

Annual Results Report

2022

Algeria

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Algeria has been hosting Sahrawi refugees since 1975 in the camps near Tindouf. The refugees live in a harsh environment where livelihood and economic inclusion opportunities are scarce. The results of the Joint Assessment Mission and the Nutrition Survey carried out during the first quarter of 2022 revealed that the refugees completely depend on humanitarian assistance in the absence of a durable solution. Since the resumption of war between Polisario Front and Morocco in Western Sahara in 2020, diplomatic tensions continue to simmer between Algeria and Morocco despite the resumption of the UN-led process to revive direct negotiations and deepen consultations with parties to the conflict through the Personal Envoy of the Secretary General (PESG). UNHCR planning figure for the displaced population is 90,000 most vulnerable refugees, although the number of persons needing humanitarian assistance services is estimated to be far higher than this figure.

Regarding the urban context, Algeria is a country of transit and destination, hosting about 13,000 refugees and asylum seekers from 41 nationalities (main nationalities: Syria, Mali, Central African Republic (CAR), Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)). Numbers continue to increase, due to the deteriorating security situation in the Sahel region and frequent arrivals from CAR and Syria. Enhanced registration and Refugee Status Determination (RSD) activities in 2021 and 2022 further contribute to growing figures. While Algeria is a signatory to the 1951 Convention, the absence of a national asylum law leads UNHCR to assume key protection activities, such as registration, RSD and issuance of documentation, while engaging with government counterparts and building the capacity of law enforcement authorities. Access to asylum remains a challenge, with no access outside the capital. The government takes a highly security-oriented approach, which led to arrests and expulsions impacting asylum seekers and some cases of refugees.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2024, refugees enjoy asylum in line with international and regional protection standards.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.56%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	87.00%

In 2022, limited progress was made in engaging State responsibility. Meetings with key government counterparts were infrequent. The Government focal point, Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Office for refugees and stateless persons (BAPRA) remains understaffed. There were no developments towards identification and referral mechanisms between UNHCR and the authorities, joint documentation, or transition to a state mechanism. Access to the country is limited, and no accessible, safe, and fair identification, referral and registration arrangements are available upon entry into the territory. Asylum seeker certificates do not protect against arrests and expulsions. UNHCR conducted training sessions in international protection and national security for 102 magistrates (including juvenile judges), police and gendarmerie from different provinces of the country. Participants' responses show that the training is crucial in bridging gaps caused by the absence of asylum law. While the State made no reservations to article 26 of the 1951 Convention, in practice the right to freedom of movement of urban refugee is curtailed by provisions under chapter V of law 08-11 of 2008, which foresees that foreigners always carry valid documents – most asylum seekers do not have documents that the government considers lawful. In refugees' camps near Tindouf, 100% of the Sahrawi refugees were able to freely move in 2022 within the camps, despite the legal restriction of settling in other areas of Algeria outside Tindouf.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2024 UNHCR, UN humanitarian agencies, partners and the authority will provide life-saving assistance to everyone concerned.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.06%	90.27%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Despite UNHCR and partner efforts, refugees and asylum seekers access to health services fell from 100% to 63.66% at the end of 2022. This could be due to the impact of COVID-19, the consequent fear of refugees attending health facilities, and the stockouts of medicine throughout the year. Additionally, consolidated data could hide some disparities between the health access of urban refugees and Sahrawi refugees in the camps near Tindouf. Access to healthcare is free for Sahrawi refugees in the camps near Tindouf. Moreover, despite the growing need for durable shelter, some 1,005 Sahrawi refugees and 408 households affected by the sandstorm received one tent in 2022.

Through cash assistance, UNHCR partially mitigated hardships faced by refugees in urban areas, prioritizing those most in need. In terms of access to safe urban settlements, most refugees in urban areas

cannot afford to pay for decent housing due to limited livelihood opportunities, income, and the high cost of private renting. While acknowledging that UNHCR is unable to solve these needs. However, made efforts to mitigate accommodation needs within the available funds, UNHCR provided cash assistance to 846 refugees to support them with safe and secure shelters and access to basic facilities (9% of the refugee population assisted in the urban context).

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2024, refugees become more self-reliant through an improved socioeconomic inclusion, community mobilization and the promotion of gender equality.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.88%	93.03%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.50%	100.00%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.00%	85.32%

Sahrawi refugees' community self-management in the camps is effective and organized through leadership structures across all sectors. In 2022, the Accountability of the Affected Population (AAP) framework was in place, including protection counseling and feedback mechanisms. UNHCR counseling and hotlines were available in the refugee camps to ensure free and confidential access to gender-based violence (GBV) response and protection support. Additionally, UNHCR built the capacity of staff of the women's protection centre, personnel within the Department of Justice, civil society groups, community leaders, and the police and law enforcement. Furthermore, support was provided for awareness-raising campaigns on women's rights. In 2022, communities were empowered through the promotion of socioeconomic inclusion, and partnerships that offered vocational training opportunities to 56 individuals. UNHCR and partners supported 319 refugees including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) on a case-by-case basis in overcoming barriers to accessing education in the urban context (documentation, registration and transport fees). Despite these efforts, more than 60% of 2,544 children living in urban areas remain out of school. UNHCR strengthened two-way communication with refugees and asylum seekers, through the support of six community Outreach Volunteers (OVs), supporting refugees and asylum seekers to organize community-based discussion groups, receive firsthand information about UNHCR's programmes, hotlines, digital channels. UNHCR was able to improve the feeling of safety in the community, through active listening and timely feedback, especially to women and girls, but also other minority groups. Regarding gender equality, despite the disparity between men and women and certain discriminatory social norms in Algeria, UNHCR's engagement in community-prioritized areas positively impacted 1,973 persons (70% of the community outreach population were female).

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2024, refugees will enjoy their rights in a third country in safety and dignity.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	2

4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73	127
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	22
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	1

UNHCR contributed to promoting and facilitating safe and dignified third-country solutions for refugees. During the year, 127 refugees departed on resettlement, and 22 left through complementary pathways. Furthermore, 286 refugees were recommended for resettlement to third countries based on a proactive identification mechanism of resettlement needs. The operation continued to identify and submit all cases that meet the criteria for resettlement, strategically using resettlement to enhance protection. Some 30% of all submissions were under emergency or urgent priority providing protection and solutions to refugees with pressing legal and physical protection or medical needs. The operation strengthened capacities within its core staff to ensure predictability in meeting the resettlement targets. UNHCR established transparent two-way communication on resettlement through office reception and dedicated email correspondence, to improve expectation management within the refugee community.

In line with the office protection and solutions strategy, UNHCR reviewed and adopted the existing Standard of Operations on the complementary pathway for admission to the operation's needs. In this regard, a working group was created to follow up on a work plan set in place to enhance operational skills and resources for staff and partners and facilitate access of refugees and asylum seekers to complementary pathways.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Funding constraints affecting basic needs and services including food security, nutrition, health, wash, shelter, and education; harsh climatic conditions, limited livelihoods opportunities, lack of youth involvement in community-related decision-making processes; and the absence of durable solutions due to the protracted and uncertain political situation in Western Sahara are the major challenges that prevented achieving the key impacts in the camps near Tindouf.

The challenges in the urban context range from lack of asylum law and limited progress towards joint identification/documentation, documentation issued by UNHCR not being recognized for the protection of asylum seekers from arrests/expulsions, lack of accessible, safe, and fair identification, referral and registration upon entry. Access to work remains a critical challenge, with vocational training as a pilot mitigating measure and little support from UN agencies and the Government.

