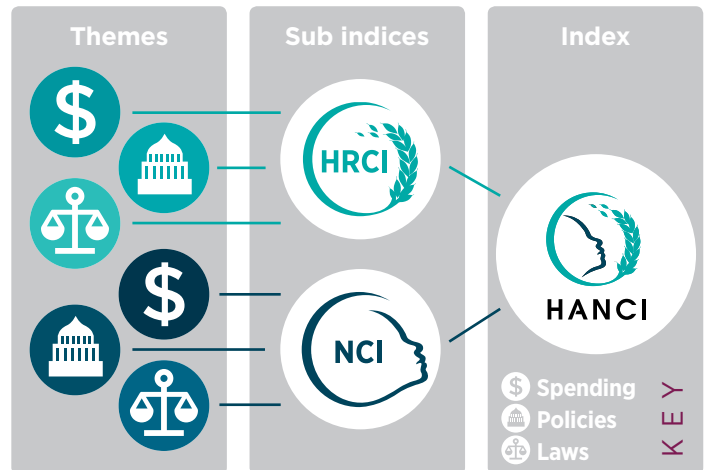
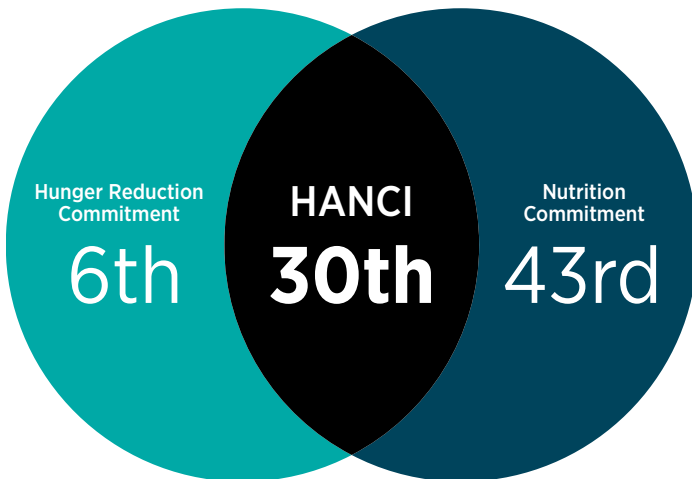


Key data for Algeria



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

Source: Government of Algeria (MICS, 2012-13)





















Strong Performance

- Algeria has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- 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 2015 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.
- Algeria's social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all of the population.
- 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 2015) 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 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.
- 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.
- Policymakers in Algeria do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2012-2013.
- 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	25th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	 10.7%	2015	Joint 10th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	 Moderate	2005	31st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	 Moderate	2004	Joint 37th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 99.6%	2012-2013	1st
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	 Strong	2016	Joint 1st
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	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	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	2017	Joint 33rd
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 93%	2005	Joint 13th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 42nd
 Population with access to an improved water source	 98.7%	2015	2nd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 87.5%	2015	3rd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 92.7%	2012-2013	21st
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2015-2019	Joint 38th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2017	Joint 35th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2011	Joint 39th
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 No	2012-2013	Joint 36th
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Few Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 28th

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