

Algeria

Update on the context and situation of children

In 2022, Algeria held its first-ever national consultation on children. Under the auspices of the Prime-Minister, the consultation was organized by the National Body for the Protection and Promotion of Children (ONPPE) and the National Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CNESE) together with stakeholders from the Government and civil-society as well as experts and children. Aimed at developing recommendations for the preparation of the country's first national child-policy, the event addressed issues relating to the achievements of Algeria for children as well as future challenges. The themes covered by the discussions were relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals relating to children for which Algeria is on track or making progress towards achievement.

In 2022, the Government began the implementation of the reform of public-finance with the preparation and approval, in December, of Finance Law 2023, its first finance-law developed in accordance with a programme-based budgeting approach (Finance Law 2023). The timing of the reform coincided with a more favourable macroeconomic situation, with an average crude oil price in 2022 of about \$95 per barrel, the highest price since 2014. Based on a reference price of \$50 per barrel applied under Finance Law 2022 and \$60 under Finance Law 2023, economic growth of 3.3 per cent in 2022 and 4.1 per cent in 2023 was expected. In 2023, public spending on education and health (investment and current spending) will represent, respectively, 9-per- cent and 5-per-cent of general public spending (Finance Law 2023).

The State budget allocated to price subsidies for basic foods in 2022 amounted to 613 billion Algerian dinars, an increase of 93 per cent compared with 2021. This government support was aimed at reducing the impact of the global crisis on the population (Prime Minister, 2022). For 2023, the Government decided to increase pensions and salaries as well as the unemployment allowance to support the purchasing power of low-income people (Finance Law 2022 and Algeria Press Service).

About 70 per cent of children under the age of 5 years and 90 per cent of children aged 5–17 years lived in a household that benefited from any type of social protection scheme. Most schemes targeted the head of household/family. However, children received direct benefits when they attended school (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 6 (2019)).

The most recent data on child mortality, reported by the National Office of Statistics in 2020, indicate an infant mortality rate of 18.9 per 1,000 and a neonatal mortality rate of 14.9 per 1,000. Although MICS 6 reported a neonatal mortality rate of 12 per 1,000, for both sources the rate was declining. Other associated health indicators followed the same trend. Maternal health-care coverage was nearly universal, with 99 per cent of deliveries assisted (MICS 6 (2019)).

In the period 2022–2023, schools returned to the regular system following the application of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) protocols for two consecutive school years. About 11 million children were enrolled in school in September 2022, an increase of more than 425,000 students

compared with 2021. Digital learning was rolled out for the third, fourth and fifth primary grades, and the teaching of English as a foreign language was initiated starting in the third primary grade. More than 1,600 primary schools received tablets for student use to lighten schoolbags (Prime Minister, 2022). Primary school attendance stood at 97 per cent in 2019 (MICS 6 (2019)). About 72 per cent of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school had attended a preschool programme the previous year (MICS 6 (2019)).

In early 2022, the General Directorate of National Security reported 4,164 cases of juvenile delinquency, representing an increase of 12 per cent compared with 2020. [1] About 30,862 children with disabilities benefited from education in specialized centres administered by the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and Women or in special classes in schools administered by the Ministry of National Education (Prime Minister, 2022). [2] In 2021, ONPPE assisted more than 2,000 children identified by means of cases reported through the child helpline that it had set up in 2018.

In 2022, 348 elected representatives were seated on the High Youth Council, which was established by the Head of State in November 2021. Of these, 232 (67 per cent) are young people, aged 18–35 years, representing every every wilaya (province) of the country. The Council is a consultative institution set up at the Presidency level to play a key role in developing national strategies and plans for young people and to ensure their participation in all matters affecting them at the national and local levels. [3]

Children have been living in the Sahrawi refugee camps, located near Tindouf, for the past 47 years. In 2022, around 40,000 Sahrawi refugee children, half of them girls, attended school in the camps. More than three quarters of those enrolled in primary education were promoted to the next academic level, and half of those tested at the end of the primary cycle met the established threshold for minimum learning competencies. The final results of the 2022 nutrition survey, conducted jointly by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP), indicated a substantial deterioration of the nutrition situation, which greatly affects development outcomes for young children. Global acute malnutrition increased from 7.6 per cent in 2019 to 10.7 per cent in 2022 for Sahrawi refugee children aged 6–59 months and stunting prevalence increased from 28.2 to 33 per cent over the same period in the same age group. The alarming nutrition situation prompted United Nations agencies, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, to launch a joint appeal in August 2022 to the international donor community for additional resources to respond to the urgent nutritional needs of the Sahrawi refugees.