UNHCR and partners are only able to mitigate effects linked to hardship. Cash assistance does not cover the most vulnerable asylum seekers and Syrian refugees. The assistance for shelter is not adequate to cover needs. Access to health is limited, with long waiting times and delayed or complete lack of reimbursement of medical bills. Access to and education retention remain a critical challenge: children access education on a case-by-case basis, with 60% out of school. Incidents of violence, arrest and expulsion remain crucial for refugees and asylum seekers, impacting negatively on their dignity and safety. There are limited opportunities to empower communities and achieve gender equality; discriminatory social norms on gender and lack of women's safe spaces for community gatherings and other activities have also been a challenge for fear of being targeted.

In the absence of durable solutions and complementary pathways, opportunities do not meet the needs of the refugee population. The office lacks core resettlement capacity and managing the expectations of urban refugees is a challenge.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Altogether, UNHCR Algeria entered into 17 partnership agreements (PAs) with a total of 15 partners, out of which 4 were specifically engaged in the urban programme. (, comprising 6 national and 8 international NGOs, and one UN agency to support in the humanitarian response and delivery of lifesaving services for Sahrawi refugees in the camps, and urban refugees and asylum seekers in Algiers. UNHCR conducted partner selection exercises, and some new partners were selected to engage in 2023 and 2024 as per the current Multi-Year Strategy (MYS).

UNHCR revamped efforts to strengthen donors' support, coordination, and visibility for the Protracted Refugee Situation (PRS) of Sahrawi refugees and for the urban refugees and asylum seekers. Three donors and ambassadors' missions were organized to the Sahrawi camps in 2022. To this effect, during the second donor mission in the last quarter of the year, it was recommended to prepare a lightweight Refugee Response Plan (RRP) and to create a Sahrawi Refugees Partners (SRP) group in 2023 to coordinate fundraising and visibility for camp-based Sahrawi refugees.

UNHCR exercises its leadership and coordination responsibility in Sahrawi's refugee response in line with the Refugee Coordination Model, which is applied and manifested in the Inter Sector Working Group, chaired by UNHCR. Currently, seven sectors provide support within the Sahrawi refugees response. UNHCR co-chairs several sector working and sub-working groups. Camp-based collaboration was also strengthened with the Sahrawi Red Crescent (SRC) which is the main interlocutor with Saharawi refugees and refugee leaders; and Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) – implementing partner and Algerian Government interlocutor with UNHCR. UNHCR will seek to further strengthen collaboration with the Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons (BAPRA) under Algerian MoFA. UNHCR is working to expand collaboration with other UN agencies including FAO, ILO, UNFPA, and other non-UN agencies who are foreseen to provide resources to implement sports, livelihoods, and youth development initiatives in the camps.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

By 2024, asylum-seekers are able to enter Algeria and access asylum in a safer manner, and obtain joint registration procedures and joint or government issued documentation.

By 2024, the Sahrawi Central Statistics and Documentation Centre (SCSD) will be upgraded to an optimal standard of personnel, facilities, types of equipment and software to issue birth certificates, ID cards, driving licenses and travel documents for Sahrawi refugees.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.27%	100.00%	89.74%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.12%	63.00%	97.67%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.10%	100.00%	75.84%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Under the urban programme, UNHCR ensured access to asylum through the provision of digital and printed material providing information on registration and RSD procedures, implementation of remote pre-registration modalities, and reinforcement of registration capacities. In 2022, 3,749 new asylum applications were received and pre-registered upon reception, contributing to the protection of new applicants. UNHCR registered all asylum seekers and refugees individually and maintained an average waiting period of three months to register new asylum seekers. The new registrations increased by 90% compared to the previous year reaching 3,109 individuals. The operation strengthened continuous registration through a targeted verification exercise of all Syrians, Yemenis and Palestinian refugees living in Algiers. Individual documentation was delivered or renewed for all asylum seekers and refugees without delay or backlog. UNHCR strengthened its cross-referral mechanism with IOM by developing a specific SOP and related referral forms. UNHCR intervened successfully to release 74 refugees or asylum seekers arrested and at risk of being removed to Niger.

Regarding birth registration, three Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to raise awareness among women and girls about the importance of birth registration and birth certificates. A leaflet related to civil registration was updated in three languages and shared during the registration process. Awareness sessions were an opportunity to identify dozens of cases requiring referral and follow-up with relevant units. In 2022, 94 cases were referred to UNHCR's contracted lawyer for interventions, 14 for mixed marriage and or residence card and 31 for late birth registration as well as withdrawal of birth certificates from the town hall.

In the Tindouf camps, formal biometric registration continues to be inherently linked to the political stalemate of the unrealized referendum on Western Sahara's right to self-determination. Registration by UNHCR or the host country remained elusive in 2022 and onwards. Most Sahrawi refugees have access to individual documentation issued by Sahrawi authorities. Support was provided to the Identification Centre in issuing, renewing, and replacing ID cards, passports, and collecting civil documentation.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In urban areas, access to asylum remains limited by geographical constraints as UNHCR only operates in Algiers. Due to the lack of technical interlocutors within the MoFA, limited to no progress was made toward joint government-UNHCR identification and referral mechanisms, for registration and documentation, asylum capacity development and a consequent transition to a state mechanism. With limited recognition of UNHCR documentation, refugees and asylum seekers were not protected against arrest or removal. During the year, 251 individuals (mainly asylum seekers along with some refugees), were arrested and/or removed at the border despite holding UNHCR-issued documents.

Upgrading the software in use by the Sahrawis since 1988 continues to be challenging. 50% of the ID Centre's personnel are not included in the incentives scheme. Digitization of the physical archive at the ID centre is needed to complement UNHCR CBM Security and storing capacity for filing continue to be compromised.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

By 2024, asylum-seekers have access to fair and efficient RSD processes and national asylum capacities are strengthened

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	300.00	180.00	364.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals 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%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Some 180 persons with international protection needs were granted refugee status on the first instance in 2022 (+ 26% compared to 2021) out of 600 first-instance decisions endorsed during the same period. All asylum seekers notified of the first instance rejection of their claim had access to an effective appeal mechanism. 171 appeal decisions were endorsed and led to the final rejection of the claim (+ 55% compared to 2021). UNHCR processed, on first instance, exemption requests submitted by Ivorian refugees impacted by the cessation clause. UNHCR used RSD strategically and continued to adapt and review its case processing modalities based on emerging trends and the overall protection environment. Simplified procedures are in place for Malian applicants, and the operation implemented the pilot phase of a revised, simplified procedure for Manifestly Unfounded Claims. Under this procedure, applicants with manifestly unfounded claims of certain nationalities and profiles are scheduled for registration and RSD on the same day. They are also assessed in a simplified form to avoid maintaining them under UNHCR's mandate for an extended period and to reduce the RSD backlog. Accelerated procedures are in place for applicants with specific needs referred by the protection unit. The operation reviewed its referral forms to include several levels of urgency and better prioritize the applicants with compelling needs. The operation continued to progress toward full implementation of the Mandate RSD Procedural Standards, including provisions related to child-friendly procedures. Progress includes developing child-friendly information material and a specific

