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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Algeria (2023–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Algeria, a middle-income country, is engaged in major economic, political¹ and environmental reforms. The Human Development Index value of 0.745 (96 out of 191 countries²) is a testament of the considerable progress made across all human development indicators. The road map to the “New Algeria” shaped a new Constitution and legislative elections, followed by local and municipal elections. Due to the amendment of the electoral law, the new legislature (2021-2026) has recorded a significant increase in youth representation, with 135 of the 407 members of parliament under the age of 40.

2. The country’s socioeconomic model is based on universal access to social services sustained by subsidized commodities and services (e.g., water, gas, electricity, housing rental). In 2020,³ the global drop in oil prices compounded by the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic resulted in a contraction of the gross domestic product (GDP) by 5.1 per cent. The economic situation remains challenging with soaring food prices and no increase in employment opportunities.⁴ However, signs of recovery appeared in 2021 with a significant increase of the GDP by 3.8 per cent⁵. Decade-high energy prices are fortifying the economic recovery, external and fiscal balances and spurring new hydrocarbon investment.

3. Given the Algerian commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 represents an ambitious blueprint for the collective efforts of the United Nations. UNDP contributes to an important share of the United Nations development system’s outcomes in terms of both volume of investment and its substantive, forward-looking approach. Guided by the Government’s Action Plan 2021-2024 and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, UNDP Algeria pledges to contribute to outcomes 1, 2 and 4 of the UNSDCF.

4. The national strategy for biodiversity and its action plan calls for the protection of biodiversity for sustainable economic and social development and adaptation to climate change. Through the intended nationally determined contribution, Algeria has committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by between 7 and 22 per cent by 2030, of which 7 per cent will be financed through national resources and the remaining 15 per cent through the international financial channel. This is an important milestone for a country with an economic model based on hydrocarbons. Algeria has a relatively low share of global greenhouse gas emissions and yet is ranked 39 of the 58 countries that produce 90 per cent of global emissions. Given its comparative advantage in providing solutions for public policies related to nature and climate, UNDP will focus on reinforcing institutional capacities for the preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change.

5. As a result of the country’s development progress and economic growth, energy consumption has increased exponentially during the last 20 years. According to the Ministry of Energy and Mines, energy consumption increased from 31.6 million tons of oil equivalent in 2010 to 50.4 million in 2019. The Algerian nationally determined contributions aim at reducing consumption of electric energy by 9 per cent and increasing the share of renewable energy in the production of electricity to 27 per cent (currently 1 per cent) by 2030. With over two decades of experience in promoting sustainable energy solutions globally, UNDP is strongly positioned

¹ The Government’s action plan for the implementation of the Programme of the President of the Republic, published in September 2021.

² UNDP, 2020. Human Development Report 2022. Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives. hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf (undp.org)

³ World Bank, 2021. Algeria Economic Update – April 2021. www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria/publication/economic-update-april-2021

⁴ Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate) - Algeria | Data (worldbank.org)

⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=DZ>

within the United Nations development system to contribute to defining the national energy transformation road map by catalysing technical expertise, notably on the transition energy models and related regulatory framework.

6. While Algeria has made remarkable progress in improving girls' access to education,⁶ access to decent employment needs to be increased. The rate of women's participation in the formal sector is around 12 per cent⁷ and their unemployment rate is double that of men (22.1 per cent compared to 10.4 per cent)⁸ in 2021. A considerable percentage of the young population working in the private sector are not affiliated with the social security system; in 2014, this was the case for 88.2 per cent of workers aged 15–24.⁹ As highlighted by the 2019 voluntary national review¹⁰ and the government action plan, the priorities related to equal access to quality services, formal employment and social protection need to be underpinned by sustainable public policies and investments that promote inclusive and sustained implementation efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Through its democratic governance and economic diversification portfolios, UNDP is ideally placed to support the Government in these fields.

