

Executive Summary

The **achievements** of 2011 are:

- UNICEF's Programmes and children's rights have been made visible, through collaboration with the national ambassadors of UNICEF and the Algerian radio and television, and a process of capacity development of national partners and NGOs on communication for development has been initiated.
- Advocacy and permanent dialogue with the Government led to (1) drafting a strategy to reorganize the system of care for children without families' protection, (2) laying the foundation for the development of a Strategic plan (2012-2014) on child-sensitive social protection, (3) the development of standards and indicators for the evaluation of the education system's reform outputs, and (4) the set-up of a maternal and neonatal deaths audit system.
- Collaboration with local partners and the accumulated knowledge gained over the past two years on adolescents and youth contributed to the initiation of programmes dedicated to youth and adolescents in an urban poor area and greater visibility to youth-led actions and initiatives in emergency situations.
- Improved knowledge and understanding of inequities in education and of demand and supply components derived from carrying out studies on 'the social action of the State in education', and 'the private share of households to finance the cost of education'.

The **constraints** faced in 2011 were mainly on account of:

- The departure of the Representative and the Deputy Representative by the mid-year and the vacancy of the position of education specialist, which limited the capacity of the Office to implement the programme. The Country Office (CO) received support from the Regional Office (RO) through the interim appointment of a Representative until the arrival of the designated Representative.
- The reshuffle of some Ministries and the difficulty to initiate new partnerships that, tended to delay the implementation of some programmes, which were started only at the end of the year.

Strategic partnerships developed in 2011 included collaboration with:

- National Committee for the audit of maternal and neonatal deaths;
- Algerian radio and television and the creation of an inter-sectoral network on communication for development;
- National Committee on Gender within the framework of the United Nations Joint Programme for Algeria and the MDG Gender fund;
- Steering Committee of the social protection study chaired by the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics;
- Civil society in poor urban areas and with a potential inter-sectoral group working on the issue of the role and participation of adolescents and youth in development;

In addition, the CO actively participated in the Strategic Cooperation Framework between Algeria and the UN on the issue of pro-equity public policies and children's and adolescents' rights.

Country Situation

The National Report on Millennium Development Goals, 2010, reported the achievement of the majority of objectives by Algeria. However, the MICS3 survey, conducted in 2006, revealed the existence of inequalities between quintiles of households for some MDGs. For MDG 1, underweight is about 5.4% in the poorest quintile and 2.5% in the richest quintile. For MDG 2, the illiteracy rate of 15-24 years is about 13.2% in the poorest quintile and only 1.7% in the richest quintile. For MDG 4, the vaccination against measles was 84.2% in the poorest quintile and 96.1% in the richest quintile. For MDG 5, skilled assisted births are about 87.9% in the poorest quintile and 98.8% in the richest quintile.

In February 2011, the Government adopted measures to support the most disadvantaged. The priorities are youth employment, the preservation of purchasing power through the expansion of price support to basic foods, the provision of housing and improving public services. In its third and fourth report to the **International Committee on the Rights of Child (CIDE)**, submitted in 2009, Algeria reported progress in implementing the recommendations of the CIDE. In the area of public policy the development of a National Plan of Action for children, covering the period 2008-2015, is one of the important achievements. However, cross-sectoral coordination remains a challenge. Issues such as those relating to marginalized children can only be addressed within a coherent and coordinated framework.

In the area of maternal and child survival, infant mortality decreased by over 50% between 1990 and 2010, from 57.8 to 23.7 deaths per 1000 live births. Despite considerable progress in this area, neonatal mortality is a growing problem accounting for 47% of infant deaths between 1985 and 1989 and 68% in the period 2002-2007. According to the national perinatal programme data, 80% of neonatal deaths occur in assisted institutional care, which confirms that this problem is linked to the quality of health services. Maternal mortality was estimated in 2010 at 75 per 100,000 live births. Assisted skilled births increased to 97% according to the Ministry of Health. Despite the efforts of the health sector to improve the identification of the causes of maternal deaths, the coverage of death certificates and their receipt by this sector remains limited.

In the field of education, enrolment rate at 6 years of age is high, growing from 94% in 2000-2001 to 97.96% in 2009-2010. The enrolment rate of 6-15 year olds increased only marginally from 92.4% in 2006 (MICS3) to 95.11% in 2009-2010. During 2008-2009, the transition rate from the last primary grade to the first middle school grade was 91%, and only 66% from the last middle school grade to the first secondary school grade. Dropouts often occur during these two periods of transition. This is reflected in the level of illiteracy among young people aged 15-24 which was 6.1% in 2008. Moreover, the gap between women and men of this age is important: 8.22% of women aged 15-24 are illiterate against 4.2% of men.

In the field of child protection, survey data show that child labour is more prevalent within the family than in commercial enterprises (companies). The three surveys conducted by the Ministry of Labour's Department of Labour Inspection indicated that the proportion of children working in companies before they reach the age of 16 was only 0.56 % (95) in 2002, 0.54% (156) in 2006 and 0.17% (68) in 2008. According to MICS3 data, however, 4.7% of children aged 5-15 years, or about 300,000, are involved in child labour. Working in the family business represents 3.1%. Although the Algerian law is more protective than the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the legal age of work (15 years old for Algeria and 14 years for CRC), child labour in various forms continues to occur both within households and outside. Violence against children persists with the police services registering 4,600 cases of violence against children in 2010. These are only the cases reported to the police and leave out those that may have occurred but were not reported because of the lack of a legal reporting system and legislation that makes such reporting mandatory.

According to data from the National Office of Statistics, the unemployment rate in 2010 for the 16-24 years old was 21%, three times higher than the rate for adults. Unemployed young people represent 43% of the unemployed population. Worse, 25.3% of youth (40% of girls and 11.3% of boys) are neither in school nor in the labour force. It is encouraging to note that youth became a national priority as part of the Youth Policy adopted in 2008 by the Government of Algeria. In addition, emergency measures have been taken for young people after the social unrests of 2011 to accelerate their access to employment and to strengthen their identity, citizenship, social cohesion, and participation in the process of nation building and

upholding the rule of law.

Who are the deprived children in your country context?

The overall poverty rate, which was 12.1% in 2000, fell to 5.6% in 2006 and 5% in 2008. However, poverty and inequity continue to affect the wellbeing of vulnerable children. The analysis of MICS3 datasets yielded the following profile of the most vulnerable children.

The most disadvantaged children are those living in the poorest quintile, as they have much less access to basic services compared to children who belong to the richest quintile. For example, school enrolment of the 6-15 year olds is 85.1% in the poorest quintile and 97.2% in the richest quintile. The proportion of children living in households without access to improved drinking water is 58.1% in the poorest quintile and 1% in the richest quintile.

There are regional disparities as well. Children in the South are more exposed to health risks and malnutrition while children from the high-lands are most at risk of malnutrition, lack of education and lack of access to improved sanitation networks. Children living in rural areas are much more vulnerable to the risks of lack of connectivity to the sanitation networks and to improved water sources (Watson, 2011 & Boulahbel, 2010).

Data/Evidence

The Country Programme (CP) has included evidence building as a key strategy and has systematized the analysis of the situation of the most marginalized children and families in line with the equity approach.

Situation Analysis of Children and Women: As part of this research, disparities were examined in most of the sectoral analysis, and a specific analysis of child poverty and vulnerabilities was conducted. The immediate and structural causes of child poverty have been underlined using the MICS3 datasets.

Study on Child-Sensitive Social Protection: An analysis of risks and vulnerabilities was conducted to identify the most vulnerable groups of children and assess their exposure to the risks identified. It has been used to engage government partners in developing a biannual strategic plan on child-sensitive social protection.

Study on the Private Cost of Education and Study on the Costs and the Support Measures in Education: These two studies were conducted in several provinces of the country with particular attention to South and high-lands provinces. The first study enabled an evaluation of the private cost of education supported by the poorest households, and the second analysed the cost and effectiveness of support measures developed to facilitate the access to quality education for the most vulnerable children. These two studies and their findings will be disseminated in early 2012 and follow-up actions will be taken to strengthen the social protection programme in education and the capacity of households to support the education of their children.

Equity Profile: The Regional Office has developed equity profiles for the MENA countries. The equity profile for Algeria has been created on the basis of the MICS3 Algeria datasets. This profile needs to be detailed and consolidated by the CO (Office) for advocacy purposes at the country level.

