds for supplementary feeding programmes for women and children. Additional funds were allocated to implement the annual programme and respond to activities in the water, sanitation, health and nutrition sectors. This included a special allocation to combat anaemia and improve water supplies.

| Organization and implementation |

UNHCR offices in Algeria included the country office in Algiers and a sub-office in Tindouf. In 2009, UNHCR had a total of 34 employees in Algeria, including 11 international and 23 national staff in Algiers and Tindouf.

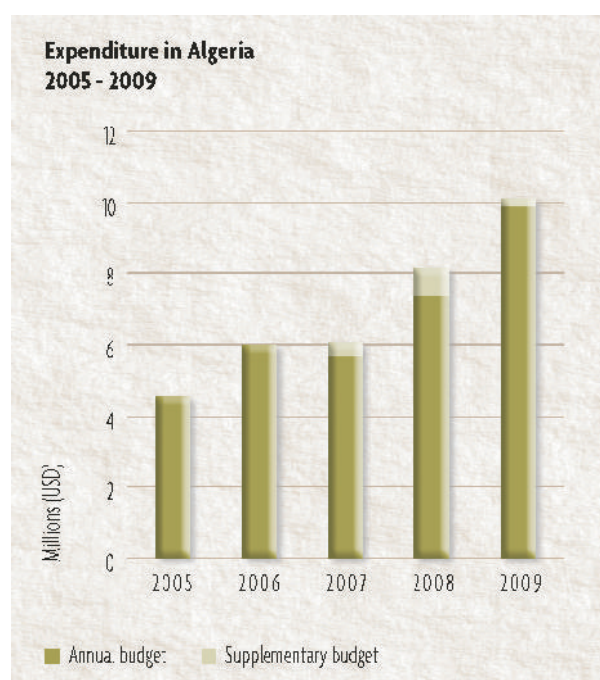
| Working with others |

In 2009, UNHCR worked with six NGOs in Tindouf and four NGOs in Algiers and closely cooperated with WFP, WHO and UNICEF in the areas of food assistance, health and education, respectively.

| Overall assessment |

In 2009, programme implementation was constrained by inconsistent staffing levels both within UNHCR and among its partners. Protection for urban refugees remained limited by the lack of official refugee recognition, occasionally resulting in the arrest and detention of people of concern. Implementation of the 10-Point Plan of Action has lagged behind because of the reluctance of the Government to engage in a comprehensive response plan to address mixed migration issues. However, the Office succeeded in establishing fair and efficient RSD procedures, thereby ensuring that asylum claims were processed in a timely manner and that all people of concern received refugee and asylum-seeker certificates. In the absence of a political solution to the Western Sahara situation, UNHCR is shifting its focus from care and maintenance activities to the long-term welfare of the refugees in the areas of health care, education and self-reliance.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government:	None
NGOs:	<i>Association des Femmes Algériennes pour le Développement, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, Enfants Réfugiés du Monde-Pays de la Loire, Rencontre et Développement, Solidaridad Internacional Andalucía, Triangle Génération Humanitaire</i>
Others:	<i>Croissant Rouge Algérien</i>
Operational partners	
Government:	<i>Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional al Desarrollo, Bureau Algérien pour les Réfugiés et les Apatrides</i>
NGOs:	<i>Asociación de Técnicos y Trabajadores sin Fronteras, Médecins du Monde-Grece, Médecins du Monde-Spain, OXFAM Belgium, SOS Femmes en Détresse</i>
Others:	ECHO, ICRC, UNICEF, WFP



Budget, income and expenditure in Algeria (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	10,637,933	5,133,823	6,476,202	11,610,025	9,885,942
Improvement of Refugee Protection within Broader Migration Movements in North Africa SB	292,878	0	211,154	211,154	211,154
Total	10,930,811	5,133,823	6,687,356	11,821,179	10,097,096

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Algeria (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current years' project			Previous years' project
	Annual budget	Supplementary budgets	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,194,270	209,780	1,404,050	0
Community services	40,538	0	40,538	74,545
Domestic needs and household support	252,713	0	252,713	60,736
Education	187,622	0	187,622	253,257
Food	896,270	0	896,270	1,680
Health and nutrition	588,944	0	588,944	428,323
Legal assistance	49,129	0	49,129	6,461
Operational support (to agencies)	297,643	0	297,643	165,324
Sanitation	35,636	0	35,636	45,060
Shelter and infrastructure	500,380	0	500,380	0
Transport and logistics	867,774	0	867,774	213,674
Water	520,240	0	520,240	757,702
Instalments to implementing partners	3,613,736	0	3,613,736	(2,006,763)
Subtotal operational activities	9,044,894	209,780	9,254,673	0
Programme support	841,048	1,374	842,423	0
Total expenditure	9,885,942	211,154	10,097,096	0

Cancellation on previous years' expenditure

(5,600)

Instalments with implementing partners

Payments made	5,040,911	0	5,040,911	
Reporting received	(1,427,175)	0	(1,427,175)	
Balance	3,613,736	0	3,613,736	

Previous year's report

Instalments with implementing partners:				
Outstanding 1st January				2,061,523
Reporting received				(2,006,763)
Refunded to UNHCR				(7,480)
Currency adjustment				(9,567)
Outstanding 31st December				37,713