

Algeria Annual Report 2024



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Foreword

UNICEF is founded on hope—the hope that we can create a world where the rights and well-being of current and future generations of children are protected and upheld. This hope fuels our optimism that our mission is achievable. However, hope is not enough, especially when confronted with the harshest realities of our world. Last year was particularly brutal for the world’s children and calls us, now more than ever, to act for children.

With over 473 million children—more than one in six globally—now live in areas affected by conflict, and more than 52 million children in countries affected by conflict are estimated to be out of school, and to quote the Executive Director of UNICEF, Catherine Russell, *“by almost every measure, 2024 has been one of the worst years on record for children in conflict in UNICEF’s history—both in terms of the number of children affected and the level of impact on their lives”*.

In this unprecedented context, the cooperation between UNICEF and Algeria has demonstrated the importance of strategic partnerships to achieve results for children and was, by organizing the first UNICEF regional meeting for the MENA region in Algiers, the year 2024 will thus be marked by significant progress in achieving important milestones of the country programme of cooperation (CPD) between the Government of Algeria and UNICEF 2023-2027 and the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) 2024-2025.

Based on the lessons learnt from the first annual review in 2023, UNICEF supported the Government to strengthen public policies for children and to better reflect the country’s significant investments in children’s sectors, based more on evidence in the four areas of the cooperation programme: child health and nutrition, education and adolescent development, child protection and social policy.

In 2024, UNICEF also fulfilled its commitment to accompany Algeria’s efforts and investments in children on the international level such as supporting Algeria’s participation in the first inter-ministerial conference on violence against children in Bogota (Colombia) and the Global Disability Summit to be held in Germany in April 2025.

On the humanitarian side, UNICEF continued its efforts to guarantee the right to education and health, with important efforts on the immunization agenda, for Sahrawi refugee children within the UN Sahrawi Refugees Response Plan (SRRP) 2024-2025.

The 2024 Annual Report summarizes and highlights this significant progress for children made throughout the year in both our development and humanitarian programme thanks to the excellent partnership with the Government of Algeria, sister UN agencies, the civil society, Sahrawi local authorities and strategic partners such as the governments of Spain and Italy, ECHO as well as the new collaboration with EU Delegation and the Algerian International Development Cooperation Agency (AICA).

UNICEF has spent decades protecting children, delivering life-saving vaccines, expanding education, and ensuring access to safe water and nutrition around the world. Yet today, as we head into 2025, a time of unprecedented needs for children, UNICEF’s ability to respond is at risk due to significant funding cuts. This is not the moment to step back. This is the moment to keep hope alive, strengthen partnerships and place the child at the center to ensure sustainable results for every child for the present and the future.



Katarina Johansson
UNICEF Representative in Algeria

Update on the context and situation of children in Algeria

With nearly half of Algeria's population under 29 years, more than a third under 19 years, and one-tenth under 4 years,¹ children and youth remain at the center of national priorities. Continued state investments in health, education, and social protection have reinforced child rights, underpinned by policies aligned with constitutional principles.

In 2024, more than 20 percent of the public budget was allocated to ministries serving children and youth, reflecting a strong commitment to human capital development.² Social transfers accounted for 28 percent of total spending, with 45.2 percent allocated to unemployment benefits, housing assistance, school allowances, and other direct financial aid. Public spending on education represents 6.3 percent of GDP, and the proportion of graduates in science and engineering (29.9 percent) contributed to a 43-rank improvement in the Human Capital pillar of the Global Innovation Index (GII) between 2023 and 2024. These gains helped Algeria improve its overall ranking from 119th to 115th out of 133 countries.³

Algeria regained its pre-COVID-19 status as an upper-middle-income country, supported by a 3.9 percent GDP growth rate in 2024 and 4.1 percent in 2023, driven by non-extractive sectors and public investment. Inflation declined from 9.3 percent in 2022-2023 to 4.3 percent in 2024, reflecting macroeconomic stabilization efforts.