Monitoring Mechanism: The Office piloted with the Ministry of Education, the use of specific tools to monitor the equity aspect in the results achieved for children in education, especially those belonging to poor households, and who are eligible to receive public support in education (such as access to school transport, canteens and annual cash transfers). The tools that were used in the education studies are

the BIA (Benefit Incidence Analysis), PETS (Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys), QSDS (Quantitative Service Delivery Survey), the coefficient of GINI and the Lorenz curve.

Budgetary limitations of the Office have made it difficult to systematize this kind of research in all programme sectors. The Strategy of Monitoring and Evaluation developed for the new Country Programme 2012-2014 has prioritized some geographic areas where UNICEF interventions at the local level will be linked to the upstream work in social policy. The Ministry of Prospective and Statistics is a key partner in the area of pro-equity evaluations of public policies. The Office has negotiated with this Ministry in order to act as the institutional focal point for the implementation of this strategy in coordination with all partners of the Country Programme.

Support to National Planning

The Office supported two strategic projects as part of the performance evaluation of national programmes.

The first is related to the technical support provided to the Ministry of Education and the National Institute for Research in Education for the development of indicators and standards for the evaluation of the education system performance. This project was completed and a plan for implementation in pilot areas will be developed within the new country programme 2012-2014.

The second is related to the technical support to the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics in the area of evaluation of public policies. The staff of this Ministry attended the regional meeting on pro-equity evaluation and social policies. Following this workshop, this partner initiated a work of consolidation of national data on equity. In addition, the Ministry has requested the support of Duke University and UNICEF, for the implementation of the Real World Evaluation approach using data from national surveys.

Any other relevant information related to data/evidence?

Country Programme Analytical Overview

Since the participation of UNICEF Algeria in the Strategic Moment of Reflection process in 2009, the country programme has been aligned with the following key strategies:

- Production of knowledge in support of advocacy and policies;
- Partnership and strategic alliances for the rights of the child;
- Evidence-based advocacy;
- Communication for development and communication on child rights;
- Emergency preparedness and humanitarian actions towards refugees;
- Strengthening the governance for children.

All interventions are now based on these strategies and systematically target the issue of equity and disparity reduction. These strategies are consistent with those defined in the conceptual notes on the role of UNICEF in the Middle Income Countries.

With the important knowledge produced through thematic studies and situation analysis, UNICEF becomes a reference knowledge centre on children and adolescents. The accumulated expertise at international and

regional level, used by the Office to better support national partners, has made the difference in terms of advice and guidance provided to public policy makers. The networking approach of UNICEF is also a good practice that interested partners from the government. Several national institutions request the support of UNICEF in creating a dynamic networking and inter-institutional collaboration on transversal policies and programmes.

UNICEF has demonstrated its added value on the issue of equity. The involvement of UNICEF in the process of the Strategic Cooperation Framework between the UN and Algeria had a positive impact on the integration of equity, poverty reduction and child rights as strategic priorities.

Upstream work has been engaged in recent years and is ongoing due to which UNICEF has become a reference on social policies for children. However, the collaboration with central institutions has limited the office action on the ground. The priority of the new country programme (2012-2014) is the reduction in disparities. The focus is on some geographic regions (high-lands, south, and urban poor areas) and on vulnerable groups of children and adolescents. The major challenge of the new cycle will be to combine both upstream work at central level and the achievement of results reflecting institutional and social change at local level.

Effective Advocacy

Mostly met benchmarks

Advocacy is a process that is based on facts and evidence to directly or indirectly influence policy makers and other potential stakeholders for the well-being of children. This strategy remains a priority within the framework of the implementation of programmes in the country. The availability of several surveys and analyses, such as the situation analysis of women and children, the study on education in the south and the analysis of social protection facilitated the advocacy strategy's design and implementation.

The positive image of UNICEF in the country, either at the institutional level, in civil society or among the population is also contributing significantly to the impact and breadth of advocacy undertaken by the Office.

Issues related to the well-being of children are the subject of special advocacy: the development of social work services for children, the inclusion of the best interests of the child in decisions made by the family judges in situations of family conflicts, and the set-up of a child-sensitive social protection framework are some examples of advocacy areas. UNICEF and UNAIDS have strongly advocated for the implementation of the PMTCT strategy, and the World Day against HIV/AIDS was celebrated to mark this theme. The participation of adolescents and young people has been also strongly advocated, for example, during a joint visit to the city of Oran by UNICEF Representative and UNICEF Algeria ambassador. In this city, local authorities have created spaces for participation and exchange for and with young people.

The office has collaborated frequently with the national media. Participation of the Representative, the communication officer and the programme specialists in TV and Radio programmes and in interviews, was a very important channel for advocacy. Violence against children and disparities affecting children were the main topics discussed with media.

In addition, the CO issues regular publications and press releases emanating from the Regional Office and UNICEF Headquarters. These help to reinforce the image of the organization and to present UNICEF as an important source of information on children's rights. During the new programme cycle, an advocacy strategy will be developed to support the implementation of the country programme.

Changes in Public Policy

The two areas where UNICEF has called for policy changes in 2011 are the social protection scheme for vulnerable children and the care system for children without parental protection.

The process of implementing the national analysis of Social Protection, in partnership with the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics and the inter-sectoral steering committee, was an opportunity for UNICEF to advocate for a child-sensitive social protection (CSSP) framework. In December 2011, during a workshop for the review of the study report, the steering committee members agreed to design a two years strategic plan to strengthen the components of the CSSP. This plan will be developed during the first quarter of 2012 by the same steering committee. This will include all Ministries involved directly or indirectly in social protection. The proposal was submitted to the Minister of Prospective and Statistics in order to be presented to the Government Council and to engage the Government members in this major change in public policies.

Since 2008, the Ministry of National Solidarity has officially announced the review and reorganization of the care system for children without families. A reflection process involving the central institutions and decentralized structures was conducted through a number of workshops, conferences and thematic reports. The major output of this process was a set of recommendations that have been used to draft a strategy of reorganization of this system with the technical support of UNICEF in 2011. The main objective of this strategy is to strengthen the best interest of the child principle in the design and implementation of the national policy related to the protection of children without parental care.

Leveraging Resources

Fundraising in Algeria is still quite low for several reasons. Among them, the country's classification as a middle- income country (MIC) (with GDP per capita of US \$ 4.420 in 2010 and foreign exchange reserves of USD 178.30 billion by the end of 2011) is fairly recent, and therefore the transformation to its new role as a MIC is occurring only slowly. The nature of UNICEF's programmes primarily entailing advocacy, capacity building, research and analysis, and communication for development also makes it difficult to mobilise funds.

It remains difficult to raise funds for programmes or projects that do not offer high visibility, which have no direct relationship to child survival (life-saving sectors) or which are not major infrastructure projects.

UNICEF's response towards children and women living in the Saharawi refugee camps in Tindouf still receives special attention and the fundraising and donation are possible. It is important to note that under the Global Partnership UNICEF-Starwood, funds were allocated to the child protection programme.

The potentials for fundraising at national level exist. This has been confirmed during a meeting organized by UNICEF with the corporate sector and bilateral meetings were held to identify projects that could benefit from additional funding.

Air Algérie for example supported the air transport, from France to Algeria, of exercise books donated from Clairefontaine to refugee's children, and the company has committed to further cooperate with UNICEF. It will be important in the context of the implementation of the new programme 2012-2014, to develop a fundraising strategy for some projects, including those related to violence against children, youth and education in the south.

Capacity Development

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

In 2011, advocacy with institutional and civil society partners was carried out to promote Communication for Development (C4D) as a transversal component to the programmes. Several meetings were held with UNICEF's partners to inform them and raise their awareness on the importance of this approach. The C4D approach is one of the strategies recommended to achieve the results of the new Country Programme 2012-2014. It will be used as leverage to promote the active participation of population and improve their skills for a positive change in their behaviour.

The three KAP surveys conducted on breastfeeding, child rights and right to participation of adolescents proved that solutions do not lie only in institutional change, but also in socio-cultural change and specifically in the behaviours and attitudes of the society, families and parents. With the above in mind, the following initiatives were taken:

- In the field of maternal and child health, for example, a training programme was developed to strengthen the capacity of mourchidates (female religious counsellors) to disseminate messages among women related to the health of women, infants and children.
- A strategy for empowering families in terms of stimulation and early childhood development (ECD) is ongoing. An important part of this strategy is parental and community education through "face to face" technique or through the media, and requires the support of C4D.
- A communication strategy to strengthen the parents' knowledge about the specificities of adolescence and to promote the adolescents' right to participation is being developed.
- A communication strategy for the promotion of breastfeeding is ongoing.