7. The response to the COVID–19 crisis is a national priority and includes measures to strengthen the health system and the implementation of economic recovery reforms, focusing on economic and social protection measures of households and micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). UNDP expertise on the matter is anchored in the principle of enhancing the resilience of public health system capacities as a vector for lasting recovery. UNDP technically led the socioeconomic response plan to COVID-19 in Algeria, leveraging the wider competencies of the United Nations system to inform public policy solutions.

8. UNDP will build on its legacy and achievements of its 2016-2022 programme, which, as underlined by its evaluation, contributed with compelling results to: (a) the elaboration of sectoral strategies (e.g., national strategy for the development of fishing and aquaculture, a draft national strategy to prevent and fight corruption); (b) the strengthening of Algerian institutional capacities (e.g., the wilayas of Adrar and Médea were capacitated to support youth employment, and as part of the Participatory Democracy and Local Development (“CapDel”) programme, seven municipalities elaborated communal development plans); and (c) the advancement of gender equality (e.g., over 800 locally elected women were trained in 12 wilayas).

9. In response to national priorities for stronger citizen participation in the social, economic and political life of the country, UNDP, in partnership with the line ministries, will pursue initiatives to strengthen socioeconomic participation, inclusive local development and the transparency and accountability of public institutions that are essential to localizing the Sustainable Development Goals for a peaceful and inclusive society.

10. Across the entire programme, and in collaboration with the United Nations country team, UNDP will support government efforts to enhance international cooperation through sharing of good practices and lessons learned, as part of South-South and triangular cooperation. An agreement with the Algerian Agency for International Cooperation, Solidarity and Development will outline the actions towards those objectives. To that end, UNDP will deploy technical expertise and support technical capacities related to economic diplomacy, regional economic

⁶ UNESCO Institute for Statistics : Algeria (<http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/dz?theme=education-and-literacy>)

⁷ World Bank, data, Algeria (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.FE.ZS?locations=DZ>)

⁸ World Bank, data, Algeria (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/DZ>)

⁹ National Statistics Office. Enquête emploi auprès des ménages. 2014. (www.ons.dz/IMG/pdf/Emploi2014.pdf)

¹⁰ See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/algeria>

development, circular migration and the promotion of sustainable peace and security.

11. The integrated support of UNDP for implementation of the UNSDCF will include expertise to advance cross-sectoral policies and evidence-based programming, data analysis and demand-driven services to national partners and the United Nations country team (UNCT). In line with the Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, UNDP will help drive change via three strategic enablers: (a) development financing, by leveraging comprehensive financing in pursuit of all Sustainable Development Goals; (b) digitalization, by providing thought leadership and practical innovations to build an inclusive, ethical and sustainable digital society and economy; and (c) strategic innovations, by investing consistently into cutting-edge knowledge as multiplier platforms to trigger systemic changes.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The country programme was formulated with the contributions of government institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector and other bilateral and multilateral partners. UNDP will leverage United Nations partnerships, among others, to build synergies across programmes and sectors, to harness the expertise and knowledge required to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UNDP programme follows the mandate of the Strategic Plan, is aligned with the Government's action plan 2021-2024 and anchored in the theory of change of the UNSDCF.¹¹

13. UNDP will support integrated development solutions organized around three outcomes of the UNSDCF 2023-2027: (a) nature, climate and energy; (b) inclusive economic growth; and (c) democratic governance. Furthermore, UNDP will support the implementation of the Government's commitments to international cooperation, expanding capacities for stronger South-South and triangular cooperation, in line with the UNSDCF and with a focus on the African continent.

14. UNDP will pursue its programmatic priorities through contributing to public policy development and implementation, formulation and systematization of best practices, the strengthening of national capacities, and piloting and implementing innovative initiatives. UNDP joint programming represents an important contribution towards the UNSDCF outcomes. Synergies and economies of scale are manifested across all outcome areas.