[1] See <https://www.aps.dz/societe/135365-lutte-contre-la-criminalite-plus-de-205-000-affaires-impliquant-pres-de-272-000-individus-traitees>.

[2] Déclaration Générale de la Politique du Gouvernement, Octobre 2022. Available at <https://premier-ministre.gov.dz/fr/post/le-premier-ministre-presente-la-declaration-de-politique-generale-du-gouvernement-a-l-apn#:~:text=Le%20Premier%20Ministre%2C%20M..article%2011%20de%20la%20Constitution>.

[3] See <https://www.aps.dz/algerie/141456-le-president-tebboune-procede-a-l-installation-des-membres-du-conseil-superieur-de-la-jeunesse>.

Major contributions and drivers of results

In 2022, the final version of the UNICEF country-programme document (CPD) 2023–2027, which is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027), was endorsed by the Government of Algeria. The endorsement came after a two-year extension of the country-programme 2016–2020 to ensure adequate consultations on the UNSCDF with government authorities and other stakeholders.

Early childhood development and health

A key achievement in 2022 was the finalization of the formative evaluation of early-childhood-development (ECD) programmes in Algeria. The recommendations of the evaluation, which was led by CNESE in partnership with UNICEF, will support the development of the national-plan-for-children as well as cross-sectoral dialogue and advocacy efforts.

UNICEF continued to support the strengthening of the Expanded Programme on Immunization through the procurement of additional cold-chain equipment and the training of health professionals on cold-chain system management and in-depth oxygen handling at the national and local levels. Another major achievement was the completion of the first manuals and guidance on cold chain management and maintenance as well as oxygen handling. A total of 460 health-staff from various backgrounds (medical doctors, biomedical engineers, vaccinators, pharmacists, etc.) were trained on either cold chain or oxygen management.

UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health in its implementation of the national COVID-19 vaccine deployment plan via adapted risk-communication and community-engagement (RCCE) messaging and campaigns. UNICEF's technical role within the Ministry's RCCE-COVID-19 response enabled the provision of more-effective support to the General Directorate in Charge of the Prevention and Promotion of Health through active engagement at various levels. To enhance COVID-19 vaccine uptake, UNICEF supported the Ministry in its finalization of a knowledge, attitude and practice survey to better understand the reasons for vaccine hesitancy.

The Ministry of Health made progress in the implementation of the neonatal-mortality reduction strategy through capacity-building in the most vulnerable wilayas, helping to strengthen the skills of health professionals in neonatal care. In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF maintained its support to the Ministry's efforts to enhance the quality of the maternal mortality audit system through digitalization and its gradual introduction at the local level, following the implementation of key recommendations from the evaluation of the pilot phase.

The year 2022 also marked great progress in the expansion of the Electronic Immunization File (Dossier Electronique de Vaccination (DEVAC)). National and regional workshops organized by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF provided key forums in which to discuss lessons learned from the pilot DEVAC deployment in 80 municipalities in 12 wilayas. The DEVAC scale-up will contribute to the reduction of immunization dropout and the monitoring of the implementation of the new vaccine schedule, which is currently in development.

With UNICEF's support, health interventions in the Sahrawi refugee camps contributed to the improvement of maternal and child health services for 21,000 children and their parents, including through the timely procurement and delivery of life-saving vaccines; capacity-building for health-care workers on neonatal and maternal care; and the provision of cold chain equipment to 35 health centres and of critical health supplies, including personal protective equipment, to 42,144 Sahrawi refugee children and their families. Building upon lessons learned through regular programming, UNICEF supported a capacity-building programme in oxygen and cold chain management, which reached 44 Sahrawi health professionals in Tindouf.