Efforts to strengthen the education system continue, with more than 11 million children enrolled in school in 2024/2025. Key changes have focused on digitalization initiatives to reduce the burden of school materials and increased support for children with disabilities, including the recruitment of 400 school life assistants for students with autism, contributing to specialized learning support. Algeria's participation in the Nouakchott Declaration demonstrates its commitment to Agenda 2063 of the African Union, emphasizing equitable and quality education. The 2024 National Vocational Training Conference outlined a roadmap to strengthen workforce skills and better align training programs with labor market demands.

The validation of Law No. 02-09 on disability by the National People's Assembly and the National Council, along with the appointment of members to the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, affirms the state's inclusive vision. This vision is aligned with international legislation, particularly the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified by Algeria through Presidential Decree No. 09-188 on May 12, 2009. Furthermore, the revaluation of the disability allowance strengthens this commitment. Together, these developments represent a significant asset for Algeria's participation in the Global Disability Summit (GDS) in 2025 in Berlin.

1 NSO 2020-2023: [Demographie Algerienne2020_2023.pdf](#)

2 In the Revised Finance Law 2024, Algeria allocated 9.15 per cent of the budget to the Ministry of National Education, 4.07 per cent to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, 0.68 per cent to the Ministry of Vocational Training and Education, 0.04 per cent to the Youth Department within the Ministry of Youth and Sports, 1 per cent to the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family, and Women's Affairs, and 5.50 per cent to the Ministry of Health, reflecting the Government's continued focus on education, health, and social protection to strengthen human capital and essential public services.

3 Global innovation index 2024



In 2023, Algeria recorded infant, neonatal, and perinatal mortality rates of 19.9, 14.9, and 25.3 per 1,000 live births, respectively.⁴ To strengthen maternal and child health, the Ministry of Health (MoH) institutionalized Maternal and Child Protection Day on April 20th, 2024, emphasizing community-based health services.

As part of national health reforms, a new national health booklet was introduced, incorporating updated vaccination schedules, new antigens, and national maternal and child health guidelines, aiming to enhance early childhood healthcare and ensure consistency with global health standards.⁵ Expanded neonatal care services have also been prioritized, particularly in underserved regions. In response to regional health risks and the emergence of communicable diseases, Algeria conducted an OBRA (Outbreak Response Assessment) mission in 2024 to assess and strengthen the country's polio response efforts. Expanded vaccination campaigns have also been launched to close immunization gaps and protect vulnerable populations.⁶

To address the rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among children, including obesity, Algeria established a national multisectoral committee for school health promotion and a ministerial task force for nutrition policy development. A separate multisectoral committee, led by the MoH and including civil society, as well as

the Ministries of the Interior and Education, was also established to develop a national school health plan. Furthermore, the revival of school health clubs has contributed to increasing awareness of healthy lifestyles among students.

For nearly 50 years, Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf camps have faced food insecurity, limited access to water, housing, and social services. In response, the 2024-2025 Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) was developed in collaboration with 28 humanitarian partners. UNICEF leads the Education Sector, contributes substantially to Health and Nutrition, and plays an active role in the Tindouf Representatives Group (TRG) to strengthen emergency preparedness, monitor and evaluate humanitarian interventions, and ensure the continuity of education for nearly 40,000 refugee children. Despite generous contributions, a 40 percent funding gap persists, threatening essential services. In November 2024, a donor visit helped mobilize new commitments, reinforcing long-term funding needs for humanitarian assistance.

4 NSO 2020-2023: [Demographie Algerienne2020_2023.pdf](#)

5 UNICEF USA, *Where UNICEF Works – Algeria (2024)*. Available at: <https://www.unicefusa.org/what-unicef-does/where-unicef-works/africa/algeria>

6 WHO, *Polio Eradication – Algeria (2024)*. Available at: <https://www.who.int/>



For nearly 50 years, Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf camps have faced food insecurity, limited access to water, housing, and social services.

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Key Results Achieved in our Development Programme

In 2024, the Government of Algeria strengthened national systems for quality basic services for children and women in the sectors of health, education, child protection, and social protection, promoting evidence-based, inclusive, and sustainable approaches. UNICEF supported these efforts with technical assistance to promote child rights and well-being in line with national priorities.