15. Through its programming, UNDP will impact job creation and income generation within a diversified economy; reinforce transparency and accountability towards quality public service delivery; and contribute to achievement of national and global commitments towards the prevention and mitigation of the impacts of climate change. Work in the area of democratic governance and rule of law will expand to strengthen the social contract in line with the Algerian Constitution and international normative frameworks, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Outcome 1. Nature, climate and energy

16. The UNDP contribution to this outcome is anchored in the theory of change hypothesis that if institutional capacities for the preservation of the environment are strengthened, if the implementation of strategies and action plans for sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems are accelerated, if the implementation of energy transition policies is strengthened, if policies and strategies for the prevention and management of major risks and the mitigation of their financial impact are strengthened, then society and its citizens will be more resilient and sufficiently prepared to face vulnerabilities linked to climate change.

¹¹ See page 23, section 2.2 of UNSDCF 2023-2027.

The outcome will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 5-7, 12-15 and 17, utilizing signature solutions 2, 3, 4 and 5.¹²

17. Through four outputs, the pillar addresses conservation of natural resources and ecosystems and land degradation; climate change; energy transition; and national, regional and global commitments. This will be achieved in collaboration with the Government, the UNCT and key development partners, as well as measured against national commitments and available Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators.

18. The Algerian National Climate Plan constitutes a mitigation and adaptation agenda which aims at realizing sustained socioeconomic growth and inclusive social development; and promoting the integration of adaptation strategies in economic sectors identified as vulnerable to climate change. In partnership with the Ministry of Environment and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP will support national programmes addressing climate-change vulnerabilities and developing solutions to implement the National Climate Plan. UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Environment in the preparation of its third national communication, its first biennial update on climate change and the elaboration of the national adaptation plan. In collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and FAO, UNDP will work to prevent land degradation and desertification, providing technical and operational support to protect biodiversity.

19. UNDP will promote strategies, including financing, that incentivize the public and private sectors towards innovative investments promoting social and economic solutions that protect biodiversity and environment. Support to the national adaptation plan is explicitly linked to economic growth and diversification which, in return, will benefit from climate financing policy solutions. In this regard, the planned work with the Ministry of Environment and the Global Environment Facility on integrated waste management will contribute to the development of a circular economy fostering job creation across emerging green value chains.

20. As the lead agency among resident organizations working on energy transition, UNDP will provide technical support to the Government to elaborate a new energy model and draft a new regulatory framework for energy transition. This will be undertaken in partnership with the International Renewable Energy Agency, among other actors. Synergies with an inclusive economic growth model will be sought especially on job creation and entrepreneurship development.

21. The prevention and mitigation of major natural risks will be another key focus for UNDP. As part of the Tripartite Programme announced at the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit in September 2019, UNDP will collaborate with the Forest General Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and the insurance sector on climate risk financing and inclusive insurance to enhance institutional and socioeconomic resilience to climate risks and other natural hazards. The latter, among others, are monitored by the National Delegation for Major Risks, another key partner to foster reforms in this area.

Outcome 2. Inclusive economic growth

22. The UNDP contribution to this outcome is anchored in the theory of change that if national institutions have strengthened capacities to anticipate and respond to the labour market's need for skills, if enterprises have strengthened capacities to develop and integrate sustainable agrifood value chains, and if people benefit from support and incentive mechanisms for their inclusion in a green, circular, innovative and creative economy, then progress will be made towards a diversified economy

¹² The UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 cites six signature solutions: 1. Poverty 2. Governance 3. Resilience 4. Environment 5. Energy and 6. Gender.

producing decent and inclusive jobs, while respecting the environment. The outcome will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 12, leveraging UNDP signature solutions 1, 3, 4 and 5.

