



PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

# VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

# 2026

THE 2030 AGENDA



# ALGERIA

• Towards a future  
• of sustainability,  
• social inclusion  
• and innovation

JUNE 2026



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Intersectoral SDG Coordination and Monitoring Committee

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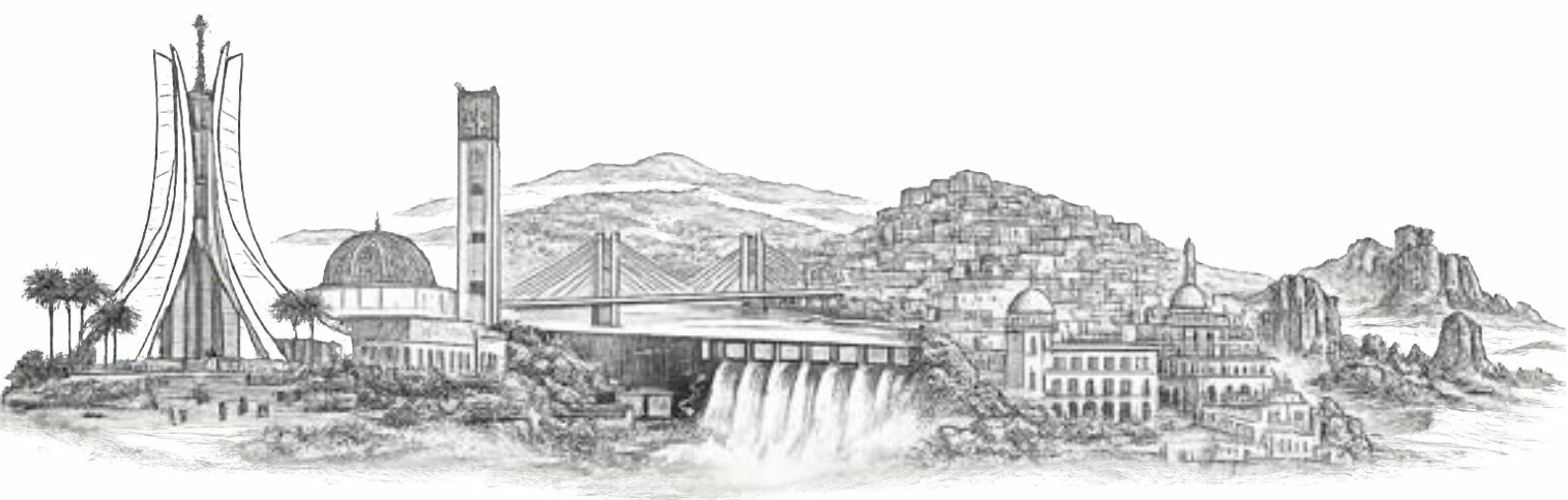
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## FOREWORD OF THE MINISTER OF STATE

A decade after the launch of the 2030 Agenda, Algeria is making sustained progress on all Sustainable Development Goals -indicators, despite a context marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, volatility of hydrocarbon prices and the increasing effects of climate change and water stress. This determination is part of the historical continuity of the Algerian development model, based on the principles of social justice, territorial equity, national solidarity and economic sovereignty. The 2020 Constitution, by enshrining sustainable development at the highest normative level, has strengthened the legal anchor of this commitment.

The national vision for sustainable development is based on an inclusive growth model, effective and citizen-centered public institutions, and national sovereignty over development choices. The seventeen Sustainable Development Goals are addressed therein as a single, coherent and integrated set, ensuring simultaneous and balanced implementation. At the heart of this approach is the principle of "Leaving No One Behind", which feeds all public policies for the benefit of people in vulnerable situations, landlocked municipalities, young people and women.

This commitment is concretely reflected in three priorities, supported by innovation:

-  social inclusion, through the integration of gender equality into public policies and support for young people and women, especially in rural areas;
-  economic growth, driven by diversification, large infrastructure and energy transition to reduce dependence on hydrocarbons; and
-  international cooperation, based on solidarity, multilateralism and South-South cooperation, particularly in Africa and the Arab world.

Algeria presents its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, within the framework of the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development of July 2026. This report comes at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, at a decisive moment when the collective international effort must be intensified to honor the commitments made in September 2015 by all United Nations Member States.

Developed through an open, participatory and transparent process, this report is the result of a comprehensive whole-of-government and societal approach, mobilizing ministerial departments, civil society, human rights institutions, academia, youth organisations and UN agencies. It thus asserts itself as a collegial and consensual product, subject to true collective appropriation.

Under the impetus of the High Guidelines of the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, Algeria reaffirms its full commitment to the 2030 Agenda.

The 2026 VNR is not a simple reporting exercise, it is both a convincing assessment of the progress made and a projection towards the future, testifying to the transition from a reporting logic to a logic of learning, adjustment and transformation. It is in this spirit of shared responsibility that Algeria is moving resolutely towards a future of sustainability, social inclusion and innovation.

*Ahmed Attaf*

**Minister of State, Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, National Community  
Abroad and African Affairs**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR) is Algeria's second accountability exercise before the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), after the one presented in 2019. It provides an analytical review of progress made since 2015 on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), identifies persistent and emerging challenges and outlines the operational roadmap for the period 2026-2030.

This executive summary presents an articulated overview of the main findings, progress and commitments of the report. It is intended for public decision-makers, international partners, representatives of civil society, the private sector and the academic world, as well as anyone interested in Algeria's trajectory of implementing the 2030 Agenda. For a complete and detailed reading, the reader is invited to consult the entire report, structured in three main parts – Methodology and Enabling Environment (Part I), Progress on the 17 SDGs (Part II), and Way Forward (Part III) – supplemented by statistical and documentary annexes.

### **An affirmed progress trajectory on the 17 SDGs**

On almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, Algeria is making tangible and measurable progress. The main achievements include: eradication of extreme poverty (< 0.5% since 2011), gain of 2.5 years of life expectancy (77.1 → 79.6 years), decrease in maternal mortality (-20%), universalization of primary schooling (100%), rapid feminisation of higher education (65.7%), almost universal connection to drinking water (98%), access to electricity (99.9%), distribution of 1,700,479 homes over the period 2020-2024, and internet penetration at 79.5% in 2025.

### **Structural budgetary and institutional mobilization**

This progress is the result of constant political will at the highest level of the State, sustained budgetary mobilization and an articulated institutional mechanism. Budget modernization via the Organic Law on Finance Laws (OLFL) and the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) introduces budgeting logic that relies on a results-based program.

### **Demonstrated resilience to recent shocks**

The period 2019-2024 was marked by major exogenous shocks – Covid-19 pandemic, drop in hydrocarbon prices in 2020, regional geopolitical turbulence, acceleration of climate change. The Algerian economy and society have demonstrated exemplary resilience, as evidenced by the rapid rebound in growth (+3.4% in 2021 after -5.1% in 2020), the stability of social indicators and the continuation of structuring investments.





### Five structuring projects for the five-year period 2026-2030

- **Acceleration of the energy transition:** 15,000 MW renewable energy trajectory to 2035, deployment of green hydrogen, widespread energy efficiency, in compliance with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- **Water security:** desalination capacity increased to 5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day by 2030, reuse of treated wastewater at 300 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year, IWRM score  $\geq 75$ .
- **Economic diversification:** share of manufacturing industry at 12% of GDP to 2030, development of national value chains, African integration via the AfCFTA.
- **Economic inclusion of young people and women:** doubling of the female participation (target 25%), reduction of youth unemployment, formalisation of informal work.
- **Institutional and digital modernisation:** mainstreaming of e-governance, strengthening of the National Statistical System.

### A renewed commitment to 2030 and beyond

Algeria reaffirms its full commitment to the 2030 Agenda and confirms its willingness to continue the national effort, in a whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder logic. The principle of “leaving no one behind” will continue to inform all public policies, with particular attention to people in vulnerable situations, young people and women. International cooperation, and particularly South-South cooperation and African integration, will remain structuring axes of diplomatic and economic action.



#### 2030 Vision and beyond

Beyond 2030, Algeria intends to actively contribute to the reflection on the post-2030 framework. This reflection will build on the achievements and lessons of the 2015-2030 cycle, and will focus on deepening the economic dimension, integrating digital transformations and Artificial Intelligence (AI), and strengthening the principles of climate justice and digital justice at the international level.





## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This second Voluntary National Review (VNR) is an opportunity for Algeria to highlight, through reliable, convincing and factual data, the progress made and the challenges encountered not only since the first VNR (2019), but since the launch of the Agenda in 2015.

The Intersectoral Committee for Monitoring and Coordination of the Implementation of the SDGs consulted and mobilized all national stakeholders.

The involvement of key stakeholders covered all stages of the process, from the November 2025 awareness workshop to the availability of the final version of the report.

The development of the VNR also provided an opportunity for public authorities to guide the adjustment of public policies, institutional mechanisms and planning frameworks, in order to accelerate the convergence of the implementation process during the remaining quinquennium (2026-2030).

### National Framework and Constitutional Commitment

The Government of Algeria adopted the 2030 Agenda as soon as it entered into force and gradually integrated it into the national development vision, in line with regional and international commitments – Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.

Sustainable development is enshrined at the highest normative level: the 2020 Constitution affirms the principles of social justice, reduction of inequalities, territorial equity, environmental protection and economic diversification, giving the SDGs a strong legal anchor.



#### An institutional arrangement coordinated by the Government

In addition to traditional government coordination, Algeria has a robust coordination mechanism dedicated to the 2030 Agenda: SDG Intersectoral Committee, sectoral focal points, thematic groups (gender, climate, youth, digital), technical committees for methodological harmonization, document sharing platform.

This system is supported by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and benefits from the support of the United Nations country team through the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2023-2027).



## National Review Cycle and Institutional Arrangements

| Dimension                  | National system supported by the Government                                                                            |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Intersectoral Coordination | Intersectoral SDG Coordination and Monitoring Committee, sectoral focal points, thematic groups                        |
| Statistics and Monitoring  | National Statistics Office (NSO), sectoral digital platforms, observatories                                            |
| Territorial Coverage       | Progressive integration of SDGs into local development plans and National Schema for Territory Development (NSTD) 2030 |
| Financial frameworks       | Organic Law on Finance Laws (OLFL), Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF), results-based programme budgeting             |
| Research and Innovation    | Ministry of Knowledge Economy, Universities, Research Centers, Incubators, Algerian Startup Fund                       |
| International Cooperation  | UNSDCF 2023-2027, UN agencies, bilateral partners, South-South cooperation                                             |

## Structuring measures taken by the Government since VNR 2019

Since the submission of the first Voluntary National Review in 2019, the Government has strengthened the national governance mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda to ensure better intersectoral coordination and more structured monitoring.

The inter-ministerial mechanism dedicated to monitoring the SDGs was maintained and consolidated, with the designation and operationalization of sectoral focal points.

At the legislative level, the 2020 Constitution enshrined SDG-aligned principles at the highest normative level. Several legislative and regulatory texts have been adopted to strengthen convergence with the targets of the 2030 Agenda: environment, energy transition, urban planning, education, social protection, fight against corruption.



### Heading to 2030

VNR 2026 marks a mid-term stage, halfway between the adoption of the 2030 Agenda (2015) and its deadline (2030). The Government focuses on the coordinated acceleration of reforms and the mobilization of means of implementation, in line with the seven areas of the Addis Ababa Programme of Action: finance, technology, capacity building, trade, policy coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, data and accountability.

# Methodology and Enabling Environment

## The Review Process and Institutional Environment





# CHAPTER I

## REVIEW METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

Algeria complied with the methodology and processes recommended by the United Nations for the preparation of its second Voluntary National Review, based in particular on the 2025 edition of the DESA Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews and the ECOSOC common guidelines.

These recommendations, which are flexible in nature, have been adopted and, in some cases, adapted and contextualized to national specificities by the public authorities.

