1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The relocation of UNICEF’s staff in premises meeting security requirements lasted almost six months to guarantee safe working conditions. During the first quarter, the staff worked at home and found alternate solutions to avoid isolation, to work as a team, to ensure programme implementation and benefit from internal training (RBM, HRBAP, ECD and Gender).

Despite difficulties in logistics and their impact on staff’s morale, the following programme results were achieved:
- Knowledge on children’s and women’s situation improved through the elaboration of the Situation Analysis and a number of researches and surveys in health, nutrition, education, social policies and children’s rights in general, and their right to participation in particular.
- MICS4 was adopted as a national survey ranking second in priority after the Economic Census and ahead of the survey on household consumption.
- Decision-makers were convinced to strengthen social protection adapted to the most vulnerable children, beginning with an assessment of the current social protection programmes.
- Early Childhood Development (ECD) was used as a transversal and inter-sector strategy requiring the involvement of several actors including in articulating policies and provisions for IMCI and preschool education.
- A strategy for maternal and infant health was developed for the Sahrawi children and women in Tindouf camps in conjunction with a strategy to improve immunization coverage.

The major constraints, which affected the achievements of certain results, are as follows:
- The maternal deaths audit was delayed due to coordination problems between main stakeholders.
- The results expected to improve the quality of social work, considered a pillar in the reform of the child protection system, did not meet the expectations of the country programme.

In the context of a middle-income country, which has become less attractive to donors, one key strategy adopted entailed the diversification of partnerships. For the first time, the private sector and public institutions (oil and energy companies, banks, telecommunication operators) were mobilized to contribute funds for the cooperation programme. Other partnerships are being reinforced including with the media, “Mourchidates” (women religious advisors), and the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA) for the prevention and reduction of naturals risks.

2. COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

A third development plan has been adopted by the Parliament and covers the period 2010-2014. It was allocated the amount of US$ 286 billion. Human development is the second chapter of this programme with the objectives to “keep improving the indicators of human development”. In this programme, poor populations are targeted by national
measures aimed at their inclusion for the benefits of socioeconomic development through increased access social welfare measures and design of a national database on poverty.

Indicators used for MDG 1 showed that no significant progress was achieved between 1990 and 2009, even if levels are relatively low. The proportion of households living with less than US$ 1/day PPP decreased from 1.9% in 1988 to 0.5% in 2009. Poverty gap remained unchanged at 0.5% between 1988 and 2009. The share of the poorest quintile in global consumption slightly increased from 6.5% to 7.8%. It is worth noting that assessing poverty is made difficult by the absence of regular national surveys. The upcoming consumption survey scheduled to take place between 2011 and 2012 should fill this gap. Data available to assess underweight prevalence shows significant improvement of this indicator from 7.7% in 1992 (Papchild) to 3.7% in 2006 (MICS3). However, according to an analysis of MICS3 data, 19% of children living in the poorest quintile, in the Great South, are underweight. In contrast, only 2.5% of Under 5 children living in the richest quintile are affected by underweight at the national level.

Concerning MDG 2, the enrolment among 6-year old children is high, progressing from 94% in 2000-2001 to 97.96% in 2009-2010. The enrolment rate for children from ages 6 to 15 was 92.4% in 2006 (MICS3). Here also, the problem lay with the poorest households. According to MICS3, the rate is 85.1% in the poorest quintile whereas it is 97.2% in the richest.

As for MDG 3, gender equality seems to be achieved in primary schools. In secondary schools, 140 girls are enrolled for 100 boys. Further analysis shows that girls who belong to the poorest quintile are disadvantaged compared to boys. The girls’ rate of enrolment is 91.3% in primary school whereas the boys’ rate is 94.4% in the same quintile. This discrepancy is low or nonexistent for other quintiles. In some regions, girls are most disadvantaged. Whereas in Algiers, enrolment rate at secondary school is 79% for girls and 70% for boys, in Djelfa, this rate is 46% for girls and 56% for boys (MICS3, 2006). According to a study conducted in Charouine, a locality in the South, girls represent only 40% of enrolled children at secondary school. Illiteracy rate of the 15-24 age group is 8.22% for girls against 4.2% for boys.

MDG 4 has significantly evolved over the past two decades. The child mortality rate was 46.8 per 1000 live births in 1990. It fell to 24.8 according to data provided by The National Office of Statistics (ONS) and to 29 per 1000 according to United Nations estimates in 2009. Measles coverage rose from 86% in 1992 to 92% in 2008. Mortality due to preventable diseases is now under control. The major concern lies with neonatal mortality since deaths occurring during the first 28 days of life represented nearly 70% of infant mortality in 2007.

Data on MDG 5 provided by Algerian Government varies from the one published by the UN. Maternal mortality which was 230 per 100,000 live births in 1990 (250 according to the UN) fell to 81.4 in 2009 (120 for the UN in 2008). Algeria is among the countries, which will most likely not achieve MDG 5 in 2015. This gap contradicts the progress made by the rate of assisted deliveries, which reached 97.2% in 2009. Disparities between regions also affects figures, since only 81.8% of women benefited from assisted delivery in the Great South in 2006 (MICS3).
3. CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1.1 Programme Strategy

3.1.1.1 Capacity Development:
Developing partners’ capacities is an important strategy in a middle-income country where human and financial resources are available but where state-of-the-art technical knowledge is a major need. Unlike in preceding years when UNICEF provided funds for training sessions, in 2010, following the recommendations of the mid-term review (MTR), capacity development has taken a new direction. It focused on providing expert assistance to national counterparts in order to help them elaborate adequate strategies. In addition to technical support, UNICEF adopted new strategies for capacity development including experience sharing through study trips abroad to make decision-makers and programme managers discover new experiences and share the Algerian experience with other countries.