Education

In 2022, significant results in quality learning and dropout prevention were achieved in partnership with the Ministry of National Education. A total of 339 educational staff benefited from UNICEF-supported trainings in differentiated pedagogy, innovative classroom practices, psycho-pedagogical support and life-skills integration. In addition, 150 primary-school inspectors-participated in a training-of-trainers course in digital learning. Thanks to this initiative, 3,564 third, fourth and fifth grade teachers were trained in the use of tablets in the classroom and 71,280 students are now using tablets in classrooms in 792 primary-schools. The finalization of the capacity-building initiative in learning outcome measurement, benefiting 47 key educational staff, was another key achievement.

Regarding early childhood-education, UNICEF supported the Ministry of National Education, in collaboration with the World Bank, to assess and improve teaching in preschools. This resulted in the development of the country's first module based on international standards specific to child-friendly space management and pedagogical resources.

In 2022, UNICEF added a strategic pillar on climate-change to its work in Algeria. The organization supported the implementation of the World's Largest Lesson on climate change in all schools nationwide, targeting 8 million students in the fourth through twelfth grade. The lesson is now embedded in the curriculum for all three educational cycles (primary and lower and upper secondary), and pedagogical resources have been produced and distributed to 26,000 schools nationwide. In the same vein, UNICEF engaged partners, including the Ministry of Health and relevant technical institutions, in an important analysis of the impact of the climate landscape on children.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Vocational Training in its work to target out-of-school children, with a training-of-trainers for 225 key ministry staff on life skills, especially those relevant to communication, critical thinking, decision-making, creativity and problem-solving, as well as pedagogical and methodological approaches to integrating such life-skills training into technical vocational curricula.

UNICEF worked with key sectoral partners, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on two major events: (a)the Transforming Education Summit, which provided a unique opportunity to keep education at the top of the national agenda and to mobilize action, ambition, solidarity and solutions to recover pandemic-related learning losses; and (b)the high-level meeting entitled 'Learning to Earning', which resulted in important national commitments, notably by the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and the Ministry of Higher Education, to improve learning for all through equitable and inclusive pathways. the monitoring of the implementation of the national commitments to transform education will be led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UNICEF continued to support the provision of education services for Sahrawi children in the Tindouf refugee camps, in line with the current five-year education strategy, including the procurement and

distribution of basic school supplies for all schoolchildren; the training of teachers and other pedagogical staff; capacity-building on the Educational Management and Information System; and the implementation of an accelerated education pilot programme for out-of-school children. As lead of the Education Coordination Group, UNICEF spearheaded the advocacy effort to improve teachers' incentives, with remarkable results. Under the professional development programme for teachers, 12 master trainers and 74 master teachers were trained using a community of practice-based approach. Training focused on the pedagogy of mathematics and language and on fostering the emotional intelligence of teachers to improve their self-awareness and their communication with trauma-affected children.

Child protection

In 2022, UNICEF continued to support ONPPE to further consolidate its coordination role for child protection actors and thereby strengthen the implementation of the 2015 Child Protection Law. An important training on the child's best interest, which benefited 118 professionals from the child protection and justice sectors, including the police and the gendarmery as well as child helpline officers (50 juvenile judges, 35 security officers and 33 child helpline officers), paved the way towards strengthening the child protection system, including the justice system, for children. The training provided an opportunity to reemphasize the need to safeguard the rights of children. The evaluation of the training highlighted the need to continue to strengthen all juvenile justice mechanisms (prosecutors, lawyers, child-friendly courts, etc.). UNICEF will continue to advocate for improved support for children in such areas.

Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, ONPPE, in partnership with CNESE and with UNICEF participation, organized the country's first national consultation on the situation of children. The consultation provided an excellent opportunity for in-depth discussions among key child promotion decision-makers in the Government on the achievements and challenges for children in Algeria. As mentioned above, the recommendations will be incorporated into the forthcoming national child policy.

Child protection services were consolidated through capacity-building and the provision of health-care services. Thanks to training and health services provided by the mental health caravan, set up in 2021 by ONPPE with UNICEF support, 84 child psychologists had the opportunity to enhance their skills and 325 children with disabilities received psychiatric care. To facilitate access to social services, UNICEF supported the development of a digital solution in partnership with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and Women, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Digitalization.