### 1. Monitoring and review principles in paragraph 74

Paragraph 74 of Resolution 70/1 defines nine core principles that constitute a coherent steering framework. The Government has endeavored to observe all these principles in the development of VNR 2026:

| Principle                                               | Algerian Implementation                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Voluntary commitment and national leadership         | VNR 2026 led by the SDG Intersectoral Committee; capitalization on the VNR 2019; operational recommendations broken down into 2026-2030 roadmaps |
| b) Monitoring progress for goals and targets            | National collection mechanisms; national indicators converging with international indicators; enhanced accountability                            |
| c) Long-term perspective and continuous improvement     | Systematic alignment of sectoral programmes; OLFL and MTBF; integrated vision for 2030 and beyond                                                |
| d) Open, participatory and transparent process          | Seminars, working meetings, validation workshops; expanded stakeholder panel                                                                     |
| e) People-centered approach                             | "Leave No One Behind" principle; attention to people in vulnerable situations                                                                    |
| f) Capitalization and reduction of the reporting burden | Inputs from existing national, regional (African Union Agenda 2063) and international frameworks                                                 |
| g) Rigorous data-driven process                         | Timeline in line with DESA Handbook 2025; inter-agency coordination; official sources                                                            |
| h) Statistical capacity-building                        | Reinforced National Statistical System; CNS reactivated; 17 technical meetings with UNDP experts                                                 |
| i) United Nations support and regional coordination     | Partnerships with United Nations Country Team and different UN entities including ECA and ESCWA, AU, Eurostat, INSEE                             |



## 2. A more analytical and inclusive 2026 VNR

Unlike a descriptive approach, an analytical approach was favored, based on:

- The use of factual, evidence-based and disaggregated data.
- Systematic identification of factors explaining progress and gaps.
- The assessment of public policies with regard to their effective contribution to the SDGs.
- The integration of operational recommendations into 2026-2030 roadmaps.

## 3. Whole-of-Government Strategy

The development of VNR 2026 is part of a whole-of-government approach involving 51 national sectors and bodies (see Annex 1), under the coordination of the SDG Intersectoral Committee:

- Sectoral focal point designated in each ministry.
- Cross-Cutting Thematic Working Groups
- Technical Committees for Methodological Harmonization.
- Document sharing platform.



### Exemplary government-wide mobilization

The Government mobilized 51 national sectors and agencies in a structured approach, with a designated sectoral focal point in each ministry, cross-cutting thematic groups and technical harmonization committees. This mobilization reflects the collective ownership of the SDGs by the entire state apparatus.

## 4. Involvement of UN agencies and team

Under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator, the United Nations Country Team supported Algerian institutions through the UNSDCF 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework, with contributions from specialized agencies (ILO ; ECA ; CLCPRO ; UNCTAD ; ESCWA ; FAO ; IOM ; WIPO ; WHO ; UNAIDS ; WFP ; UNDP ; UNEP ; UNESCO ; UNHCR ; UNFPA ; UNICEF ; UNICRI ; UNIDO ; UNODC, etc.).

## 5. Synergies with regional and international reports

VNR 2026 benefited from convergent inputs from existing frameworks, ensuring the consistency of the report with Algeria's regional and international commitments. This seamless integration reduces the reporting burden while enriching the analysis.

### Articulation with the African Union's Agenda 2063

The African Union's Agenda 2063 constitutes the pan-African strategic framework for long-term development. Algeria submits biannual national reports on its implementation (2019, 2021, 2023, 2025 editions). The seven aspirations of Agenda 2063 – Africa prosperous and cohesive, politically integrated, in peace and security, with a strong cultural identity, endowed with responsible citizens, in partnership with its African children in the diaspora, a strong and influential actor on the global scene – converge with the SDGs.

Algeria's national indicators, harmonized as much as possible with AU and SDG standards, feed simultaneously into both reporting mechanisms, ensuring consistency and economy of effort.



### Articulation with international thematic conventions

Algeria is a party to many key international conventions whose periodic reports feed into and cross-reference the VNR:

- **UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Paris Agreement:** Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), biennial reports to 2024, national communications on climate change.
- **CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity):** periodic national reports, implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity (GBF).
- **UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification):** periodic national reports, sharing of experience on the Green Dam.
- **Ramsar Convention:** management of 50 Algerian sites of international importance.
- **CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women):** periodic reports to the Committee, monitoring of the implementation of recommendations.
- **Universal Periodic Review (UPR):** report to the Human Rights Council every 4-5 years.
- **Global Compact for Migration (GCM):** Regional Report Migration Review Forum.

### Mediterranean and African regional coordination

At the regional level, VNR 2026 is articulated with several frameworks:

- **Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP-MAP):** Barcelona Convention and thematic protocols (waste, biodiversity, protected areas, ICZM).
- **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA):** African Regional Forum for Sustainable Development, sharing continental experiences and good practices.
- **ESCWA (United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia):** Arab Forum for Sustainable Development, thematic dialogues.
- **Arab League:** common sectoral strategies, thematic dialogues.





## CHAPTER II

# POLICIES AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Algeria's effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda is based on the existence of coherent public policies and an institutional, legal and operational environment conducive to the integration of the SDGs into all national processes.

Algeria has made continuous efforts to adapt its planning, governance and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, ensuring a systemic approach based on the alignment of sector strategies with the SDG targets.

### 1. Integrating the SDGs into national frameworks

#### 1.1 Sector strategies aligned with the SDGs

Since the 2019 VNR, the Government has mainstreamed the SDGs into existing national planning and programming frameworks, without creating a separate SDG plan, prioritizing systemic alignment of sector strategies.

| Sector                       | Main SDGs | Strategy / framework                                            |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environment and climate      |           | Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Climate Plan |
| Energy                       |           | National Renewable Energy Program and Energy Efficiency         |
| Housing and Urban Planning   |           | National Spatial Planning Scheme (NSPS 2030)                    |
| Education and Training       |           | Education Guidance Act, Vocational Training Reform Plan         |
| Youth and employment         |           | National Employment Strategy, NEA/NASDE mechanisms              |
| National Solidarity          |           | National solidarity strategy, national family policy            |
| Tourism and the craft sector |           | National Tourism Development Strategy                           |
| Digital                      |           | National Digital Strategy                                       |
| Agriculture                  |           | National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy                   |
| Industry                     |           | Industrial Recovery Strategy                                    |



## 1.2 Transformative policies driven by the Government

- **Program Budgeting** – OLFL and MTBF have introduced results-based budgeting, traceability, priority/allocation consistency.
- **Digital tools** – modernization of information systems, digitization of procedures, and cross-sectoral dashboards are major tools in creating an enabling environment
- **Intersectoral coordination has been strengthened** – technical committees, thematic groups, consultation involving sectors, communities and specialized institutions.
- **International support** – UN agencies, World Bank, AfDB, bilateral partners that support capacity building.



### OLFL, a lever for results-based budgeting

The Government has initiated the structural budgetary reform of the Organic Law on Finance Laws (OLFL). This reform introduces results-based programme budgeting, the Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF) and systematic performance evaluation, aligning the allocation of public resources with strategic priorities and SDG targets.

## 1.3 Structural Barriers and Remedial Actions

| Constraint                        | Impact                             | Corrective measures taken by the Government                                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hydrocarbon Dependence            | Budget Vulnerability               | Economic diversification, green economy, private capital mobilization                          |
| Data disaggregation               | Partial indicator coverage         | Strengthening of the National Statistical System (NSS), integrated platforms, proxy indicators |
| Intersectoral Coordination        | Fragmentation, slowdown            | SDG Intersectoral Committee, Focal Points, Thematic Groups                                     |
| Capacities at the local level     | Unevenly distributed skills        | Training programmes, cooperation with the UN                                                   |
| Territorial disparities           | Inequalities in access to services | Local development plans, NSPS 2030, Southern and Highlands programmes                          |
| Exogenous shocks (Covid, climate) | Emergency mobilization             | Building resilience, adaptation plans                                                          |



## 1.4 Mainstreaming the gender dimension

Equality between women and men is enshrined at the highest normative level by the 2020 Constitution and consolidated by a set of laws and regulations guaranteeing equality in work, education, training, social protection, as well as the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence.

Algeria is a State Party to the CEDAW Convention.

The Government integrates the gender dimension into sectoral policies:

- Equal access to education for girls and boys.
- Promotion of women's economic participation.
- Taking into account the specific needs of women in vulnerable situations.
- Gender analysis in climate policies.
- Economic empowerment of women in rural areas

## 2. Institutional mechanisms

### 2.1 Coordination and Cooperation

The Intersectoral Committee for the Coordination and Monitoring of the SDGs is the focal point of the national system. It is supported by sectoral focal points and thematic groups.

At the local level, local authorities are gradually involved through the integration of the SDGs into local development plans.

### 2.3 Budget and financial coordination

Coherence between national strategic priorities, SDG targets and budget allocations is gradually strengthened through the OLFL, the MTBF and the programme budget. Multi-year planning improves the traceability of resources and directs management towards results.

### 2.2 Monitoring, evaluation and data

Progress monitoring is based on the National Statistical System (NSS), led by the NSO in coordination with sectoral institutions.

- Increased convergence of national indicators.
- Enhanced disaggregation (age, gender, territory, income, disability).
- Coastal GIS, and base, DGF cells.
- CNS reactivated.

## 3. Leave No One Behind

### 3.1 Constitutional and legislative framework

The principle of "Leaving No One Behind" is firmly anchored in the 2020 Constitution, in particular through its Article 35, which guarantees the equality of all citizens in rights, duties and access to the protection of the law, without discrimination of any kind.



### 3.2 Persons in vulnerable situation and targeted public policies

| Vulnerable group            | Public Policy                                           | Main mechanism                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Persons with disabilities   | National strategy, universal accessibility              | Adaptation of housing/infrastructure, anti-discrimination criminal provisions, support for associations |
| Women (rural in particular) | Economic empowerment, fight against violence            | Training programs, access to financing, entrepreneurial support                                         |
| Youth                       | Training, entrepreneurship, innovation, digital economy | Incubators, auto-entrepreneur status, NASDE, NEA                                                        |
| Elderly population          | Enhanced social protection, access to care              | Social security coverage, geriatric services, allowances                                                |
| Poor households             | AFS, ASS                                                | ADS, CPS, food programs                                                                                 |
| Landlocked populations      | Opening up, basic infrastructure                        | Southern Wilayas and Highlands programs, road and railway network                                       |



#### Solidarity Proximity Cells (SPCs)

The Solidarity Proximity Cells (SPCs), led by the Social Development Agency (SDA), are an exemplary system of local public action. Multidisciplinary teams (doctor, sociologist, psychologist, social worker), work in remote areas to provide poor households with integrated support (health, education, access to rights, economic integration). This model of local intervention embodies the government's policy of national solidarity.

### 3.3 Disaggregated data to target interventions

The implementation of the "leave no one behind" principle is based on an increasing effort by the Government to produce and use data disaggregated by income, gender, age, disability and territorial location. These data are complemented by targeted surveys, territorial diagnoses and communal social maps, especially in remote areas or areas with limited access to services.



## 4. Collective ownership of the SDGs

### 4.1 Government and Institutions

Government, legislative assemblies, national monitoring and audit institutions, human rights institutions and other entities are actively involved. The CNDH, HATPFC, NESEC and NOCS contribute their expertise and thematic reports.

### 4.2 Civil Society and the Private Sector

Algerian civil society plays an active role in awareness-raising, advocacy and operational implementation. The private sector contributes directly to SDGs 8, 9, 12 and 17.

### 4.3 Vulnerable groups as actors

Women, youth, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, smallholder farmers, migrants and other groups in vulnerable situations are involved in the process through their representative organizations and dedicated thematic workshops.

### 4.4 Awareness and Advocacy

Numerous national campaigns have helped to anchor the 2030 Agenda in the collective consciousness: reforestation, entrepreneurship and innovation forums, thematic weeks.

## 5. Multi-level governance and territorialisation of the SDGs

The effectiveness of public sustainable development policies is based on their ownership and implementation at the local community level. The Algerian Government has embarked on a structured process of territorialisation of the SDGs, articulating national steering and local operationalization.

The gradual integration of the SDGs into local development plans and Master Plans for Development and Urbanism (MPDU) operationalizes territorialisation. The country's 69 wilayas are gradually engaged in this approach, with specificities depending on the context:

**Southern Wilayas (Adrar, Tindouf, In Salah, Tamanrasset, Illizi, Djanet, etc.):** priority to water security (transfers, desalination, foggaras), development of Saharan agriculture, opening up (roads, telecoms), economic inclusion and enhancement of tourist heritage (Hoggar, Tassili).

**High Plateaus Wilayas (Djelfa, M'sila, Tiaret, Naama, Saida, El Bayadh, etc.):** priority to the fight against desertification (Green Dam), the development of livestock and agro-pastoralism, opening up, social inclusion.

**Coastal Wilayas (Algiers, Oran, Bejaia, Annaba, Skikda, Mostaganem, etc.):** priority to the mastery of urbanization, sustainable mobility (metro, tram), sanitation, blue economy, culture and tourism.

**Inland Wilayas (Constantine, Setif, Tlemcen, Medea, Bouira, etc.):** priority to economic diversification, industrial modernisation, inclusion of young people, enhancement of heritage.

### Citizen and associative participation

The National Observatory of Civil Society (NOCS), created to structure and support associative participation, plays a key role in the dissemination of the SDGs and citizen mobilization. Thematic associations (environment, human rights, youth, women, disability, health), foundations, national and international non-governmental organisations contribute to operational implementation and awareness-raising.

Universities, research centers and think tanks provide scientific expertise and analytical capacity, producing thematic notes, studies and recommendations. The private sector, through chambers of commerce, employers' organisations and sectoral federations, particularly contributes to SDGs 8, 9, 12 and 17.

# Progress on the 17 SDGs

|                                                                                 |                                                         |                                                         |                                                          |                                                                 |                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>1</b> PAS DE POUVOIRE</p>                                                 | <p><b>2</b> FAIM</p>                                    | <p><b>3</b> BONNE SANTÉ BIEN-ÊTRE</p>                   | <p><b>4</b> ÉDUCATION DE QUALITÉ</p>                     | <p><b>5</b> ÉGALITÉ ENTRE SEXES</p>                             | <p><b>6</b> ÉAU PROPRE ASSAINISSEMENT</p>                |
| <p><b>7</b> ÉNERGIE PROPRE ET NON ÉCHAPPABLE</p>                                | <p><b>8</b> TRAVAIL DÉCENT ET CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE</p> | <p><b>9</b> INDUSTRIE, INNOVATION ET INFRASTRUCTURE</p> | <p><b>10</b> INÉGALITÉS RÉDUITES</p>                     | <p><b>11</b> VILLES ET COMMUNAUTÉS DURABLES</p>                 | <p><b>12</b> CONSOMMATION ET PRODUCTION RESPONSABLES</p> |
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## CHAPTER III

# PROGRESS ON THE 17 SDGS

This chapter details the progress made since 2015 on each of the 17 SDGs, driven by public policies implemented by the Government.

Seven SDGs were subject to in-depth analysis (SDGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 17), covering 75 targets and 114 statistical indicators.

This represents 41% of the goals, 44% of the targets and 49% of the indicators. The other ten SDGs (1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16) are also reviewed, in a more synthetic way.

Each SDG is analysed according to a standardised framework: overview, key indicators, main targets, government actions, cross-cutting links with other SDGs, challenges and perspectives.



### A systemic approach to SDG linkages

The Government takes a systemic approach recognising that the SDGs form an integrated and indivisible system. Each SDG is analysed by highlighting its synergies with economic growth (SDG 8), innovation (SDG 9), social inclusion (SDGs 1, 5, 10), and other cross-cutting dimensions. This approach avoids siloed approaches and maximizes the leverage of public policies.



## END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



Algeria has placed the fight against poverty at the heart of the Algerian social contract. The implementation of SDG 1 is based on an integrated approach articulated around universal social policies, targeted programmes and measures to support purchasing power. Extreme poverty is under control at less than 0.5% and the national poverty rate at 5.5%.



### Key indicators

| Indicator                             | Reference    | Recent       | Target 2030 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| National extreme poverty rate (%)     | < 0,5 (2011) | < 0,5 (2024) | 0 ✓         |
| National poverty rate (%)             | 5,5 (2011)   |              | < 3         |
| International poverty \$3.65/d (%)    | 4,25 (2017)  |              | < 2         |
| Social security coverage (%)          | 55,2         | 67 (2024)    | ≥ 80        |
| Beneficiaries of social transfers (%) | 58,8         | 64,1 (2024)  | ≥ 70        |



## Approach and public policies

### National methodological approach

Algeria combines a national approach based on the caloric needs method and the international approach based on the World Bank's poverty line.

According to the new international methodology (line of USD4.2 PPP 2021), the proportion living below the threshold is estimated at 4.67%.

#### Target 1.1 – Extreme poverty

Algeria is committed to eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. In 2011, the proportion of the population living below the national extreme poverty line was estimated at less than 0.5%, according to the National Survey on Household Consumption and Living Standards. According to the World Bank's new international line (USD 4.2 PPP 2021), this proportion is estimated at 4.67%.

Sustainable poverty control is based on social advancement through compulsory and equitable access to education, the scale and continuity of social transfers, and commodity subsidies.

#### Target 1.2 – Multidimensional poverty

Algeria adopts a national approach to poverty in all its forms, based on a multidimensional reading integrating income poverty, access to essential social services and social vulnerability. Social protection schemes and universal access to services benefit men, women and children equally, with mechanisms targeting dependent families, people with disabilities and unemployed youth. The 2030 challenge lies in strengthening statistical tools for the disaggregated measurement of multidimensional poverty.

#### Target 1.3 – Social protection

Algerian social protection is based on a multi-pillar architecture combining contributory insurance (NSIF, NSSFSE, NRF), universal benefits (free basic care, education), targeted transfers (AFS, ASS) and microcredit (NAMM). This articulation, supported by the national solidarity enshrined in the Constitution, makes Algeria one of the countries in the MENA region with the most structured social safety nets.

Coverage by social protection systems, as a result of public policies, increased from 55.2% to 67% between 2015 and 2024.

#### Target 1.4 – Basic services and housing

Beyond housing, access to basic services (water, electricity, natural gas, transport, health, education) reaches near-universal levels. The specific programmes for the wilayas of the South and the Highlands complete this system, guaranteeing the material dignity of households.

The massive housing program initiated by the Government (1,700,479 distributed over 2020-2024) has strengthened access to decent housing for poor households.

The Fixed Solidarity Allowance (FSA) and the Special Education Allowance (SEA) ensure that the economic situation of families is not an obstacle to schooling.

#### Target 1.5 – Resilience

"Recent experience – Covid-19 pandemic, hydrocarbon shocks, droughts – has demonstrated the robustness of the Algerian model". Strategic food and health stocks, the rapid mobilization capacity of public systems, and territorial solidarity are all levers of resilience in the face of future shocks that will strengthen resilience in the face of economic, health and climate shocks, with a focus on populations in vulnerable situations.

#### Target 1.a – Resource Mobilization

The State mobilizes substantial resources for poverty eradication programmes. Since 2009, the rural development policy included in the NSPS has enabled more than one million rural households, spread over more than 1,400 municipalities, to benefit from Integrated Rural Development Proximity Projects (IRDPP). By the end of 2018, 11,982 projects had been launched, 98% of the initial target, strengthening access to services, local employment and territorial resilience.



### An articulated and powerful social policy

Algeria has an integrated social protection system combining: targeted cash transfers (FSA, SEA), extended social coverage (67% in 2024), microcredit for income-generating activities (NAMM), community support (CPS), and specific programs for the wilayas of the South and High lands. This articulated policy structures the consecration of the constitutional principle of national solidarity.

### Flagship schemes implemented by the Government

| Scheme                                   | Mission                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Social Development Agency (SDA)          | Management of solidarity, microcredit and socio-economic integration programmes |
| Solidarity Proximity Cells (SPCs)        | Multidisciplinary teams working in landlocked areas                             |
| Standard solidarity allowance (SSA)      | Targeted cash transfer to poor households                                       |
| Special Education Allowance (SEA)        | Annual benefit for low-income families ( $\leq$ SNMG)                           |
| AAMM— microcredit                        | Financing AGRs for people in vulnerable situations                              |
| Wilayas Programmes South / High Plateaus | Opening up, basic infrastructure                                                |

### Progress since 2015

#### Basic social protection

Algerian achievements in social protection stem from a constant vision and more than sixty years of continuous public investment. Social security now covers 30.7 million beneficiaries in 2024, almost all assets and beneficiaries. Maternity benefited 689,174 mothers between 2020 and 2024, with an annual average of 137,835 – proof of the effectiveness of the system and continuity of support for families.

The Fixed Solidarity Allowance (FSA), created in 1995, increased from 850,924 beneficiaries in 2015 to approximately 1.2 million in 2024. This social safety net specifically targets people without resources and particularly vulnerable families, in a logic of minimum material dignity guaranteed by the Nation.

#### The solidarity budget effort

Social transfers represent a substantial share of the state budget, demonstrating the government's commitment to the constitutional principle of national solidarity. Budget modernization via the Organic Law on Finance Laws (OLFL) progressively introduces an assessment of the distributive impact of public policies.

Supported Employment Contracts (SECs), which benefited 9,953 people over 2020-2023, illustrate a progressive integration policy combining support and activation. The transition to a logic of productive social investment – where temporary assistance prepares a sustainable autonomy – is operationalized through these schemes.



### The territorialized approach of Solidarity Proximity Cells

The Solidarity Proximity Cells (SPC), created in 2007 and gradually expanded, operationalize public action as close as possible to populations in vulnerable situations, particularly in the wilayas of the South and the Highlands. Multidisciplinary teams (doctor, sociologist, psychologist, social worker) combine identification, integrated support (health, education, access to rights, economic integration) and longitudinal monitoring. This model is a regional reference in terms of institutional proximity.

The analysis of the data available since 2015 reveals several structuring trends. The share of the population covered by at least one social protection benefit has increased by nearly 12 points in less than a decade (55.2% to 67%), a rapid pace that places Algeria among the countries in the MENA region with the best social safety nets. The creation of more than 2 million jobs between 2015 and 2024, combined with the increase in the average net salary (+11%), testifies to growth conducive to social mobility – a direct synergy with economic growth (SDG 8).

Targeting allocations to women heads of households and single-parent households contributes to stabilizing the Gini index around 0.28 – one of the lowest on the continent – thus linking SDG 1 with social inclusion (SDGs 5, 10). Solidarity Proximity Cells (SPCs) operationalize an integrated approach as close as possible to landlocked populations, combining access to rights, health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4) and economic integration.

Innovation is gradually being introduced into the system: the digitization of social transfers and the digitization of microcredit tools improve administrative efficiency and allow fine-tuned monitoring of beneficiaries (SDG 9 synergy).

The priority projects for 2026-2030 focus on the territorial disaggregation of multidimensional poverty data, the extension of social protection to informal and self-employed workers, as well as the reduction of disparities between wilayas.



*Algeria is transitioning from a logic of assistance to a logic of productive social investment, linking universal social protection, human capital and economic opportunities for the benefit of people in vulnerable situations.*



## ERADICATE HUNGER, ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



Algeria has made food security a priority for public action, closely linked to the fight against poverty (SDG 1), inclusive growth (SDG 8) and climate resilience (SDG 13). The national policy combines support for structuring sectors, agricultural modernization and aquaculture development.



### Key indicators

|  Indicator |  2015 |  Recent |  Target 2030 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wheat availability (kg/inhab/year)                                                            | 227                                                                                      | 265 (2024)                                                                                 | ≥ 280                                                                                             |
| Milk availability (l/inhab/year)                                                              | 167                                                                                      | 127 (2024)                                                                                 |                                                                                                   |
| National Milk Coverage (%)                                                                    |                                                                                          | 71 (2024)                                                                                  | ≥ 85                                                                                              |
| Aquaculture production (tonnes)                                                               | 1327                                                                                     | 6935 (2024)                                                                                | ≥ 30 000                                                                                          |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)                                                            |                                                                                          | < 3 (2023)                                                                                 | 0                                                                                                 |



## Main targets and public action

### Target 2.1 – Healthy and adequate nutrition

Access to basic food is supported by a public subsidy scheme (15% of GDP in 2024) covering wheat, milk, oil and sugar. This policy structures the purchasing power of households, especially the poorest, and guarantees the physical availability of essential foods.

Wheat availability reached 265 kg/inhab in 2024, supported by the national cereal plan and the public price support scheme.

Milk availability increased from 167 l/inhab/year in 2015 to 127 l/inhab/year in 2024, with national production providing 71% of needs thanks to the public subsidy scheme.

### Target 2.2 – Fight against malnutrition

Algeria has made notable progress in child nutrition, thanks to the continuous improvement of access to maternal and child health care, the widespread vaccination and the extension of nutritional monitoring. Stunting in children under five remains at relatively low levels compared to regional averages. These outcomes are closely linked to social protection programmes targeting vulnerable families.

### Target 2.3 – Productivity and aquaculture

Aquaculture embodies successful diversification: in nine years, production has increased 5.2-fold, driven by the structuring of emerging sectors (freshwater fish, crustaceans), the training of specialized staff, and the modernization of port infrastructure. Thanks to the National Strategy, aquaculture output rose from 1,327 tonnes in 2015 to 6,935 tons in 2024. The 2030 target of 30,000 tons is now within reach.

### Target 2.4 – Sustainable agriculture

Irrigated Saharan agriculture is experiencing a remarkable expansion, illustrating the capacity to adapt to climatic constraints. Resilient seed breeding and mechanization support sustainable productivity.

### Target 2.5 – Genetic diversity

Algeria attaches increasing importance to the conservation of plant genetic resources, through the National Bank of Genetic Resources for Agriculture (NBGRA), the seed bank and programmes for the preservation of local varieties. The country signed the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing in 2011. Law 14-07 on Biological Resources was enacted in 2014. These resources are an essential lever for the adaptation of agricultural systems to climate change.

### Target 2.a – Agricultural investment

Public investments in agriculture, irrigation, research and technical support testify to the State's commitment. In 2023, the share of the agricultural sector budget represented 8% of the overall state budget, with an allocation of 965.669 billion DZD in commitment authorization.

### Target 2.b – Global agricultural markets

Algeria does not apply export subsidies, likely to distort international agricultural trade, in accordance with its multilateral commitments.

### Target 2.c – Food price volatility

Market regulation and commodity subsidy mechanisms help limit excessive fluctuations in food prices and protect consumers and producers from external shocks.



### Aquaculture, the success story of diversification

Under the impetus of the National Aquaculture Development Strategy implemented by the Government, national aquaculture production increased 5.2 times between 2015 and 2024 (1,327 t → 6,935 t). This emerging sector diversifies animal protein sources, creates local jobs and reduces pressure on natural fisheries resources. 2030 target: 30,000 tonnes.

### Structuring sectors supported by the public authorities

| Sector                  | Evolution                           | Government Support Policy                       |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Grains (Wheat)          | 265 kg/capita/year in 2024          | National Cereal Plan, Price Support, Irrigation |
| Milk and dairy products | 127 l/inhab/year, 71% needs covered | Public subsidy scheme                           |
| Aqua-culture            | ×5 in 9 years (6,935 t)             | National strategy, training, infrastructure     |
| Local Products / PGI    | 3 registered PGIs                   | National strategy, training, infrastructure     |
| Saharan agriculture     | South irrigated extension           | Land development, ANIREF, ONTA                  |

### Progress since 2015

#### Food security and sovereignty

Algeria has gradually consolidated its food security through a policy based on four pillars: maintenance of universal subsidies for staple foods (15% of GDP in 2024), modernization of structuring sectors (cereals, milk, meat), development of emerging sectors (aquaculture, PGI, Saharan agriculture) and strengthening of national strategic stocks managed by the Algerian Interprofessional Cereal Office (AICO) and the National Interprofessional Milk Office (NIMO).

#### Diversification and quality

Aquaculture embodies successful diversification: its production has increased 5.2 times in nine years, from 1,327 to 6,935 tonnes. This emerging sector structures skilled rural jobs, diversifies animal protein sources and reduces pressure on marine fishery resources. The 2030 target of 30,000 tonnes is now within reach.



Wheat supplies increased from 227 kg/capita/year in 2015 to 265 kg in 2024 (+17%), supported by the National Cereal Plan and irrigation intensification. National milk coverage reaches 71% in 2024, the result of the effort to revive livestock sectors and the subsidy scheme for farmers.

The Protected Geographical Indications (PGI) – Tolga Deglet Nour, Beni Maouche Dry Figs, Bouhezza Cheese – enhance the Algerian agri-food heritage and structure territorial value chains with high added value. This qualification policy, operationalized by the Agricultural Guidance Law and Decree 13-260, consolidates producers' incomes and the identity of the terroirs.



*The trend drawn from the indicators is that of a transition towards articulated food sovereignty: maintenance of basic sectors secured by public support, acceleration of emerging sectors (aquaculture, PGI, terroir), and gradual integration of climate and environmental considerations into agricultural programming.*





### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Algeria enshrines health as a constitutional right and makes the universal and free health system a major pillar of the social contract. Progress since 2015 is notable: life expectancy at 79.6 years (+2.5 years), maternal mortality down 20%, tuberculosis incidence down 30%, universal health coverage continuously increasing.

The remaining challenges – epidemiological transition, availability of specialized staff in landlocked areas – mobilize an active policy of modernization of the hospital system and skills training.



### Key indicators since 2015

| Indicator                         | 2015 | Recent      | Target 2030 |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Life expectancy (years)           | 77,1 | 79,6 (2023) | ≥ 80        |
| Maternal mortality (/100k)        | 60,5 | 48,5 (2019) | < 30        |
| Infant mortality (‰)              | 22,3 | 19,7 (2024) | < 15        |
| Neonatal mortality (‰)            | 16,2 | 13,8 (2023) | < 12        |
| Mortality < 5 years (‰)           | 25,7 | 22,6 (2023) | < 18        |
| Tuberculosis incidence (/100k)    | 57,4 | 39,9 (2024) | < 25        |
| Universal health coverage (index) | 76   | 82 (2023)   | ≥ 90        |
| DPT3 vaccination (% infants)      | 94   | 96 (2024)   | ≥ 95 ✓      |



### A universal health system guaranteed by the State

The Government has consolidated a universal public health system, free of charge for basic care, financed by national solidarity. This policy is one of Algeria's historic successes since independence.

Public investment in hospital infrastructure – UHC, UHE, polyclinics, treatment rooms – ensures a territorial network that covers the whole country, with a particular effort on the wilayas of the South and the Highlands.

The training of doctors and paramedical staff is massively supported: more than 110 faculties and schools.



### Main Targets

#### Target 3.1 – Maternal mortality

The network of local maternity hospitals, coupled with the ongoing training of midwives and the management of at-risk pregnancies in the UHC, structures this progression. The deployment of obstetric telemedicine in landlocked areas is a promising project.

The Maternal Mortality Rate decreased from 60.5 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 48.5 in 2019, or -20% in four years.

The levers deployed: widespread prenatal monitoring, local maternity hospitals, management of at-risk pregnancies, continuous training.

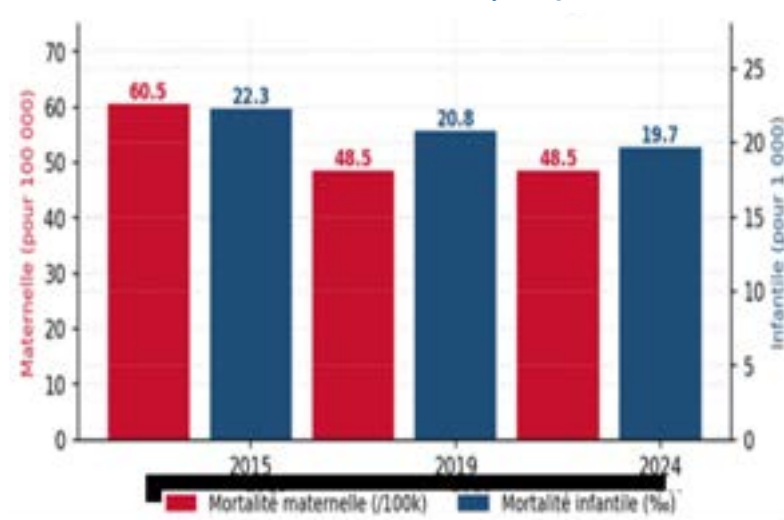
#### Target 3.2 – Infant mortality

National immunization programmes (DTP3 coverage at 96%), the generalization of pediatric follow-up and the improvement of neonatal conditions in hospital facilities explain these gains. Neonatal mortality remains the main issue, which requires specialized units and ongoing training.

Child mortality < 5 years has decreased from 43.0 ‰ in 2000 to 22.6 ‰ in 2023, reflecting a near attainment of the 2030 target.

By gender: 20.4 ‰ in girls and 24.7 ‰ in boys (2023).

Maternal and Child Mortality – Algeria



Maternal and infant mortality – Algeria, 2015-2024



### Hospital reforms and digitization

The Government has embarked on a profound modernization of the hospital system: rehabilitation of existing structures, construction of new UHCs, deployment of the digital medical record, modernization of technical platforms.

Digitalization is progressing rapidly: online appointment booking, telemedicine for remote areas, interconnection of health databases, electronic management of essential medicines.

### Targets 3.3 and 3.4

#### Target 3.3 – Communicable diseases

Beyond tuberculosis, the national HIV/AIDS programme maintains a very low prevalence. Prevention, screening and free therapeutic support policies link public health and social protection. Epidemiological vigilance remains structured around the Pasteur Institute of Algeria.

The incidence of tuberculosis decreased from 57.4/100k in 2015 to 39.9 in 2024 (-30%), as a result of the extension of the national tuberculosis control programme.

HIV/AIDS remains at low prevalence (< 0.1%), thanks to a sustained prevention policy.

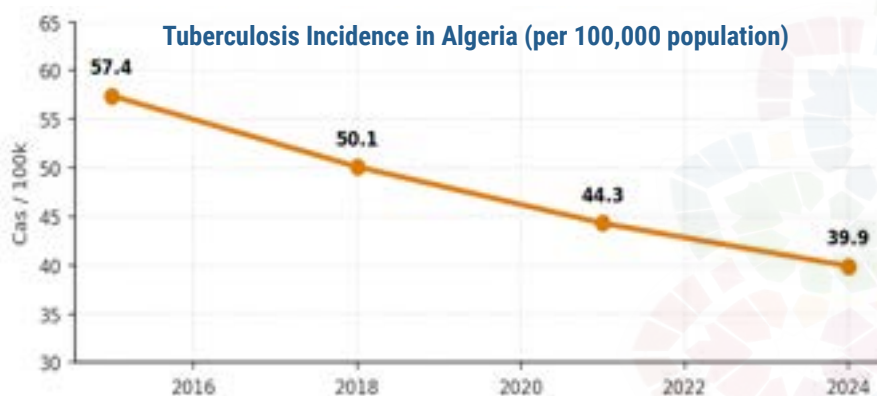
#### Target 3.4 – Non-communicable diseases

According to the latest MICS survey (2019), 20% of the population aged fifteen and over suffers from at least one chronic disease (16.6% of men and 24.2% of women). Among those over sixty, the prevalence ranges between 50% and 70%. Hypertension affects 7.5% of people aged fifteen and over (5% of men and 10% of women), and between 22% and 39% of those over sixty. Diabetes affects 5% of people aged fifteen and over.

Behavioral risk factors (tobacco, sedentary lifestyle, unbalanced diet, urban stress) are the subject of national campaigns. Early detection of diabetes and hypertension is now integrated into routine consultations, and the cold chain of essential medicines is secured.

The epidemiological transition is reflected in an increasing share of NCDs (diabetes, hypertension, cancers, cardiovascular).

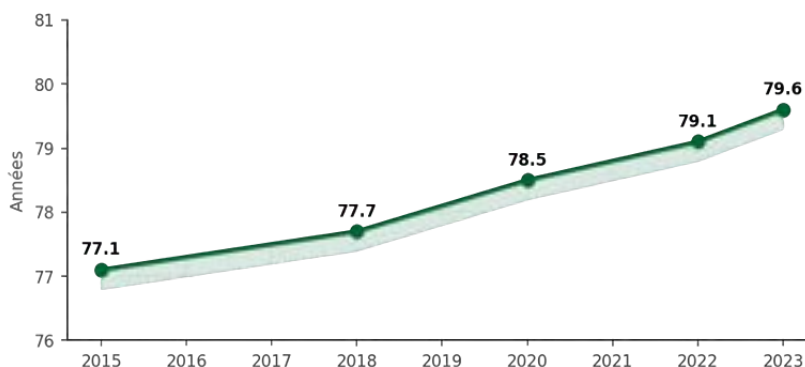
The National Integrated Multisectoral NCD Strategy 2020-2030, led by the Government, articulates prevention, screening and access to essential medicines.



Incidence of TB in Algeria, 2015-2024



### Life expectancy at birth (years)



Life expectancy at birth, Algeria 2015-2023



#### +2.5 years life expectancy in 8 years

Life expectancy at birth increased from 77.1 years in 2015 to 79.6 years in 2023, a gain of 2.5 years that places Algeria among the countries with a high human development index. This result is the cumulative result of a universal health policy, improved living conditions, access to drinking water (98% in 2024) and high vaccination coverage (DTP3 at 96%).

### Target 3.5 – Psychoactive substances

The policy to combat drugs and drug addiction dates back to 1971. In addition, the National Office for the Prevention and the Fight against Drugs and Drug Addiction was created in 1997. The legislative framework was strengthened by the laws of 2023 and 2025, introducing strict measures (screening for recruitment, increased penalties, reinforced medical care).

According to the 2005 TAHINA survey, 6.5% of those surveyed consumed alcohol, with a higher rate among men in urban areas.

### Target 3.6 – Road safety

The road fatality rate increased slightly over 2019-2025, from 7.54 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019 to 8.1 in 2025 (3,838 deaths). The National Delegation for Road Safety (NDRS), the National System of Road Accidents (NSRA) have been deployed to strengthen prevention.

### Targets 3.7 and 3.8

#### Target 3.7 – Reproductive health

Family planning services are accessible throughout the community care network. Reproductive health education, integrated into school curricula, contributes to the empowerment of women and the control of fertility.

Knowledge and use of contraception are almost universal, the result of the National Demographic Growth Control Programme launched by the Government in 1983.

The integration of reproductive health concepts into education has contributed to this appropriation.

#### Target 3.8 – Universal coverage

The public health system covers the entire population. University hospitals Center (UHC), University Hospital Establishment (UHE), polyclinics and treatment rooms constitute a robust territorial network, complemented by family doctors and local pharmacies, which offers free access to basic care, financed by national solidarity.

The CSU index increased height by (82 in 2023). The remaining challenge is the availability of specialists in landlocked areas, addressed through government incentive programs.



### Target 3.a – Tobacco control

Algeria is among the first African countries to have ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2006) and has a legal arsenal enshrined in Law 18-11 on health. The 2013 GYTS survey reveals that 8.8% of students aged 13-15 are smokers (16.1% of boys, 3.1% of girls). The country started the fight even before 2006, through the ban on advertising and the ban on smoking in public places.

### Target 3.b – Health personnel and budget

The number of public hospitals increased from 300 in 2016 to 360 in 2023, totaling 70,074 beds. Medical coverage has steadily improved, from 214 doctors per 100,000 inhabitants in 2010 to 244 in 2015, with the medical profession increasing by 35.1% between 2015 and 2023. The training is massively supported by a network of faculties and health schools.

### Target 3.c – Health risk management

Algeria has developed a national plan for preparedness, alert and response to health threats with epidemic potential, as well as monitoring schemes for viral haemorrhagic fevers. This mechanism was complemented by the strategic plan for the response to Covid-19 and the national plan to combat antimicrobial resistance, in application of the International Health Regulations (IHR).



#### National Pharmaceutical Production

The government's policy of promoting the national pharmaceutical industry has allowed the development of a strong industrial fabric. The Ministry dedicated to the Pharmaceutical Industry supports local production which now covers an increasing share of the needs for essential medicines, reducing dependence on imports and strengthening health sovereignty. This policy articulates health (SDG 3) and industrialization (SDG 9).

### Progress since 2015

The Algerian health system, universal and free of charge for basic care, has produced remarkable health results since 2015, the most emblematic of which are the increase in life expectancy (+2.5 years), the decrease in maternal mortality (-20%), the decrease in infant mortality (-12%) and the reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis (-30%). This progress places Algeria among the countries with a high human development index and brings it significantly closer to the 2030 SDG targets.

### A structuring policy of continuous public investment

These results are the outcome of a sustained and continuous policy of public investment in hospital infrastructure. The territorial network covers the whole country through an articulated hierarchy: University Hospital Centers (UHC) in the large wilayas, University Hospitals (UHE), Public Hospitals (EPH), local polyclinics and basic care rooms in rural communities. A particular effort was made on the wilayas of the South and the Highlands, historically less endowed.

Medical education, massively subsidized and accessible to students free of charge, has doubled the number of practitioners in two decades. More than 110 faculties and health schools train doctors, pharmacists, dental surgeons, midwives and paramedical staff each year. This sustained training policy is a structural factor in Algeria's health progress.



### Combating maternal and infant mortality

The Maternal Mortality Rate decreased from 60.5 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 48.5 in 2019, or -20% in four years. This decrease is the result of the generalization of prenatal care, the densification of the network of local maternity hospitals, the specialized care of at-risk pregnancies in the UHC and the continuous training of midwives.

Under-five mortality decreased from 43.0 ‰ in 2000 to 22.6 ‰ in 2023, reflecting a near attainment of the 2030 target (25 ‰). Disaggregation by sex (20.4 ‰ for girls, 24.7 ‰ for boys in 2023) confirms a universally observed pattern.

Neonatal mortality (first 28 days) remains the central issue: 13.8 ‰ in 2023 compared to 16.2 ‰ in 2015. Its reduction mobilizes specialized neonatal units, the continuous training of teams and the improvement of care conditions.

Immunization coverage (DTP3 at 96% in 2024, measles at 96%) remains one of the foundations of Algerian public health, testifying to the effectiveness of the Expanded Vaccination Programme (EPI) and the confidence of the populations in the public health system.

### Combating communicable and non-communicable diseases

The national tuberculosis control programme, based on active screening, directly observed free treatment (DOTS), prevention in prisons and awareness-raising, decreased the incidence of tuberculosis from 57.4/100,000 in 2015 to 39.9 in 2024 (-30%). HIV/AIDS remains at low prevalence (< 0.1%), thanks to a sustained prevention policy (anonymous and free testing, distribution of condoms, targeted awareness of at-risk populations).

The ongoing epidemiological transition, marked by the increasing share of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) – diabetes, hypertension, cancers, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases – requires a strategic repositioning. The National Integrated Multisectoral Strategy NIMS 2020-2030, led by the Ministry of Health in coordination with the other sectors (education, sport, agriculture, environment), articulates primary prevention (fight against behavioral risk factors: tobacco, sedentary lifestyle, diet, stress), early detection integrated into routine consultations and access to essential drugs.



#### National pharmaceutical industry and health system digitization

The development of the national pharmaceutical industry, supported by the Ministry dedicated to the Pharmaceutical Industry, now covers an increasing share of essential drug needs. This policy articulates health (SDG 3) and industrialization (SDG 9), reduces import dependence and strengthens health sovereignty.

The digitisation of the system – digital medical records, telemedicine, electronic medication management, online appointment scheduling, database interconnection – is accelerating. Its expected impact: improved access to care in landlocked territories and better operational efficiency of hospital structures.



*The Algerian health system is changing: moving from a model focused on communicable diseases to an integrated model (NIMS, environmental health, mental health), increasing linkage with digital technology, and strengthening the preventive and territorial dimension.*



## ENSURE EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL



Algeria considers education as a fundamental pillar of human development. Free public education at all levels, guaranteed by the Constitution, has been a structuring policy since independence. The primary school enrolment rate is close to 100% and higher education has more than 1.7 million students, 65.7% of whom are girls.



### Key indicators

| Indicator                      | 2015 | Recent      | Target 2030 |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Primary school enrollment      | 97,1 | 100 (2024)  | 100 ✓       |
| Average enrolment (%)          | 85   | 92,5 (2024) | ≥ 95        |
| Secondary school enrolment (%) | 63   | 75,3 (2024) | ≥ 85        |
| Higher education students (M)  | 1,4  | 1,7 (2024)  | ≥ 2,0       |
| Girls in higher education (%)  | 60   | 65,7 (2024) |             |
| Adult literacy training (%)    | 80,2 | 85,1 (2024) | ≥ 92        |



## Main Targets

### Target 4.1 – Free and quality education

Free public education, complemented by the free distribution of textbooks, school canteens and school transport in rural areas, removes socio-economic barriers to schooling. Curriculum modernization integrates education for citizenship, health and sustainable development.

Primary education is now universal (100%). The progression of secondary education (75.3%) remains an axis of effort, especially in rural areas.

Free public education at all levels and the special education allowance (SEA) are major government levers for low-income families.

### Target 4.2 – Pre-school education

The rate of participation in structured learning one year before the official age of entry into primary school has evolved in contrasting ways. After a notable increase until 2018/2019 and a temporary decline in 2021/2022 due to health constraints, the indicator resumed its progress to reach 63.3% in 2023/2024.

### Target 4.3 – Higher education and vocational training

Beyond classical universities, vocational education and continuing training are developing: more than 700,000 trainees/year in Vocational Training and Apprenticeship Centres (VTAC). Apprenticeships and work-study contracts strengthen the employability of young people.

Higher education has experienced a remarkable expansion under public impetus: more than 1.7 million students in 2024, 65.7% of whom are girls.

The university network covers the entire territory with more than 110 institutions. Vocational training welcomes more than 700,000 trainees/year.

### Target 4.4 – Equal access

The inclusion of children with disabilities is progressing through the specialized classes integrated in ordinary settings and the network of specialized institutions. Gender parity in higher education is far exceeded in favor of girls (65.7%), reflecting a major female educational advantage.

Children in vulnerable situations benefit from targeted programmes (canteens, transport, free textbooks).

### Target 4.a – Learning environments

Algerian schools have, at very high rates, basic services and essential infrastructure. Free textbook distribution, school canteen and transportation in rural areas complete a safe and inclusive learning environment.

### Target 4.b – Qualified teachers

The national education strategy aims to ensure quality education. The National Education Guideline Law 08-04 requires pre-service training (Article 77) and continuous training throughout the career for all categories of personnel (Article 78).



### Feminisation of higher education

The government's education policy has produced an exceptional result: the rapid feminisation of higher education (65.7% of girls in 2024, compared to 60% in 2015). This structural phenomenon is a silent revolution that is transforming the labor market, women's economic empowerment (SDG 5) and the composition of the national scientific and professional elite. Women are now in the majority in the judiciary, medicine and several bodies of the civil service.