Nevertheless, for a number of transversal competencies such as human rights-based approach to programming (HRBAP), further efforts are needed to facilitate a stronger understanding of the notions of equity and disparity reduction. As for results-based management (RBM), progress was achieved due to the training of a number of health programme managers. These efforts, however, are insufficient considering the challenge of upgrading national human resources.

Creating regional groups of trainers in RBM, HRBAP, gender, risk management, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management is a precondition before the quality of cooperation can improve and the programming approaches are harmonized. The other shortfall is the absence of data on the competences of local resources and their control over these programming tools. The Government is aware of this shortfall and the urgency to fill the gap in IT tools to allow access to information and communication for programme managers performance.

3.1.1.2 Effective Advocacy:
In 2010, the advocacy strategy improved due to two major factors:

The growing availability of reliable data generated by surveys and studies in which national managers participated: This led to evidence-based advocacy to political decision-makers, and to the public via the media, effectively undertaken by the Representative and programme specialists.

UNICEF’s positive image with partners and public audiences: This credibility is a determining factor for trust-based relationships between UNICEF and Government and the consequent achievement of cooperation objectives in the best conditions.

In addition to the partnership process with state and non-state companies, another channel opened up to include media and civil society.

During the various advocacy meetings, results from situation analyses, especially those yielded by MICS3, were reviewed. They gave an objective view of the actual situation of children and women, of the achievements but also of the disparities persisting between regions, between sexes, and those related to the economic status of children and to household income.

KAP surveys on breastfeeding, on child rights and on adolescents’ participation showed that problem resolution often lied in a change in parents’ knowledge, behaviour and attitudes along with institutional change.
Several partners saw this data and expressed their willingness to cooperate in these areas. UNICEF mobilized a potential ambassador, Magid Bouguerra, the international soccer player now performing with the Glasgow Rangers in Scotland. Bouguerra was named best Algerian player of the year in 2009 and 2010. This partnership is a potential opportunity to start addressing some behavioural issues, in cooperation with UNICEF UK committee.

UNICEF will seek to develop short, medium and long-term strategies for the realization of child rights and the promotion of a child rights culture taking into account positive social and cultural norms. This has not been attempted so far. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism will accompany the strategy, with expected long-term impact.

3.1.1.3 Strategic Partnerships:
The UN System initiated reflection on the future role of the UN in Algeria as a middle-income country (MIC) and given the financial resources allocated to the presidential programme 2010-2014 (US$ 286 million).

Regional Director’s Team (RDT) chose Algeria as a MIC pilot in MENA to develop a strategic vision and define the added value of the UN system. This confirms the tendency and justifies the urgent search for alternate solutions to ensure that children, especially the most vulnerable, are given priority in budget allocations. It also emphasizes the need for new partnerships to support State efforts at developing efficient child-friendly strategies for vulnerable children and guarantee equity for all.

A partnership cluster was formed to enhance reflection in this area.

Partnership was developed with the new Ministry dealing with Statistics for research on the situation of children especially the most vulnerable.

A consultation was organized with representatives from corporations in agro-industry, banks, insurance companies, pharmaceutical industry, transportation, hydrocarbons etcetera to share experience on social corporate responsibility.

A number of these representatives have already followed-up with UNICEF to define areas of cooperation with UNICEF and its programme.

Bilateral meetings with the hydrocarbon sector will be scheduled in early 2011, as soon as the UNICEF Division responsible for Private Sector Fundraising Partnerships is in a position to clarify the corporate policy on partnership with the extractive industries. Two other meetings were organized with the media and filmmakers to identify actions for the promotion of child rights. The Regional Communication Advisor participated to the first meeting with the media, and the Deputy Regional Director attended the second. One-to-one meetings with specialized NGOs redefined the role of civil society as a partner to achieve the programme objectives.

3.1.1.4 Knowledge Management:
One of the missions of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) cluster created in 2010 is to reinforce knowledge management (KM). A needs assessment survey will be conducted in January 2011 at the office.
Discussions were ongoing with HQ to get support for the development of an IT platform to manage documents. A clear policy for document for document management, issued by HQ will considerably improve the country office’s work in this area.

A monographic research study was initiated to collect data from the 48 wilayas (provinces) on the situation of children and women. This year long study will result in the mapping of wilayas and yield disaggregated information that is vital to capture and address disparities.

Partnerships with public institutions such as the National Institute of Research in Education or the National Health Institute contributed to achieving a number of studies on the various dimensions of disparity. Such partnerships have the advantage of influencing public policies since these institutions operate under the authority of ministries and report directly to decision-makers in their respective sectors. For example, studies in education were presented to the Minister of Education and allowed UNICEF’s involvement in a strategic reflection on performance indicators at all levels of the education system.

“Knowledge and influence” is the second strategy, which will be part of the new country programme along with those of “system building” and “positive change in social norms”.

3.1.1.5 C4D Communication for Development:
Social and cultural norms are the major factors likely to hold back strategy development.

A relevant programming strategy consists in analyzing these norms to better identify them and modify them through appropriate communication techniques.

In 2010, communication for development (C4D) was acknowledged by the office as a useful and necessary programming strategy, considering the problems of behaviours that hinder the achievement of certain results in the cooperation programme. As a result, there is improved recognition in government and partners and within the Country Office (CO) that in solving problems, changing behaviours is as important as ensuring improvement in governance and institutional capacity building.

MICs3 results highlighted the fact that exclusive breastfeeding does not exceed 9% or that only 15% of young people know how HIV is transmitted. This demonstrated that communication is key to improve knowledge and contribute to positive change in behaviour.

To ensure informed and effective programming, three KAP studies were conducted on breastfeeding, child rights and adolescent participation.

The fact that the office has a C4D position in its organization chart facilitates the work of programme specialists as they rely more and more on this resource.

In the area of maternal and infant health, a training programme was developed to reinforce the capacities of Mourchidates at delivering messages about the health of women and newborns.