Adolescent and youth participation

In 2022, UNICEF and partners jointly contributed to the provision of life-skills development opportunities to a growing number of adolescents and youth, further consolidating results achieved in engagement and participation. In partnership with civil society organizations, UNICEF reached 5,983 vulnerable children, adolescents and young people from 35 provinces in the highland and southern regions with life-skills programmes; the participants included 3,073 girls. Organized through the UPSHIFT programme and the third Generation Unlimited Youth Challenge, the programmes promoted entrepreneurship, employability and social innovation.

The deployment of the Adolescent Kit for Innovation and Expression strengthened the life skills of 3,047 teens in 18 wilayas in the highland region. In addition, 2,880 participants, including 1,189 girls, benefited from a series of regional boot camps in priority regions providing enhanced life-skills training, with a focus on innovation and social entrepreneurship. In response to the impact of climate change on children's lives and rights, UNICEF supported an initiative that reached more than 50 young people aimed at building their capacity to reflect on and find solutions to key climate risks for children in Algeria. In partnership with the Algerian Muslim Scouts, UNICEF undertook an emergency response in several regions affected by forest fires, focusing on psychosocial support for 2,500 children.

Thirty trainers from the Ministry of Vocational Training benefited from a training of trainers on climate change and youth participatory action research. The trainers will support students to conduct research on climate change in technical and vocational education and training centres. The research training incorporates five modules: data collection, data coding and analysis, advocacy, awareness-raising and final report writing. Water, sanitation and hygiene equipment was also procured for 100 remote vocational training centres.

Data and evidence generation

The MICS6 was acknowledged as a valuable source for socioeconomic data in the UNICEF CPD 2023–2027 as well as the UNSDCF 2023–2027, which was approved by the Government in 2022.

Important knowledge products developed by CNESE, with technical support from UNICEF, made extensive use of the MICS. MICS 6(2019) was critical for the generation of the second version of the child and youth multidimensional poverty measurement. The social protection module of MICS 6 was key to assessing the equity, coverage and adequacy of social protection programmes in the framework of the social protection assessment. The ECD formative evaluation relied mainly upon MICS early childhood data to produce quantitative analysis on ECD. The disaggregated data of the consecutive MICS editions enabled the analysis of disparity trends for key child indicators over the period 2000–2019.

The data and knowledge management platform Tahat was launched in 2022 by CNESE in partnership with UNICEF to promote public access to socioeconomic data for the monitoring of national priorities, including those relating to children, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The second phase of Tahat, launched in late 2022, included the translation of the content to English and Arabic as well as the design of a mobile version.

Social policy

CNESE and other national institutions, in partnership with UNICEF, increased evidence generation and advocacy in the areas of child deprivation reduction and the social protection of children, in accordance with the Government Action Plan(GAP 2021–2024) priority around equitable and efficient social policy.

In 2022, CNESE pursued the implementation of the second edition of the research project on ‘Children and youth well-being: a national model on social equity’ by completing the data analysis and results generation phase, benefiting from the expertise of UNICEF and the Social Policy Research Institute. Building upon the 2021 capacity-development work for National Equity Cell members on the National Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis(N-MODA) approach, the research project helped to produce the third Government-led measurement of multidimensional child and youth poverty. The research on multidimensional poverty was led by the National Multisectoral Cell, which was chaired by CNESE and included sectoral ministries, the Ministry of Finance, the National Office of Statistics, ONPPE, the National Human Rights Council, the Research Centre for Applied Economics for Development and the National Institute of Public Health as well as civil society representatives. The participation of the National Equity Cell members throughout the process underpinned the quality of the results and their ownership by key national institutions working for children. Although the National Equity Cell was an ad hoc committee, its role was critical for the sustainability of the research project. The research project approach strengthened the national capacities for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal target 1.2 and was recognized by UNICEF as a good model for institutionalizing social equity measurement.