## Structural reforms undertaken by the Government

|  Reform |  Objective |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Baccalaureate reform                                                                     | Modernization of evaluation, fight against cheating                                         |
| Educational digitization                                                                 | National remote learning platform, digital resources, school tablets                        |
| Textbook revisions                                                                       | Integration of education for sustainable development, citizenship and digitalization        |
| LMD and University Programs                                                              | Alignment of international standards, partnerships                                          |
| Adapted vocational training                                                              | Branches related to market needs (digital, renewable energy, agri-food)                     |
| EdTech and e-learning                                                                    | Ongoing Education                                                                           |



### Progress since 2015

Education has been one of the historical pillars of the Algerian state since independence. The free public education at all levels, guaranteed by the Constitution, and the massive and continuous investment in educational infrastructure, have produced remarkable results: universal primary schooling (100% in 2024), a 12-point increase in secondary education in nine years (63 → 75.3%), and a tripling of the number of students in higher education since 2000.

The university network now covers the entire territory with more than 110 institutions (universities, colleges, university centers). Vocational training welcomes more than 700,000 trainees per year in the Vocational Training and Apprenticeship Centers (VTAC), providing qualifications adapted to the needs of the labor market.

The rapid feminisation of higher education (65.7% girls in 2024 compared to 60% in 2015) is a silent revolution that is reconfiguring the labor market, women's economic empowerment and the composition of the national scientific and professional elite.

The structuring projects undertaken by the Government focus on the quality of learning (standardised assessments, continuous training of teachers), the reduction of school dropout in secondary school, the adequacy of training and employment (redesign of sectors in line with economic needs: digital, renewable energy, agri-food, health), the inclusion of children with disabilities, and the development of transversal digital skills (EdTech, MOOC, digital educational resources).



*Algeria is undertaking a transition from mass education to quality education, integrating cross-cutting digital skills, education for sustainable development and lifelong learning.*



5 GENDER  
EQUALITY

## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



Equality between women and men is enshrined in the 2020 Constitution. Under the national impetus, women represent 65.7% of the workforce in higher education, 49 in the judiciary, and are progressing in all civil service bodies. Algeria is a State Party to the CEDAW Convention.



### Key indicators

| Indicator                     | 2015 | récent      | Target 2030 |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Women in parliament (% seats) | 31,6 | 11,2 (2024) | ≥ 30        |
| Women in the judiciary (%)    |      | ~49 (2024)  |             |
| Women in higher education (%) | 60   | 65,7 (2024) |             |
| Women in Employment           | 16,5 | 17,8 (2024) | ≥ 25        |
| 15+ Female activity rate (%)  |      | 17,9 (2024) | ≥ 25        |



## Main Targets

### Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination

The Algerian legal framework is exemplary: Constitution of 2020 enshrining equality, revised family code, strengthened penal code against violence against women (2015), and labor law guaranteeing the principle of non-discrimination in pay. Algeria is a State Party to the CEDAW Convention.

The Government enshrined equality in the 2020 Constitution, consolidated by a set of laws guaranteeing equality in work, education, training, social protection and the fight against violence.

### Target 5.2 – Eliminate all forms of violence against women

Starting from the constitutional commitment (artue 40) the State has developed various legal mechanisms, national programmes and concrete measures to achieve this target:

National strategy to prevent and combat violence against women: Shelters for women in distress, the hotline (08-66) and free psychological and legal support are an integrated system. Awareness-raising among police forces on the handling of complaints of gender-based violence is progressing.

### Target 5.3 – Harmful practices

Algeria is taking action to eliminate child, early or forced marriage. The legal framework sets the legal age of marriage and the monitoring of the indicator

### Target 5.4 – Domestic work

Public childcare facilities (nurseries, kindergartens) are developing in the wilayas. Extended maternity leave and hourly facilities for nursing mothers reflect the recognition of reproductive work. Human services remain an open project.

Development of public childcare facilities to alleviate the domestic burden of women.

### Target 5.5 – Political and economic participation

Women occupy an increasing place in strategic bodies: magistrature / judiciary, medicine, pharmacy, higher education. Structurally low female activity rate (17.9%), a major public policy issue.

Electoral political participation remains a work in progress, depending on changes in voting methods and female citizen mobilization.

### Target 5.a – Women's economic rights

Women's economic empowerment is a crucial component of gender equality and inclusive growth. It contributes to reducing poverty and unemployment and enables women to improve their material conditions and ensure their financial independence, in compliance with domestic legislation guaranteeing access to resources, property and financial services.

### Target 5.b – ICT and empowerment

The Ministry of National Solidarity launched in October 2025 the digital platform "TASWIK" to present and market the products of productive families. A framework agreement signed in December 2024 with the Ministry in charge of start-ups supports the National Programme for the Economic Integration of Rural Women, accompanying the creation of income-generating microprojects.



### NAMM, lever for women's economic empowerment

The National Agency for Microcredit Management (NAMM), led by the Government, finances income-generating activities for women – especially in rural areas and among young graduates. Combined with entrepreneurial support, access to rural women's homes in the southern wilayas and the High lands, and the status of self-entrepreneur, this structuring policy constitutes a major lever for economic empowerment and inclusion (SDGs 1, 8, 10).

### Government-led empowerment programmes

| Programme                | Target audience                | Expected Impact                             |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| NAMM– female microcredit | Rural women, young graduates   | Creation of income-generating activities    |
| Women entrepreneurship   | Women project leaders          | Incubation, mentorship, funding             |
| Conselling Units         | Women in vulnerable situations | Psychological, legal, accommodation support |
| Rural school canteens    | Girls in school                | Reduction in dropping out                   |
| Rural Women's Homes      | South and Highlands Women      | Training, awareness, valorization           |

### Progress since 2015

Equality between women and men in Algeria is based on a solid constitutional and legal framework. The 2020 Constitution enshrines equality at the highest normative level, complemented by a set of sectoral laws guaranteeing equality in work, education, training, social protection, as well as the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence. Algeria is a State Party to the CEDAW Convention.

Women now excel in higher education (65.7%) and occupy a growing place in the strategic bodies of the public service: Judiciary, Health (majority in medicine and pharmacy), Education. This feminisation of skilled professions prepares a profound transformation of the economic sphere.

The female activity rate (17.8% in 2024) nevertheless remains the central issue – the gap between educational achievements and economic participation is the priority challenge for 2026-2030. Economic empowerment is progressing through the NAMM (targeted microcredit), the status of self-entrepreneur, the Rural Women's Houses in the southern wilayas and High Lands, and the network of regional incubators.



The fight against violence against women involves a National Strategy based on shelters for women in distress, a hotline (08-66), a strengthened legal system (2015 Criminal Code specifically punishing domestic violence) and free psychological and legal support. Awareness-raising among police forces on the handling of complaints of gender-based violence is progressing.

Priority projects focus on increasing female formal employment, intensifying the fight against gender-based violence, and generating sex-disaggregated data.



*The trend drawn by the indicators is that of a generational transition: young graduated women massively present in higher education will gradually integrate into the formal labor market, structurally transforming the Algerian economy and society.*





## ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



With 17 continuously monitored basins and 37 transfer systems, Algeria boosts a pioneering water security model in the region.





## Key indicators

| Indicator                                  | Reference | Recent       | Target 2030 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Drinking water connection (%)              | 78 (2015) | 98 (2024)    | ≥ 99        |
| Sanitation connection (%)                  | 86 (2015) | 93 (2024)    | ≥ 95        |
| Desalination capacity (Mm <sup>3</sup> /d) |           | 3,75 (2025)  | 5,0         |
| Reused wastewater (Mm <sup>3</sup> /year)  | 20 (2019) | 111 (2024)   | 300         |
| IWRM Score                                 | 48 (2017) | 60 (2023)    | ≥ 75        |
| Supervised basins                          |           | 17/17 (2024) | 17 ✓        |
| Transfer systems                           |           | 37 (2024)    |             |

## Main Targets

### Target 6.1 – Universal access

Continued public investment in water infrastructure - dams, adducts, desalination, networks - explains this exceptional performance. The territorial network of units of the Algerian Water Authority (AWA) ensures distribution in 1,526 municipalities.

The rate of connection to drinking water networks increased from 35% in 1962 to 98% in 2024 – one of the highest rates on the continent.

This success is the result of a sustained public investment effort, the massive program of dams and adducts, and the strategic use of desalination.

### Target 6.2 – Sanitation and hygiene

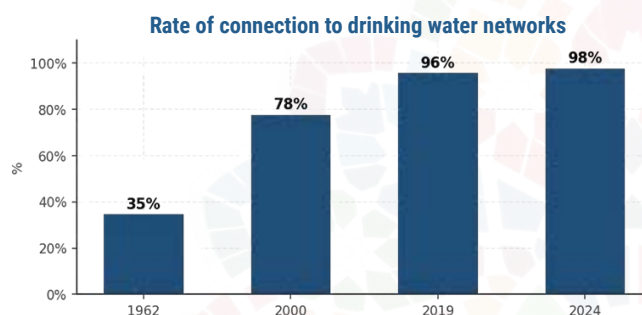
Access to sanitation is an essential determinant of public health and dignity, governed by Law 05-12 on water, which enshrines its right. The rate of connection to the public sanitation network reached 93% in 2024; the linear network increased from 77,538 km in 2019 to 98,188 km in 2024, effectively ending open defecation.

### Target 6.3 – Quality and wastewater

The sewage treatment plants (STPs), modernized and extended, now supply agricultural irrigation and green space watering projects. This circular water economy reduces pressure on conventional resources and structures an emerging sector of expertise.

The volume of reused treated wastewater increased from 20 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year in 2019 to 111 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 2024 (×5.5).

Wastewater is used by public policies for irrigation, green spaces and certain industrial uses – example of circular water economy.



Rate of connection to drinking water networks, 1962-2024



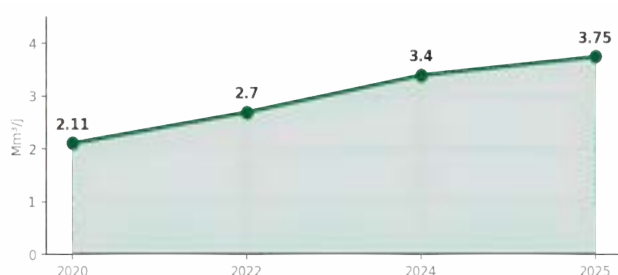
### 98% clean water coverage – a historic achievement

The drinking water connection rate of the Algerian population increased from 35% in 1962 to 98% in 2024, one of the highest rates on the African continent. This performance, the result of more than six decades of continuous public investment in dams, adducts, transfers and desalination, illustrates the historic priority given by public authorities to the fundamental right to water.

### National Water Mobilization Strategy

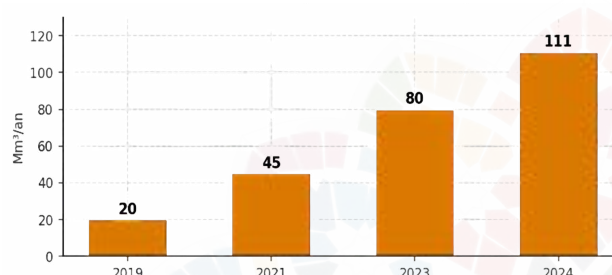
| Source                | Capacity                                                           | Strategic role                                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Dams                  | 85 large dams,<br>9.9 billion m <sup>3</sup>                       | Conventional mobilization,<br>irrigation, AEP    |
| Desalination          | 19 stations,<br>3.75 Mm <sup>3</sup> /d                            | Securing AEP coastal areas (~60%<br>needs North) |
| Water reuse           | 111 Mm <sup>3</sup> /year<br>reused (2024)                         | Irrigation, green spaces, industry               |
| Regional<br>Transfers | 37 systems, ~5,000 km,<br>8.2 Mm <sup>3</sup> /d, 32 M inhabitants | North-South-High Lands<br>rebalancing            |
| Groundwater           | Albienne (Sahara), Northern<br>groundwater tables                  | Southern Irrigation, AEP isolated<br>areas       |

Installed Desalination Capacity (million m<sup>3</sup>/day)



Installed desalination capacity, 2020-2025

Volume of Treated Wastewater Reused (million m<sup>3</sup>/year)



Volume of treated wastewater reused, 2019-2024



### Large scale desalination – water sovereignty

The Government has embarked on a massive desalination programme bringing the installed capacity to 3.75 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day in 2025 (×1.8 since 2020), with a target of 5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/d by 2030. Five new high-capacity plants were taken over in 2025. PPP tariff compensation amounts to 70.9 billion DZD over 2018-2022. This policy secures the AEP of coastal areas (60% of northern needs) and illustrates coupling with solar photovoltaics (SDG 7) to reduce energy costs.