The priority was given within these strategies to adolescence, breastfeeding and ECD. These are the first steps to establish transversal policies in the medium term.

Communication For Development

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Service Delivery

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

Not applicable.

Strategic Partnerships

Mostly met benchmarks

Government institutions, especially the line Ministries, are the main partners of the country programme. However, the Office is committed to strengthen partnership with civil society, media, research centres and the corporate sector, and to identify and develop new partnerships at local level. The year 2011 afforded an opportunity to start discussions with NGOs on partnership with UNICEF in the new programme cycle 2012-2014. The Office has developed partnership with the NGO "Santé Sidi El-Houari" in the city of Oran through a joint visit of the UNICEF Representative and Ambassador of UNICEF in Algeria. This partnership is mainly focused on adolescents and youth.

The CO has also pursued partnership with the commercial or private sector with promising results. The airline company Air Algérie, for instance, has supported the transport of materials to Tindouf, for the benefit of Sahrawi children living in refugee camps. This led an important set of exercise books, donated by Clairefontaine, to be transported from France to Tindouf.

The partnership agreement with the Algerian Radio has been extended for the next five years. This partnership was characterized by important qualitative activities. Cooperation with other UN agencies, likewise has achieved positive results, such as the implementation of major development projects, including the joint programme for gender equality and the empowerment of women in Algeria, with the participation of UN agencies and a large number of national institutions and representatives of civil society. UNICEF and UNAIDS joined hands to carry out joint activities in the area of HIV/AIDS in Algeria, particularly in relation to PMTCT. The year 2011 was also characterized by the revival of the UN Group for Communication chaired by UNICEF. This group has organized joint activities such as the UN Day.

The important partnership in the field of social protection with the inter-ministerial steering committee chaired by the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics to oversee the analysis of social protection, has been strengthened and will be expanded to other areas of social policy such as the development of a strategic plan on child-sensitive social protection and social budgeting.

Mobilizing Partners

The mobilization of national and local partners remains a priority for the Office. Many efforts to mobilize partners are being made including the convening of meetings and gatherings at central level and in some parts of the country. The CO maintains these relationships by sharing the information available especially data related to the situation of children and adolescents in the country. The positive perception enjoyed by UNICEF in Algeria facilitates the mobilization of partners.

Knowledge Management

Mostly met benchmarks

The Office has invested in the production of knowledge on the situation of children and women in several areas. The issue of vulnerable groups has been highlighted in many recent researches.

In order to consolidate this knowledge, a web-based platform has been created to generate a dynamic discussion and knowledge sharing on the situation of children and adolescents. This knowledge portal for children, equity and child rights, has been developed with the support of the DEVInfo group to strengthen external knowledge management. It will be operational in 2012. Its objective is to facilitate access to knowledge, often scattered, for policy makers, civil society and the public at large, and also to create an interactive space to exchange ideas and issues using the discussion forum. An important place was given to the voice of youth and adolescents in this portal. On several occasions, the Office in partnership with the Government, conducted interviews and consultations with children and adolescents on topics such as participation, young people in emergency, social protection and many other themes tackled in the situation analysis of children and women. These consultations have mainly targeted vulnerable groups of adolescents and youth and the resulting materials will be disseminated through this portal.

During 2011, several meetings hosted by the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics that gathered national partners and experts, were held with the technical support of resource persons in the areas of social protection, social policy and the CRC, Research and Social Statistics. These forums have created a dynamic of knowledge sharing with the government sectors and have engaged them in constructive debate around key concepts related to child-sensitive social policies. This process also enabled the building of a network of key partners and led to the identification of areas of strategic partnership for the 2012-2014 new country programme.

In order to promote ownership of the analysis outputs conducted within the framework of the country programme, two workshops (on the analyses respectively of the situation of children and women, and of child-sensitive social protection) dedicated to the validation of conclusions, recommendations, and follow-up actions, were held with stakeholders from the Government, UNICEF and experts. Both workshops were facilitated by international experts and by the UNICEF Regional Office in Jordan. The processes followed for these studies confirmed their value as collective efforts furthering research, reflection and sharing of knowledge.

Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

Partially met benchmarks

The human rights based approach (HRBA), equity and gender equality have been used systematically to formulate the results of the new Country Programme (2012-2014). The priority among interventions was given to the most vulnerable groups, including boys, girls and women living in the South, High-lands and urban poor areas, youth and adolescents, children belonging to the poorest quintile, disabled children and children at risk of abuse.

The Office also prepared and presented the alternative report on the CRC at the Pre-session of the International Committee on the Rights of the Child in October 2011. Among several issues discussed, the most important were legislative reforms including the need to review the legislation regarding Kafala to ensure that the Makfoul (adopted child) is considered as subject of rights, to set the minimum age for penal responsibility according to the international standards, and to strengthen the system of child protection. The Office also facilitated the participation of NGOs in this Pre Session. It is necessary to capitalize this experience at country level and to promote dialogue on child rights between civil society and national institutions. It should be noted that most of the questions raised by UNICEF were included in the list of issues that the Committee on the Rights of the Child has sent to the Government for the purpose of preparation of the Session of the State Member in May-June 2012. Additionally, the Office contributed to the submission of the United Nations Country Team to the second round of Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights in which Algeria will participate in 2012.

Gender

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

Though the gender approach was present in all the issues related to programming, its implementation has not been systematically monitored. The gender approach was developed during the implementation of the inter-agency MDG Gender Programme, funded by Spanish funds, with the aim to empower women. The "Common Agenda for gender equality and women empowerment" involves seven UN agencies and 12 Ministries and Civil society organizations. UNICEF is responsible for Outcome #2 related to "The employability of women, especially vulnerable women and those living in rural zones is improved and their access to decent work is reinforced," and linked to the following result: "Women in rural areas and vulnerable women are equipped and accompanied to develop income-generating activities". In pursuit of the above, the following activities are being supported:

- Designing programmes for the adaptation of the centre to illiterate women;
- Design and implementation of an appropriate system of childcare in rural areas.

Although the implementation of these activities has been scheduled for 2012, UNICEF jointly with UNDP (that is concerned with the creation of a centre of information for vulnerable women in the province of Djelfa) has facilitated a participatory process for identifying the location of the centre referred to in the first activity. Two workshops with representatives of national and local institutions and NGOs were held (the first in Algiers and the second in Djelfa). The workshops were preceded by two studies: one presenting a monograph of the province of Djelfa and the second focusing on building knowledge on the income-generating activities performed by women of this province. This above process has raised awareness among local and national authorities, NGOs and women themselves. It showed the need to sensitize women and men and to rely on these human resources to promote the sustainability of the centre.

For the second activity, terms of reference were developed and a bidding process has been launched. It relates to gathering knowledge of existing childcare systems in rural areas in order to initiate childcare and early learning systems adapted to the needs of women and children and to promote women's access to income-generated activities.

Environmental Sustainability

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

As part of emergency preparedness and partnership between UNICEF and the Algerian Radio, a training workshop on emergency preparedness was organized for the benefit of 25 journalists mainly from local radio stations. The north, especially the coastal provinces, is recognized to be an important seismic risk area. In emergencies, the radio is often the only media that works in the first hours after the disaster. The objective of this training was to strengthen the capacity of journalists, animators, producers of the Algerian radio on emergency messages and on guidelines of ethical reporting on children. The training was organized with the support of an international consultant and the Communication Section of the Regional Office. Another round of similar training will be repeated in 2012 to reach a larger number of journalists of Radio and other media.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Not applicable.

Country Programme Component: Young child survival and development

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
D'ici à 2011, le nombre de décès d'enfants de moins de 05 ans et de décès maternels est réduit de 25% et la santé physique, mentale et reproductive des adolescents est améliorée.	2	FA1OT7

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	380625.47	380625.47	220665.00	57.97
OR-R				
RR	75807.00	75807.00	75789.00	99.98
Total	\$456,432.47	\$456,432.47	\$296,454.00	

Results Achieved

Intermediate Result 1: By the end of 2011, an audit system of maternal and neonatal deaths is established and an advocacy is made for its institutionalization.