23. In line with the Algerian Economic Recovery Plan,¹³ the pillar will support more resilient, inclusive and solidarity-based national economic development. UNDP will support economic diversification, the creation of sustainable employment and an efficient entrepreneurship ecosystem. To achieve this, UNDP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and in synergy with the International Labour Organization (ILO), will consolidate and scale up existing work to promote social and solidarity economy, with a focus on increasing employment opportunities for the young, women and people living with disabilities through social solidarity economic models.

24. Seeking synergies at the level of its entire portfolio, UNDP will contribute to the establishment of an inclusive circular economy by building on its upcoming waste management project; and incentivizing the MSME sector through the development of competencies, skills and capacities required for the energy transition. In partnership with the Ministry of Start-ups and Microenterprises, UNDP will support strengthening of institutional capacities to further develop the entrepreneurship ecosystem through innovation. Building on the work undertaken as part of the COVID-19 response, UNDP will support strengthening of the drug testing capacities of the Ministry responsible for pharmaceuticals and industry, a prerequisite to expand national pharmaceutical value chains.

25. The elaboration of a government road map for scaling up investment in the Sustainable Development Goals is another priority area that UNDP will lead in partnership with United Nations agencies. This will allow the Government and national institutions to map, optimize and reorient the existent public policies and to catalyse strategic investments suitable to the Algerian context. In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and in partnership with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP will support efforts to finance the Goals through the implementation of the integrated national financial framework; a solution to design, monitor and review the Government's financial strategy to achieve sustainable goal-related national priorities. This approach is complemented by a comprehensive programme on budget transparency, which is expected to trigger, inter alia, social and gender-responsive budgeting tools. Similarly, through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative, UNDP will support the Algerian Government to catalyse investments which are compatible with both biodiversity and nature preservation and the imperative of inclusive economic growth.

26. To foster economic growth, government efforts are focused on developing sustainable and inclusive value chains of promising sectors by strengthening the capacities of the private sector. Agriculture and fisheries are of critical importance considering global food security challenges. UNDP, in collaboration with United Nations partners and relevant ministries, will support national efforts to promote the national strategy for MSMEs. Financial inclusion and increased access by MSMEs to finance through digital solutions will also be sought in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the International Finance Corporation.

Outcome 3. Democratic governance

27. The UNDP contribution to this outcome is anchored in the theory of change that if the institutional framework for transparency and accountability is strengthened, if social cohesion mechanisms and the effective participation of women and youth are strengthened, if efficient administration and access to quality public services are enhanced, if access to justice is strengthened in accordance with the rule of law,

¹³ Plan de Relance Économique (Economic Recovery Plan), Services du Premier Ministre, June 2021.

then Algerian institutions will be better equipped to provide quality services, address inequalities and ensure that no one is left behind. The outcome will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 5, 10, 16 and UNDP signature solutions 1, 2, 3 and 6.

28. Through its thought leadership in democratic governance and rule of law, UNDP will support national efforts in the effective application of the Constitution. The Constitutional Court and UNDP will jointly promote the expansion of civic space and strengthening citizen participation in legal, institutional and political processes. The country office will work with the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre and the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs to improve access to justice by promoting constitutional rights.

29. The fight against corruption, the enhancement of transparency and accountability in the public sector and the promotion of social cohesion are priorities aligned with the new Constitution adopted in 2020. This pillar will build on lessons learned from the previous programmatic cycle and further expand its approach to include stronger engagement of civil society, along with robust accountability mechanisms, and promote youth and women's social, economic and political participation. UNDP will work with the parliament and its members to effectively exercise their legislative, representative and oversight functions while also supporting initiatives aiming at increasing women's political participation.¹⁴ Jointly with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP will support the State's efforts to finalize and implement a national strategy to promote integrity and anti-corruption, while also promoting sectoral efforts to identify and tackle corruption risks that undermine the potential of the sector to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

30. With the aim of leaving no one behind, UNDP, jointly with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the United Nations Populations Fund, will support development and implementation of public policies fostering youth inclusion and proactive participation across social, economic and political spheres. With the Ministry of Justice, UNDP will deepen its prior work on promoting the rule of law through increasing the chances of social reintegration of former detainees in support of social cohesion, thereby building trust between the citizens and the State.