The KAP study on adolescent right to participation was conducted jointly with C4D.
In the Sahrawi refugee camps of Tindouf, several technical missions were conducted to support the production of mobilization materials for improved immunization programme and coverage.

A strategy to empower families in the domain of ECD is being designed. An important part is based on parents’ education within the community through “face to face” techniques or using the media, with support from C4D.

Training for colleagues and partners is being planned for 2011.

### 3.1.2 Normative Principles

#### 3.1.2.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation:

UNICEF has strengthened the integration of HRBA in its programmatic processes. For instance, all studies conducted since 2009 are focused on rights-holders situation especially the most vulnerable. The thematic reports of the situation analyses of children and women have used the Child-rights approach for analysis. The finalization of the consolidated report is planned for the end of the 2nd quarter of 2011.

The office continues its support to the humanitarian situation of children and women living in the refugees camps of Tindouf in the areas of health and education.

Based on the analysis provided by the different studies, equity and vulnerability approaches have been introduced as priorities in the next programme cycle. UNICEF supported the training of UNDAF focal points at UN agencies in HRBA.

Several partners from corporate sector and media have been informed about the situation of the vulnerable children and the equity agenda of UNICEF in order to increase their buy-in towards this priority.

The use of Human rights sensitive monitoring and evaluation has been included in the quality assurance toolkit of this function, and it has been approved by the CMT. It will be implemented in 2011.

The UN system led by UNICEF has prepared the alternative report on CEDAW in 2010.

#### 3.1.2.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming:

The gender dimension to programming and advocacy received special attention under the impetus of the Regional Office. Assessment of the situation showed shortfalls in this area. Training was organized to build UNICEF’s capacities at mainstreaming gender in its programming. The staff involved in programming was introduced to this approach. Subsequently, efforts were made to apply it. For example, the Situation Analysis highlights the fact that challenges are not the same for boys and girls in situations of risks. Boys are victims of physical violence whereas girls suffer sexual assaults. The institutional response, which consists in placing children at risk in institutions, has worse consequences for girls, who cannot reintegrate in society and who are rejected by their families after they are released. This shows that mainstreaming gender helps refining results, as the same situation does not necessarily mean the same consequences for boys and girls. In spite of some real progress, deficiencies persist in achieving systematic disaggregation of data by sex.
The education programme received funds specifically for the schooling of girls, which were invested in regions where girls’ enrollment rates are low.

**Joint UN programme for gender equality and women empowerment in Algeria 2009-2011:**

This inter-agency programme received Spanish MDG funds the implementation of which could only commence in 2009 due to the programme’s temporary suspension following the December 2007 attack on the UN building. UNICEF is involved in every aspect of the programme but will manage two activities starting in 2011: the creation of a literacy centre for women and the implementation of a care system for early childhood in Djelfa (an agro-pastoral zone), and Tipaza (a semi-agricultural zone).

In 2010, the UN Theme Group on Gender chaired by the UNICEF Representative was reactivated.

**3.1.2.3 Environmental Sustainability:**

This issue is central to the office’s approach to partnerships with the private sector, in particular the gas and oil extraction companies. Thorough analyses of the situation of women and children in the region where these companies operate will continue to inform these partnerships, as seen in an education initiative in the wilaya of Charouine.

**3.2 Programme Components:**

**Title: Young child survival and development**

**Purpose:**

The programme has two components:
- Support to national health and nutrition programmes
- Communication in support of health and nutrition programmes

The main objective is to support government programmes to reduce maternal and infant mortality by 10%. The aim is to achieve MDGs 3 and 4.

The main results planned for 2010 are:
- By the end of 2011, an audit system for maternal and infant mortality is implemented and advocacy is initiated to institutionalize the audit.
- By the end of 2010, the concept of ECD is understood and owned by partners, and a national strategy is designed.
- At the beginning of 2011, the status of micronutrient deficiency in under-five girls and boys, and women of child-bearing age is known.
- By the end of 2010, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) project in the two pilot zones is evaluated.
- By the end of 2010, maternal and infant health strategies, as well as the improvement of the immunization coverage, is implemented in Sahrawi refugee camps.
- By the end of 2010, the KAP survey results on breastfeeding are disseminated to the decision-makers and health workers and a strategy on breastfeeding is developed.

**Resources Used:**

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US$ 244,000 (RR) & US$ 270,000 (OR)

Total available for 2010 from all sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>US $ 117,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>US $ 358,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>US $ 475,964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Any special allocations (list)
List of donors: EPF, UNOCHA.

**Result Achieved:**

a) Achieved results

The achieved results in 2010 are the following:

- The maternal and infant mortality audit elaboration and implementation process will be finalized during the first quarter of 2011 with support from international experts.
- National strategy for the ECD programme was adopted. A multi-sector reflection group was created, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health.
- The process for carrying out the survey on micronutrient deficiencies among the girls and boys Under-five and women in childbearing age has been finalized. The survey will start in early 2011.
- The IMCI in the two pilot zones (Adrar and Bejaia) is evaluated and its strategy expanded to three other regions (Djelfa, Tizi-Ouzou, and Bechar).
- The development of an information system on childhood mortality has begun. A multi-sector working and data collection group was created. (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Prospective and Statistics)
- Strategies on mother and child health and immunization coverage were developed and implemented in Sahrawi refugee camps.
- The KAP survey results on breastfeeding were assessed by international experts; the statistical analysis and the draft of the final report are scheduled for the first quarter of 2011.
- 40 Mourchidates (female religious advisors) of the Western regions were trained on inter-personal methods of communications on maternal and infant health.

b) Constraints

The constraints affecting the achievement of certain results were the following:

- Delay in setting up the maternal mortality audit due to coordination problems between the interveners.
- Administrative and logistics difficulties encountered by partners considerably reduced our programme implementation capacity. The internet connection problems and the lack of IT tools are the main source of a slow-down in communicating with partners, which hinders strategy execution.

c) Studies and evaluation

The KAP study on breastfeeding conducted in 2009 was assessed and analyzed, and a consultant was appointed to follow up on the statistics analysis and draft the final report. The results will be utilized and disseminated during the first quarter of 2011 and communication strategies will be developed accordingly.