referral mechanism for accelerated procedures of UASC based on Best Interest Assessment (BIA). Identification of support of UASC. This started in 2022 and will be completed in 2023. Thematic focal points are in place and capacitated to ensure information sharing within the teams and liaison with other units regarding LGBTQ+ applicants, applications made by children, gender-based applications, and trafficking indicators. The focal points contribute to improving the quality of RSD processing of such applications and to strengthening the overall protection interventions. Activities related to Communication with Communities (CwC) on asylum procedures included a regular update of the Algeria information help site and leaflets. Asylum seekers could obtain regular information on the status of their case through the hotline and mailbox. UNHCR trained law enforcement officials on inclusion and exclusion criteria providing a better understanding of the refugee definition and related protection needs of refugees.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to limited capacity, UNHCR's RSD unit could not keep up with the increase in registration figures. In addition to the rise in numbers, emerging trends of complex profiles in terms of RSD, such as young unaccompanied children, impacted the RSD processing delays. The delays between registration and first-instance decisions were above 365 days, and the backlog was close to 4,000 applications at the end of 2022. With its current capacity, the operation cannot absorb such a backlog. Additional staffing and a review of the RSD role and strategy are required. There is no access in Algeria to qualified legal representation to support asylum seekers during the RSD procedure.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

By 2024 the legislative framework and public policies in Algeria are strengthened to enable access to protection services for persons of concern and discrimination against persons of concern has decreased through the improvement of public attitude.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Algeria is a signatory to several international instruments and conventions, including the 1951 Convention, its 1967 Protocol and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. However, it is not a party to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. While Algerian law is not gender discriminatory, it could be interpreted to bar persons with disabilities from naturalization. It also does not contain any pathway to ensure the rights to acquire nationality for children born in the country of asylum. There are no dedicated provisions for the naturalization of stateless persons, or procedures to identify stateless persons.

In this regard, UNHCR in agreement with the MoFA delivered five training sessions to Algerian law enforcement, police and gendarmerie. 102 participants were trained in International Refugee Law and Statelessness-related topics. In addition, UNHCR sponsored the training of one MoFA official participation in the online Statelessness Course offered by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

While UNHCR continues to work closely with the MoFA as the sole governmental interlocutor in Algeria, the operation faces coordination challenges among different institutions and structures within the Algerian ministries. These challenges have resulted in delays in scheduling and following up on training sessions and other activities. Additionally, budgetary restrictions have impacted delivery of trainings in a timely manner. For instance, the operation postponed several training sessions for magistrates that were initially planned for 2022 to the beginning of 2023. UNHCR recognizes the importance of timely and effective programme delivery, and remains committed to working with national counterparts to address these issues and ensure that all programmes are able to meet the needs of the people we serve.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Persons at risk or GBV survivors have access to support to build resiliency and GBV risks are prevented and mitigated through GBV mainstreaming and community empowerment and engagement.

GBV risks are prevented and mitigated by GBV mainstreaming, community empowerment and engagement, and persons at risk or GBV survivors have timely access to quality response resources to develop resiliency.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	75.00%	71.31%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.96%	65.00%	60.02%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.87%	75.00%	73.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

GBV remains a protection risk faced by forcibly displaced people in Algeria in both urban and camp settings. UNHCR and partner interventions against GBV led to a positive impact in terms of preventing GBV incidence, mitigating its risks, and responding with quality services in line with Age Gender Diversity (AGD) and survivor-centred approaches. By implementing prevention activities focused on both individual and community-level interventions which consisted of awareness sessions, group informative sessions and campaigns, UNHCR and partners contributed to changes in social behaviour and attitudes towards violence, with 90% of refugees and asylum seekers respondents not accepting violence against women, resulting in an improvement in gender equality, non-acceptance of violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. In terms of response, UNHCR and partners informed individuals and community members including women, girls and LGBTIQ+ individuals through FDGs and online tools (UNHCR Algeria help site, hotline) about GBV services available, which contributed to increasing awareness with some 71% of persons we serve reporting they knew where to access GBV services. UNHCR directly or through partner provided timely individual quality case management service from which 60% were supported with specialized medical interventions.

Prevalence of GBV in the Tindouf camps remained limited to a few cases of women at risk mainly with children born out of wedlock, exposed to marginalization and social stigma. UNHCR supported 12 GBV survivors placed at the Safe House. All cases returned voluntarily into their families after conclusive mediations. As part of the advocacy on gender parity, a series of training courses were conducted with the support of Sahrawi human rights commission centre (CONASADH) targeting 40 members of the Technical Mechanism of Women Empowerment (MTEM) and refugee-led organizations. The monthly virtual platform (gender online school) pursued engaging discussions on women representation with some international parliamentarians including members of the AU, and Sahrawi women of the diaspora around the world. The key achievement of this platform relates to the research led by DoSAWE titled “47 years of action by the Sahrawi women towards gender equality”. The MTEM trained 497 women and 57 men to promote self-resilience projects for women and protection at workplace. It included community mobilization for education with parents’ associations, prevention of GBV and promotion of gender parity. Individual counselling through the MTEM group included 6 psychological support sessions for hypochondriac women, 2 for youth in conflict with the law, and 4 for guidance on self-resilience projects. One of the MTEM members has actively contributed to the MENA CBP/AAP network meetings along with other refugees in the region this opportunity allowed her to showcase the experience of Sahrawi women in gaining legal advancements on women’s rights.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In the camps, more awareness campaigns are needed to reach out to a large scale of local community groups, as most people within the community are uninformed of mediation/protection centres which fall under the scope of the Department of Justice. UNHCR pursued advocacy efforts to place such a facility under the oversight of the Department of Social Affairs to ensure protective measures and rehabilitation for women placed at the centre, including perception change.

In Algiers, the inclusion of GBV survivors in national response structures is limited. Challenges remain in terms of GBV response and the provision of emergency safe shelter for survivors. Given the government's restrictive permissions for partners to operate safe shelters, only few have the official authorization. UNHCR has limited capacity to offer this service, both in terms of partners able to manage shelters and in terms of places available to accommodate high-risk cases.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Risk of violence, exploitation and abuse of children are prevented, identified and addressed, and inclusion in the national child protection services is strengthened.

Child protection mechanisms are strengthened, and risks of violence, exploitation and abuse of children are prevented and addressed, while bolstering their participation in child protection programs.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.67%	80.00%	76.67%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.78%	15.00%	9.31%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.83%	60.00%	60.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners delivered comprehensive child protection responses in Algeria, both in urban and camp contexts, providing essential support for children at heightened risk through BIP, case management, psychosocial support services and alternative care arrangement for UASC through foster family systems. Under alternative care, a total of 41 UASC (or 27% of the total UASC caseload) were supported by UNHCR and partners. Additionally, 10% of children in the urban context and their families were included in community-based protection programmes and activities which resulted in the enhancement of prevention, identification, and response to violence and exploitation of children and, despite challenges faced in the urban context, some achievement in the awareness regarding the importance of education and inclusion in the Algerian national child protection system. Among the UASC in need of BIP, 77% were supported with the most appropriate care arrangement in the best interest of the children, and/or to identify a durable solution for the case. Moreover, in terms of prevention of violence, children and their families participated in community awareness-raising activities with outreach volunteers (OVs) on topics linked to child protection, such as positive parenting and non-violent behavior, and how to foster protective family relationships. Updated BIP procedures as part of the Child Protection (CP) strategy, including the new Best Interest Assessment (BIA) form, were disseminated among main protection partners, including Justice and Social

Affairs Sahrawi departments as main actors involved in child protection. Necessary adjustments to the local context in terms of specific questions in the form continued to be negotiated with local authorities to enhance the identification and referral of CP cases by the caseworkers.