CNESE carried out a social protection assessment, with technical support from UNICEF, to address the child-sensitivity of the social protection system in Algeria. The preliminary analysis, which was completed in 2022 in consultation with a technical multisectoral committee on social protection, covered issues around the equity and efficiency of social protection and its adequacy regarding child vulnerabilities. The findings will be complemented in 2023 by the analysis of social protection coherence, effectiveness and relevance as they pertain to child and adolescent rights. The assessment phase was possible thanks to a feasibility study undertaken in 2021, which helped to gather data and initiate dialogue with the ad hoc social protection technical committee established by CNESE. The committee was chaired by CNESE and composed of the ministries responsible for social protection, namely the ministries of Finance; Internal Affairs; National Education; Health; Habitat; National Solidarity, Family and Women; Labour; and Social Security and the agencies under their authority; as well as the Audit Court. The social protection assessment represents an important step towards strengthening advocacy for universal social protection for children, as referenced in Sustainable Development Goal target 1.3.

In line with the GAP priority around effective and transparent public finance management, CNESE, in partnership with ONPPE, UNICEF and the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative(CABRI) implemented a capacity-building project on programme-based budgeting for the child sector. The project includes both training and technical assistance components. The training component includes seven modules focusing on budget design, execution and evaluation using the programme-based budgeting approach. Four modules were rolled out in 2022 for the ONPPE-led National Commission on Childhood, whose membership comprises programme and budget staff of the relevant ministries. The remaining modules, to be rolled out in 2023, will cover budgeting for the upcoming national plan of action for children and the design of a childhood satellite account. During the training component, a digital platform was accessible to participants to promote continuous dialogue and access to budget documents and technical guidelines used in other African countries around programme-based budgeting. The capacity-building project promotes child-sensitive public finance reform and is consistent with Sustainable Development Goal target 17.1.

UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF played a key role in facilitating the finalization of the UNSDCF 2023–2027. In close collaboration with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, UNICEF and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) organized several consultations with other United Nations agencies. UNICEF continued to co-chair the results group on social development, together with UNAIDS, and actively contributed to the results group on governance. UNICEF also played a key role in the Inter-agency Operations Group, which works to coordinate, streamline and avoid duplication in supply and logistics.

UNICEF continued to engage in strategic partnerships, with an increased focus on areas that can accelerate results and impact at a large scale. The strategic and innovative collaboration developed between UNICEF and CABRI created a South-South exchange and learning opportunity for Algerian institutions and several other African countries on public finance reform and programme-based budgeting. Through CNESE, evidence generation, advocacy and capacity development were undertaken around child poverty, social protection and public finance reform, building upon a collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and multisectoral committees involving line ministries working in child sectors.

UNICEF Algeria strengthened its position as a partner of choice for promoting children’s well-being among key stakeholders. This reinvigorated partnership has been key to sustaining the pandemic response. For instance, risk communication and community engagement campaigns have leveraged relationships with trusted local leaders and the media to disseminate messaging to counter misinformation and encourage health-promoting behaviours. In partnership with the Algerian Muslim Scouts, UNICEF maximized the convening role of its national partners to provide timely and relevant support to children affected by forest fires.

UNICEF continued to engage with strategic partners to enhance the scale, reach and sustainability of its humanitarian programme in the Sahrawi refugee camps. The framework for cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the Sahrawi health centres and the Algerian public health centres provided a learning opportunity for Sahrawi health workers on such essential skills as neonatal care. As part of its advocacy work, UNICEF partnered with UNHCR and WFP to organize two joint donor field trips to the Sahrawi refugee camps and issue a joint press release, under the Resident Coordinator’s lead, on the increase in malnutrition, fuelling greater public partner engagement.

UNICEF has expanded its relationships with non-governmental organizations, local authorities and universities, with the objective of scaling up the life-skills agenda at the local level, targeting vulnerable children and young people in 18 wilayas. Partnerships have been consolidated to advance the agenda of inclusive education, especially with the Ministry of Vocational Training, the Ministry of National Education, the Algerian Federation of People Living with Disabilities (FAPH) and the National Autism Association.

A new UNICEF partnership with FAPH will contribute to reinforcing the early detection of disabilities and the provision of multidisciplinary early care for young children. In line with its mandate and priorities, UNICEF has strengthened its partnership with ONPPE by providing timely and relevant support.