The set up process of the mortality audit was finalized and various regional and national committees were created. The results of the audit will be used at the end of 2012 toward the development of strategies to reduce the rate of preventable deaths.

d) Partnerships

Within the framework of the partnership strategy developed by the office to diversify partners and allies (oil and energy companies, food industry), private and public sectors were mobilized to contribute to the funding of the cooperation programme. The food industry is an interesting partner for the strategy on micronutrient deficiencies’ reduction. If involved from the start, it can finance the survey as well as the food fortification itself and the communication for behaviour change. Other partnerships were reinforced this year around mother and infant mortality and health, with the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Mourchidates).
As for activities jointly with the UN system, the joint team on HIV/AIDS was reactivated with new members after an unavoidable three years’ hiatus. Joint programming is in progress for the next five coming years.

e) Humanitarian and emergency action
Projects on the improvement of immunization and mother and infant health were developed for the Sahrawi refugees and additional funds were raised (UNOCHA-CERF, UNICEF-EPF). Several donors expressed interest in the health situation of children and women in the refugee camps for 2011, the French National Committee and the Spanish National Committee in particular.

Future Workplan:
f) Future work plan
- Establishment of the maternal mortality audit
- Establishment of the infant mortality audit
- Establishment of the monitoring and evaluation system of the national perinatal programme
- Implementation of the PMTCT strategy
- Micronutrient deficiency reduction (iron, iodine, Vit A)
- Implementation of the breastfeeding communication strategy
- Expansion of the ECD and IMCI strategies
- Maternal and infant health improvement strategy at the Sahrawi refugee camps.

Title:
Quality of education

Purpose:
The 2007-2011 education programme is implemented within the educational system reform framework and it contributes to improving the quality of education.
The programme emphasized the reinforcement of institutional and individual capacities with training, expert assistance, technical assistance and access to knowledge. The main expected result is the normalization of pre-school, primary and middle school education programmes.

Resources Used:
Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US$ 244,000 (RR) & US$ 150,000 (OR);
Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR US$ 119,759; OR US$ 130,130;
Total: US$ 249,889
Any special allocations (list)
List of donors: UNOCHA and thematic funds (girls’ education and basic education).

Result Achieved:
a) Achieved results
In 2010, sustained advocacy with the Ministry of National Education led the addition of a strategic steering group and a panel of experts within the National Institute of Research in Education (INRE) working on defining the norms of equity and quality, and on the performance indicators of the educational system.

The process started in 2010 and the expected outcomes are: 1) A set standards for preschool classes and primary schools, and for teachers’ performance. The latter will be conducted within the framework of the project initiated by the League of Arab States (LAE) and UNICEF’s Regional Office. 2) A set of national indicators for the monitoring
and evaluation of the educational system. This will fill the management gap and lack of quality and equity in Algerian education.

The media better understand and cover issues of education. Advocacy actions were undertaken for this purpose. For example, the evaluation of the objectives of the national education reform was covered at length on national radio.

Following sustained advocacy, the Ministry of Education now fully owns the process of evaluating education policies through economic research. Two important studies were prepared for implementation in 2011.

Pre-school education needs to remain a government priority, which was emphasized during an information day on the promotion of child rights.

A process aimed at introducing disaster risk reduction (DRR) in school curricula has been launched in partnership with the Ministry of Education. For this purpose, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Algerian Red Crescent (ARC).

Studies conducted in 2009 on inclusive education for handicapped children and on the impact of rising prices on education were presented during a dissemination session with INRE and MNE managers.

b) Constraints

The major constraint on programme performance is the unavailability of experts in education financing. INRE issued three calls for tenders, but received very few submissions. A specialized international institution will supervise the recruited consultants.

c) Studies and evaluations

The study on girls’ education in Charouine, province of Adrar (South-Western Algeria) was completed. It described the complexity of schooling in rural areas for girls who frequently drop out. Parents’ poverty and illiteracy on the one hand, the low school coverage and the lack of support (canteens, boarding schools and school buses) on the other hand make schooling difficult for girls. The junior high school is often located 12 to 25 kilometers away from the rural villages. Commuting to school is a challenge for girls.

Two studies will generate data on the education situation of underprivileged children. National consultants were identified and the International Institute of Educational Planning will monitor quality. Two studies were prepared and will be launched in early January, one on ‘the cost of schooling for households’ and the other on ‘the cost and impact of schooling support measures’.

d) Partnerships

In 2010, a framework agreement was signed with the Algerian Red Crescent (CRA). The objective of this partnership is to reduce natural disaster risks in schools. However, the planned activities could not begin due to CRA’s limited technical knowledge in the area. These activities aimed to assess the pupils’ knowledge on disasters and the safety and security conditions in schools.

e) Humanitarian action

Additional CERF funds contributed to achieving results in the Sahrawi refugee camps. ECD kits and teachers training improved the care of children in kindergartens. Adolescents benefited from recreation kits and their teachers received training in socio-educational techniques.

**Future Workplan:**

f) Future Work plan

For 2011, priority will continue to be given to the work on pre-school and primary education norms, teachers’ performance and the educational system performance
indicators. The group of experts will benefit from international technical assistance. The programme will finalize the three studies prepared in 2010. In 2011, the studies conducted in 2009 and 2010 will be published, including the education situation analysis.

Title:  
Child and adolescent protection

Purpose:  
Purpose of the Programme Component and the main results planned for 2010  
The 2007-2011 child and adolescent protection programme aims at establishing and implementing a social and judiciary protection system.  
Strategic results: By 2011, children will benefit from their right to a protective environment, with the adequate legislative framework and institutions offering quality services.