- A National committee of maternal deaths audit is established by ministerial decree and the structure of maternal deaths audits is developed.

Intermediate Result 2: By the end of the third quarter of 2011, a status report on the measurement and estimation of infant mortality is achieved and the needs and gaps in data production and analysis are identified.

- Not achieved.

Intermediate Result 3: By the first quarter of 2012, the status of micronutrient deficiencies, among girls and boys under 14 and women of childbearing age, is known and established.

- Not achieved.

Intermediate Result 4: By the end of 2011, a national strategy on early childhood development is designed and implemented in pilot areas.

- A national committee on early childhood development (ECD) has been set up.

Intermediate Result 5: By the end of the second quarter of 2011, the project of setting-up the IMCI in all regions is evaluated and positive and negative aspects are known.

- Not achieved.

Intermediate Result 6: By the first quarter of 2012, the national strategy for PMTCT of HIV/AIDS is being implemented in pilot areas.

- The National Strategy for PMTCT of HIV/AIDS is being implemented in the six health regions and main reference centres in the country.

Intermediate Result 7: By the end of 2011, the strategy of normalization of the EPI in the Saharawi refugees' camps in Tindouf is implemented.

- The strategy of normalization of the EPI at the Saharawi refugee camps in Tindouf is implemented along with training of professionals at various levels of the programme.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

- The major constraint of this year was the lack of regular funds that were insufficient to carry out the important activities and intermediate results 1,2 and 3 relevant to the achievement of the programme component result 1.

- The administrative procedures of partners delayed the implementation of surveys, some strategies,

monitoring and evaluation of the national perinatal programme and the audit system of maternal deaths. These delays in turn affect the development and implementation of other strategies and systems with which they are intrinsically connected.

- Algeria, now characterized as a MIC, is not necessarily eligible for or able to attract donor support, and regular resources which are allocated to the Office each year are insufficient to design, write and implement national strategies that can contribute to the achievement of the programme results such as the ECD strategy, the national strategy for PMTCT of HIV/AIDS, the national strategy to fight against micronutrient deficiencies, including food fortification, and also the conduct of surveys and in-depth analysis to build and implement those strategies. Even if the support from UNICEF to Algeria primarily consists of technical assistance, the expertise required to provide such assistance is expensive and requires substantial funds. It is necessary that the CO is supported to develop a fundraising strategy that can help overcome this resource constraint.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

- The project to develop a national strategy for early childhood development has gathered together several partners including NGOs (such as Caritas, IQRAA, professional associations of nursery schools), and Ministries of Education, Solidarity, Family and Women, Youth and Sports, Religious Affairs, Justice, Interior, Statistics and Prospective, along with the Algerian Radio and television, and the print media.
- The Pasteur Institute of Algeria which was a partner involved in quality control, storage and delivery of vaccines for benefiting Sahrawi refugees, has become a technical partner in the establishment of an expanded programme of immunization at health facilities in the camps of the Sahrawi refugees.
- As part of the Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, the support of UNICEF in the implementation of the national PMTCT of HIV/AIDS has been possible with the help and expertise of the UNAIDS and UNICEF Regional Office.

Humanitarian Situations

- The situation of Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf camps in southern Algeria is a chronic humanitarian crisis that has lasted over 36 years and requires development projects and non-emergency response as in the case of other humanitarian crises. UNICEF has developed a project to set-up a full-fledged programme of vaccination with interventions at the administrative management of the programme as well as inventory management, the cold chain, management of immunization centres, training of vaccination professionals, and the introduction of new vaccines.

- Results in 2011:
 - Introduction of a new Haemophilus B vaccine;
 - Recycling and training of vaccination personnel and training of trainers;
 - Partial renewal of the material of the cold chain;
 - Vaccine supply for the year 2012.
- Funds used for this project are exclusively from other resources funded by the French Committee for UNICEF.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

Agreement has yet to be reached with the national counterpart on the approach to be adopted to monitor and evaluate the IMTC project.

No study or survey has been conducted this year.

Future Work Plan

The main priority actions planned for 2012 are:

- Conduct the survey on the status of micronutrients among women, and girls and boys under 14 years old, after two years of preparation and work with the Ministry of Health, the National Committee on Nutrition and the National Institute on Public Health (INSP).
- Conduct a study on the situation of the measurement and estimation of infant mortality to identify needs and gaps in the collection and analysis of mortality data.
- Development of a National Strategy on ECD in the high-lands and priority areas of the South.
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the national PMTCT strategy.
- Monitoring and implementation of the audit system of maternal deaths in 4 areas of the country in the highlands and the south.

Country Programme Component: Quality of education

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
D'ici à 2011, les programmes d'alphabétisation sont mis à niveau et des programmes de compétences de vie sont développés.		2 FA2OT8
D'ici à 2011, les programmes de l'éducation préscolaire, de l'éducation primaire et moyenne sont renforcés.		2 FA2OT1, FA2OT2, FA2OT3, FA2OT4, FA2OT5

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E				
OR-R	1115650.72	1115650.72	457028.74	40.97
RR				
Total	\$1,115,650.72	\$1,115,650.72	\$457,028.74	

Results Achieved

Intermediate Result 1: Construction of norms, standards and indicators.

- The project on standards and indicators for the evaluation of the education reforms at preschool, primary and middle school was designed by a group of experts and submitted to the Ministry of Education and UNICEF for validation. This project is very important to support the quality of education; it will be carried-over the next country programme and implemented in pilot provinces of high-lands, South and poor urban areas.
- Knowledge about the situation of education of boys and girls in Charouine, a city located in the province of Adrar in the south of the country, has been improved through the implementation of a local study to identify the most vulnerable groups in terms of access to education and the intermediate and structural causes of non-enrollment at school. The findings of the study were discussed and debated with local authorities, officials of the Ministry of Education, UN agencies involved (UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP) and national experts.

Intermediate Result 2: Public and private support measures for education.

- The share of household expenditures in education was assessed according to the criteria of income level and geographic location through a study on the private costs supported by households in the education of children at all levels.
- The measures taken by the State to support the education of children and especially the most vulnerable were analyzed and assessed with the involvement of all stakeholders in the education system, at central, local and household level, through a study of the cost and impact of social actions in support of education.

Intermediate Result 3: Support to the education of Sahrawi children living in the refugees camps.

- Some 30,000 Sahrawi refugee children in the Tindouf camps have received school supplies to ensure they are equipped for learning during the school year 2011/2012..

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The major constraint encountered in the implementation of the Education Programme is the vacancy of the education specialist position for the entirety of 2011. A minimum of important actions have been pursued with the support of the budget monitoring assistant who also assists the education programme. However, other activities related to emergency preparedness in schools, for example, could not be implemented.

In implementing the three studies planned in 2011, recurring difficulty was encountered in identifying experts in education economics and finance at country level during tenders launched by the National Institute of Educational Research. The expert available from the Institute for Educational Planning of UNESCO helped to overcome this difficulty. The UNESCO expert has worked closely with national researchers to ensure the quality of work and compliance with the international standards.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

The partnership with the National Institute for Research in Education, as a knowledge partner, has enabled important research on current issues relating to the performance of the national education reform and the constraints of households and local institutions in providing support services for vulnerable children in particular. The involvement of the Institute for Educational Planning of UNESCO in the technical support should be strengthened to consolidate this collaboration at country and global levels.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF continues to provide support to children living in refugee camps in Tindouf through providing school supplies at the beginning of each school year to cover about 30,000 children.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

Two major studies were conducted in 2011 in partnership with the National Institute of Research In Education (INRE) and the Ministry of Education:

1. Study on household expenditures in education:

The study was based on an analysis of secondary data produced by the central institutions such as the National Statistics Office and the Ministry of Education, as well as a field survey with a sample of enrolled children (1,500), parents of enrolled children (2,500 households) and educational staff at primary, middle

and secondary school. This study confirmed the correlation between the cost of education supported by households and school drop-out, especially in the quintile of the poorest households. The share of education in household's expenditures is the fourth (10.4%) after those relating to food (34%), housing (13.6%) and clothing (12.9 %). This study recommends improving the effectiveness of support measures in education to the poorest households in order to increase opportunities for children to access quality education and prevent drop out. This is especially important in view of the large public budget allocated to education (the second highest budget after the national defence budget).

