Key data for Algeria

**Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa)**

HANCI-Africa compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

### Strong Performance
- Algeria has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Algeria benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2012-2013.
- The Government of Algeria has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 93% of children in 2005.
- In Algeria 92.7% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013.
- In Algeria, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Algeria’s social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all of the population.
- Strong civil registration rates (99.4% in 2006) potentially enable children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.

### Areas for improvement
- Spending on agriculture (4.72% 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 (9.9% of public spending in 2014) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Algeria, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are 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 œuvre 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.
- Even though Algeria has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy, clear time-bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism are still lacking.
- The Government of Algeria does not promote complementary feeding practices.
- In Algeria, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

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

*Source: Gov. of Algeria (MICS, 2012)*
### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>4.72%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>23rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- Access to land (security of tenure) | Moderate | 2005 | 29th |
- Access to agricultural research and extension services | Moderate | 2004 | Joint 37th |
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births | 99.4% | 2006 | 1st |
- Functioning of social protection systems | Strong | 2016 | Joint 1st |

#### Laws

- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food | Weak | 2011 | Joint 31st |
- Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) | In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st |
- Equality of women's economic rights | In Law, not in Practice | 2011 | Joint 7th |
- Constitutional right to social security | Yes | 2006 | Joint 1st |

1 Possible scores are: ● <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges ● >=75% and <100% ● >=100%

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

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

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 29th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children | 93% | 2005 | Joint 18th |
- Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) | No | 2014 | Joint 42nd |
- Population with access to an improved water source | 83.6% | 2015 | 14th |
- Population with access to improved sanitation | 87.6% | 2015 | 3rd |
- Health care visits for pregnant women | 92.7% | 2013 | 22nd |
- Nutrition features in national development policy | Weak | 2015 - 2019 | Joint 35th |
- National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no) | Yes | 2015 | Joint 1st |
- Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) | No | 2000 | Joint 36th |
- Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no) | No | 2011 | Joint 32nd |
- National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) | Yes | 2012-2013 | Joint 1st |

#### Laws

- ICMBS* Enshrined in domestic law | Few Aspects Enshrined | 2016 | Joint 28th |

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

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

* International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

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