31. In response to national priorities for stronger citizens participation in the social, economic and political life of the country, UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Interior, Local Collectivities and Territorial Planning will pursue initiatives to strengthen socioeconomic participation, inclusive local development and the transparency and accountability of public institutions that are essential to a peaceful and inclusive society. UNDP will build on its prior achievements, which include the elaboration of communal development plans, and draw on complementarities with development partners to promote and contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level. In addition, access to social services, particularly in health, will be improved by strengthening national capacities including through engagement of civil society.

III. Programme and risk management

32. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

¹⁴ The new electoral law impacted the system of quotas leading to a setback, with just 35 women elected (8.59 per cent of the seats) against 119 in the former legislature.

33. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

34. Owing to its middle-income country status, bilateral and multilateral donors allocate limited funding to Algeria. UNDP will work with government and other partners to adapt to uncertainties and disruptions related to funding. Innovative programming instruments, i.e., the engagement facility, government cost sharing, development advisory services and joint programming instruments, will be envisaged in concertation with the Government.

35. UNDP will work with the Government through data analysis, midterm evaluations and other management and monitoring tools on the principle of shared accountability to anticipate and mitigate risks related to the successful implementation of the country programme. Annual project steering committee meetings and when necessary, ad hoc meetings, will ensure that any issues arising are addressed in a relevant and timely manner.

36. Quality assurance and social and environmental safeguards will be ensured to avoid negative social impacts and control the environmental footprint of the programme. Accordingly, grievance mechanisms will be put in place. UNDP has integrated gender equality and women's empowerment into programming and paid particular attention to the needs of youth and rural women in localities lagging behind in terms of development to promote inclusive development where no one is left behind.

37. As recommended by the evaluation of the previous programme, UNDP will strengthen its programme and operational capacity and that of its partners to effectively support implementation of the new country programme. The programme's contingency planning will help UNDP to respond effectively to any significant incident, event or situation, e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic, disaster risks, etc.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. The programme will be aligned to the UNDP corporate monitoring and evaluation requirements including United Nations Evaluation Group standards and, where relevant, will mobilize dedicated competencies.

39. As part of the United Nations system, UNDP will contribute to the monitoring of the country programme and the UNSDCF towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Based on the evaluation of the previous country programme, UNDP will establish a strong results-based management system supported by an internal monitoring and evaluation framework. Indicators and targets will be optimized and aligned with the specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound ("SMART") standard to measure both impact and progress at outcomes and outputs levels. Programme monitoring will feed the decision-making process, allowing for course corrections and inclusion of lessons learned. Efforts to strengthen national data systems where relevant will be supported and UNDP will be responsible to answer any request that strengthen measuring progress against the 2030 Agenda.

40. Independent thematic evaluations will inform programme design and implementation, identify opportunities for synergies across the country programme and promote joint learning and innovation.

41. Gender analysis will be conducted through a whole-of-programme approach, including a 15 per cent budget allocation. The gender marker will be used to monitor targeted and mainstreamed interventions.