## Targets 6.4 to 6.6

### Target 6.4 – Efficiency and Desalination

Desalination-solar photovoltaic coupling, tested in several pilot sites, aims to reduce the energy cost of desalinated water production – a major synergy between SDG 6 and SDG 7. The new stations adopt more efficient reverse osmosis technologies.

Five new plants received in 2025, capacity 3.75 Mm<sup>3</sup>/d. Tariff offsets of 70.9 billion DZD (2018-2022) for PPPs.

### Target 6.5 – IWRM

17 watersheds supervised cover the entire territory. The Agencies of Hydrographic Basins (AHB), placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Water Resources, operationalize territorialized governance and the resolution of conflicts of use between AEP, irrigation and industry.

The IWRM score increased from 48 in 2017 to 60 in 2023. 17 watersheds supervised covering 2,381,741 km<sup>2</sup>, indicating territorialized water governance.

In terms of cooperation for transboundary water management, Algeria shares surface and groundwater resources with neighboring countries. An agreement was signed on 24 April 2024 between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Libya for the creation of a consultation mechanism on groundwater shared throughout the Northern Sahara. This new chapter of regional cooperation in the field of water will consolidate the achievements and together preserve the increasingly scarce water resources in the region.

The progress recorded testifies to Algeria's sustained commitment to SDG 6. While the challenges related to water stress and climate change remain significant, the policies implemented make it possible to consolidate the gains made, strengthen the resilience of the sector and continue efforts to achieve the 2030 targets.

### Target 6.6 – Water-related ecosystems

The 50 Algerian Ramsar sites include unique ecosystems (chotts, sebkhas, oases, coastal wetlands). Their political preservation of water, biodiversity and ecological tourism, illustrating the cross-cutting nature of SDGs 6, 14, 15. Algeria has 50 recognized Ramsar sites of international importance. The preservation of ecosystems (wadis, wetlands, sebkhas) is integrated into government-led water planning.

**Box 6.1****Good practice: The Human Rights Prize 2025 – Recognition of Human Security**

In 2025, the NCHR awarded the Human Rights Prize to food and water security actors, including workers in seawater desalination plants and representatives of the agricultural sector. This initiative illustrates the state's vision that considers the **right to safe drinking water** and the **right to food** as fundamental rights inseparable from human dignity. This choice underscores Algeria's commitment to **SDGs 2 and 6**, while strengthening the link between sustainable development and the protection of citizens' economic and social rights.

The **Human Rights Prize in Algeria** is a strong symbolic and political initiative that can serve as a "showcase" in **VNR 2026**. This prize, awarded by the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), illustrates the state's recognition of civic and institutional commitment.

**The Concept:** Each year, the prize rewards personalities, associations or institutions that have distinguished themselves by their contribution to the promotion of human rights.

**VNR Objective:** Demonstrate that Algeria encourages a culture of human rights that goes beyond the simple legislative framework to become a celebrated social value.

**Key Message:** "The right to life and dignity requires the guarantee of vital resources."

**Success Story Successful ecological restoration Sebkhet Sefioune (Ouargla)**

Formerly used as a drainage outlet for the upwelling megaproject, the Sebkhet Sefioune has been the subject of restoration actions that have allowed the return of remarkable biodiversity, including flamingos, illustrating the resilience capacity of wetlands ecosystems when protected.

**Pilot project: Guerbes-Sanhadja Ramsar Complex (Skikda)**

A pilot project for the integrated management of the Guerbes-Sanhadja wetlands complex was implemented between 2007 and 2017, as part of a partnership between the Government of Algeria, UNDP, WWF and FAO.

This project made it possible to:

- develop an Integrated Management plan;
- establish a biodiversity monitoring and evaluation system;
- restore the dune cordons and **103 hectares** by forest plantations (25,900 plants);
- create **20 forest micro-enterprises** promoting non-timber forest products;
- develop income-generating activities for the benefit of local populations, especially rural women.

## Progress since 2015

Algeria has transformed its relationship with water in six decades. From 35% connection to drinking water networks in 1962, the country reached 98% in 2024, one of the highest rates on the African continent. This performance, the result of more than sixty years of continuous public investment in dams, pipelines, transfers and more recently desalination, illustrates the historic priority given by public authorities to the fundamental right to water.

## A diversified water mobilization strategy

Faced with structural water stress, aggravated by the effects of climate change, the Government has deployed a strategy based on four complementary pillars.

**Conventional mobilization (dams):** 85 large dams total a capacity of 9.9 billion m<sup>3</sup>, supplying AEP networks and agricultural irrigation. Maintenance and ongoing rehabilitation, particularly in the face of sedimentation, require sustained investments from the National Agency for Dams and Transfers (NADT).

**Large-scale desalination:** 19 stations in service in 2025 total 3.75 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day, securing about 60% of the AEP needs in the north of the country. Five new high-capacity plants were taken over in 2025. The 2030 trajectory targets 5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day, making Algeria one of the world's largest users of desalination.

**Reuse of treated wastewater:** the volume reused increased from 20 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year in 2019 to 111 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 2024 (×5.5), for agricultural irrigation, urban green spaces and certain industrial uses – an emblematic example of a circular water economy. The 2030 target is increased to 300 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year.

**Regional transfer systems:** 37 systems interconnect the water basins over approximately 5,000 km, with a cumulative flow of 8.2 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day feeding 32 million inhabitants. These transfers rebalance resources between North, South and Highlands, operationalizing territorial water solidarity.

## Integrated water resources management (IWRM)

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is gradually being operationalized by the public authorities. Algeria's IWRM score, measured by the United Nations, increased from 48 in 2017 to 60 in 2023, reflecting a methodical progression of water governance.

The 17 watersheds are continuously monitored, covering the entire territory (2,381,741 km<sup>2</sup>). The Agencies of Hydrographic Basins (AHB), placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Water Resources, operationalize territorialized governance and the resolution of conflicts of use between AEP, irrigation and industry.

The preservation of water-related ecosystems (50 recognized Ramsar sites of international importance, traditional foggaras, wadis, coastal wetlands) is integrated into water planning, linking water management and biodiversity preservation (synergy with SDGs 14 and 15).

Water security conditions industry, agriculture, tourism and urban expansion (major synergy with SDG 8). The desalination sector generates skilled jobs, added value and technological export capacity to the Mediterranean and African region (SDG 9). The universality of access to safe drinking water is a major pillar of human dignity and the reduction of territorial inequalities (SDGs 1, 10).



Desalination-solar photovoltaic coupling (SDG 7), network modernization and digitization of IWRM position the water sector as a major field of innovation. The 50 Ramsar sites and ICZM link water and ecosystems (SDGs 14, 15). The priority projects for 2026-2030 relate to desalination capacity at 5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day, reuse at 300 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year, improving the efficiency of AEP networks, and integrating renewable energies into the energy cost of desalination.



*Algeria is undergoing a profound transformation of its water model: from conventional water to an integrated system combining unconventional resources (desalination, reuse), intelligent management and climate adaptation – a model that inspires regional cooperation.*





## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



# ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at affordable costs is a major concern of Algeria as part of its strategy of economic diversification and national resilience with the ultimate objective of sustaining energy security. After having recorded very encouraging results, in particular energy coverage rates among the highest in the region, Algeria is accelerating its energy transition with a diversification of energy mix, the strengthening of national industrial capacities in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency



## Key indicators

### Indicator

### Reference

### Recent

### Target 2030

|                                          |               |               |               |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Access to electricity (%)                | 99,1 (2019)   | 99,9 (2025)   | 100 ✓         |
| Electricity production (TWh)             | 69            | 95,18 (2024)  | ≥ 110         |
| Population with clean energy(%)          |               | > 95 (2023)   | 100           |
| National demand (GWh)                    | 50 152 (2015) | 74 664 (2024) |               |
| Installed Renewable Energy Capacity (MW) | ~400 (2019)   | ~700 (2025)   | 15 000 (2035) |
| RE share in production (%)               | 0,8           | 3,0 (2024)    | 27 (2035)     |



## Main Targets

### Target 7.1 – Universal access

The extension of the electricity grid to isolated areas of the Deep South, supported by Sonelgaz, illustrates the national commitment to territorial energy equity. Hybrid solutions (grid connection and autonomous photovoltaics) secure the most remote areas.

The electrification rate reached 99.9% in 2025; the result of a network expansion policy sustained for decades. The public supply of domestic natural gas covers more than 95% of the population for cooking, reducing dependence on biomass fuels.

### Target 7.2 – Renewable energy

The National Renewable Energy Programme mobilizes massive investments, with priority given to solar photovoltaics (exceptional Saharan deposit of 3,000 hours of sunlight). Wind on the West Coast and hydraulics complete the renewable mix.

The National Renewable Energy Programme implemented by the Government aims for 15,000 MW in 2035, with priority given to solar photovoltaics (an exceptional deposit in the Sahara). Renewable energy share: 0.8% in 2015 → 3% in 2024.

### Target 7.3 – Energy efficiency

The thermal insulation of buildings, the energy labelling of household equipment and the widespread use of LED street lighting in all municipalities reflect the energy efficiency effort. Construction standards are gradually integrating thermal requirements.

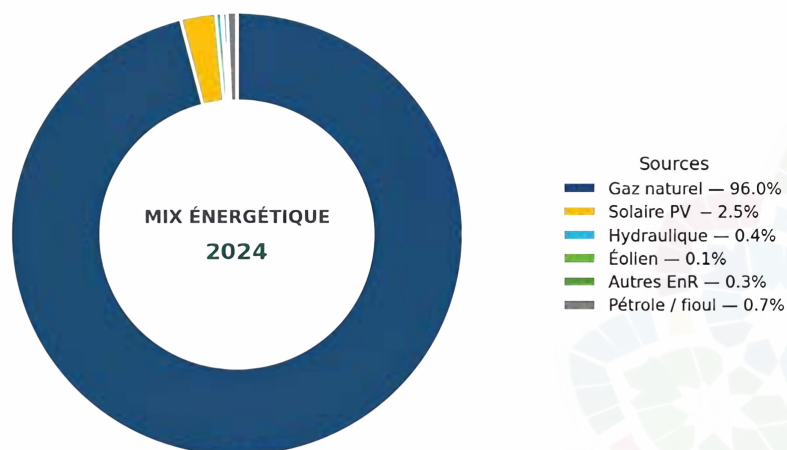
Electricity demand: 50,152 GWh in 2015 → 74,664 GWh in 2024 (+49%), driven by urbanization and air conditioning.

- APREU – energy control and rationalization.
- Equipment standards and energy labelling.
- Public subsidies for thermal insulation.
- Led public lighting programme in all municipalities.

### Target 7.b – Sustainable energy infrastructure

In 2024, the installed capacity of renewable energies amounted to 525.2 MW, including 386.1 MW of photovoltaics (73.5%), 128.9 MW of hydropower and 10.2 MW of wind power. The National Renewable Energy Programme provides for the installation of 15 GW by 2035, of which approximately 3,200 MW are under construction.