Additionally, support was provided to enhance national efforts in monitoring, evaluation, and data-driven policymaking. This included technical assistance to promote an evaluation culture in public institutions and the participation of representatives from the National Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CNESE), the Ministries of Finance, Education, and Health in UNICEF's Executive Course for Evaluation Leaders training. This initiative promoted cross-country knowledge exchange and contributed to the development of a national action plan to foster an evaluation culture in public institutions.

2.1 Child health and nutrition

Led by the Ministry of Health (MoH), Algeria advanced health and nutrition systems to improve child and maternal health, immunization, digital innovations, and community engagement, contributing to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). The MoH, with

UNICEF's support, advanced efforts to improve immunization coverage, expand vaccine access, and strengthen outbreak response. A key milestone was the initiation of the development of the national immunization strategy including cost analysis, enabling better financial planning for sustainable vaccination efforts. The rollout of the revised vaccination schedule, supported by training 650 vaccination personnel and updating health booklets, ensured clearer immunization guidance. To institutionalize best practices, a vaccination guide was integrated into medical and paramedical training curricula. In addition, policy discussions on the Human Papillomavirus Vaccines (HPV) introduction advanced the adolescent girls' health agenda.

To enhance vaccine logistics, UNICEF provided 10 solar refrigerators, 4 refrigerated trucks, and supported a nationwide cold chain assessment in partnership with the MoH. A new digital vaccine inventory system was introduced to optimize stock management, reducing vaccine shortages, particularly in newly established Wilayas. A key achievement was the polio vaccination campaign, immunizing 557,000 children across 658 centers in 20 southern Wilayas. These efforts increased Polio campaigns coverage from 64 per cent in 2023 to 95 per cent in 2024, demonstrating the impact of coordinated vaccination efforts. UNICEF contributed to vaccine procurement and social mobilization through radio campaigns, mosque-based outreach, and youth-led advocacy, addressing vaccine hesitancy.

Key highlights of the results achieved in the core components of the country programme of cooperation between the Government of Algeria and UNICEF for 2023-2027 are outlined in the following sections of the report.

The MoH with UNICEF support, promoted the digital transformation within Algeria's immunization system through South-South Cooperation with China, facilitating exchanges on electronic health records, AI-driven data management, and digital governance. A key innovation was the integration of a real-time epidemiological alert platform into Algeria's national disease surveillance system, significantly improving early detection and outbreak response capabilities. Additionally, 450 healthcare professionals were trained on digital platforms, ensuring effective disease monitoring and rapid intervention.

UNICEF supported the evaluation of Algeria's 2015-2019 perinatal plan in collaboration with MoH and key stakeholders, informing the development of the 2025-2030 maternal and child health strategy. This data-driven approach aims to reduce maternal, neonatal, and perinatal mortality with a focus on equitable access to high-quality care.

School health was also strengthened through UNICEF's support in developing Algeria's first multisectoral school health plan with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), training 450 school health professionals in nutrition and obesity prevention. In addition, 27 health clubs were reinitiated by MoH with the support of UNICEF in partnership with the MoNE engaging 135,000 children and youth in promoting healthy lifestyles and vaccine confidence.

In 2024, nutrition was officially made a national priority for the first time since 1994. UNICEF played a key role in strengthening the National Nutrition Committee and contributed to planning Algeria's forthcoming National Nutrition Strategy (2025-2030).

Recognizing the importance of community-driven behavior change, MoH supported by UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, civil society organizations, and youth networks to drive health awareness at the grassroots level. A major success was training 240 Imams and Morchidates to advocate for maternal and child health, immunization, and nutrition, leveraging their influence to promote positive health behaviors.



2.2 Education and adolescent development

In close collaboration with MoNE and the Ministry of Vocational Education and Training (MoVET), Algeria advanced efforts to strengthen foundational learning, promote data-driven education planning, embed climate resilience, and align skills development with labor market needs. UNICEF provided technical support to these national priorities, contributing to SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

UNICEF's support for Algeria's National Dropout Plan has refined early intervention mechanisms for lower and upper secondary education. Analysis of 2,000 student questionnaires informed tailored solutions, while training a core team of 25 inspectors in differentiated pedagogy empowered teachers to meet diverse learning needs. Additionally, 135 inspectors were trained in interpreting 5th-year primary school evaluations to tailor pedagogical remediation to individual student needs, contributing to a five-point increase in student average grades in the first quarter of the 2024/2025 school year.