2. Study on costs and impact of support actions in education:

This study has used data from programmes and budget documents provided by the Ministry of Education and from a field survey targeting four groups: providers of subsidies (Ministries, municipalities and provinces), management bodies (schools, Directorates of Education at province level), inspection bodies (inspectors of education in charge of school canteens, education inspectors in charge of budget management), and beneficiaries (households). Some key findings can be listed:

- Among parents with children out of school, 41% said that it is due to school failure, 19% attributed it to the high cost of schooling and 15% to children's engagement in labour within their families;
- The distance between school and home is an important cost factor for households and children can attend a distant school because of the bad reputation of the nearest school;
- The majority of parents believe that state allocation to education are inadequate and about half believe that the distribution of aid is not fair;
- According to responsables of education at different levels, legal texts and committees are in charge of needs assessment and distribution of cash transfers, in-kind donation and services;
- 64% of education staff surveyed state that the received grants for education are not adequate to meet the demand.

Both studies will be disseminated by INRE in early 2012 and follow-up actions will be discussed in the Steering Committee.

Future Work Plan

The following indicative priorities have been identified in the Education Programme for 2012:

- Implementation of the project related to the standards and performance indicators of the education system in pilot areas;
- Follow-up of the findings of the studies conducted in 2011;
- Support to Sahrawi children to ensure the start of the school year 2012/2013.

Country Programme Component: Child and adolescent protection

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
D'ici à 2011, les enfants ayant des besoins spécifiques sont plus connus et protégés juridiquement et socialement.		2 FA4OT5, FA4OT7, FA4OT9

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E				
OR-R	54491.14	54491.14	14774.73	27.11
RR	60013.00	60013.00	60006.00	99.99
Total	\$114,504.14	\$114,504.14	\$74,780.73	

Results Achieved - Intermediate Result 1: By the end of 2011, indicators of child protection are identified and a draft methodology document is prepared for their integration into the national statistical system:

- An agreement has been achieved with the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics for the introduction of indicators of child protection in the national statistical system.

Intermediate Result 2: By the end of 2011, the development of a local social work is shared by various institutional partners and civil society and operational recommendations are developed:

- The potential for expansion and effectiveness of social work outreach is being reviewed by the Department of National Solidarity and Family; a summary document is prepared and recommendations are developed.

Intermediate Result 3: By the end of 2011, the strategy for the reorganization of the system of care for children without families is finalized and an operational plan is designed:

- The strategy document for the reorganization of the care system for children without families is drafted.

Intermediate Result 4: By the end of 2011, the skills of trainers of juvenile judges are strengthened and an input is given to outlining a specialized training programme for juvenile judges:

- Thirty central executives of the Ministry of National Solidarity and Family received guidance on the CRC and its impact on social work in child protection;

- Participation of four experts in the sub-regional workshop on emergency in Tunisia was supported resulting in the development of a draft emergency plan for the protection of the child;

- Support was provided to the network Nada for its participation in an Arab network of toll-free numbers;

- Support was given to two representatives of civil society to participate in the Pre Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present the alternative report of NGOs on the situation of child rights in the country;

- More than 400 trainee judges have received training on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);

- Twenty juvenile judges have received training on the major trends in juvenile justice;

- Twenty judges of the family were made aware of the CRC and discussed the best interest of the child in situations of family conflict;

- Three regional meetings gathering 600 juvenile judges and social workers have been organized.

Intermediate Result 5: By the end of 2011, programmes of women's empowerment in the province of Djelfa are developed and reception facilities for children in rural areas are designed:

- Two workshops involving central and local officials and actors of civil society were held to identify the location of a centre of information for vulnerable women in the province of Djelfa.

- The terms of reference of a needs assessment study to create early-learning spaces for children in the provinces of Djelfa and Tipaza were developed.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The main constraints encountered in the implementation of the programme were related to:

- Administrative procedures imposed on the partnership;
- Insufficient involvement of focal points in the implementation of planned activities;
- Institutional changes (new appointments, review of charters, delays in the appointment of new officers) including at the Ministry of National Solidarity and Family.

These difficulties have led to major consequences:

- Cancellation of a workshop on the system of data collection within the juvenile justice system. This delayed the discussion about indicators for juvenile justice and the need for an information system in this area.
- Delay in the debate on the development of proximity social work.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

As part of the "Joint UN Programme for gender equality and women empowerment", UNICEF has been involved at all levels of development and implementation of the programme. Sustained coordination was developed with UNDP to establish an information centre for vulnerable women in the province of Djelfa.

Humanitarian Situations

The Office contributed to writing the emergency plan for the protection of the child initiated at the regional workshop on emergency in Tunisia in 2011 and facilitated by the Regional Office.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

In the context of social work:

- A summary of major studies conducted with the Ministry of National Solidarity and Family has been completed and key recommendations highlighted through the development of factsheets. This synthesis will identify the priorities for local social work;
 - A questionnaire was sent to the local directorates of the Department of National Solidarity to identify the number and needs of social workers in the area of child protection.
- At a broader level, the following researches need to be developed:
- Mapping of child protection issues (nature of problems, locations of implementation, causes etcetera) and mapping of responses to these issues at institutional, civil society and family level;
 - A study on care and monitoring mechanisms of victims' children and witnesses.

Future Work Plan

At social level:

- The child protection programme has identified the development of proximity social work as a priority. This will be strengthened through support to the expansion of primary and second-line programmes adapted to the needs of children and families, strengthening skills and jobs that promote the proximity social work;
- Development of communication tools towards families and children including the most vulnerable and strengthening their ability to protect themselves;
- Support the development of an action plan for the implementation of a strategy to reorganize the care system for children without families;
- Support the development of a strategy to fight violence against children;

- Develop support and empowerment programmes for vulnerable women in the province of Djelfa;
- Support the expansion of knowledge on the situation of vulnerable children.

At justice and social level:

- Support the development of a prevention strategy that includes monitoring and support for children at risk;
- Support the development of a specialized training programme for juvenile judges;
- Undertake and support advocacy for justice for children.

Country Programme Component: Advocacy and partnership for the rights of children and adolescents

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
D'ici à 2011, les enfants et les adolescents jouissent de leurs droits et participent au développement de programmes en leur faveur.		2 FA5OT4, FA5OT7, FA5OT8, FA5OT9, FA5OT5

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E				
OR-R	326462.86	326462.86	133337.00	40.84
RR	71714.00	71714.00	68577.00	95.63
Total	\$398,176.86	\$398,176.86	\$201,914.00	

Results Achieved

Intermediate Result 1: Promotion of child-sensitive social protection.

- Knowledge on child-sensitive Social Protection has been improved through the implementation of a national analysis and a process of knowledge sharing;
- A consensus was reached to develop a strategic plan on social protection;
- Capacities of UNICEF staff and counterparts in social protection have been strengthened.

Intermediate Result 2: Consolidation of data on equity.

- A web portal of knowledge on children, "Equity and child rights" has been created;
- A discussion was initiated to design a multi-year research project on children in the socio-economic context of the country, and equity data are being consolidated by the Ministry of Statistics and Prospective.

Intermediate Result 3: Child rights monitoring.

- Alternative report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child was presented by UNICEF at the pre-session.

Intermediate Result 4: Production and knowledge management on adolescents and youth and their right to participation.

- Results of the situation analysis of adolescents and youth and their right to participation have been reviewed by adolescents. Qualitative data were provided to the CPD preparation and to the UN Strategic framework. Adolescence and youth development and participation was integrated as a national priority.

Intermediate Result 5: Visibility of adolescence and promoting participation.

- Contribution to training partners in C4D as a basis for a communication strategy targeting families and adolescents to promote participation.

Intermediate Result 6: Strategic partnership with young people in emergencies.

Country Office Portal

Annual Report 2011 for Algeria, MENA

- Adolescents and young people have been consulted to develop a synopsis of a documentary film about the positive role of youth in emergency situations. This document, prepared on the basis of experience and expectations of adolescents and young people involved in emergency response during the floods of Bab El Oued and the earthquake of Boumerdes, has been validated by a larger group of young actors. This innovative initiative has opened a partnership with the Ministry of National Solidarity to collaborate in its development.
- An integrated project for adolescents and youth in vulnerable situations in the urban area of Sidi El Houari, Oran was formulated with technical support from the regional office. This project is a concrete model of participation, development and support of local vulnerable young people.
- Algerian partners, from institutions and civil society, participated to the regional conference on youth participation in development. This mobilization has opened opportunities for partnership and future strategic alliances around the issue of adolescents' participation.