UNHCR and partners continued to support 13 cases of minors in conflict with the law placed at the rehabilitation Centre through legal counselling and support for families, MHPSS, hygiene materials and recreational activities. UNHCR also pursued efforts towards supporting children with disabilities at the Special Needs Education (SNE) centres including a newly established one in Smara camp for children with autism. Building resilience and life skills continued to be supported through the handicraft workshops in nine of these centres.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In Algeria, the inclusion of refugee and asylum-seeking children at risk—including UASC—into the national child protection system remains very limited. Despite Algeria being a signatory to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and having adopted national legislation on child protection, limited enforcement leads to challenges in terms of ensuring non-discriminatory access to children's basic rights by the State. This results in UNHCR and partners having to establish parallel and temporary mechanisms for protecting children under UNHCR mandate which remain limited.

Although the Sahrawi legal framework provides for child protection including Best Interest of the Child and access rights to education and healthcare, procedures for children aged 13 and under as well as rehabilitation of minors, there persist legal gaps regarding legitimation, adoption and custody of children born out of wedlock. UNHCR advocacy for a family code to be drafted remained challenging.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Persons of concern enjoy freedom of movement and have effective access to legal remedies and appeal processes and persons of concern with specific needs are protected through specialized assistance services.

By 2024, access to justice is improved, with expanded access for women, youth, and the most vulnerable refugees, ensuring that Persons with Specific Needs have access to all social services and programmes.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

While there is no systematic detention for irregular migrants, the risk of arrest and expulsion during identity patrols are high, limiting the freedom of movement. Asylum seekers identified the risk of expulsion or detention as their main protection concern. Through UNHCR contracted lawyers, asylum seekers and refugees have access to legal assistance, but knowledge of international refugee law is still limited among legal practitioners and public officials. While the judicial system in Algeria is well established, support is still essential to maintain and build capacity of the community of magistrates/juvenile judges, including clerics, who play influential roles with formal responsibilities to mediate and resolve conflicts within the community. UNHCR's facilitated five trainings sessions for 102 magistrates, police and gendarmerie on the international protection of refugees. Also, the relatively high number of PoC arrested or detained (258) compared to the baseline (102) and target (88) set for 2022 may partly reflect the enhanced documentation system for arrests put in place during 2022. To achieve the expected outcome, UNHCR will engage national authorities to gradually build a national asylum system, resuming discussions and support for the adoption of national or joint registration procedures and the issuance of documents, as well as building BAPRA's capacity to conduct refugee status determination in the future or discuss a working plan related to data protection and data sharing.

In the Tindouf camps, legal and judicial institutions were strengthened through provision of equipment and incentives to the 292 judicial staff, including 40 clerics and 18 attendants of the women's safe house, minors' centre, and male detention centre. 3 sessions of training involving the Department of Justice were

conducted for 48 judges on the civil code, the relationship between the prosecutor, examining and committing magistrates and the role of law enforcement bodies in follow-up to individual sentences carried out during probation and post-release periods. Another training on law enforcement was conducted for 11 clerks on their functions throughout different jurisdictional instances. 98 police officers were trained on the juvenile justice system. Other sessions were conducted for the lawyers' association on the rights of defense, pleading techniques, principles, and conducts to be performed by the court appointed attorneys involved in the legal assistance.

209 workers, including 80 educators and administrative staff from the SNE centres and 129 social workers received their incentives to monitor the situation of 4,006 vulnerable persons. Incontinence pads for 909 beneficiaries including 647 older persons and 262 children with cerebral palsy. Some 313 children and adolescents with physical and sight impairments in the nine SNE centres trained on hard job skills. 12, 113 regular household visits were conducted to 220 persons with physical disabilities.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Access to asylum remains a challenge, with a pressing need for a national asylum law to allow identification/reception/referrals. Access to information, asylum procedures and the removal of refugees and asylum seekers to neighbouring countries are key challenges. Refugees and asylum seekers remain at risk of expulsion alongside third country nationals in the country illegally. A data-sharing agreement that could reduce the risk of refoulement of refugees and asylum seekers remains to be finalized. The government does not have a database for individuals registered with UNHCR. Limited information on mixed movements is also a gap, hindering UNHCR's ability to deliver protection services. Additional capacity is required to map protection networks with the support of civil society/refugee communities. Frailties in justice infrastructure make safe access to services difficult. Elaboration of the 4,006 individuals identified with specific needs in the camps according to international classification standards on disabilities remained unachieved.

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

PoC participate more extensively and meaningfully in the various stages of the OMC

By 2024, refugees from Western Sahara participate more extensively and meaningfully in the various stages of the Operation Management Cycle by ensuring equal participation in community consultation, increasing gender representation in the existing community structures, and supporting the PSNs

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.00%	NA%	70.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.00%	NA%	77.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%	20.69%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR promoted meaningful engagement of forcibly displaced people in Algeria through community-based structures and 72 community consultations with 1,973 refugees and asylum seekers (50-

70% female) throughout the year. The main achievement was to allow refugees and asylum seekers and their communities to support on the identification, prevention, and response of protection risks and participate on decisions that affect their lives, throughout all phases of the operational management cycle, and through two-way communication. Urban refugee and asylum seekers priorities were captured from participatory assessments (PA), health assessment, OVs feedback, communication channels and other surveys conducted with the community which allowed the collection of critical feedback to inform and adjust UNHCR's programmes. In 2022, UNHCR conducted PA for urban refugees and asylum seekers for 165 persons (50% were female) around refugee and asylum seeker's priorities and main concerns, according to fourteen (14) different population cohort groups as per the AGD approach. Also, community engagement activities promoting female participation on leadership/management structures were either directly implemented by UNHCR or mainstreamed into the work of partners implementing a wide range of activities in the urban context. One example is the OVs programme with female community volunteers amounting to more than 60%. They play a key role in identifying protection risks, mobilizing the community and mobilizing female leadership.

The existing structures and ground rules of the Sahrawi refugee community are continuously favorable for a well-functioning partnership between the humanitarian actors and refugee community.

UNHCR maintained its interventions in the Sahrawi refugee camps through an AGD approach, jointly with several Sahrawi departments and relevant actors, aiming to identify the strengths and skills of the refugees, develop a capacity-building plan for their needs and follow up on the level of participation among women, men, children, youth, elderly, and people with disabilities. Sahrawi women's representation continued to exceed 80% in different areas, mainly in education and health sectors, where respectively 88% and 80% of the personnel are female. Not only is women representation constantly promoted within these sectors, but also expanded to include leadership positions and responsibilities; as 25% in the General Secretary, 15% department management, 34% General Assembly, 33% camp governors, 45% district delegates and 100% mayors. The department of youth and sport implemented a variety of activities to mitigate emerging potential risks related to youth including drug trafficking and thefts on the rise since last year. Sports activities were conducted for refugee girls, boys, youth, men and women. More than 400 girls from the five camps participated in volleyball competitions marking an interesting female participation and gender equity.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Community engagement remains limited and risky. Feedback mechanisms tools were not able to absorb all demands, and for this reason the actual is slightly lower than what was foreseen in the planning phase. Community-mobilization outside UNHCR or partner premises represents a security challenge, due to law enforcement's restrictions for persons under UNHCR's mandate.