Resources Used:  
Resources used:  
Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US$ 244,000 (RR) & US$ 240,000 (OR)  
Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR US$ 144,719; OR US$ 0; Total: US$ 144,719  
Any special allocations (list)  
List of donors: None.

Result Achieved:  
a) Achieved results  
Technical support to social reforms was provided through:

  The writing of a strategic document on the reform of the existing system for the care of children deprived of families through a participative process involving the national social welfare professionals and experts from international NGOs.

  30 social workers and managers who are fully on board in promoting the important ingredients of social work, training and child protection policies.

  The establishment of the broad guidelines along which the reform of social work and the training of social workers is to occur.

  The advocacy for the inter-action of child protection and social protection mechanisms.

Technical support to judiciary reforms was provided through:  
- Reinforcing the capacities of student-magistrates and magistrates in office.

  The inter-sector working group debates on the priorities of initial, in-service and specialized training and on the judiciary model to adopt: a mechanical system or a more complex one with several pathways, especially the extra-judiciary option which looks for individual responses for each child (art. 3) and respects the actual participation of the child (art. 12) in procedures.

  250 third-year students know international standards in juvenile justice and discuss the application of the CRC worldwide, the importance of respecting it and applying articles 3 and 12 in all judiciary practices.
50 magistrates debate the notion of justice for children, of articles 3 and 12, of the network approach, and of the use of diversion and alternatives.

Partnership between ESM (Higher School of Magistrates) and the Child Rights Institute (Switzerland) is under consideration.

467 first-year student magistrates and 30 juvenile judges are trained in family mediation for conflict resolution.
- Reinforcing information systems:

Two representatives of the Ministry of Justice (MJ) and the Ministry of National Solidarity and Family (MSNF) participate in a sub-regional workshop on juvenile justice indicators.

Advocacy is developed to organize a similar workshop in Algeria for the professionals managing data collection mechanisms.

Indicators on ill-treatment and abuse are integrated into the national statistics system managed by the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics

b) Constraints

The changes made by government in child protection managers affected the programme’s execution.

The difficulties in inter-sector coordination and collaboration.

c) Studies and evaluation

The situation analysis and diagnosis of the protection system through experience sharing with the French Communities of Quebec and Belgium revealed areas to develop, such as the mobilization of family resources, the role to be played by NGOs, the development of an information system and a law on reporting.

d) Partnership

For the planning of the joint MDG gender project with UN System agencies.
  • Handicap International to assess social work.
  • The AIFRIS network (International Association for Training, Research and Social Intervention), the Youth Centers of Quebec and the Child Rights Institute in Switzerland.
  • The media professionals for a protective environment.
  • National NGOs on issues of child protection.

e) Humanitarian action:

Technical support to social reforms: priority was given for internal emergency preparedness.

Future Workplan:

f) Future workplan
  • Deepen knowledge of the most vulnerable groups of children.
  • Promote community social services and the protective role of families.
  • Support the development of information systems for child protection.
  • Advocate for a stronger inter-relation between child protection and social protection.
Title:
Advocacy and partnership for the rights of children and adolescents

Purpose:
Purpose of the Programme Component and the main results planned for 2010.
The impact of the programme as defined in the CPAP is the following:
“By 2011, children and adolescents enjoy their rights and participate in programmes meant for them”.

Child rights Promotion: (1) Between 2010 and 2011, the data from the poll survey on children’s and parents’ knowledge of children’s rights are disseminated to the various interveners in the area of childhood development to be used to better promote the rights of the child. (2) Between 2010 and 2011, and based on the poll survey results, information and mobilization activities on the rights of the child are conducted to reach targeted parents and children. (3) Between 2010 and 2011, the knowledge of 40 journalists, 40 NGO managers, and artists is enhanced in order to promote the rights of the child in the country.

Social policy and child rights monitoring: (1) Between 2010 and 2011, data and analyses on the situation of children, the issue of disparities and the existing social policies are available and disseminated. (2) Between 2010 and 2011, new policy instruments such as child-sensitive social protection and public policy evaluation are disseminated and used at policy level to better target the most vulnerable children.

Adolescents’ participation: (1) Adolescents’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices on their right to participation are known and shared with the main interveners. (2) A documentary film on the realization process of the KAP study is made. (3) Adolescents’ right to participation is analyzed. (4) Methodology and approaches are suggested for the design of strategies for adolescents. (5) Communication strategies on adolescents’ right to participation are designed. (6) Structures and devices for the care of adolescents are identified and publicised. (7) The role that adolescents play as a community group in their response to emergencies is identified and publicised.

Resources Used:
Child rights promotion: Total approved for 2010 as per CPD:
Total available for 2010 from all sources:
RR: US $ 49,775
OR: n.a
Total: US $ 49,775
Any special allocations (list): n.a
List of donors: n.a.

Social policy and child rights monitoring: Total approved for 2010 as per CPD:
Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR US$ 0; OR US$ 81,609; Total: US$ 81,609
Any special allocations (list)
List of donors: 7% set aside and thematic funds FA5.

Adolescents’ participation: Total approved for 2010 as per CPD:
Total available for 2010 from all source:
OR: US$ 9,550
Total: US$ 9,550
Any special allocations (list)
List of donors: SIDA SWEDEN FUNDS.

Result Achieved:
Child rights promotion:
a) Achieved results: On two occasions, 40 media specialists, filmmakers and producers were gathered around child rights themes and the responsibility of communicators. A number of concrete follow up steps will be implemented in 2011 to improve the quality
of reporting on children’s issues. UNICEF contributed to the participation of journalists from the Algerian radio and the daily newspaper El Khabar, as well as a sitcom producer and director, to the 6th Regional Media Forum on Children in Cairo. In 2010, the office gave priority to the reinforcement of partnerships that promote child rights in Algeria. The visits of the Regional Chief of Communication and the Deputy Regional Director were opportunities to reach out to the various national media and had a positive impact on the growing relationships with the Algerian media.