Intermediate Result 7: Visibility of children's rights.

- Large numbers of actors were mobilized to contribute in the dissemination of the CRC.
- 25 journalists from 14 provinces with seismic risk have been trained to develop key messages during earthquakes or floods.
- Capacities of journalists have been strengthened through exchange of experience on the issue of right to participation.
- A second ambassador of UNICEF Algeria, Salima Souakri, judo champion, was appointed along with Madjid Bouguerra, to promote children's rights.
- The office has strengthened existing partnerships with Algerian radio and has identified new partners from the private sector.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

- The main constraint in carrying out the study on social protection is the slowness of sectors in the provision of information and data required for analysis. This has led to the finalization of the study after one year of implementation rather than the six months originally planned. However, with ownership and commitment at a high level in all sectors, the excellent coordination of the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics of the project, the technical quality of national and international consultants, the process was well led and participation has been effective.
- It was difficult to set up activities with institutional partners because of procedural hurdles. Slowness in setting up strategic partnership with the sectors whose mission and mandate are important in the area of "adolescents and youth" delayed the planned actions at upstream level, particularly those related to the conduct of an analysis of social and institutional resources for adolescents and young people in different areas. Such an analysis was considered a prerequisite for initiating a process of institutionalization of participation, promoting an approach in line with the development needs of adolescent girls and boys, and with international standards. The analysis was equally necessary to inform the development of a strategy of communication with families especially parents to better empower them with knowledge on adolescents and youth and their right to participation. This also led to a reorientation of projects at local level to be closer to young people in vulnerable situations and work to build initiatives with young people and civil society, which is the second level of project intervention. The internal constraints are summarized in the mobilization of the entire programme team in the first half of the year within the strategic cooperation framework between UN and Algeria, and the preparation of the CPD, further to the constraints related to the implementation of Vision system in the last quarter of the year.
- Lack of funds is also a major constraint in the implementation of the project. Preparation of project proposals for mobilising funds is necessary. It will be important also to plan activities and strengthen mobilization of partners especially from civil society and the private sector.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

- The strategic partnership was strengthened in the field of social policies through the establishment of

the steering committee, coordinated by the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics, for the implementation of national analysis of social protection for children. This committee was a platform for debate, dialogue and advocacy on strategic approaches to social policy and equity issues affecting children. Through this committee, a multilateral partnership was developed between UNICEF and ten sectors including finance and interior affairs. It will be renewed for two years for the development and monitoring of the Strategic Plan on child-sensitive Social Protection.

- UNICEF was a rapporteur of the thematic group on "economic and social development" set up jointly by the UN and Government within the strategic framework of cooperation between Algeria and UN for the programme cycle period (2012-2014). Equity and poverty reduction and social exclusion have been identified as priorities under this programme. It was signed by the Government and represents an important piece of work on the issue of equity.

- A large partnership was developed with civil society especially with youth associations within the initiatives undertaken by adolescents and youth in natural disaster situations, and in the projects developed at local level in a poor urban area of Oran, Sidi El-Houari, jointly with the association Santé Sidi El-Houari-Oran. The strategic aim of UNICEF is to support the visibility of initiatives taken by young people in their active citizenship role and their participation in their community especially for the benefit of the most disadvantaged. In addition, a partnership has been developed with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and other ministries such as the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics, the Department of Humanitarian Action and associations in the Ministry of National Solidarity and Family. Mobilization of institutional sectors and civil society around the regional conference held in Tunis in December 2011 has contributed considerably to the creation of a dynamic partnership around the issue of participation of adolescents and youth within the framework of the next country programme cycle 2012-2014.

- The partnership with the Algerian radio and Algerian television remains essential to achieving the results of the country programme for the well-being of children, especially in the promotion and dissemination of children's rights at local level. The agreement between UNICEF and the Algerian Radio has been renewed for the next 5 years with the aim of strengthening the capacity of radio staff and to support UNICEF in the implementation of its programmes to develop a culture respectful of child rights in the country.

Humanitarian Situations

The north is considered an area of high seismic risk; disaster preparedness accordingly remains a priority within the programme. In this context and as part of the partnership between UNICEF and the Algerian radio, training for the benefit of 25 radio journalists from provinces at risk was organized. The purpose of this training was capacity building for preparedness and emergency response, particularly on the development and dissemination of key messages to the affected population.

The training was conducted over two days, by an international expert and with the support of the Acting Regional Chief of Communication. The training was highly appreciated by the participants who stressed the importance of such training and have started at the end of training to work on the development of messages in order to disseminate them quickly in case of emergencies. At the request of the Algerian radio, it was decided to organize other sessions in the coming years.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

- A Study on child-sensitive Social Protection was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics under the guidance of a steering committee chaired by this Ministry and the involvement of the sectors of Education, Health, Justice, Youth and Sports, National Solidarity, Labour and Social Security, Agriculture and Rural Development, Interior affairs and Finance. The study started in December 2010 and was completed in December 2011. The study highlighted the main risks affecting children and vulnerable groups. Children living in the poorest quintile, those whose fathers are unemployed or non-permanent employees and those living in households without employment are most at risk. In addition, children who live in rural areas are more vulnerable than are those in urban areas, and the same is true of children whose mothers or heads of household are uneducated. The study's recommendations

focused on enhancing coordination, information systems, assessment, targeting and conditionality of social protection. A workshop to review the study's results, findings and recommendations was held on December 12, 2011 with the members of the Steering Committee. The discussions led to a consensus to develop a two years strategic plan for child-sensitive social protection identifying a number of priorities to be achieved in the medium-term. The study also helped to strengthen the multilateral partnership with a range of government sectors and offered a model of 'good practice' in coordination and inter-sectoral collaboration. It has been agreed to keep the steering committee as the institutional framework for coordination of the strategic plan. The dissemination of the study is planned for early 2012. Civil society will be involved in discussions around the findings of the study and in follow-up actions.

- The office participated in the evaluation of the project "Adolescents as agents of positive change and their right to participation" initiated by the regional office. It contributed to the terms of reference of the evaluation developed by the regional office. The office contributed also to the evaluation budget. Institutional partners, civil society and associations, local consultants as well as UNICEF programme managers were asked to make contributions to this evaluation. The results are not yet available.

Future Work Plan

In the field of social policies, indicative activities planned for 2012 are:

- Development and implementation of a multi-sectoral strategic plan 2012-2013 on child-sensitive social protection;
- Development and implementation of a multi-year research project on the analysis of social supply and demand for most vulnerable children and families;
- Exchange of experiences within the framework of South-South cooperation on child-sensitive budgeting and social protection experiences, and initiation of an analysis of the budgets for children in the country.

In the area empowering adolescents and young people, the following actions are planned:

- Design of a module on the participation of adolescents in the MICS4 to generate qualitative data on the issue that will inform advocacy and other efforts for promotion of adolescents participation;
- Launch of a mapping and analysis of social and institutional resources for adolescents in different areas. This analysis will be used to develop a strategy for adolescents' participation and a pro-adolescents approach, which aims to establish a social and institutional culture to facilitate participation in the formulation of policies and programmes by adolescents and young people, and to align the participative practices and modalities with their specific characteristics and needs.
- A communication strategy to improve knowledge of and attitudes of parents towards adolescents and participation will be launched to enable their empowerment. They will be targeted by this strategy especially in priority areas identified in the new country programme.
- Integrated projects will be developed in the areas mentioned above as models of intervention based on participatory approaches and on proximity to the population of adolescents, especially the most vulnerable. Moreover, the action of adolescents and youth in situations of natural disasters will be made visible in selected urban areas.

In the area of promotion of the rights of the child:

- Communication activities in the area of protection against violence targeting families;
- Promoting children's rights in collaboration with government institutions, NGOs, media and UN agencies;
- Mobilizing partners from civil society and media.

Country Programme Component: Cross-sectoral costs

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Cross-sectoral	2	FA6OT9, FA5OT1, FA5OT2, FA5OT3

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E				
OR-R	396500.00	396500.00	141217.00	35.62
RR	57132.00	57132.00	57132.00	100.00
Total	\$453,632.00	\$453,632.00	\$198,349.00	

Results Achieved

Intermediate Result 1: Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management.