Achieving gender equality and women empowerment in a context of prevailing patriarchal social norms and government restrictions towards discriminatory gender practices imposed significant challenges. Only 5% of the 88,000 youths are reached under the Sports for Protection activities in the camps due to financial constraints. Considering the growing frustration among the Sahrawi youth due to the extended displacement of the refugees, combined with limited prospects for livelihoods, recreational programmes need urgent improvement in terms of strategic programming including sports spaces.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Persons of concern with heightened risk can meet their basic needs

By 2024, Sahrawi refugees have enhanced access to sustainable, safe, and affordable household cooking fuel and are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.16%	7.00%	91.85%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.52%	11.00%	91.85%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The progress made by UNHCR in providing cash assistance to 1,102 refugees (8.58% of the population) is a positive step towards meeting the basic needs of vulnerable individuals and families. Without access to vocational training or formal employment opportunities, refugees may struggle to provide for themselves and their families basic needs. The provision of cash assistance to vulnerable refugees is a key component of UNHCR's CBI strategy and policy. This can lead to long-term economic and social exclusion, as well as increased vulnerability to exploitation and abuse and reduce the likelihood of refugees resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

The fact that no other humanitarian agency is helping refugees in this context is also concerning, as it suggests that there may be a lack of awareness or engagement around the needs and rights of refugees in Algiers.

To address these challenges, UNHCR and partners may need to continue advocating for the inclusion of refugees in national development plans and policies, as well as working with government counterparts and other stakeholders to remove administrative barriers to accessing vocational training and the formal labour market.

In addition, UNHCR may need to consider alternative approaches to supporting refugees, such as supporting the development of small businesses or providing targeted support for vulnerable individuals and families. Building partnerships with other actors in the humanitarian and development sectors is also important for leveraging resources and expertise to support refugees in Algiers.

UNHCR has achieved its objective of providing one cooking gas cylinder for 28,092 households in Tindouf camps per month. During Ramadan, UNHCR provided 448.03 MT of fresh food (3 kg/person), and 44.23 MT of dates (300 g/person). UNHCR also distributed 5.618 MT of dried yeast to 28,092 families on monthly basis (200 g per household). During the reporting period, UNHCR Distributed 2,800 bales of second-hand clothes and non-food items to 3,500 persons with specific needs. UNHCR distributed 4,756 cooking stoves and 960 empty gas cylinders to newlywed families.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In the camps, cooking gas distribution fleet is in a critical situation that requires urgent attention.

Additionally, given insufficient non-food items distributions during the year, more support is necessary to overcome the rising gap and ensure the quality of non-food items. Fresh food provided to complement the monthly food basket covered only a quarter of refugee household needs. UNHCR encountered multiple obstacles in promoting the well-being of refugees.

In the urban context, one of the significant challenges was the restricted access to vocational training and formal employment opportunities for the vulnerable refugees. Another difficulty encountered is the exclusion of UNHCR, IOM and WFP from UNSDCF.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Persons of concern have increased access to settlement infrastructure and women at risk and UASC have access to safe shelter

Promote environmentally friendly shelters and safe and sustainable access to energy.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.16%	11.00%	25.76%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.52%	55.00%	80.21%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Most refugees in urban areas cannot afford to pay for decent housing due to lack of livelihood and high rents, as most are required by landlords to pay their rent 6-12 months in advance. To address shelter needs within the available budget, UNHCR provided cash assistance for shelter of 846 refugees to ensure access to decent shelter. This corresponds to 9% of the refugee and asylum seekers population in the urban context. In 2022, for those at heightened risk, UNHCR, in partnership with other organizations, successfully provided livable and adequate housing to a total of 97 individuals. This safe shelter included 4 women at risk, 11 survivors of gender-based violence, and 82 children who were particularly vulnerable, such as unaccompanied and separated children and other minority groups at risk. Furthermore, the AGD exercise showed the community is not involved in supporting the population jointly with a partner, rented and managed 13 apartments during the year via a partnership agreement, for use by foster families residing with UASC children. In other apartments, LGBTIQ+ persons at risk were also supported with temporary accommodation to address safety and security risks. In addition, UNHCR worked with its GBV partner to provide emergency safe shelter to women at risk and survivors of GBV. In 2022, 19% of survivors in need received this type of assistance. These interventions were lifesaving and resulted in the fulfillment of a great protection need when it comes to safe space and safe housing for forcibly displaced persons at heightened risk.

In the Tindouf camps, UNHCR and partners made significant improvements in the shelter and energy sectors throughout the year, thanks to the strong coordination mechanism in place with local authorities and ongoing advocacy efforts. In 2022, 1,960 tent materials were distributed to 1,960 vulnerable families, and 1,005 additional tents and accessories were procured. Construction materials were distributed to 292 most affected families from the heavy sandstorm in Smara and Dakhla camps. An emergency stock for shelter is kept comprising of 438 Refugee Housing units (RHUs) and 50 tents. Additionally, 50 electric generators were maintained, and five new generators were procured in 2022 to support Health and WASH facilities. The expansion of the electrical network in Laayoune camp began on 20 May 2022, with 75 % of households benefitting from this intervention as of year's end. Meanwhile, work to renew the electricity grid in Boujdour camp is still ongoing. All the solar energy installations in the dispensaries and administration offices in both Laayoune and Boujdour camps were repaired or maintained.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Several challenges were faced in providing shelter to refugees in Algiers, including lack of access to national reception centres managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which limited the availability of safe and secure housing for refugees. UNHCR also worked with GBV partners to provide emergency safe shelter to women at risk and survivors of GBV, with 19% of survivors in need receiving this type of support in 2022. Despite these interventions, the limited access to national reception centres remained a significant challenge in providing shelter to refugees in Algiers.

In the Tindouf camps, limited funding to respond to an estimated 14,000 vulnerable families (50%) of the total families in need of tent replacement with 5,000 requests for new tents added to the waiting list every year has affected the sector. This is due to the lifespan of the tents and the damage caused by heavy sandstorms and the exposure to harsh climatic conditions.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

All PoCs will have full and free access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care (including reproductive health/STIs/HIV, mental health and palliative care), through advocacy for a more effective inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national health system.

Persons of concern have access to public health services (including primary, secondary, and tertiary care; HIV and reproductive health; and Nutrition).

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	93.23%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In urban settings, UNHCR made significant progress regarding inclusion in the health sector, advocacy with the MoFA and the Ministry of Health led to the organizing of workshops on inclusion in the national health system. This allowed UNHCR to enlarge its operational partnership with several hospitals and medical associations, resulting in forcibly displaced individuals being considered in the Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) national guide and Sexually Transmitted STIs/HIV national plan. Some 2,376 individuals received medical support, via public sector mainly (86%), 297 were accompanied to their medical appointment, 190 emergency cases were treated, and 209 women received reproductive healthcare. For collaboration with civil society, three medical associations were identified and accepted to help persons with chronic diseases receive access to medication. Additionally, UNHCR used the joint UN fund for HIV to supply three hospitals and three local associations with rapid STIs tests and organize 24 sensitization campaigns, 271 individuals were voluntary tested for STIs including HIV, for which 30 patients received medical care free of charge. For clinical management of GBV/rape survivors, the protocol was updated, and emergency contraception as well as additional medical specialties were included.