- UNICEF Algeria website was launched. Its mission is to promote child rights by making available useful information on the situation of Algerian children and UNICEF’s activities in Algeria and beyond.
- The dissemination and use of the data generated by the poll survey on parents’ and children’s knowledge and perceptions of child rights was done with the use of theme cards and through intensifying advocacy.
- Identification of Algerian goodwill ambassadors who will bring their contribution to the promotion of child rights, especially those of children who need it most.
- The many interventions of the Representative, the Communication Officer and the programme specialists with the media, the institutions and the NGOs made UNICEF visible in the national media. This commitment and positive visibility were demonstrated by the results of the Zogbi survey on the image of the UN in the MENA region. The survey reveals that UNICEF enjoys a very positive image in Algeria, with 96% of favorable opinions.

Social Policy and child rights monitoring:

a) Achieved results:

- A study on social protection and its sensitivity to children and to vulnerability was launched. UNICEF’s support in the area of social protection was adopted at the highest level of decision-making for its concordance with the 2010-2014 Government Programme.
- MICS4 was adopted by the decision-makers as the second major survey. UNICEF’s technical support is acknowledged as a quality tool to reinforce the country’s statistics system.
- Partnership was developed with the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics and it enabled UNICEF’s involvement in such strategic areas of social policy as child poverty reduction and social protection.

Specific results:

- MDG4 was selected to initiate reflection on the quality of national indicators and their conformity with international standards.
- A report analyzing child poverty and vulnerability has been finalized.
- A group of major media, important economic companies, and UN agencies has been briefed on UNICEF’s equity agenda, on issues of disparity in the country, and the role they can play to promote equity.
- Algiers Office was briefed on how to integrate equity into the country programme.
- The Ministry of Health and UNICEF have approved the MICS4 survey project and the MoU.
- Process and methodology of a study on social protection were adopted by the steering committee created for this purpose and headed by the Minister of Prospective and Statistics.
- The partners’ capacities are being mapped and disaggregated databases are being compiled to prepare for emergency situations.
- A national committee has been set up to monitor the recommendations of the national conference on ‘The CRC in Public Policies’. 
Adolescents’ participation:
• The report of the KAP study and the film on adolescents’ participation are finalized. The situation analysis on adolescents’ right to participation is finalized. Partnership with Ministry of Youth and Sports is initiated.
• A document describing the process of the communication strategy targeting families and promoting adolescents’ right to participation is finalized.
• A methodology document on the elaboration of a national strategy on adolescents’ right to participation is produced.
• The process of making the documentary film on adolescents’ action in emergency situations is finalized.

Future Workplan:
Child rights promotion:
• Use of traditional media and identification of new technologies such as social networks that are popular with Algerian youth and adolescents.
• Training of journalists: the office will make sustained efforts in this area with the creation of a press club and the organization of training for TV and print journalists.
• Specific work will be undertaken with the goodwill ambassadors in early 2011.
• Partnership will be expanded and reinforced, mainly with the civil society, especially with NGOs.
• Creation of a national media contest for children, the winners from which will participate in the regional contest.

Social policy and child rights monitoring:
• Finalize the study on social protection, with technical support to the dissemination of recommendations;
• Assess the status of infant and child mortality indicators at the national and local level, during a reflection workshop;
• Provide training on public policy assessment and its impact on children;
• Design a multi-annual research project to influence public policies;
• Draft a report on the statistical image of the child in Algeria;
• Create 48 monographs on key indicators in UNICEF’s operation model;
• Conduct MICS4;
• Follow up on Algeria’s Plenary Session at the Child Rights Committee;
• Initiate partnership with civil society in the area of advocacy, at the central and local level, for the development of child-friendly social policies.

Adolescent’s participation:
• Implement the mapping and analysis project on resources allocated to adolescents and youth, in partnership with Ministry of Youth and Sports
• Validation of the final report of the Situation Analysis with adolescents and youth.
• The communication strategy to families is finalized and drafted.
• The partners’ capacities are reinforced in the area of participation.
• The documentary film on youth’s action in natural disaster situations is made.
• Community prevention and intervention mechanisms are developed with and by youth, in partnership with local authorities.
Title:
Advocacy and Partnership for child and adolescents rights (Continued)

Purpose:
See the first part of the "Advocacy and Partnership for child and adolescents rights" programme.

Resources Used:
See the first part of the "Advocacy and Partnership for child and adolescents rights" programme.

Result Achieved:
Child rights promotion:
b) Constraints
The implementation of the project on the promotion of the child rights has encountered difficulties, delays and cancellations or postponement to 2011. The main reasons are the relocation of the office, the change of our main partner in the project, and the vacancy of the communication assistant’s position.

c) Partnership:
• Partnership with media was strengthened and expanded to film and sitcom producers and directors for the active role they can play in promoting child rights in Algeria.
• A gathering of managers from public and private companies (banks, oil companies, telecommunications and food industry) was organized to mobilize and initiate new partnerships for the promotion of child rights. It is worth noting that the office has initiated a process to identify goodwill ambassadors. Djamel Laroussi who has already participated to the regional TV spot on child rights and Madjid Bougherra, the international football player, will take part in actions in early 2011. The selection process of these two goodwill ambassadors was based on UNICEF’s guidelines and in close collaboration with the regional office.

d) The office organized two field trips to the Sahrawi refugee camps in Tindouf to give more visibility to the situation of child rights in the camps. The Regional Chief of Communication participated. These trips were an opportunity to be acquainted with the real situation of children in the camps and the nature of UNICEF’s response. This was done through the making of a video, photographs, and the production of a human-interest story, which are posted on the global website to be shared with national committees and international press agencies.