42. A knowledge management plan comprising policy briefs, thematic papers and periodic reports will accompany the implementation of the programme. It will promote institutional memory, the culture of sharing and strengthening internal and external advocacy and communication.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Algeria (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: SDG 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: The population benefits from the implementation of policies adopted by the Algerian Government in accordance with the constitutional right to a healthy environment, conform with the energy transition objectives, and in alignment with the multilateral environmental treaties relating, among others, to the fight against climate change, the preservation of biological diversity, the management of disaster risks, the fight against desertification and land degradation.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3 (Building Resilience)				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (\$)
<p>Area of sustainably managed forest ecosystems (management plans, operational management plans) Baseline: 166,187 ha Target: 550,000 ha</p> <p>Rate of electricity generation through renewable energy Baseline: 0.4% (source: IEA) Target: 13%</p> <p>CO₂ emission rate Baseline: 151,670 kt of CO₂ (2019) Target: 4,2% reduction compared to 2015 (without international support) and 13,2% (with international support) NDC</p> <p>Sustainable development of urban environments <u>Baseline</u>: Number of strategies developed through the UNSCDF ; Number of people benefiting from capacity-building activities;</p>	<p>Archives, reports, official documentation of the forest administration</p> <p>National Energy Balance Sheet https://www.energy.gov.dz/Media/galerie/bilan_energetique_national_2019_5f7b107553bcd.pdf</p> <p>National greenhouse gas inventory</p> <p>UNSCDF 2023-2027 Implementation Reports/Reviews; Minutes of the Steering Structure</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Institutional capacities for the preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change are strengthened.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.a: Number of public and private institutions whose capacities were strengthened Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2027): At least 35 Data source, frequency: UNDP Algeria reports, official documentation</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.b: Number of municipalities with an operational climate risk management tool Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2027): at least 5 Data source, frequency: UNDP Algeria reports, official documentation</p>	<p><u>Government</u>: The Ministries of Foreign Affairs; of the Environment, of Energy; of the Interior, including civil protection; of Finance; of Agriculture; of Industry, of Water Resources; of Housing; of Solidarity; of Higher Education.</p> <p>National Agencies for Climate Change; for Dams and Transfers; for the Promotion and Rationalization of the Use of Energy; for the development of investments.</p> <p>Renewable Energies Research Centre; Electricity and Gas Regulatory Commission; Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Commissariat</p> <p><u>United Nations</u>: FAO, IAEA, UNCTAD, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</p> <p><u>Civil society</u>: Institut National de Recherche Forestière, Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique d'Alger, Institut National de la Vulgarisation Agricole, Institut National de la Protection des Végétaux, Institut</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$776,000</p>

<p>Development of sustainable agricultural practices Baseline: see above baseline Target: see above target</p>	<p>UNSDCF 2023-2027 Implementation Reports/Reviews. Minutes of the Steering Structure</p>	<p>Output 1.2: The implementation of strategies and sustainable management action plans for the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems is accelerated</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.a: Number of national strategies supported for their implementation Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2026): At least 3 Data source, frequency: project and government data</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.b: A mechanism is in place to observe and monitor the impact of climate change on the coast and the marine ecosystem Baseline 2022: No Target: 2027: Yes</p>	<p>Technique des Grandes Cultures, Institut National de Recherche Agronomique, Bureau National d'Etude pour le Développement Rural, Association pour la promotion des femmes (e.g., Association Promotion des Femmes Rurales de la Wilaya de Skikda)</p> <p><u>The private sector:</u> National banks, international finance institutions, assurances</p> <p><u>Donors:</u> GEF, GCF, Governments of Denmark; of Germany; of Japan; of the Netherlands; of the United States of America.</p> <p><u>Others:</u> International Renewable Energy Agency, GIZ</p>	<p>Other resources: \$9,050,000</p>
		<p>Output 1.3: The national strategy for the energy transition is supported</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.a: A set of options for a new energy model is defined and available for decision makers</p> <p>Baseline (2022): no Target (2027): yes Data source, frequency: UNDP reporting</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.b: A draft regulatory framework is finalized and ready for adoption Baseline (2022): No Target (2027): Yes Data source, frequency: UNDP reporting, laws</p>		

