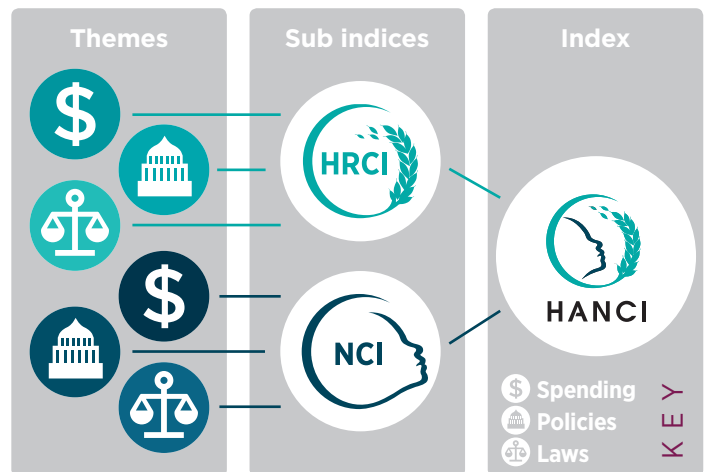
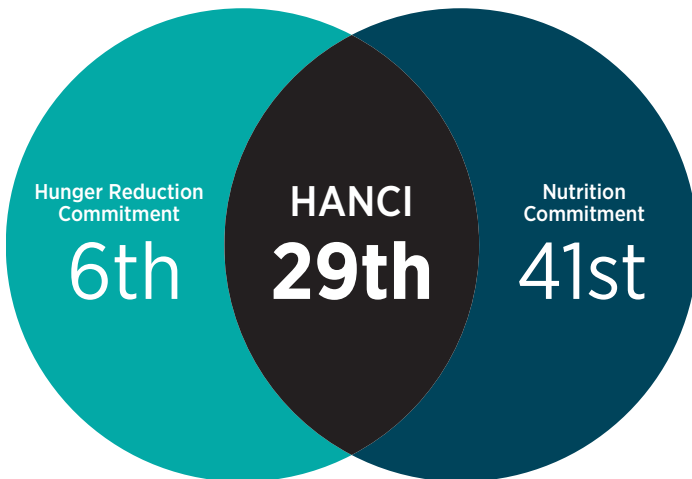




Key data for Algeria



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 4.1%** **Stunting: 11.7%** **Proportion of population underweight: 3%**

Source: Government of Algeria (MICS, 2012)

Strong Performance

- Policymakers in Algeria benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2018-2019.
- The Government of Algeria has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 93% of children in 2005.
- 98.7% of the population of Algeria in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Algeria 92.7% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2012-2013.
- In Algeria, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (99.6% in 2012-2013) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (4.7% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Algeria's spending in its health sector (10.7% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Algeria, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Algeria's medium/long term national development policy (Plan d'Action du gouvernement pour la mise en oeuvre du programme du Président de la République) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Algeria does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Algeria does not yet have a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Algeria has not introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- The Government of Algeria does not promote complementary feeding practices.

Key data for Algeria

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	4.7%	2014	22nd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	10.7%	2017	Joint 8th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2005	Joint 27th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2004	Joint 33rd
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	99.6%	2012-2013	2nd
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2018	Joint 2nd
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 8th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

³ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong

⁴ Possible scores are: ● Not in Law ● In Law Not in Practice ● In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	No	2019	Joint 39th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	93%	2005	Joint 9th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 42nd
Population with access to an improved water source	98.7%	2017	2nd
Population with access to improved sanitation	87.6%	2017	4th
Health care visits for pregnant women	92.7%	2012-2013	24th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2015-2019	Joint 40th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 33rd
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 36th
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2018-2019	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Few Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 27th

¹ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Few/Many Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes