

1. Country profile: Algeria



1. Development profile

Algeria is the second-largest state in Africa, and its population of more than 34 million is made up primarily of Arab-Berbers. Algeria became independent in 1962 after being ruled by France for more than a century. After a military coup in 1965, the military became the most significant political force. It carried out another coup in 1992 to prevent the Islamic Salvation Front from coming to power. This coup led to more than 150,000 deaths during the 1990s, due to the war between security forces and Islamist terrorists.¹

Bouteflika won the presidential election in 1999 and is still ruling. Even though the security situation has improved since the 1990s, the government still faces the underlying problems that escalated the political turmoil. Terrorism definitely plays a role: two Algerian groups are US-designated Foreign Terrorist Organisations (one of them in allegiance with Al Qaeda), and are still conducting terrorist attacks.²

Since the country became independent, the educational system has grown dramatically and has doubled to more than 5 million students within the last 12 years. Education is free and compulsory to age 16, but the educational system has been strained because of serious shortage of teachers and population pressure.³

The Algerian economy is primarily dominated by the state. Although the country began opening up the economy to both foreign and private domestic participation in the mid-1990s, it recently imposed further controls on foreign investment.⁴

Algeria has the fourteen-largest oil reserves in the world, along with the eight-largest reserves of natural gas, and is the fourth-largest gas exporter. Hydrocarbons account for about 60 percent of budget revenues and thereby function as an important feature of the Algerian economy. Further, hydrocarbons account for 30 percent of GDP and more than 95 percent of the export earnings. This implies the large impact the weak prices of hydrocarbons in 2009 had on the economy, when government revenue decreased by 40 percent. However, the Algerian economy is still relatively

¹ CIA World Factbook. (2010, September). *Algeria*. Retrieved from United States Central Intelligence Agency: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ag.html>

² *Countries and Regions: Algeria* (2010, September). Retrieved from the U.S. Department of State: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/8005.htm>

³ Ibid.

⁴ CIA (2010).

strong, with foreign exchange reserves equal to \$150 billion USD in 2010 and an external debt of only 1 percent of GDP.

The pressing problems in Algeria are medicine and housing, due to a weak infrastructure and ongoing urbanisation. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Algeria has one of the world's highest per housing unit occupancy rates, and government officials have identified that the country suffers from a shortfall of 1.5 million housing units.⁵

Another issue in Algeria is poverty, with 25 percent of the Algerian population being below the poverty line, meaning that more than 8 million people live in poverty. The problem is even more acute in rural areas, where more than 30 percent of Algerians live below the poverty line.⁶

The government of Algeria has shown that it has the political will necessary to improve human development and social assistance programs within the country. The Algerian government commissioned a study with the World Bank to explore areas in which it could expand or improve social assistance programs. The report was released in June 2008. This study has shown areas of excellence and areas that need improvement and focus from the government.

Socioeconomic indicators ⁷	
Population (millions)	34.37
GNI per capita, PPP (current USD)	7,890
GDP (current USD) (billions)	166.55
GDP composition by sector 2005 (%)	Agriculture -8.3 Industry- 62.5 Services- 29.4
GDP growth rate (%)	3.0
Percent below poverty line (%)	25
Inflation (%)	10.8
GINI index	35.3
Adult literacy rate (%)	72.6
Life expectancy (years)	72
Child dependency ratio	39.5
Elderly dependency ratio	6.8
HIV prevalence (%)	0.1
Overseas development aid per capita (current USD)	n/a
Net official development assistance (USD millions)	n/a
Remittances as % of GDP	2,120 ⁸
2009 Human Development Index (HDI) ranking	104

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *Algeria Statistics*. (2010, September). Retrieved from the Rural Poverty Portal, International Fund for Agricultural Development: <http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/web/guest/country/statistics/tags/algeria>

⁷ UNDP. (2010, September). *Human Development Report: Algeria*. Retrieved from United Nations Development Programme: http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_DZA.html

2. Vulnerability analysis

2.1 External shocks

Algeria has been affected by serious natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts and floods, and is especially vulnerable to seismic hazards due to the often poor quality of construction.⁹

The shock of the global crisis in 2008 did not greatly affect Algeria. Although it is strongly dependent on oil and natural gas, and thereby was affected by the crisis due to falling prices, Algeria's external financial position remained strong, thanks to its large foreign exchange reserves and low external debt.¹⁰

2.2 Political situation

The political situation in Algeria is relatively stable. However, fraud accusations were made against the president, Bouteflika, who won the election in 1999 after all other candidates withdrew. Bouteflika won again in 2004 with the bureaucracy and judiciary manipulating the political process to favour him in the pre-election period, and again in 2009 after constitutional amendments that allowed the president to run for more than two periods. The electoral history, and the fact that the political parliament is weak and only 36.5 percent of the population voted for the parliament in 2007, could reflect a lack of popular faith in the political system.¹¹