		<p>Output 1.4: Institutional capacities to prevent and manage major risks and financial mechanisms to mitigate their impact are strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.a: Number of institutions whose capacities are strengthened Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): At least 2 Data source, frequency: UNDP reporting, official data, National Insurance Council</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9 and 12				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: The population including people living in situations of vulnerability, benefits from a more resilient and diversified economy thanks to an environment conducive to investment and the development of sustainable businesses that generate decent jobs.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1 (Structural Transformation)				
<p>Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) not in school and not in employment or training by gender (National SDG indicator 8.6.1) Baseline: Overall: 26.2% (2019); Women: 32.1% (2019) Men: 20.4% (2019) Target: Overall: 22%; Women:27%; Men:17%</p> <p>Unemployment Rate Baseline: Overall: 9.1% (2019) Women: 20.4% (2019) Men: 11.4% (2019) Overall Youth (16 - 24 years): 23.6% (2019) Female Youth (16-24): 45.1% (2019) Male Youth (16-24): 26.9% (2019)</p>	<p>National Office of Statistics (ONS) National Employment Agency (ANEM)</p> <p>ONS ANEM</p>	<p>Output 2.1: National institutions have strengthened capacities to anticipate and respond to the skills needs of the labour market and support the transition to decent work, especially for women and youth</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.a: Number of national institutions whose capacities are strengthened to promote inclusive and sustainable employment Baseline (2022): 5 Target (2027): at least 9 Data source, frequency: UNDP Reporting</p> <p>Output 2.2: Institutions and enterprises (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) have strengthened capacities to develop</p>	<p>Government: The Ministries of Labour; of Vocational Training; of Trade; of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs; of Finance; of Agriculture; of Fisheries; of Industry; of the Environment; of Energy Transition; of Higher Education; of Start-ups; of Post and telecommunications; of Tourism; of Youth. Central Bank; National Waste Agency; National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development; National Conservatory of Environmental Training; The Regulatory Authority of Post and Electronic Communications; Chambers of Commerce and Industry. FAO, ILO, International Trade Centre, WIPO</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$700,000</p>

<p>Target: Women: 17%; Overall Youth 20%; Female Youth: 38%; Male Youth 22%</p>	<p>ONS Directorate General for the Customs Bank of Algeria</p>	<p>promising sectors in a sustainable manner</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.a: Number of MSMEs that have benefited from capacity- building programmes Baseline (2022): 32 Target (2027): 382 Data source, frequency: Sectoral data, UNDP reporting</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.b: Number of local institutional structures supported in the field of Social and Solidarity Economy and support to job creation: Baseline (2022): 16 <u>Target (2027): 371</u></p>	<p><u>Civil society:</u> Houari Boumediene University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene, Mouloud-Mammeri University of Tizi Ouzou, Associations of CapDel, Sidra (Association for youth development), CirculeR, cooperatives, professional organizations, Torba (collective for agroecology)</p> <p><u>The private sector:</u> Mobile operators, banks, producer organizations, incubators, BBC Media Action</p> <p><u>IFIs:</u> African Development Bank, International Finance Corporation, World Bank</p> <p><u>Donors:</u> Governments of Germany; of Belgium; of France; of Italy; of Japan; of the Netherlands; of the United Kingdom. European Union, GEF</p> <p><u>Others:</u> Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, French Development Agency</p>	
	<p>ONS Centre National du Registre du Commerce</p>	<p>Output 2.3: Young women and men entrepreneurs benefit from sustainable economic inclusion through the promotion of social solidarity economy</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.b: Number of people disaggregated by age and gender who have benefited from financial inclusion solutions Baseline (2022): 3040 (1,535 women/1,505 men) Target (2027): 4,640 Data source, frequency: UNDP reporting</p>		<p>Other resources: \$7,370,000</p>