- The report on the situation of children and women based on human rights approach, equity and gender equality has been consolidated with the support of an international consultant through a consultative process with programme staff and national experts responsible for the thematic analysis reports. This process was concluded by a validation and discussion workshop. It manifested a good practice of collective research and analysis. The experts involved in the sector analysis indicated that this was an opportunity to strengthen their analytical skills with new approaches that should be disseminated among national institutions and researchers.
- The Memorandum of Understanding of the MICS4 survey was signed by the Government and UNICEF. The steering committee has been set-up and the process of preparing the questionnaires and sampling has been engaged. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics, UNICEF focal points and a national expert participated in the sub-regional workshop on the design of the MICS4 survey facilitated by regional office and headquarters.

Intermediate Result 2: Communication and C4D.

- In order to promote C4D, orientation training on C4D was held for senior managers, programme staff, and government partners of UNICEF. This was an excellent opportunity to introduce the C4D and to integrate this strategy in the next cooperation cycle.
- A communication strategy was developed and will be implemented in 2012. This strategy will support programmes by strengthening the positive image of the organization and give greater visibility to the activities implemented.
- Important communication activities have been conducted this year through various seminars or workshops and celebratory events, which helped the CO to advocate for children and adolescents, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable children. Office communication has primarily focused on decision makers but also on the general public. The strategy developed will better identify the targets.
- The office also conducted various activities jointly with its national ambassadors. A visit to the city of Oran was held with the UNICEF ambassador in Algeria, during which a meeting was held with NGOs, youth and local authorities. The visit and the meeting addressed the issue of violence against children and highlighted the need for adolescent participation.
- Ms. Salima Souakri was also appointed as a UNICEF ambassador in Algeria and has participated in many activities organized by UNICEF.
- In 2011, the communication group of the United Nations has been resumed; it is chaired by UNICEF, and is the reference for communication activities of the United Nations system.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

- The slow pace of approval was a main constraint encountered, delaying the formal launch of the MICS4 survey. The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding was done only in May 2011, even though the official discussions were initiated by UNICEF in 2009, when the global MICS programme was launched. Without the participation of National Office of Statistics, logistical constraints have been encountered by the Ministry of Health especially on field editing and data entry. However, alternatives have been identified by the Ministry to ensure the availability of qualified field personnel. The conditions of implementation of the survey in 2012 are mostly met. In addition, training of field staff will be strengthened with the support of national and regional experts. For the future, to overcome this constraint, negotiation is ongoing with the Government to sign a long-term agreement on MICS programme and place it under the leadership of the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics.
- Administrative delays have slowed the implementation of C4D programme activities. The development of the CPD in 2011 was an opportunity to strengthen the transversal component of C4D to support the achievement of programme results.
- The main constraint in implementation of communication activities is the lack of funds, given that communication activities, including the design of graphics and production of TV spots are costly and budget consuming. Working with the National Ambassadors for UNICEF has been very helpful, but requires further coordination in planning of schedules and appearances at media events.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

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Humanitarian Situations

- A process for producing a disaggregated database by province as well as mapping the capacity of partners involved in preparedness and emergency response was initiated. However, due to the budget limitations and the high cost of these activities, they have been postponed.
- An awareness campaign on the introduction of the vaccine against Haemophilus influenzae B in the new immunization calendar in the Saharawi refugee camps in Tindouf was implemented. Communication support materials have been produced including posters, tickets, vaccination records and a video film of 8 minutes.
- As part of emergency preparedness, and the development of its communication strategy, the office has included communication in emergency as an important component. The list of spokespersons and the list of contacts in the media are updated. The office also has acquired visibility items and high quality photo and video equipment. An agreement (LTA) was signed with a team of photographers and video makers to be deployed quickly in case of an emergency.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The situation analysis of children and women was the main transversal research. The process was initiated in late 2009 through the organization of training for UNICEF staff on the human rights based approach to analysis. Sectoral expert groups have been identified and have also received training on this approach jointly with programme staff. The process of data collection and analysis was conducted by expert groups and led to the preparation of thematic reports on child protection, vulnerability analysis and poverty, the quality of education, maternal and infant mortality and adolescent participation. To consolidate the thematic reports, an international consultant was hired to prepare the final report by including additional analysis of aspects

concerning the situation of women in the areas of participation, protection and education. These are some key findings :

- Existence of multidimensional child poverty needs to be better analysed through national surveys;
- Lack of a common understanding on policies for children and women and coordination issues;
- Lack of databases on children and women in all areas;
- Difficulty to accurately estimate the allocated budget for children;
- The importance of lowering neonatal mortality in infant mortality reduction, and the linkage between high maternal mortality and inadequacy of maternal health services ;
- Pre-school is not compulsory compared to other levels of education and lack of linkage between the different segments of education (early child and primary education, vocational training, higher education, adult education);
- Disparities in access to education by geographical location, gender (in some regions), and socioeconomic groups;
- Youth and Adolescence at this stage confined to sector programmes and lack of inclusion of adolescence in policies and programmes;
- Increased needs of children requiring special protection and lack of an integrated policy for child protection;
- Disparities affecting especially children with disabilities in various areas of education, health, protection and participation.

The situation analysis is the main document of the knowledge portal on children, child rights and equity. A process of updating this analysis will be conducted and a plan to use the findings will be prepared for translation into advocacy actions.

Future Work Plan

- In the area of Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management, priority will be given to the implementation of the MICS4 survey in 2012 and the preparation of the governance aspects of the MICS5 survey. In the second programme result of the new country programme, a whole section was devoted to strengthening the statistical system on indicators of child protection, adolescents, young children and child poverty and disparities. Technical support will be provided to the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics in the application of the Real World Evaluation approach to national databases, with the support of researchers and international experts.
- As part of the new country programme (2012-2014), the implementation of communication strategies in adolescence, breastfeeding and ECD will be the priority for 2012.
- In 2012, the communication strategy developed by the office will be implemented. It is also proposed to organize training on "relations with media" for the benefit of the Head of office, programme and communication staff, and other UN agencies.

Among other measures, particular focus will be given to the development of key messages for use as necessary. An action plan for working with UNICEF ambassadors will be developed and proposed to facilitate communication actions. Algeria UNICEF website will be updated more regularly by establishing a contract with a person who will be in charge of updating the website.

Effective Governance Structure

The objectives and priorities have been defined based on the results of the updated SMR and MTR carried out in 2009 and updated according to the evolving situation in Algeria. Staff members are well aware of their responsibilities regarding CCCs in the framework of an emergency response.

In order to ensure a 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 on the necessity to promote excellence and ethical behavior. Inter-sectoral collaboration has been strengthened. The office has established committees, designated focal points and ensured regular meetings. Business is conducted with a clear understanding of roles, responsibilities and accountability within an integrated approach to managing opportunities and risk. The departure of the two most senior staff in the office, the Deputy Representative in June and the Representative in August, the absence of the SA Chairperson for 3 months and at the same time the absence of the vice Chair for 2 months made it difficult to hold JCC meetings especially during the second half of the year.

Four CMTs and one JCC conveyed by management have been held during the year.

The office is MOSS compliant and security upgrades works that began in late December 2009 are at their final stage. The installation of geotextile on walls and lifeshield on windows should be completed during the first quarter of 2012. Management has spared no efforts to ensure staff security and to increase staff awareness on security issues. Security assessment is maintained and updated by UNDSS who is sharing information in a timely manner.

Strategic Risk Management

The overall goal of Management in Algeria is to ensure leadership in accomplishing programme results where UNICEF has a comparative advantage, enabled by effective, timely and sustainable operational support and in a risk-informed environment.

The office has undergone the Risk Control Self-Assessment training for the ERM and established risk control libraries and risk profiles to ensure timely response to changes in internal and external operating environment. The new CPD has been prepared in a risk informed format.

The office is maintaining a standing minimum level of readiness for emergency situations. Emergency Communication System, Radio Communication, Security Information and Structure, Warden System, SMT meetings and Security Clearance Procedure, Incident Reporting, Response to Medical Emergencies, Medical equipment, and Emergency Power supply are all in place.

The office is also maintaining a standing minimum level of readiness for emergency for some UN agencies (UNDP, ILO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNIC, UNDSS, UN Resident Coordinator Office) by maintaining an emergency supply stock (Emergency food, drinking water) on site and by keeping commissioned the UNICEF iDirect with minimal bandwidth that can be upgraded whenever needed.