2.3 HIV/AIDS

Algeria has a low HIV/AIDS rate, at only 0.1 percent, and it is estimated that 21,000 people are currently living with HIV. Though the HIV situation does not seem critical, it is still worth noting that only 13 percent of young women have comprehensive knowledge about HIV. The lack of education surrounding the virus could lead to HIV being a larger problem in the future.¹²

2.4 Terrorism

Algeria is a major source of international terrorists, and terrorism is one of the country's main concerns. Al Qaeda in the Land of the Islamic Maghreb (AQLIM) is a terrorist group in Algeria which has declared its allegiance with Al Qaeda, and seeks to replace the current Algerian regime with an Islamic state. Since Droukdel became leader of the group in 2006, AQLIM has increased attacks against the government, security forces and foreign workers.¹³

⁹ UNDP. (n.d.). *Algeria: Reducing Natural Disaster Risk*. Retrieved from United Nations Development Programme: <http://www.undp.org/cpr/disred/documents/publications/corporatereport/arabstates/algeria.pdf>

¹⁰ African Economic Outlook. (2010, September). *Countries: Algeria*. Retrieved from African Economic Outlook: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/north-africa/algeria/>

¹¹ *Algeria: Current Issues*. (2009, April). Retrieved from Congressional Research Service: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS21532.pdf>

¹² UNICEF. (2010, September). *Info by Country: Algeria*. Retrieved from United Nations Children's Fund: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/algeria_statistics.html

¹³ *Algeria: Current Issues* (2009).

2.5 Climate concerns

There are a variety of climate concerns facing Algeria. Soil erosion is caused by overgrazing and poor farming practices. The water supply is becoming polluted by oil products, raw sewage and pesticides, which adversely affects the small amounts of potable water available in Algeria. There are also pollution concerns around the Mediterranean coast.¹⁴

2.6 Food security

Algeria does not have a food security problem. The country is able to maintain a consumption level for its population that is above the minimum level of nutrition needed for healthy living. The country has faced food shortages in the past, some severe, but this is not seen as a major concern as the country has been able to sufficiently overcome any production shortfalls through imports.¹⁵

3. Monitoring and evaluation

All social assistance programmes in Algeria are administrated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security along with other organisations, and the Ministry provides general supervision of the programmes.¹⁶

4. Social assistance programmes overview

*All currency conversions are based on 17 February 2010 rates:

- 1 DZD = 0.01341 USD
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD.¹⁷

Programme # 1: social insurance	Programme name	Old Age, Disability, and Survivors ¹⁸
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Old-age pension:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The pension is 2.5% of the average monthly earnings multiplied with the numbers of years of coverage (up to 80%), where average earnings are either the 5 years before retirement or the best 5 years of the total professional career.○ The minimum pension is 12,000 dinars (USD 160.92) (equal to the legal monthly minimum wage).○ The maximum pension is 15 times the legal monthly minimum wage.○ Dependent spouse's supplement is 1,250 dinars (USD 16.76).○ Constant-attendance supplement: 40% of the insured's pension is paid with a minimum of 2,470.34 dinars (USD 33.13).

¹⁴ CIA (2010).

¹⁵ USDA. (2003, February). *Food Security Assessment: North Africa*. Retrieved from United States Department of Agriculture: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/GFA14/GFA14-c.pdf>

¹⁶ ISSA. (2009, August). *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa 2009*. Retrieved from International Social Security Administration: <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/ssptw09africa.pdf>

¹⁷ *Currency Converter*. (n.d.). Retrieved from OANDA: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