In preparation for Algeria's 2025 national learning assessment, which will evaluate 6,000 students across 300 schools in 21 Wilayas, UNICEF provided technical support for organization of scale-up preparation workshop to finalize the assessment tools of the strong capacities building process via 14 training sessions on psychometrics, international assessments (e.g., PISA), and data analysis to strengthen education policy formulation.

Beyond foundational learning, Algeria is committed to empowering students for the future workforce. UNICEF contributed to efforts to integrate life skills education into curricula, supporting the training of 25 inspectors on key competencies such as communication, problem-solving, and decision-making. To enhance employability, the MoVET

developed a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), with UNICEF's support, the validated MOOC will benefit to 220 professionals and ensure young people acquire labor market-relevant skills.

As part of Algeria's commitment to inclusive education, the Government advanced the development of the intersectoral plan for children with autism. In line with the government priorities, UNICEF supported MoNE and MoVET capacities building, 18 primary education inspectors and 19 vocational training professionals received capacity-building training on effective pedagogical practices for children with autism. Additionally, life skills resources were adapted to the needs of children and adolescents with disabilities through capacity building of 55 specialized educators in 20 wilayas and piloted in two specialized centers for children with disabilities in Constantine with a vision to scale up in the wilaya.

To embed environmental education in schools, the World's Largest Lesson on water scarcity was developed for all education levels. UNICEF supported these efforts by developing educational materials and preparing for a 2025 national student competition on sustainability, which will further engage children in climate action. Additionally, Algeria's participation in the Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC) ensured that youth perspectives were included in national climate strategies.

The Government of Algeria, through MoVET, MoNE, High Youth Council (HYC), and other partners, advanced policies to bridge the gap between education and employment. UNICEF participated in the discussions on aligning vocational training with labor market demands, contributing to a roadmap for curriculum modernization.

To ensure every child gets the best start in education, the MoNE expanded efforts to enhance preschool education with and targeted a hybrid training for a core group of 148 inspectors and school directors in the south and west. This initiative, supported by UNICEF, builds on previous work in the north and east, with a vision to scale up nationally, ultimately benefiting 2,000 primary inspectors and 20,000 teachers through hybrid learning tools.

To strengthen intersectoral collaboration, MoVET, MoNE, HYC, and multiple UN agencies (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, led by UNICEF) developed a concept note on learning-to-earning pathways, prioritizing support for adolescent and young people neither in education nor in employment, or training (NEET) and persons with disabilities. This initiative aligns with Algeria's commitments made at the High-Level Regional Conference on Learning and Youth Employment in Tunisia supported by UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO and UNESCO.

Algeria is advancing initiatives that promote youth participation in education, employment, entrepreneurship, and civic engagement. As part of these efforts, UNICEF provides technical support to HYC participation to programs such as the UNICE Global Youth Foresight Initiative and the Summit of the Future, ensuring that young people's perspectives contribute to policy discussions and national development strategies.



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2.4 Social policy

The Government of Algeria advanced child-sensitive social protection, public finance, and equity-driven policies, reinforcing efforts to reduce child poverty and promote social inclusion, in line with SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). With technical support from UNICEF, national institutions strengthened evidence-based policymaking, enhanced social protection mechanisms, and integrated child-sensitive approaches into public finance systems.

A major milestone in Algeria's child-sensitive policymaking was the completion of the Equity Atlas by CNESE. This comprehensive tool consolidates over 1,500 disaggregated data points, offering insights into regional and socioeconomic disparities affecting children. It will provide decision-makers with the evidence needed to design targeted interventions addressing child poverty and promoting social inclusion.