The BCP is kept up to date and shared timely with staff and the Regional Office. The Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) is reviewed and updated in addition to the security risk assessment to allow the office to cope with any changes in the programme environment.

Evaluation

The IMEP was consolidated by the M&E focal point and was presented for the first time at the CMT during the first quarter of 2011 for review and validation. T

The Office set up a process of review and validation of the studies and research terms of references. This

was formalized by a memo signed by the Representative requiring that all the contracts with external experts recruited for the implementation of studies and evaluations would be signed only when the terms of reference were cleared by the M&E cluster. The validation is based on the standards developed by UNDG and adopted by UNICEF. The process of the CPD was the opportunity to refresh programme staff on the design of performance monitoring indicators. The M&E focal point also took part to the regional meeting on pro-equity evaluation and social policies with the participation of officials from the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics. Following the very good presentations of the researchers of Duke university on the pro-equity evaluation and the real world evaluation, the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics has requested their technical support at country level.

The Office also supported the Ministry of Education in the development of standards and indicators of the evaluation of the education reform. The project was drafted and it is in the process of validation by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF.

The M&E strategy of the next country Programme (2012-2014) was prepared with the support of the regional M&E adviser. This strategy suggests the Ministry of Prospective and Statistics as the institutional focal point for the implementation of the triennial M&E plan and recommends that a national research center be in charge to undertake field surveys and studies. The Ministry has agreed with this proposal that needs to be formalized within the CPAP process.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

An ICT governance Committee is in place and is part of the CMT. All ICT related issues are addressed and discussed whenever needed. The 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 it difficult to promote DaO. It has been agreed with UNDP, that the UNICEF iDirect will be kept commissioned with minimal bandwidth plan (64/64K), which could be upgraded whenever required. The recurring cost will be shared on 50/50 basis during the normal situation and on load basis (number of users) in emergency wherein a larger bandwidth plan is required. UNICEF will be responsible for maintenance and administration of the system. An MOU will be signed to formalize this agreement.

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 staffs (Representative, Deputy Representative, Operations Manager, Communication Officer and ICT Officer) have a blackberry account.

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.

The ICT Officer acting as Operations Manager till July with additional responsibilities and work has implemented ICT rollouts, but with some delays. The office benefited from the Khartoum Office support by the deployment of an ICT Assistant who has upgraded all laptops to Windows 7. From July to December, the Operations Manager was assuming also the ICT functions seconded by the Finance Assistant who was also the IT Backup; to avoid an excessive workload the Office decided to outsource routine ICT related work. Security integrity was not compromised as administrator password was not shared and the contractor was working under the close supervision of the Operations Manager. The office did not face any shortfalls in ICT services.

Fund Raising and Donor Relations

Quality assurance process of donor reporting exists in the office and is systematically used to clear the donor reports before they are sent to donors. The donor reporting activities were negligible with only one report due in 2011, which has been submitted on time.

The thematic funds take the most important share of the total received OR, with 53% allocated for Basic Education and Gender Equality. The other ORs received are allocated to sahraouis refugees assistance, policy advocacy and partnership, child protection and adolescents' participation.

A monthly financial report is drafted based on data generated by the office management system and is reviewed at the CMT. A quarterly management indicators report is prepared and shared with the Regional Office. This report is the main tool used to monitor office performance, especially for the financial and budget aspects.

Management of Financial and Other Assets

The last Audit was conducted in 2004 and the CO would like to benefit from a RO peer review. 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. Both programme and operations staffs 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. In all, 4 CMTs were held in 2011 and minutes are systematically shared via email with all staff and the RO. All required panels and committees are in place and operational.

RR spending is at 93% and OR at 36%.

The office has been able to refund the Regional Office security budget with 90 000 USD corresponding to UNAIDS share on security upgrades. No outstanding DCT has been registered.

Bank optimization is a real concern. It is very difficult to have an end of month balance in accordance with set benchmarks as replenishment can take from a week to up to 3 weeks. Despite repeated requests, no satisfactory solution has been proposed by the local bank to our problem. Evidently, other UN agencies are facing the same problem.

Supply Management

Supply is not an important component of the programme and represents only 10%, which is mainly distributed to Sahraouies refugees in Tindouf.

A number of LTAs have been signed: Cleaning services, Security services, Duplication work, Travel agency, Hotel. All these suppliers have given the best rate to UNICEF.

Delay in custom clearance of supplies is a major constraint to their timely delivery. The problem becomes critical when syringes and vaccines are imported. In some instances, it took more than 3 months to have the vaccines cleared. The Office will look at the possibility of handing over the clearance of vaccines in particular to IPA by signing a MOU. We already have an agreement with this institution for the storage of vaccines.

Human Resources

The result of the GSS and Management discussions with staff pointed to the need for transparent management practices, better internal communication and information sharing.

A training strategy was put in place for change management with an emphasis on new programme structure, IPSAS, equity concern and Vision. Four staff members have been trained as super users on Vision. The last two weeks of the year have been dedicated to Vision/SAP training to all staff. The training has been successfully conducted.

The Child Protection Specialist was deployed for 3 months in Lubumbashi to give her the opportunity to have an international exposure. The Senior Child Protection Assistant took 2 months leave for her personal development. Staff members' requests on learning/training have been given due consideration in accordance with the CO's and the Regional Office's training priorities and the staff member's needs for personal/professional empowerment. The Operations Manager has been encouraged to engage in a self-funded Executive MBA course, the C4D Officer has attended a course on Gender, and the Child Protection Assistant a course on adolescents in the International Training Center in Turin (Italy). The Health Specialist, the Health Assistant and the Senior Budget Assistant participated in a week-long ECD study mission to Jordan.

The Regional Office has not spared any effort to build the capacity of staff at CO level on HR, Operations and Finance.

The vacancy of the Operations Manager post till July 2011 added extra burden to the Operations Section functioning with only 3 persons: the ICT Officer acting as Operations Manager, the Finance/Admin and Operations Assistants. Two posts remained vacant during this period: the Education Specialist and the Programme Officer (Tindouf). The recruitment process was delayed by the maternity leave of the Operations Assistant, the departure of the Deputy Representative and the Representative. These vacancies had repercussions on programme delivery and staff morale. The RO decided to send a temporary Representative, while the Social Policy Specialist was entrusted with overall programme coordination. The workload was heavy especially on Operations staff operating in a very lean section. A thorough review of the Operations section showed that it needs reorganization. HR is an area that needs to be strengthened. The management decided to recruit an HR Assistant for 11 months to evaluate the impact on work redistribution, the quality of service and efficiency of the Operations section as a whole. The newly appointed Operations Manager, the Communication Officer and the Social Policy Specialist have been enrolled for the online UNICEF Management Development Programme developed in partnership with Sheppard Moscow and the Open University.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

The office has developed a cost saving plan to reduce non-staff related expenditures and has promoted the use of shared network printers with duplex functionality to minimize power and paper consumption. The printers have been configured with duplex printing and low quality printing as default to optimize the use of paper and cartridge. SMS are encouraged constantly to avoid unnecessary printings. Lights are not used during day-time to allow for power saving.

The office has been able to negotiate a special rate for UNICEF with the Algerian PTT in September 2011 whereby all calls made within the UNICEF fleet numbers will be free of charge and a reduction of 50% will apply to the cost of subscription to Blackberry services. The promotion of VOIP/Skype use, the installation of an IP based PABX and all the above resulted in a total savings of USD 7,254 on telecommunication.

The implementation of IPSec with ISP instead of using SITA connection allowed a saving of USD 4,617.

The Office decided to send one of its own vehicles instead of buying a new one to meet the needs of the new Programme Officer in Tindouf.

Changes in AMP and CPMP

The major change is the establishment of a Youth and Adolescent post at NO-2 level on OR funds that will allow the ACO to strengthen its support to develop prevention and protection strategies for adolescent youths. The NO2 post will provide strategic support to pro- adolescents and youth policies, employability, quality of education, participation and civic engagement.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

Document Centre

Evaluation

	Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
1	Etat des lieux de la Protection sociale selon les principes d'une Protection sociale attentive à l'enfant	2010/002	Study
2	Analyse de situation des enfants et des femmes	2011/001	Situation Analysis
3	MICS4	2010/003	Survey
4	Etude du coût et des mesures d'accompagnement de la scolarité	2010/004	Study
5	Etude des dépenses des ménages au titre de l'éducation	2010/005	Study

Other Publications

Lessons Learned

Programme Documents