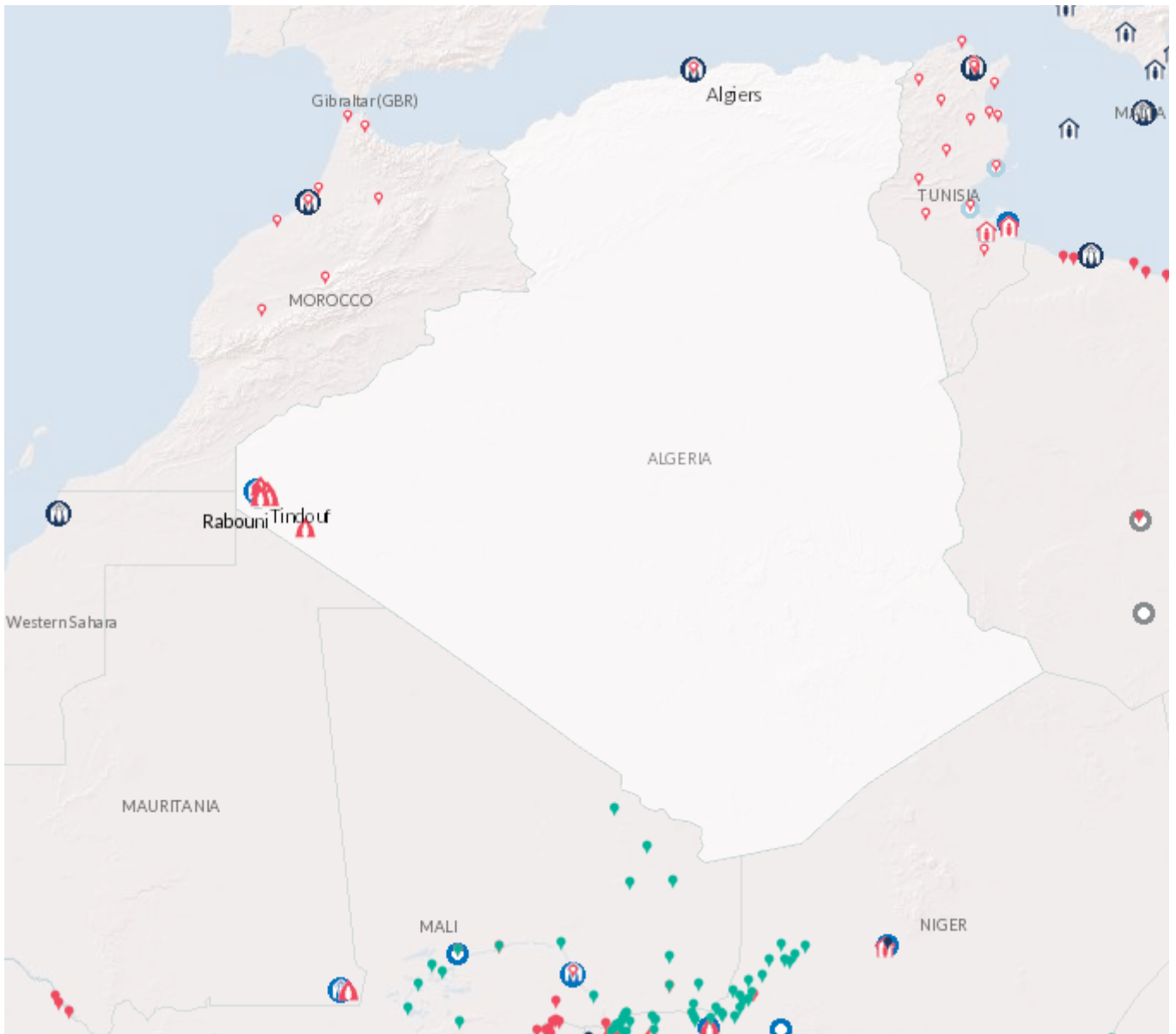


2021 Planning summary

29/12/2020

Operation: Algeria

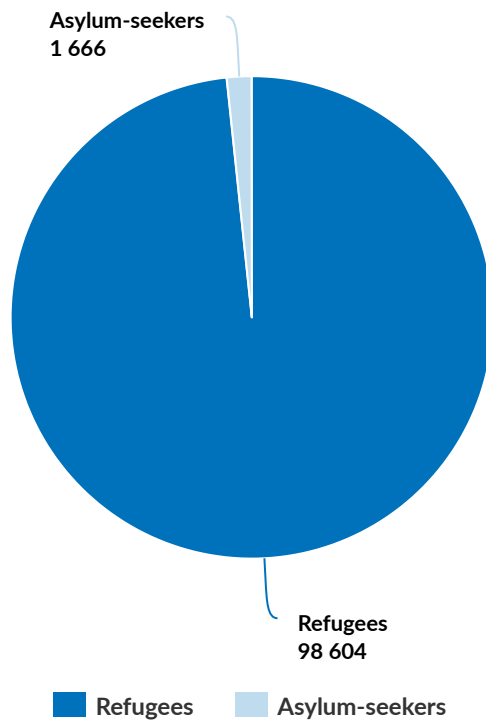


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

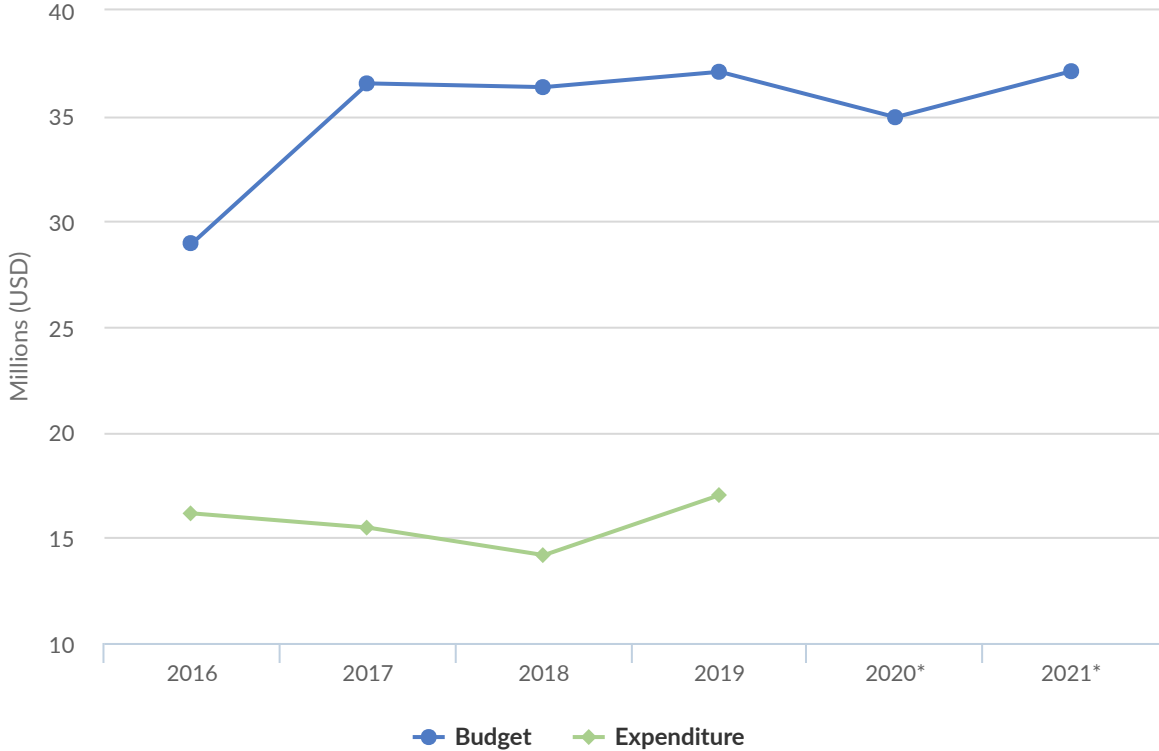
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
3% 2019

2019	100,270
2018	103,276
2017	100,614



Budgets and Expenditure for Algeria



Operational environment

In Algeria, UNHCR has limited access at border areas and in large parts of the country where asylum-seekers and refugees first arrive. As there is no national asylum legislation, there are no identification or referral mechanisms and very limited reception centres for asylum-seekers and refugees arriving in Algeria. Nevertheless, refugees and asylum-seekers in Algeria's urban areas can access public education and health care services.

The Government of Algeria has provided long-standing support to refugees from Western Sahara and has allocated and invested in land and infrastructure to improve the living conditions in the refugee camps near Tindouf. Refugees also have access to secondary education and auxiliary health-care services. Their access to tertiary education is restricted due to limited scholarship opportunities in Algerian universities.

The COVID-19 pandemic in Algeria has heightened protection and socioeconomic vulnerabilities for both urban and Sahrawi refugees. In the context of the pandemic, UNHCR will maintain the delivery of health and cash assistance to urban refugees and asylum-seekers and will continue supporting the Sahrawi health system by equipping medical facilities.

In 2021, UNHCR will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as its primary interlocutor on matters relating to refugees and other UN agencies, including WFP for food assistance and UNICEF for health, education and youth activities.

Key priorities

For refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas, UNHCR will continue engaging with the Government on their responsibility for refugee protection and advocating improved asylum or protection space in urban areas. The Office will continue to register people of concern, and to monitor and advocate against the risks of their arrest and refoulement.

UNHCR will continue addressing the life-saving needs of Sahrawi refugees, from Western Sahara, and aim to provide more comprehensive humanitarian assistance, in coordination with other humanitarian partners.

In 2021, UNHCR will focus on:

For refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas:

- Improving access to territory for people of concern and reducing the risk of refoulement, by continuing to advocate the adoption of the refugee law and through building the capacity of the national asylum system.
- Strengthening services for persons at heightened risk by advocating better access to national services, such as child protection services, services for gender-based violence survivors and for people with disabilities.
- Strengthening cooperation and interventions with national services and civil society to enhance gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation, and response.

Refugees from Western Sahara:

- Improve infrastructure, systems management and community engagement to ensure the water systems of the five camps provide a supply of potable water.
- Enhancing health care provision by providing medical staff incentives and rehabilitating facilities.
- Improving health and nutrition outcomes by providing nutrition supplements to the refugee population and offering community-based management.
- Improving the quality of, and access to, education by providing adequate student and teaching materials.