To translate findings into policy, two proposals were integrated into Algeria's social protection agenda to strengthen the child-focused agenda: an operational plan to enhance multidimensional child and youth wellbeing and a national definition of child-sensitive deprivation. In addition, CNESE, with the participation of Ministry of Finance (MoF) and key ministries, led efforts to assess and strengthen child-sensitive social protection programs for more coherent and effective support to children and vulnerable families.

Public finance for children remained a strategic priority for Algeria, with the MoF supported by UNICEF taking steps to initiate the development of a citizen budget with a dedicated child-focused component, ensuring that public spending decisions consider the needs of children. To strengthen budgeting processes for child-related programs, CNESE and ONPPE advanced the development of the Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB) Manual, in collaboration with the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) and UNICEF support. This manual provides structured guidance on budgeting, monitoring, and evaluating child-focused initiatives under the National Plan of Action for Children (PNAE). UNICEF provided technical input and capacity-building support, ensuring that budgetary frameworks align with international best practices. Moving forward, further capacity-building efforts will be essential to ensure effective implementation.

In alignment with Algeria's efforts to enhance integrated financing strategies, UNICEF worked closely with UNDP and national partners to support the development of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), reinforcing the importance of sustained investments in children as part of the country's broader economic strategy.

Humanitarian response for Sahrawi refugee children

UNICEF played a critical role in humanitarian coordination, particularly within the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) 2024-2025. The coordination mechanisms were further strengthened in 2024 with the Sahrawi Refugee Partners Group being an important platform for exchange between UN agencies, the host government and donors. In addition, the regular meetings establishment of the Tindouf Representative Group (TRG) between UNHCR, WFP, WHO and UNICEF provided a structured platform for monthly discussions, addressing emerging challenges and aligning interventions.

A joint UN agency monitoring and evaluation mission conducted in November 2024 assessed programme implementation in Sahrawi refugee camps, leading to the establishment of management responses and the introduction of a bi-annual rotational lead system to ensure continued oversight and optimization of interventions. UNICEF also played a central role in emergency response following the September floods in Dakhla camp, which displaced 350 families and damaged key infrastructure, including five schools—three of which require urgent rehabilitation funding. Through the TRG, UNICEF coordinated rapid responses and mobilized resources to address these urgent needs.

In the Sahrawi refugee camps in southwestern Algeria, 36,115 children enrolled in a refugee-led education system for the 2024–25 school year, covering preprimary, primary, and lower secondary levels, with girls slightly outnumbering boys. To enhance access and learning conditions, UNICEF provided essential learning materials, including play-based kits to 8,590 preschoolers.

Supporting teachers is a priority, and in partnership with AFAD, UNICEF provided quarterly incentive payments to 1,193 education staff—77 per cent of whom are women—focused on primary and lower secondary education. Additionally, a collaboration with the Autonomous University of Madrid trained 55 teachers and inspectors in hands-on science education, with top participants now leading school-based training.

A recent mathematics assessment for 4th and 8th graders revealed significant performance gaps, particularly in geometry, algebra, and fractions. These findings underscore the importance of strengthening teacher support, enhancing student engagement, and fostering parental involvement to improve learning outcomes.

To foster participation, UNICEF and CISP introduced 38 student suggestion boxes in schools, ensuring student voices are heard in decision-making. A school-based sports-for-protection initiative is also expanding, training school staff and adolescents—including adolescents with disabilities—as trainers and participants. This approach promotes inclusion, life skills development, and school-based clubs to create more supportive learning environments.

As the Education Cluster Coordinator, UNICEF played a key role in ensuring a coordinated education response, mobilizing resources, and strengthening local capacities. A

mid-term review of the 2021-25 education strategy confirmed alignment with global frameworks but highlighted the need for increased funding and better data utilization.