In Tindouf, UNHCR and partners continued supporting the refugee health system through improving infrastructure in the camps, providing medical supplies, providing incentives for health staff, improving the referral system (particularly for palliative care hemodialysis sessions for 65 patients), and accommodation was provided for 86 patients with cancer, and reinforcing capacity building. 38 nurses and midwives graduated from the local nursing school, where 87 students are currently enrolled. The new health strategy was approved, and the new MHPSS action plan was launched with greater emphasis on community involvement, for which 330 vulnerable refugees benefited from MHPSS services. Medicos Del Mundo (MDM) supported drug supply and reproductive health services 8,600 women were enrolled, with full access to safe delivery. UNICEF supported vaccination; around 40,000 children were vaccinated. UNHCR and WHO supported the Health Information System (HIS) with staff training and logistical support, ANARASD intervened in mental health activities and rehabilitation of Layoune camp hospital, AAPSIB contributed to the child health programme, and Ojos del Mundo supported referral system to Bechar hospital as well as ophthalmologic care. In 2022, UNHCR/WFP carried out a Nutrition Survey; results showed a declining situation with higher rates of acute malnutrition, anemia and stunting compared to previous surveys, a response plan was implemented through CERF funding. UNHCR/WFP contributed to the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Sensitization sessions on nutrition and MHPSS were organized each quarter.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite existing efforts, access to some health services remains insufficient, particularly in the Tindouf camps. Due to the low incentives paid to skilled health workers, nine doctors and 13 nurses quit the public health sector in 2022. Drug supply was also disrupted, with a full shortage of most essential drugs. The

chronic disease programme was also discontinued due to budgetary constraints, as medical missions from abroad were put on hold. Regarding nutrition, activities targeting infants and young children feeding remained limited, as access to a diversified diet was below emergency standards. In urban settings, most refugees do not have medical insurance, therefore access to medication for chronic illnesses and some advanced health services—such as hemodialysis and palliative care—remained limited. Furthermore, due to budget limitations UNHCR was unable to cover all health needs of urban refugees, a threshold is preset, and strict prioritization criteria are being applied for cases to be referred to the private sector and also a threshold for medical reimbursement.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Inclusion and retention of refugees and asylum-seekers in the Algerian national education system is strengthened.

By 2024, enhanced learning environments and quality education will be available in the Sahrawi camps for primary, intermediate, secondary, vocational training, university, and continuous learning and maintaining scholarships in the host country and abroad.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.76%	20.00%	10.37%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.98%	61.00%	74.17%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and education partners in the camps pursued their efforts towards improving the quality of education and retention of students in schools within a safe learning environment. Progress was made through the timely delivery of schoolbooks to primary and lower secondary students. The objective ratio of 1 book per child was maintained. Quarterly payment of incentives to some 1, 244 teachers and non-education staff, with a slight increase of teachers compared to 2021, enabled the education system to reduce absenteeism. Gross enrollment rate for primary and secondary education remained in the approximation of 92%.

Teachers, inspectors, and school directors benefited from 15 training courses on innovative teaching techniques. 292 in total enrolled in the capacity development plan. The equipment of the three training centres for teachers contributed significantly to the smooth running of such training. Procurement of school supplies and equipment maintenance was also provided for 37 schools. However, limited quantities of school uniforms were delivered in 2022 compared to the actual needs. UNHCR through Association des Femmes Algériennes pour le Développement (AFAD) maintained support for printing centres with consumables for printing additional adapted learning manuals to the Sahrawi context (i.e., Math, Civics, History, and Geography). UNHCR was able to support rewarding distinguished students at the end of the school year. For tertiary education, 117 students enrolled in DAFI scholarship programme graduated from Algerian universities.

UNHCR supported the inclusion and retention of urban refugees and asylum seekers in the Algerian education system, helping the enrollment of 38% of persons under UNHCR's mandate of school age. In the urban context, access to school and retention of refugees and asylum seekers is carried out on a case-by-case basis, in the absence of a systematized and standardized school-enrollment procedure by the Algerian government. In 2022, refugees and asylum-seeking children in urban areas were individually accompanied by UNHCR's partner to integrate into the Algerian public education system and benefited from scholastic assistance according to their needs. UNHCR and partners were able to provide transportation, school supplies and daily meals for 319 refugee children currently enrolled in schools. Regarding enrollment in tertiary and higher education, while UNHCR's global target is 15% enrollment in higher education for refugee women and men by 2030, only 3% of refugees and asylum seekers in Algiers had access to quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The primary challenge of the Sahrawi education system is the high turnover of qualified teachers caused by low incentives. Education facilities are lacking recreational and sport spaces that would be conducive to the well-being of children or fostering their social and emotional education. More than 60% of schools are in need of rehabilitation. Regarding tertiary education, additional scholarship opportunities remain critical to provide support to 1,997 Sahrawi students in the five camps.

In the urban context, the inclusion of refugee and asylum-seeking children, including UASC, into the national education system remains challenging. Despite Algeria being a signatory to the CRC and having adopted national legislation on child protection ensuring access of all children to school, limited enforcement led to more than 60% of 2,544 refugees and asylum-seeking children remaining out of school in 2022. UNHCR and partners are currently only able to mitigate and intervene on a case-by-case basis.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Sahrawi refugees living in the five camps in Tindouf can access safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	97.39%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.52%	91.00%	94.73%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR and partners reviewed and updated the water supply strategy in the Sahrawi refugee camps. The result highlights achievements through December 2022, challenges and priorities in line with UNHCR Algeria Multi-Year Strategy. The WASH sector has focused its efforts on improving existing infrastructure and coverage of water supply networks in the camps. Four new boreholes were drilled and equipped, increasing production capacity by 1,705 cubic meters per day, representing 57% improvement. A new reverse osmosis plant was installed, increasing the water treatment capacity by 100 cubic meters per hour. Water storage capacity was also increased with the installation of seven new storage tanks (metal and concrete) totaling 4,320 cubic meters and representing a 54% improvement. In terms of water distribution through piped networks, 2,250 community taps were installed, representing a 13% improvement. For Awserd, 100% of the network and associated reservoirs are complete. Laayoune, Smara, Boujdour and Dakhla still require further inputs to achieve full coverage. As a result, 51% of water is distributed to households through distribution networks, while 49% is supplied by tank trucks. The maintenance and repair of tankers and garbage trucks has been consolidated, reaching an average availability of over 88% during the year. The average daily amount of water distributed in the five camps in 2022 is 17 l/p/d, which remains below UNHCR's standard of 20 l/p/d. To prevent garbage accumulation and vector-borne diseases, UNHCR and partners regularly maintained six large waste collection areas in the five camps. 82 Sahrawi staff involved in waste management received incentives monthly, in addition to safety and hygiene materials. A total of 17,340 tons of solid waste was collected, plus 17,798 dead animals were picked up and buried. At the community level, six voluntary clean-up campaigns were conducted along with six awareness campaigns in schools, markets and neighborhoods.