Social policy and child rights monitoring:
b) Constraints
• The government shuffle and the shifting of the General Commission for Planning (CGPP) to the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics caused some unavoidable delay in implementation as in case of the study on social protection.
• The committee in charge of monitoring the CRC national conference shifted its focus to undertake advocacy for establishing a supra-national organism to monitor and promote child rights with UNICEF’s support. This also contributed to delayed implementation.

c) Studies and evaluations:
• The study on social protection was launched and will be finalized in April 2011. Child poverty and vulnerability was analyzed and the results will be used in the study on social protection.
d) Partnerships
- Ministry of Health, Population, and Hospital Reform
- Ministry of Prospective and Statistics

**Adolescents’ participation:**

b) Constraints
Limiting project implementation to a unique partner (MDFCF) affected optimum development. Efforts made during the second quarter of 2010 to develop partnerships with a range of institutions as well as with civil society were the appropriate response to overcome this constraint.

c) Studies and evaluation
- The final report of the KAP survey on the right of adolescents to participation conducted by CRASC showed how society lacks knowledge on this right. For example:
  - Families listen to adolescents, but exclude them from decision-making.
  - Schools and training institutions are where most conflict situations occur in relation to participation. Adolescents who dropped out of school suffer from exclusion and inequity.
  - Adolescents participate more outside the family circle. Even so, they do not get involved in community or association activities.
  - Adolescents with disabilities are over-protected, which greatly prevents participation.
- The situation analysis (including the legislative aspect) showed that even if Algerian laws and decrees guarantee the right to participation, social practices and personal or collective behaviors, mainly within family where traditional social patterns prevail, prevent the realization of this right and the robust shaping of adolescents’ and children’s personalities
  - This analysis not only highlighted the role and capacities of the various stakeholders, but also revealed inequalities affecting vulnerable adolescents who often are excluded from participation.

d) Partnerships
A strategic partnership is being developed with two leading sectors for the project: the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Communication. The team working on the new UNDAF benefited from the support of the Regional Office regarding UNDG action plan on youth.

e) Humanitarian action and emergency
The report on youth and adolescent preparedness to emergency situations underscored the importance of working with and investing in youth as a resource.

**Future Workplan:**
See the first part of the "Advocacy and Partnership for child and adolescents rights" programme.

### 4. OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

#### 4.1 Governance & Systems

**4.1.1 Governance Structure:**
The objectives and priorities have been defined according to the very specific situation of the office. We had to move from our old premises on 25 January 2009 and were not able to settle into our new building because the MOSS components were not met. A staff retreat was organised on February 7 and 8 to identify the major challenges the staff
would have to face from factors such as a late relocation, operating remotely (from home or partners’ premises). Ways to keep staff morale high and ensure staff well being and security have received adequate attention. A session on stress management has been conducted to relieve stress levels arising from the necessity of working remotely. Since the support mission of the Regional Chief of Operations in 2009, several procedures have been reviewed and others have been developed to strengthen the Programme and Operations Management. They all have been adopted by the CMT. The office defined standards and accountabilities to ensure programmatic quality assurance. Mechanisms have been established to guarantee timely monitoring of budget and donors obligations (reports, proposals, PBAs). Rover, management indicators, business information report are used to closely monitor all indicators and represent an important tool to effectively and efficiently measure the management performance of the office. The Senior Budget Assistant is strengthening these functions in collaboration with the Social Policy Specialist.

In parallel, the office is working on improving efficiency through streamlining work processes and the development of new working modalities, which would result in less space requirements, light footprint and increased use of flexible working arrangements along with creative and professional design of available workspace.

The Emergency Preparedness Response Plan is updated according to the cumulated experience and evolving situations. The responsibilities of SMs have been clearly identified and everyone knows what should be done in case of a crisis. A simulation exercise was conducted last October and the team response and outcome were satisfactory. The office is working in close collaboration with the Regional Office to support our response capacity. Detailed information is included regularly in the Early Warning – Early Action system.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management:
To ensure sustained quality in programme implementation and management, the office has developed a set of management indicators allowing on a regular basis to introduce corrective actions when necessary, and raise the level of awareness in the office on the necessity to promote excellence and ethical behavior. The office has undergone the Risk Control Self-Assessment training for the ERM (for 2.5 days in late December 2010) and have established a risk control library and risk profiles to ensure that timely response to changes in internal and external operating environment is addressed. This exercise will allow us to prepare our new programme documents in a risk informed format (AWP, AMP EWEA, CPD).

4.1.3 Evaluation:
To respond to the recommendations of the MENA policy assessment review (2009), an M&E cluster was created to function as a coordination mechanism for monitoring and evaluation and as support to ensure the quality of this function. The cluster, based on the UNICEF’s guidelines and policy, put an M&E toolkit together. It consists of four main sections: (1) Studies, Surveys, and evaluation with a section on UNICEF’s guidelines and evaluation documents and another on the office work documents on monitoring and quality; (2) Situation of children and women including a database on socio-economic (DEVInfo) and another database on study, surveys and evaluation reports; (3) Office and partners Capacity Reinforcement in M&E, and last (4) Publication and communication. Besides, an information session about using the Toolkit was organized for the staff. In 2011, other orientation and training sessions will be scheduled to address specific issues such as, the impact of equity on the evaluation function.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication:
An ICT Governance Committee is in place and is part of the CMT. All ICT related issues are addressed and discussed whenever needed. ICT officer is a member of the CMT and can promote and provide ICT solutions to facilitate and improve programme delivery.
UNICEF is sharing its premises with UNAIDS. The network cables are shared together with the PABX. Nevertheless, relocation of all UN agencies in different parts of the city makes the promotion of DaO difficult, especially as in 2009 and 2010, agencies were mainly focusing on relocation and security issues. DaO/UN is a real concern for all and is discussed during Operations management meetings. It will be further addressed next year.

CITRIX is fully implemented to provide staff members with remote access to corporate applications and to shared folders. Seven concurrent users’ licenses have been allocated to Algiers Office. Critical staff (Representative, Deputy Representative, Operations Manager, Communication Officer and Emergency focal point) have a blackberry account.