In 2024, UNICEF strengthened essential health and nutrition services in the Sahrawi refugee camps, ensuring no child was left behind. Efforts focused on vaccination, maternal and child health, and malnutrition management, addressing critical gaps and reinforcing the health system. To improve immunization and epidemic preparedness, UNICEF trained 229 health workers—70 per cent of whom were women—and procured vaccines, including the newly introduced hexavalent vaccine. Facing funding gaps, UNICEF launched an appeal that secured in-kind vaccine donations from the Algerian Agency for International Cooperation for Solidarity and Development (AICA). In response to a worsening epidemiological situation, a joint field assessment with the Algerian MoH led to two large-scale awareness campaigns and a December vaccination drive against measles and polio across all five camps. To ensure vaccine storage and distribution, UNICEF equipped regional hospitals in Laayoune and Dakhla camps with generators, safeguarding cold chain functionality.

In maternal and newborn care, UNICEF trained 28 Sahrawi midwives in Algeria on high-risk pregnancy management, ultrasound use, and uterine cancer detection. To strengthen healthcare infrastructure, UNICEF provided 35 health centers with essential medical equipment, including delivery tables, infant scales, feeding tubes, and medical kits.

To combat malnutrition, UNICEF trained 196 health and nutrition workers across 29 dispensaries, enhancing their ability to detect and manage acute malnutrition. Targeted training equipped 120 professionals with specialized skills in infant nutrition and breastfeeding counseling. To sustain progress, UNICEF supported monthly nutrition workshops in all dispensaries and provided continuous technical guidance through on-site visits by nutrition consultants.

UN collaboration and other partnerships

UNICEF continued nurturing and strengthening its strategic partnerships for children while expanding engagement with new stakeholders to deliver results and mobilize resources for children. The **partnership with the Government** was further reinforced through high-level engagement on programmatic priority areas at the national, regional and global levels. For the first time the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Management Team meeting was held in Algeria which showcased the strong partnership between the Government of Algeria and UNICEF. It gave UNICEF's Regional Director and Representatives from the region the opportunity to dialogue with the Government around certain issues discussed at the meeting such as the child rights agenda and disability inclusion.

UNICEF also bolstered its engagement with the Government at **regional platforms** for Algeria to exchange good practices as well as to reaffirm its commitments to quality education in Africa with support at the Continental Conference on Education in Mauritania, the Africa Foundational Learning Exchange in Rwanda, the High-Level Meeting Learning to Earning in Tunisia and the Pan-African Youth Forum in Oran. Moreover, UNICEF engaged closely with the Government at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence Against Children in Colombia to reaffirm the Government's commitments to child protection.

Furthermore, **new partnership agreements** were also signed in 2024 with MoF and HYC to enhance child centered public financing and meaningful participation of young people. The collaboration with the HYC supported Algeria's participation in the global UNICEF Youth Foresight Fellowship Programme which brings young people together to develop foresight skills, participate in global trends analysis, and lead their own projects, shaping a future where youth voices are heard, respected and influential. This led to the participation of the Algeria's Youth Foresight Fellow and support to the youth delegation of Algeria at the Summit of the Future in New York City which provided a participatory platform to discuss how to address some of the issues that affect them the most.

As a flagship initiative of the MENA region, aligning with the UNICEF Executive Director's priority, the Community Health Systems policy and implementation landscape mapping was developed in 12 countries as a vital component of the **Community Health Development Partnership (CHDP)** which is a collaborative effort involving UNICEF and other global, regional, and national stakeholders dedicated to increasing access to equitable, high-quality essential health services through community-based primary health care. The findings from this process were presented at a virtual regional meeting with all stakeholders involved and will be used to strengthen community-based primary health care systems in Algeria and across the region.

UNICEF's collaboration also brokered a first **South-South Cooperation (SSC)** exchange between the Algerian and Chinese MoH on the area of health system and digital management. The online seminar brought together experts from both countries to share good practices. An invitation for a follow up study visit was extended to the Algerian Government. UNICEF country offices in Algeria and China will continue collaborating to promote further SSC exchanges in the areas of digital health as well as early childhood development.

UN collaboration was further enhanced through strategic engagement within the framework of the UNSDCF and area of human development in close collaboration with the office of the residence coordinator and MoFA. UNICEF led the development of two joint structural projects on supporting the strengthening of inclusive social protection system with MoF, involving UNDP, ILO and UNFPA, and "from learning to earning agenda" with MoVT and MoNE, involving UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and ILO. UNICEF also enhanced collaboration with WHO through the support to the Government's response to the polio outbreak and work to strengthen universal primary health care with focus on community health services. In addition, important efforts to strengthening the engagement on the UN disability strategy (UNDIS) were made through the joint disability programme (UNPRP) between UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and the Resident Coordinator Office in support to the Ministry of National Solidarity.