To reduce the workload of the existing waste collection system, the plastic recycling workshop in the camps was supported by creating a direct collaboration with an Algerian private company to facilitate the marketing of recycled plastic and initiate income generation. In 2022, a total of 1,107,368 soap bars were produced and distributed to 138,421 refugees, including 48,400 women of childbearing age. In addition, 95,295 soap

bars were distributed to 125 education and health institutions. 484,000 hygiene kits, including sanitary napkins and shampoo, were distributed to 48,400 women of reproductive age. Bleach at different concentrations (32 and 12 degrees) was produced and distributed for water chlorination and cleaning of public institutions. To improve knowledge and behavior related to waterborne diseases, six hygiene promotion sessions were organized in communities and schools (212 students were sensitized), focusing on the waterborne diseases' modes of transmission.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the improvement in water supply in 2022, the average daily quantity of water distributed in the five camps is 17 l/p/d. This is mainly due to the insufficient amount of water produced. Additionally, this water requires treatment with high-cost reverse osmosis systems. The distribution by water trucks is also considered to be unreliable and unpredictable. In terms of waste management, there is a large volume of waste accumulated outside the camps due to the weakness of the collection and disposal system. It is estimated that 30% of waste ends up being dumped on unregulated sites on the outskirts of the camps. Soap and hygiene kits distributed in 2022 have allowed for minimal hygiene conditions for the population. However, quantities distributed do not meet UNHCR standards. The quantity of soap distributed covers only 34% and the quantity of hygiene kits distributed covers only 84% of the total need of the target population. This situation is mainly due to funding limitations.

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

By 2024 refugees and asylum seekers living in urban area have expanded access to job market.

Refugees have access to decent self-employment in the country of asylum.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%	1.24%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.88%	1.00%	7.83%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	13.48%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

At the end of 2022, 11% of the surveyed Sahrawi refugees reported an increase/positive change in their income; though 75% of refugees surveyed have no job, only 9% were considered unemployed based on ILO definition (unemployment refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment). Applying ILO unemployment definition to camp setting where access to employment, and financial services are limited makes it challenging to portray the reality. Various interventions were carried out during the reporting period, targeting women and youth. In 2022, UNHCR and partners supported the creation of 21 new businesses, thus creating employment for 94 beneficiaries (80% female); at the same time provided support to two businesses and provided extensive monitoring, coaching, and various training covering key elements of entrepreneurship, technical and business management to 899 (80% female) business owners or potential entrepreneurs, thus supporting to

maintain or improve the performance of 230 businesses; and five business groups were created as a structure where they can together solve their common issue as a way of empowerment. UNHCR also provided support to facilitate access to the market by supporting an innovative mobile application (AMNIR) serving as a virtual market space for more than 3,000 transactions, coupled with six business exhibitions to improve linkage and access to the job market. Some 358 (70% female) youth and women were enrolled in 15 market-oriented and social needs-based trainings and efforts have been made to improve the learning environment, build the capacity of Sahrawi teachers and administrative personnel, develop and update curricula, provide necessary equipment to ensure quality training in the supported four vocational training centres and the 3 women promotion centres; resulting in a graduation rate of 75%.

The vocational training centres were equipped with computers to give access to internet and basic computer literacy for 200-250 refugees each month, while 216 refugees were taking courses on Coursera online platform.

WFP and its partners provide technical and material support to four school gardens, 395 small farmers in regional and family gardens. A portion of the production is used to meet their household consumption needs and the rest is sold on the local market; and support was provided to 26 beneficiaries that led to the creation of five auxiliary fish farms.

In the urban context, due to advocacy and solution-seeking efforts to strengthen the resilience and self-sufficiency of refugees the social enterprise Human Development Network (HDN) trained 20 refugee women in the fields of social care assistance and makeup and beauty. The training was followed by marketing support and job opportunity research, which were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In the Tindouf camps, facilitating access to financial services requires more focus on sensitization and behavioural change. Limited funding makes it difficult to support vocational trained graduates' transition to earning and fulfil start-up support requests. The limited access to financial services, fluctuation of prices, harsh conditions and remoteness of the camps remain the biggest challenges for livelihood interventions. In urban contexts, refugees lost access to public training centres in 2020. UNHCR had to use expensive private centres for limited training opportunities lacking practical experience. Despite not being included in the Algerian government and UN strategic cooperation framework, UNHCR continued advocacy efforts with key ministries such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Vocational Training, for refugees' access. For 2023, UNHCR has identified specialized partners to strengthen advocacy efforts and the quality of its training programmes.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

By 2024, resettlement opportunities are increased and persons of concern have the option of settling in a third country through complementary pathways

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	220	350	286
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	365.00	365.00	432.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	30	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR used resettlement strategically as a durable solution and a protection tool, including for refugees with emergency and urgent, compelling protection needs (30% of submissions in 2022). In 2022, 286 individuals were submitted by UNHCR for resettlement to third countries, compared to 230 in 2021. In parallel, 127 refugees departed for resettlement. UNHCR identified resettlement needs during the verification exercise conducted for Syrians, Yemenis, and Palestinian refugees. Refugees of other nationalities were identified through a dynamic and transparent master list allowing prioritization based on specific needs and other criteria. The operation strengthened the capacity of its core staff through the training and coaching of the RSD Eligibility Officers, who contributed to Resettlement Registration Form (RRF) drafting and meeting submission targets. The increase in resettlement submissions and departures led to important expectations within the refugee community. The office managed these expectations by developing specific counseling lines, including transparent information on identification, procedures, delays, and limitations of the resettlement. Refugees in the resettlement pipeline were able to obtain information on their cases during reception day, through the hotline, as well as through e-mail. UNHCR facilitated three US circuit rides with the support of IOM and maintained constant liaison with IOM to facilitate all pre-departure arrangements. UNHCR liaised closely with the Embassies of resettlement countries regarding sensitive or urgent cases.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Delays between submission and departure remain extremely long and must be aligned with the urgency of the identified protection needs. With very few to no prospects for voluntary repatriation and local integration, resettlement remains the sole durable solution for most refugees living in urban areas. The resettlement quotas do not cover the identified needs and raise expectations that cannot be met. The office lacks core resettlement capacity and depends on upscaling and a temporary workforce that does not allow predictability. As a result, UNHCR continues to deal with a few cases of complementary pathways mainly for family reunification. Moreover, the lack of government authorized travel documents effectively hinders refugees and asylum seekers without a valid passport to access education and employment pathways in several third countries.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

AGD is mainstreamed across the Algeria 2022-2024 MYS implementation, based on achievements towards the six core actions of the AGD policy. The operation consulted through PAs in urban and camps context and community mobilization during the early stages of planning. To ensure AGD inclusive programming, disaggregated data was collected. This served to support planning. Regarding participation and inclusion of all groups, during 72 community sessions different population groups covering 1,973 refugees and asylum seekers were included to understand their views and concerns. The expansion and enhancement of CwC channels is an example of achievement in establishing consistent and transparent communication pathways. A review/roadmap development of Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) systems was initiated, using benchmarks of regional practices and tools. In urban, community feedback was received through the annual PA conducted with 16 FDGs (165 participants from the community with diverse AGD profiles). Other important channels included feedback received from outreach volunteers (OVs) reports and UNHCR Algeria e-mail and hotline number, which were critical to inform and reorient the response and overall direction on protection risk issues. Organizational adaptation was included to follow-up on the recommendations of the 2022 PA (urban) and recommendations from the mission of MENA RB CBP team (Algiers & Tindouf). Also, community engagement activities with 1,381 persons promoting female participation on leadership/management structures were implemented. The OVs programme includes more than 60% of female volunteers, who play a key role in identifying protection risks, mobilizing the community and exercising female leadership. In Tindouf, the AGD included 40 FDGs with over 350 refugees across five camps, with females accounting for approximately 58%. FDGs involved Sahrawi refugee girls, boys, youth, adults, and older men, persons with specific needs from different categories.