The establishment of LTA with vendors is under consideration and discussed during Operations management meetings.

ICT equipment disposal is done in conformity with policies in place. An agreement has been signed with the company in charge of ICT maintenance to ensure the recycling of all ICT equipment in respect of the environment.

DRP and BCP are up to date to meet business continuity requirement. Both are signed by management and shared with the MENARO. All ICT rollouts were implemented within the given time frame, and the office did not face any shortfalls in ICT services.

4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations:

All the reports to donors have been drafted and reviewed, in conformity with the criteria in the quality assurance guidelines. They were submitted according to schedule.

All the additional funds (SC) allocated to the programme in 2010 are thematic funds (Basic Education Funds); other funds (emergency – SM) were also allocated.

All the PBAs, which expired during the reporting period, have 95 % utilization level.

A monthly financial report is drafted based on data generated by the office management system (ProMS). Funds and financial aspects are closely monitored. A quarterly report of the office management indicators is drafted and shared with the Regional Office. This report is the privileged tool for efficient monitoring of the office performance, especially for the financial aspects. The office management report is also generated by the Business Information system, regularly or on request.

4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets:

Bank reconciliations have always been submitted in a timely manner with no pending items. The office has urged all UN agencies to proceed with the refund expenditures obligated by UNICEF during the emergency and post-emergency periods and as of December 2010, all agencies have acquitted their debt.

The CMT, the Programme Coordination meeting, the Operations meeting and the Staff meeting are the most important mechanisms established in the office to ensure office management and coordination. In all of them both programme and operations staff are represented to review the office management mechanisms, the allocation and use of resources, the status of budget utilization and donor’s obligations, the fundraising strategy and the office performance indicators. Seven CMTs were held in 2010 and minutes are systematically shared via email. All required panels and committees are in place and operational. Meetings were held whenever needed.
All activities had been planned and funded in the beginning of the year. Nevertheless, some of them had to be postponed and sometimes cancelled for various reasons. In general, funds have been utilized to conduct studies and surveys and for the SITAN. As of December 2010:
- 90% of RR are requisitioned and 80% are already spent.
- 92% of supplementary funds (SC) have been utilized within the PBA validity. Only one PBA extension of an additional year has been requested.
- 100% of supplementary funds (OR-Emergency) have been utilized within the PBA validity.
- 0% DCT is over 9 Months.
Expenditures have been closely monitored to ensure optimum funds utilization within PBAs validity and proceed with appropriate re-phasing whenever necessary.

4.2.3 Supply:
The programme strategy has evolved towards an upstream approach. This led to the decrease of the supply component. The Operations Assistant is in charge of supply, HR and administration related issues. In case of emergency, the office operations team will have to be strengthened by a Supply Officer. The TORs have been established and included in the BCP for quick deployment whenever needed.

The UN group of Operations slowly resumed its activities as almost all agencies were relocating and were busy with security upgrades. The selection of service providers in the frame of the relocation was widely shared among UN agencies and a common approach was adopted to hire the most suitable suppliers. It was an opportunity for cost and time saving. It was agreed that joint supply and services aspects would be looked at closely early next year when all agencies would be well settled in their new offices.
The supply component of the programme, which represents 25.5% of the total expenditure, is distributed in its entirety to Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf (vaccines, cold chain and school supplies). There is a close collaboration with both the IPA and the Government to ensure a timely and efficient delivery of supplies.

4.3 Human Resource Capacity:
The office is implementing the Country Programme with a high-level professional team supported by skilled multi-purpose support staff able to take over when professional staff are in the field. The office will also continue to encourage complementarities and multi-disciplinarity to ensure continuity in case of an absence or emergency.
The office encourages an on-going feedback and coaching process where both supervisors and supervisees have an active role in sustaining successful discussions. This process is closely monitored and reviewed during JCC meetings where the OIP is discussed and progress noted.
The office will continue to invest in training activities to further develop existing competencies and skills. The priority areas of training were identified in the beginning of the year and Human Right Based Approach to Programming, Emergency Preparedness, MDGs, Result Based Management, advocacy and policy development, ERM, and Change Management training sessions have been conducted.
As a follow up to the Global Staff Survey, and as mentioned in the OIP, a session on “How to manage stress and communicate better” was conducted in November 2010, with the support of an external facilitator. This was also a follow up of the Team Building initiative organized in March 2009.
Staff is aware of staff counseling resources available locally.
The Operations section is understaffed and the transfer to Bangui of the Operations Manager in late March added extra responsibilities and work on the Team.
4.4 Other Issues

4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement:

Relocation costs are very high and despite the funds provided by NY, we had sometimes to cover expenses from our own budget. It has been possible nevertheless to transfer 6500 USD for our SB to MENARO RCF.

4.4.2 Changes in AMP:

The major change is the appointment in Tindouf (Southwestern Algeria) in January 2011, of a National Project Officer at NO-2 level supported by a driver at GS-2 level in order to manage the humanitarian assistance provided by UNICEF to the Sahrawi refugees and to liaise with other humanitarian actors on the ground. The programme and budget management and oversight, as well as the main transactions, will be handled in Algiers. Regular monitoring will be conducted to ensure technical oversight. By having an out-posted section of the Algiers office in Tindouf, the humanitarian work and monitoring will be more effective and efficient, allowing UNICEF to be a credible actor in the field and to seize opportunities to raise funds for its work.

5. STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations:

1. Analyse de situation de l'éducation dans la Daira de Charouine
2. Enquête nationale sur les déficits en micronutriments chez l'enfant de moins de 5 ans et la femme en âge de procréer
3. Etat des lieux des systèmes de protection sociale selon les principes de sensibilité à l'enfant
4. Etude du coût et des mesures d'accompagnement de la scolarité
5. Etude des dépenses des ménages au titre de l'éducation
6. MICS4