Lessons Learned and Innovations

UNICEF finalized the Algeria CPD 2023–2027 in close collaboration with all sectoral partners, under the lead of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The main lessons learned from the implementation of the current CPD will inform the new CPD. While the late midterm CPD review highlighted the lack of reliable and up-to-date data and the weak culture of analysis, investments have been made in capacity-building in equity measurement and secondary data analysis for key national institutions. UNICEF will continue to strengthen national capacities in the production and systematic use of evidence-based data and analysis regarding the well-being of children and young people to enable a better understanding of the disparities in inclusive access to high-quality social services, boost advocacy and inform public policy. Strategic partnerships with academia and national line ministries, including young people in academia, have allowed the development of innovative solutions (electronic vaccination records, geolocation of child protection establishments, etc.). The continued support of such promising initiatives for the next cycle will accelerate results for children and adolescents. Another main lesson learned was the importance of gradually strengthening UNICEF's collaboration with other United Nations entities to further accelerate synergies and deliver on children's and young people's rights, in line with the UNSDCF.

UNICEF and partners are continuously learning from the COVID-19 pandemic. In the health sector, the capacity-building workshops on cold chain and medical oxygen management triggered a great demand for additional trainings. In addition, the technical exchanges during the trainings made it possible to identify the need to develop the professions linked to cold chain and oxygen management. As a result, a reorganization of the sector is planned as well as the development of a professional accountability framework for oxygen management.

UNICEF continued to build upon the excellent partnership with the Ministry of Health and the lessons learned from the pandemic to further expand its health programming in the areas of evidence generation and communication for development. This resulted in a request from the Ministry for additional exploration on behavioural, cultural and religious beliefs that engender resistance towards vaccination. Listening through social media and digital platforms needs to be reinforced to improve understanding of the population's opinion on COVID-19 and enable the provision of customized and relevant responses to questions, posts and comments generated via digital channels.

On the basis of lessons learned from the first edition of N-MODA, members of the National Equity Cell actively participated in all stages of the project and helped to technically improve and validate the conceptual framework and key findings of the poverty analysis. CNESE, the core implementing institution, played an important role in this improvement. The Cell members were engaged in the discussions and reflected on the issue of translating child poverty data into concrete policy decisions.

Thanks to the feasibility study of the social protection assessment, the social protection technical committee was prepared to support the assessment and committed to pursuing collaboration with CNESE and UNICEF. The quantitative assessment of the equity and efficiency of social protection was made possible thanks to the prior engagement of CNESE and the sectoral ministries. Collaboration around this project should be used to engage on programme and policy recommendations in consultation with the technical committee.

In 2022, the Algeria Country Office operations section handled additional challenges and competing demands effectively in terms of procurement and logistics, owing to strengthened collaboration with the programme section. The lessons learned from the pandemic were further leveraged, resulting in improved efficiency and risk mitigation, while ensuring compliance with rules and procedures. For instance, increased upstream collaboration between the programme and supply sections, with the involvement of the Supply Division, on the definition of technical specifications allowed the rapid procurement of COVID-19 equipment, meeting the needs of the Ministry of Health. Thanks to accrued synergies between the operations and programme sections and the client-oriented approach, the Office successfully supported the Ministry to organize 15 training sessions on cold chain and oxygen systems and school health at the national and local levels for nearly 800 health and education professionals.

Innovations

UNICEF continued to encourage and provide technical support for the implementation of several innovative initiatives across sectors. In the health sector, UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health to strengthen health information systems, a key cross-sectoral priority of the Government. The most prominent results of the collaboration with UNICEF were: (a) the ongoing digitalization of maternal mortality audits; (b) the equipping of decentralized epidemiology and preventive medicine services to strengthen their capacity to track COVID-19 contact cases; and (c) the development of the DEVAC national platform for the organization, monitoring and supervision of the child vaccination campaign, especially for recording and monitoring the vaccination of individual children, reducing immunization dropout and monitoring the implementation of the new vaccine calendar (in development).

Regarding public finance for children, the collaboration between CNESE, ONPPE, UNICEF and CABRI presented an innovative approach to developing the capacities of the national staff of Algerian institutions and ministries by combining South-South collaboration with the use of a digital platform. CABRI mobilized high-level officials and experts from the African countries most advanced in public finance reform implementation, including Rwanda and South Africa, to share their experiences. A digital platform enabled the participants to engage in continuous exchanges and provided access to practical budget documents and guidelines.