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: SDG 1, 3, 5, 10, 16				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: The population benefits from transparent, accountable and effective institutions that guarantee their effective participation and representation, the rule of law, as well as the promotion of inclusiveness and non-discrimination values, including people living in situations of vulnerability.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2 (Leaving no one behind)				
Corruption Perception Index Score Baseline: 36/100 (2020) Target: TBD	Transparency International Classification	<p>Output 3.1: The institutional framework for transparency and accountability, and its application are strengthened in line with the SDGs</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.a: Number of regulatory texts on transparency and the fight against corruption elaborated Baseline (2022): None Target (2026): At least 2 Data source, frequency: Official publications, UNDP reporting</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.b: Number of supported institutions Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2026): At least 4 Data source, frequency: Memorandums of Understanding, project documents, UNDP reporting</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.c: A government road map for development financing is developed Baseline (2021): No Target (2026): Yes Data source, frequency: Official publications, Project Documents, UNDP Reporting</p>	<p>Government: The Ministries of the Interior; of Relations with parliament; of Finance; of Justice; of Health; of Labour; of Training; of Solidarity.</p> <p>Central Bank; National People's Assembly and Council of the Nation; Court of Auditors; Inspectorate General of Finance; National Prevention and Anti-Corruption Body; National Economic, Social and Environmental Council; Mediator of the Republic.</p> <p>United Nations: UNCTAD, UNICEF, UN-Women, WFP</p> <p>Civil society: National integrity network, investigative journalism, specialized research laboratories</p> <p>IFIs: World Bank, Islamic Development Bank</p> <p>Donors: Governments of the Republic of Korea, of Switzerland of the United Kingdom, of the United States. European Union; Peacebuilding Fund.</p> <p>Others: Berghof Foundation, Folke Bernadotte Academy, Collaborative Learning Projects Inter-Parliamentary Union, Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption, UNDP Oslo Governance Centre; UNDP Crisis Bureau</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$1,000,000</p>
Primary public expenditure as a proportion of initial approved budget, by sector (or budget code or other similar criteria) - Indicator SDG 16.6.1 Baseline: 99.7983 (2019) Target: TBD	SDG Global Database			
Participation and representation at all levels of decision-making (SDG indicator 16.7.1); Women's representation in parliament/government Baseline: Women in national parliament: National parliament 8.11% (2021) Target: TBD	SDG Global Database			
Youth's capacities for political participation Baseline: Youth (< 40 yrs) in national parliament: 33.41% (2021) Target: TBD	Ministry of Youth and Sports; of the Interior			
Proportion of population whose last experience with public services was satisfactory - Indicator SDG 16.6.2 Baseline: NA Target: TBD	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Digitization and Statistics			
	Ministry of Finance	<p>Output 3.2: Sectoral strategies that promote the effective participation of women and youth and integrate</p>		<p>Other resources: \$8,350,000</p>

	Ministry of Digitization and Statistics	<p>social cohesion mechanisms into public life are supported</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.a: Number of sectoral strategies supported Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): At least 2 Data source, frequency: official documentation, UNDP reporting</p>		
		<p>Output 3.3: Local development and governance are strengthened through improved access to services and inclusive economic diversification</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.a: Number of supported communes Baseline (2022): 7 Target (2027): 20 Data source, frequency: official documents, UNDP reporting</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.b: Number of health facilities that have had their capacity strengthened Baseline (2022): 50 Target (2027): at least 70 Data source, frequency: UNDP programmatic data, Ministry of Health, Population and Hospital Reform, Ministry of Pharmaceutical Industry</p>		
		<p>Output 3.4: Access to justice in accordance with the rule of law is strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.a: Number of communication activities on the Constitutional Court for the benefit of the population Baseline (2021): 3</p>		

		<p>Target (2027): 4 Source: Official documentation (data from the Constitutional Court), UNDP reporting</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.b: Per cent of inmates disaggregated by sex with a standardized reintegration plan containing a release plan Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 40% male & 40% female Data source, frequency: Official documentation, UNDP Reporting</p>		
		<p>Output 3.5: The effectiveness of parliamentary functions is strengthened in accordance with the rule of law</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.a: Per cent of seats in national parliament who were trained by UNDP Baseline (2022): 0% Target (2027): At least 20% Source: Official documentation (data from the parliament), UNDP reporting</p>		
Total				<p>Regular resources: \$2,476,000 Other resources: \$24,770,000 Total: \$27,246,000</p>