¹⁸Table text from ISSA (2009).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partial pension: The pension is calculated based on the number of years the pension was awarded before the normal retirement age and the insured's total coverage period. The pension is reduced by 1% for each year that the pension is awarded before the normal retirement age, and is increased every 12 months by 1% until the pensioner reaches the normal retirement age. ▪ Early pension: The pension is calculated based on the number of years the pension was awarded before the normal retirement age and the insured's total coverage period. The pension is reduced by 1% for each year that the pension is awarded before the normal retirement age, and is increased every 12 months by 1% until the pensioner reaches the normal retirement age. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum early pension is equal to 75% of the legal monthly minimum wage. ○ Dependent spouse's supplement is equal to 12.5% of the legal monthly minimum wage. ▪ Retirement settlement: A lump sum is paid equal to 2.5% of average monthly earnings in the 5 years before retirement or the best 5 years of the total professional career multiplied by the number of years of coverage. ▪ Disability pension: 80% of the average earnings in the last year or the best 3 years of the total professional career. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The disability pension is replaced by an old-age pension of at least the same amount when the normal retirement age is reached. ○ Partial disability: 60% of the average earnings in the last year or the best 3 years of the total professional career. ○ The minimum pension is equal to the legal monthly minimum wage. ▪ Survivor pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The widow(er) receives 75% of the old-age or disability pension which the deceased were entitled to, and 50% if there are other survivors. The pension is split equal if there is more than one widow. ○ Other eligible survivors: Receives 30% of the old-age or disability pension which the deceased were entitled to; 40% divided equally if there is more than one survivor. ○ No surviving spouse: Receives 45% of the old-age or disability pension which the deceased were entitled to is given to a full orphan while 30% is paid to a dependent parent. ○ All survivor benefits combined must be at least equal to the legal monthly minimum wage. ○ All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 90% of the pension which the deceased were entitled to. ▪ Death grant: A lump sum equal to the deceased best monthly earnings in the year before death times 12. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum death grant is 12 times the legal monthly minimum wage.
--	--	---

	<p>Programme coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All persons with earnings at least equal to half the legal minimum wage and employed under a labour contract, household workers, actors, and certain categories of fishermen and apprentices. ▪ Special system for armed forces personnel. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons.
	<p>Beneficiary determination process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-age pension: Age 60 (men); age 55 (veterans with at least 15 years of coverage); age 55 (women with at least 10 years of coverage); regardless of age (men and women with at least 32 years of contributions). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employment must cease. ○ Workers can continue to work for up to 5 years to reach the required number of years of coverage if not reached at the normal retirement age. ○ Persons employed in arduous or unhealthy work can retire before the normal retirement age. For insured women the retirement age is reduced by one year for each child raised for at least 9 years, with at maximum of 3 years of reduction. For veterans with disabilities the normal retirement age is reduced according to the degree of disability. ○ For workers with total disability who do not meet the disability conditions, the retirement is paid at any age. ○ Partial pension: Age 50 with at least 20 years of contributions for men and age 45 with at least 14 years of contributions for women (voluntarily retired from employment). ○ Early pension: Age 50 for men and age 45 for women with at least 20 years of contributions. The insured must have worked at least 3 of the last 10 years, must be involuntarily unemployed due to economic factors and must not receive income from any professional activity. The employer pays a lump-sum contribution which has been calculated according to the number of years that the insured retires before the normal retirement age. ○ Dependent spouse's supplement: Paid for a dependent spouse with an income less than the minimum old-age pension. ○ Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured needs constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. ▪ Retirement settlement: Workers at age 60 or older who do not meet the qualifying conditions for the old/age pension and with at least 5 years coverage. ▪ Disability pension: To receive the total disability pension, the insured has to be assessed with a total loss of working capacity and has to be currently covered with at least 60 days of employment in the last 12 months or 180 days in the last 3 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partial disability: The insured must be assessed with a loss of earning capacity of at least 50%. ○ Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured needs constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. ▪ Survivor pension: At time of death the deceased was a pensioner or eligible for the old-age pension or the disability pension. ▪ Death grant: The deceased must have had at least 15 days of insured employment in the 3 months before death. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eligible survivors are a widow(er) of any age; dependent

		<p>parents with income less than the minimum old-age pension and children younger than age 18 (age 21 if a student, age 25 if an apprentice with earnings less than half the legal minimum wage, no limit if disabled or a daughter without income).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All old-age, disability and survivor benefits are only payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7% of gross earnings. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10% of gross payroll. ○ The insured person and the insured employer's contributions finance old-age benefits only. ▪ Government: None.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First law: 1949 ▪ Current law: 1994
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Ministry of Labour provides general supervision. ▪ National Retirement Fund administers the old-age programme for salaried employees. ▪ Pension fund administrators administer individual accounts. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the disability and survivors programme for salaried employees. ▪ National Social Security Fund for Nonwage Earners administers the old-age and disability programme for nonwage earners.

Programme # 2: social insurance	Programme name	Sickness and Maternity ¹⁹
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sickness benefit: The benefit equals 50% of the daily wage (100% for an extended illness or hospitalisation) for the first 15 days and thereafter 100% for up to 3 years (up to 4 years under certain circumstances). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum daily wage is defined as the legal hourly minimum wage (DZD 69.23 (USD 0.93)) times 8. ▪ Maternity benefit: The benefit equals 100% of earnings and is paid for up to 14 weeks (including up to 6 weeks before the expected date of childbirth). ▪ Workers' medical benefits: The benefits include medical treatment, surgery, hospitalisation, medicines, laboratory services, ophthalmologic and optician services, some dental care, functional and vocational rehabilitation, prostheses, thermal and specialised cures, and

¹⁹ Ibid.

		<p>transportation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In government hospitals full medical care is free for an unlimited duration (some categories may require cost sharing). ○ Cost sharing: Medical expenses are reimbursed at 80% (100% for insured persons with chronic diseases, work injury beneficiaries with an assessed degree of disability of more than 50%, and old-age pensioners or disability pensioners with income less than the legal minimum wage). ○ Maternity benefits are reimbursed at 100% with hospital charges being limited to 8 days. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dependents' medical benefits: Benefits include medical treatment, surgery, hospitalisation, medicines, laboratory services, ophthalmologic and optician services, some dental care, functional and vocational rehabilitation, prostheses, thermal and specialised cures, and transportation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In government hospitals full medical care is free for an unlimited duration (some categories may require cost sharing). ○ Cost sharing: Medical expenses are reimbursed at 80% (100% for persons with chronic diseases, work injury beneficiaries with an assessed degree of disability of more than 50%, and old-age pensioners or disability pensioners with income less than the legal minimum wage). ○ Maternity benefits are reimbursed at 100% with hospital charges being limited to 8 days.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash and medical benefits: All employed persons. ▪ Medical benefits only: Persons receiving unemployment benefits or early pension, national liberation war pensioners, persons with an assessed degree of disability of at least 50%, unemployed students, and their respective dependents; the dependents of certain categories of prisoners. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash sickness benefits: When the incapacity begins, the insured must be in covered employment. The insured must have been employed for at least 60 days in the last 12 months or 180 days in the last 3 years to get benefits beyond 6 months. For up to six months of benefits, the insured must have been employed for at least 15 days in the last quarter or 60 days in the last 12 months. ▪ Cash maternity benefits: Before the pregnancy begins the insured must have at least 15 days of insured employment in the last 3 months or 60 days in the last 12 months. ▪ Medical benefits: Before the year in which the incapacity begins the insured must have at least 15 days of insured employment within 3 months or 60 days of employment in the last 12 months.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1.5% of gross earnings. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 12,5% of gross payroll. ○ The insured person's and the employer's contributions also

		finance disability benefits, survivor benefits, and the death grant.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government: None ▪ First law: 1949 ▪ Current law: 1984
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labor and Social Security provides general supervision. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the programme for salaried employees. ▪ National Social Security Fund for Nonwage Earners administers the programme for nonwage earners.

	Programme name	Work Injury²⁰
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary disability benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The benefit is paid from the day after the disability began until full recovery or until certification of permanent disability is granted. ○ The benefit equals 100% of the net daily wage (8 times the legal minimum hourly wage (DZD 69.23 (USD 0.93))). ▪ Permanent disability benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pension equals the average earnings in the last 12 month multiplied with the addressed degree of disability. ○ If the addressed degree of disability is less than 10% then a lump sum is paid ○ The annual earnings for pension calculation must not be less than 2,300 times the legal minimum hourly wage. ○ Constant-attendance supplement: 40% of the pension is paid if the insured requires constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. ○ Foreign worker settlement: A lump sum equal to three times the annual pension is paid to injured foreign workers who leave the country if there is no reciprocal agreement. ▪ Survivor benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The widow receives 75% (50% if there are other survivors) of the deceased's average earnings in the 12 months before the insured's death. If there is more than one widow the pension is split equally ○ Eligible survivors are a widow of any age; dependent parents with income less than the legal monthly minimum wage and children younger than age 18 (age 21 if a student , age 25 if an apprentice with earnings of less than half the legal minimum wage, no limit if disabled or a daughter without income). ○ If the deceased worker is foreign the survivors are eligible for benefits if they reside in Algeria or are covered under a reciprocal agreement. ▪ Other eligible survivors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If there is one survivor, 30% of the deceased's average earnings

²⁰ Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are paid and if there are more survivors, 40% is split equally. 45% of the deceased's average earnings are paid to a full orphan and 30% to a dependent parent. If there is no surviving spouse, All survivor benefits combined must be more than the legal monthly minimum wage and must not exceed 90% (100% if the deceased's pension was less than the legal minimum monthly wage) of the pension the deceased received or would have been entitled to receive. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death grant: A lump sum is paid equal to 12 times the deceased's best monthly earnings in the year before death with the minimum death grant being equal to 12 times the legal monthly minimum wage.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All employed persons, apprentices, trainees, persons undergoing medical or vocational rehabilitation, some voluntary workers, wards of juvenile courts, students, and convicted persons working in prison workshops.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no minimum qualifying period and accidents that happen to and from work are also covered.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insured person: None <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pensioners with work injury whose permanent disability pension is more than the legal minimum wage contribute 2% of the pension. Self-employed person: Not applicable. Employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% of gross payroll. Government: none.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First law: 1919. Current law: 1984.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labor and Social Security provides general supervision. National Social Insurance Fund administers the program.