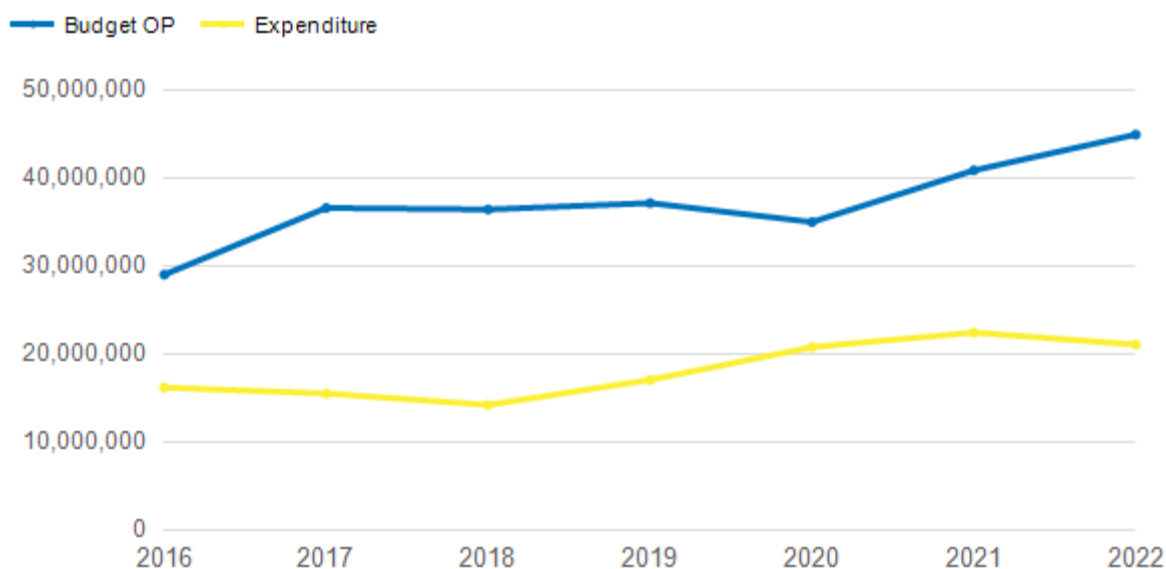
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

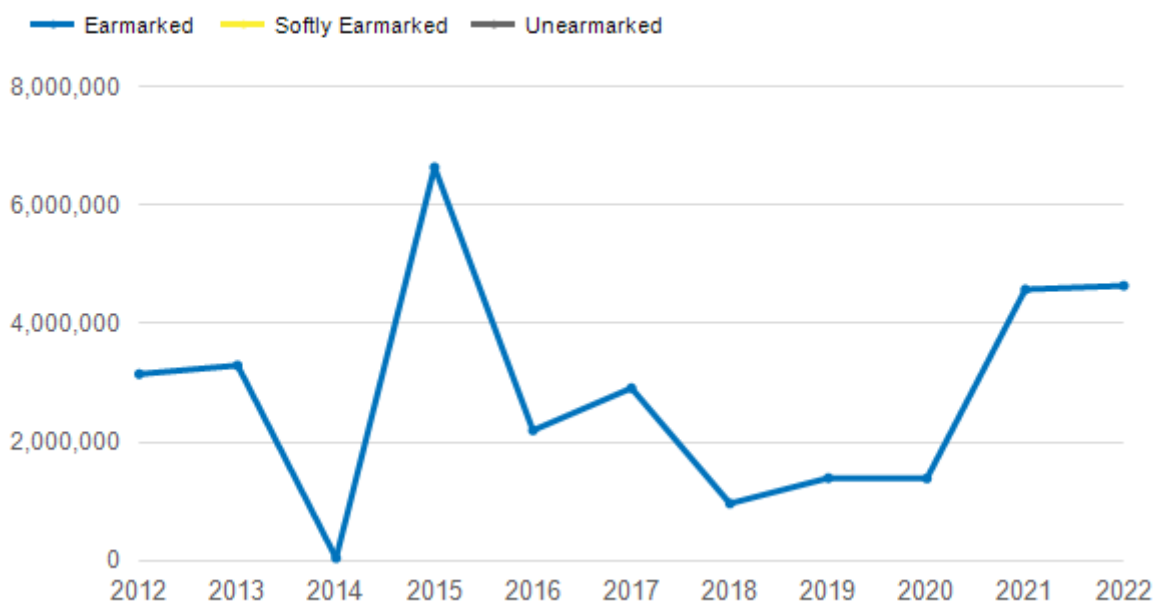
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	4,298,516	2,538,493	59.06%	2,538,493	100.00%
IA2: Respond	31,003,861	14,223,097	45.88%	14,223,097	100.00%
IA3: Empower	8,792,983	3,728,316	42.40%	3,728,316	100.00%
IA4: Solve	776,336	527,997	68.01%	527,997	100.00%
All Impact Areas		220,384	0.00%		0.00%
Total	44,871,697	21,238,287	47.33%	21,017,903	98.96%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	702,459	484,413	68.96%	484,413	100.00%
OA2: Status	415,131	301,376	72.60%	301,376	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	571,609	317,227	55.50%	317,227	100.00%
OA4: GBV	455,052	382,480	84.05%	382,480	100.00%
OA5: Children	372,906	194,286	52.10%	194,286	100.00%
OA6: Justice	2,609,317	1,435,477	55.01%	1,435,477	100.00%
OA7: Community	802,308	428,091	53.36%	428,091	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	6,538,801	3,797,798	58.08%	3,797,798	100.00%
OA9: Housing	4,838,089	544,684	11.26%	544,684	100.00%
OA10: Health	5,494,854	2,450,264	44.59%	2,450,264	100.00%
OA11: Education	4,122,748	1,402,924	34.03%	1,402,924	100.00%
OA12: WASH	11,211,482	5,406,354	48.22%	5,406,354	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	3,039,970	1,320,536	43.44%	1,320,536	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	776,336	527,997	68.01%	527,997	100.00%
EA17: Systems	0	15,413	0.00%	15,413	100.00%
EA18: Support	2,590,156	1,749,234	67.53%	1,749,234	100.00%
EA20: External	330,480	259,349	78.48%	259,349	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		220,384	0.00%		0.00%
Total	44,871,697	21,238,287	47.33%	21,017,903	98.96%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Results of Participatory Assessments (PA - AGD), nutrition surveys, joint assessments (JAM), achievements of previous year (baseline); and multisectoral monitoring reports were used to determine overall resource requirements.

UNHCR Algeria is an underfunded and protracted operation. In 2022, only 47% of its total financial requirement of \$44.9 million was received. Furthermore, the limited funding received was also mostly earmarked. Though the earmarked funds received supported the operation to meet some of the specific needs, it limited the operation from expanding its activities beyond what could have been possible without earmarked funding.

The prioritization of critical needs, coupled with the principle of compressive needs and resource-

based implementation plan is used for resource allocation through an MFT approach with the full participation of partners and the refugee community themselves through their representatives. While the operation has prioritized the allocation of resources to sustain lifesaving assistance and protection solutions, there remain major funding gaps in Protection, Health and Nutrition, WASH, Livelihoods, Shelter, Energy, Non-Food Items, Education and Food Security sectors.



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