Lessons learned and innovations

The 2024 annual review with national partners provided valuable insights that will contribute to further strengthening program implementation in the country. These reflections will help optimize planning, enhance intersectoral coordination, and consolidate national ownership to ensure the sustainability and impact of interventions, notably:



Reinforcing Data Systems for More Effective Planning: Access to reliable and context-specific data is essential for effective program planning and decision-making. The review highlighted the importance of strengthening national data systems to ensure interventions are well-targeted, aligned with priorities, and efficiently implemented. Efforts will focus on optimizing existing data platforms to enhance sustainability and avoid duplication, while ensuring they are fully appropriated and utilized in planning and monitoring processes.



Adapting Implementation Approaches to Local Needs: The review underscored the value of diversifying implementation approaches to better reflect local contexts and realities. Expanding efforts to adapt training content and methodologies to specific regional needs will help strengthen their effectiveness and long-term impact. Strengthening partnerships with local actors, including civil society organizations, will help enhance the reach and sustainability of interventions, particularly in underserved areas.



Enhancing Coordination for Greater Impact: Intersectoral collaboration remains a key factor in ensuring the effectiveness of national programs. The annual review reaffirmed the importance of reinforcing coordination mechanisms to ensure alignment between different actors and sectors. Notably, stronger coordination has emerged around key areas such as disability inclusion, the learning-to-earning agenda, child protection, mental health, and early childhood development (ECD). Engaging relevant stakeholders from the early stages of planning and implementation will further enhance program coherence and contribute to achieving national priorities and SDG commitments.



Strengthening the Health System's Response and Preparedness: The response to public health challenges in 2024, including the polio outbreak, highlighted the importance of proactive coordination and evidence-based decision-making. Continued collaboration with the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) will be key to strengthening data-driven health policies and ensuring the timely implementation of strategic health initiatives. Reinforcing logistics and procurement planning, particularly for essential health infrastructure such as cold chain equipment and oxygen stations, will help optimize the efficiency of immunization and maternal, newborn and health programs.

Financial situation and resource mobilization

UNICEF relies on voluntary contributions from Governments and other strategic partners to uphold our mission for every child. Our contributions are divided into three categories including Core Resources for Results (RR), Other Regular Resources (ORR), and Other Resources – Emergency (ORE). RR is funding without restrictions, our core asset, to be used flexibly where need is greatest. ORR are contributions designated by donor Governments and other strategic partners for specific purposes such as a geographical area, theme, project, or sector. ORE are funds mobilized for humanitarian action.

In 2024, the UNICEF Algeria Country Office allocated a total of \$7.3 million to support the health and wellbeing, education, and protection of children and young people in Algeria. Of this, UNICEF secured \$2 million in core resources or RR through the Algeria Country Programme Document (CPD). ORR amounted to \$657k and ORE to \$4.7 million of which \$4 million were newly mobilized funding for the year based on UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal (HAC) and the Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan (SRRP) 2024-2025.

Around **\$7.4m** allocated to support the health and wellbeing, education, and protection of children in Algeria

ORR amounted to **\$657k** and ORE to **\$4.7m** of which

\$2m secured in core resources

\$4m were newly mobilized funding for the year based on UNICEF's HAC and the SRRP 2024-2025

UNICEF expresses its gratitude to the Government of Algeria and all our partners: EU Delegation, ECHO, Spain, Italy and AICA for their strategic engagement and financial support in favour of child rights and wellbeing in Algeria.





For every child

Whoever she is.

Wherever he lives.

Every child deserves a childhood.

A future.

A fair chance.

That's why UNICEF is there.

For each and every child.

Working day in and day out.

In more than 190 countries and territories.

Reaching the hardest to reach.

The furthest from help.

The most excluded.

It's why we stay to the end.

And never give up.