Programme # 4: social insurance	Programme name	Unemployment²¹
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The benefit equals a reference salary which is 50% of the sum of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 12 months and the legal monthly minimum wage. The minimum duration of benefit entitlement is 12 months and the total duration is split into four equal periods, declining over the four periods (100%, 80%, 60% and 50% of the reference salary). The minimum monthly benefit is equal to 70% of the legal monthly minimum wage, with the maximum monthly benefit being equal to three times the legal monthly minimum wage. Nonworking spouses supplement: 500 dinars (USD 6.71) is paid if the insured receives an unemployment benefit of less than 7,000 dinars (USD 93.87) a month. Unemployment beneficiaries and their dependents are eligible

²¹ Ibid.

		for sickness, maternity, and family benefits.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salaried worker. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The insured must be involuntary unemployed. ▪ The insured must have at least 3 years of contributions (including the 6 months before unemployment), must have been looking for work for at least 3 months, must not receive income from any kind of professional activity and must reside in Algeria. ▪ All required social security contributions must have been paid by previous employer.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 0.5% of gross earnings. ○ contributions are paid on unemployment benefits. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1.5% of gross payroll. ○ lump sum equal to 80% of each laid-off worker's average monthly earnings in the last year for each year of employment (up to 12 years) if the employee worked for the employer for more than 3 years. ▪ Government: None.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First and current law: 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labor and Social Security provides general supervision. ▪ National Unemployment Insurance Fund administers the program.

Programme # 5: employment related system	Programme name	Family Allowances²²
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family allowances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 600 dinars (USD 8.05) a month for the first five children and 300 dinars (USD 4.02) for each additional child if the family earnings is less than 15,000 dinars (USD 201.15). ○ 300 dinars (USD 4.02) a month for each child if a family earnings is more than 15,000 dinars (USD 201.15). ▪ School allowances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paid for children older than age 6. ○ 800 dinars (USD 10.73) a year for the first five children and 400 dinars (USD 5.36) for each additional child if the family earnings is less than 15,000 dinars (USD 201.15). ○ 400 dinars (USD 5.36) a month for each child if a family earnings is more than 15,000 dinars (USD 201.15).

²² Ibid.

	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-agricultural employees and social insurance beneficiaries. Special system for public-sector employees and employees of certain agricultural cooperatives. Exclusions: Self-employed persons.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child must be younger than age 17 (18 if an apprentice, 21 if a student or disabled). The insured must earn at least half of the legal monthly minimum wage; have a disability or illness; or be receiving unemployment benefits, early retirements benefit or old-age pension.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insured person: None. Self-employed person: Not applicable. Employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of the cost of family allowances for employees. Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of the cost of family allowances for employees and the total cost of family allowances for social insurance beneficiaries.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First law: 1941. Current law: 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labor and Social Security provides general supervision. National Social Insurance Fund (http://www.cnas.org.dz) administers the program.

Programme# 6: World Food Project	Programme name	Assistance to Western Saharan refugees in Algeria²³
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Food Project (WFP) assisting the government.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme gives basic food assistance to the most vulnerable Western Sahara refugees in southwest of Tindouf, Algeria.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food commodities (90,000 general food rations and 35,000 supplementary general rations). WFP moves food from the port of Oran to the Rambouni complex in Tindouf. From here the food is collected by the refugees' authorities who have the responsibility of dispatching and the final distribution to the vulnerable people in the camps.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 May 2010 – 31 October 2011.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Sahara refugees in southwest of Tindouf, Algeria.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Requirements: \$36,280,988. Different countries and organisations helping with \$15,633,024 of the requirements.

²³ Table drawn from WFP (n.d.). *Assistance to Western Saharan refugees* Retrieved from United Nations World Food Programme: http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200034.pdf

	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WTP and UNHCR conduct joint field monitoring visits including distribution and post-distribution/beneficiary contact monitoring. ▪ 6 people from WTP and UNHCR based in Tindouf are responsible for monitoring all aspects of the food redistribution.
	Programme barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The food pipeline for the programme has been very fragile, with pipeline breakdowns occurring monthly and only being partly covered by bilateral donations. ▪ An important concern in Algeria is terrorism which can make the work dangerous for the humanitarians working in the country.