Power generation energy mix - Algeria, 2024

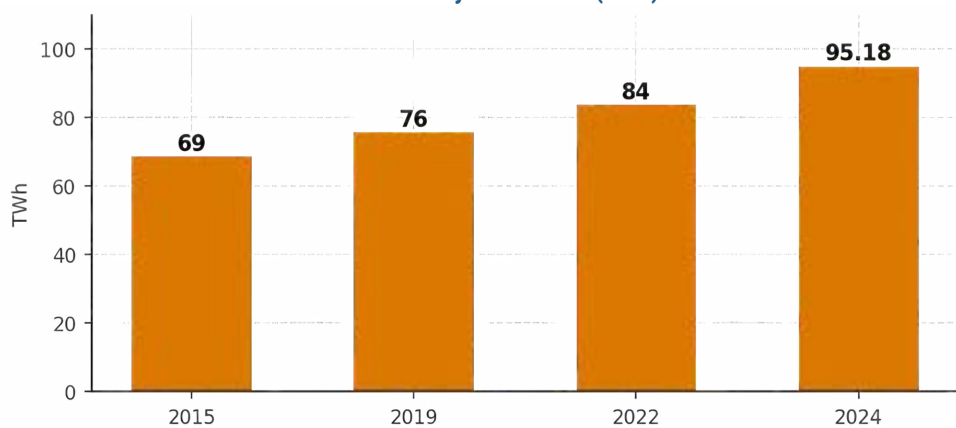




### National Renewable Energy Program – Green Energy Sovereignty

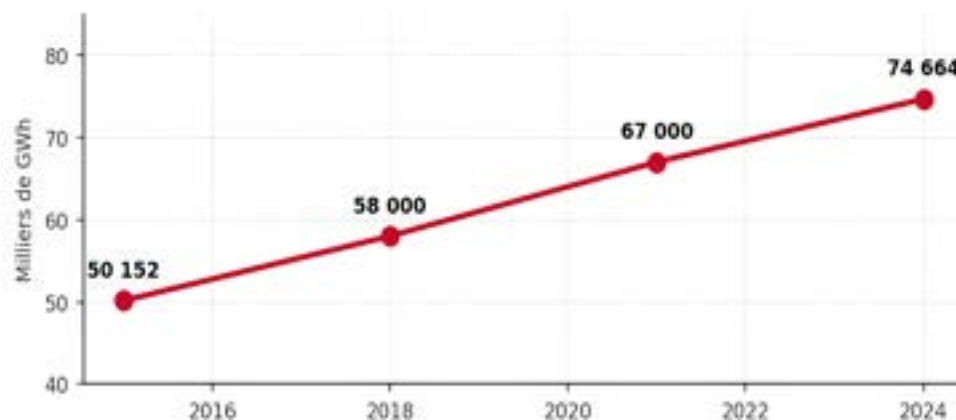
The Government has embarked on one of the most ambitious renewable energy programmes on the continent: a target of 15,000 MW by 2035, with a focus on photovoltaic solar adapted to the exceptional Saharan deposit. This strategy articulates climate transition (SDG 13), energy sovereignty, creation of national industrial sectors (SDG 9), skilled jobs (SDG 8) and desalination (SDG 6). It structures Algeria's trajectory towards a decarbonized and inclusive economy.

### National Electricity Production (TWh)



National Electricity Production, 2015-2024

### National Electricity Demand (GWh)



National Electricity Demand, 2015-2024

2030

### Towards electricity-water-hydrogen convergence

The Government is actively exploring diversification towards new energy carriers: green hydrogen produced by solar electrolysis, battery storage, smart grids. This 2030-2050 roadmap positions Algeria as a potential exporter of decarbonized energy to Europe, historically extending the country's gas role in a new climate era.

### Progress since 2015

Algeria has achieved an almost universal level of access to electricity (99.9% in 2025) and domestic natural gas (more than 95%), the result of decades of public investment in energy infrastructure. This universal access base, coupled with a regulated and solidarity-based pricing system, is now the springboard for the energy transition.

### A structured and ambitious energy transition

The National Renewable Energy Programme (NREP), the cornerstone of Algeria's energy transition, aims for 15,000 MW of installed capacity by 2035, or 27% of the electricity production mix. This ambition places Algeria among the most structured programmes on the African continent.

The installed capacity EnRE has increased from about 400 MW in 2019 to 700 MW in 2025, with an expected acceleration thanks to recent tenders (programme "Solar 1 000 MW" and programme "Solar 3 000 MW"). Solar photovoltaic concentrates most of the new capacities, in coherence with the exceptional Saharan deposit.

The energy mix of electricity production nevertheless remains 96% dominated by natural gas in 2024, testifying to the extent of the transformation to be carried out in the coming years. The Renewable Energy share reached 3% in 2024, up significantly from 0.8% in 2015.

### Energy efficiency and demand management

National electricity demand has grown by 49% in nine years, from 50,152 GWh in 2015 to 74,664 GWh in 2024. This dynamic, driven by urbanisation, air conditioning and industrialization, requires a parallel effort of structuring energy efficiency.

- APREU – Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of Energy Use: steering energy management.
- Mandatory energy labelling for household equipment (air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines).
- National programme for thermal insulation of residential and tertiary buildings, with public subsidies.
- LED street lighting programme in all municipalities, with an estimated energy saving effect of 30-50%.
- Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for new buildings.
- Energy efficiency plans for public buildings and the tertiary sector.

**2030**

### Green hydrogen and new energy carriers

Beyond the deployment of renewable energies, the Government is actively exploring diversification towards new low-carbon energy carriers: green hydrogen produced by solar-powered electrolysis, large-scale battery storage, smart grids and experiments on biofuels. This 2030-2050 roadmap strategically positions Algeria as a potential exporter of carbon-free energy to Europe – a historic extension of the country's gas role in a new climate and economic era.



*Algeria is embarking on a transition from an hydrocarbon-dominated mix to a diversified system, gradually integrating renewable energies, energy efficiency and new vectors (hydrogen) – the foundation of energy sovereignty in the 21st century.*



## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



# PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



The public authorities have intensified their efforts to initiate a profound transformation of the national economic model, placing diversification and resilience at the heart of public policy. Aware of the need to reduce dependence on oil revenues, they have implemented targeted policies to encourage investment in strategic sectors. At the same time, major projects have been carried out to modernize the financial system, with the aim of strengthening the macroeconomic environment and supporting sustainable, inclusive and job-creating growth. Results: The Algerian economy has demonstrated exemplary resilience in the face of recent shocks. After -5.1% in 2020, growth rebounded to 3.4% in 2021 and stabilized at 3.7% in 2024, under the effect of Algeria's stimulus policies. The average net salary increased by 11% between 2015 and 2022, and financial inclusion has increased (16 ATM/100k adults in 2025, vs 5 in 2015).



## Key indicators

| Indicator                     | Reference | Recent        | Target 2030 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| GDP growth (%)                | 3,7       | 3,7 (2024)    | ≥ 4,0       |
| Average net salary (DZD)      | 39,242    | 43,500 (2022) |             |
| VA tourism in GDP (%)         | 1,2       | 1,6 (2024)    | 3,0         |
| ATM for 100k adults           | 5         | 16 (2025)     | 25          |
| Overall unemployment rate (%) | 11,2      | 9,7 (2024)    | < 8         |
| Youth unemployment (%)        | 16,5      | 30,8 (2024)   | < 20        |
| Women in employment (%)       | 16,5      | 17,8 (2024)   | ≥ 25        |



## Main Targets

### Target 8.1 – Economic growth

Beyond the post-Covid rebound, economic diversification is progressing: growth in modern services (digital, finance, logistics), manufacturing (+3 points in GDP in 5 years), and tourism (-1.3 in 9 years). The goal is a sustainable qualitative growth trajectory.

After the contraction of 2020 (cumulative impact of Covid + drop in oil prices), economic growth rebounded rapidly supported by public policies of recovery and support for households and businesses.

### Target 8.3 – Employment and entrepreneurship

The entrepreneurial ecosystem has been densified: self-entrepreneur status (law 2022), "Start-up" and "Innovative Project" label, ASF, network of public and private incubators. More than 1,800 start-ups labeled in 2024, reflecting the emergence of a new entrepreneurial generation.

The Government is deploying a complete ecosystem of public schemes:

- NEA – intermediation, training.
- NAESD – support for micro-enterprise.
- NUIF – unemployed promoters.
- NAMM – microcredit.
- (Self-employed status)

### Target 8.b – Youth employment strategy

Almost all sectors (youth, start-ups, industry, agriculture) have a sectoral strategy to promote youth employment, integrated into a global national vision. National foundations of vocational training and regional job fairs accompany this dynamic.

### Target 8.5 – Decent work

The NMGS (National Minimum Guaranteed Salary) was revalued in 2020 (DZD 20,000) and then maintained. Wage growth in promising sectors (digital, energy, finance) is driving the entire labor market, while the fight against informality remains a major project.

Average net salary: DZD 39,242 in 2015 DZD → 43,500 in 2022 (+11%), driven by NMGS revaluations and wage dynamics in growth sectors.

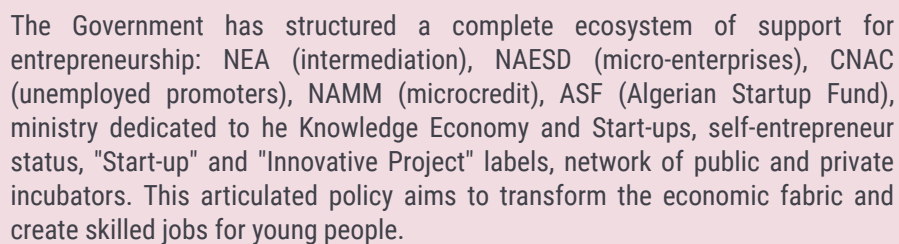
### Target 8.6 – NEET Youth

The reduction of the proportion of young people out of school and without employment or training (NEET) is a major concern of the public authorities. According to a 2025 survey of young people attending youth institutions, about 17% of them are in a NEET situation. The status of the auto-entrepreneur aims in particular to regularize the informal activities of young people.

### Target 8.9 – Sustainable tourism

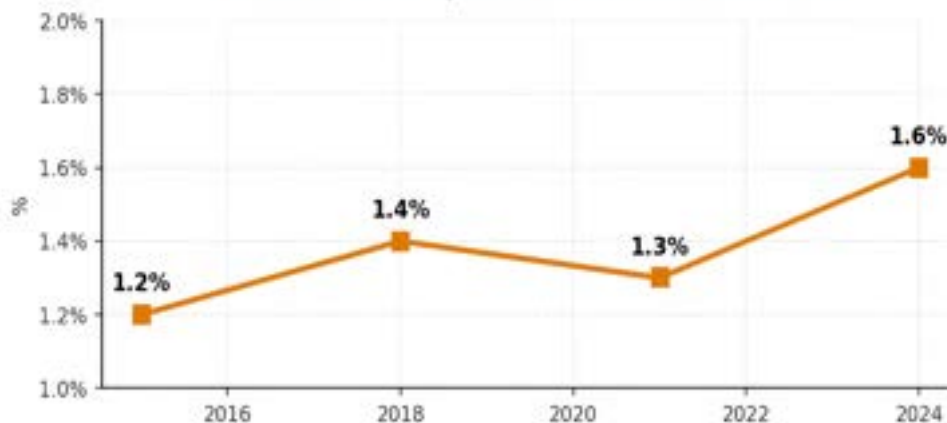
The National Tourism Development Strategy aims to diversify Tourism : Saharan, seaside, cultural, ecological and religious tourism. The improvement of hotel rankings and air connectivity accompanies the promotion of Algerian destinations internationally.

Tourism added value: 1.2% in 2015 → 1.6% in 2024. The National Tourism Development Strategy aims for 3% by 2030, with an active destination promotion and hotel ranking policy.





Tourism's share of VA in GDP

*Tourism's share of VA in GDP, 2015-2024*

### Target 8.10 – Financial inclusion

Financial inclusion has been significantly strengthened under public impetus. ATM/100k adults:  $\times 3.2$  between 2015 and 2025 (5  $\rightarrow$  16).

The banking and postal network has expanded massively. Algeria Post has more than 4,360 offices at the end of 2025, constituting a major infrastructure of inclusion.

Mobile payment and e-payment services have experienced a notable boom, driven by public policies of digitalization and the prudent regulation of the Bank of Algeria.

### Promotion of youth employment

In Algeria, virtually all sectors have youth employment strategies that are integrated into a comprehensive national vision, reflecting the unified approach of public authorities.

Among these sectors, the vocational education and training sector is responsible for preparing a skilled workforce. In December 2024, it organized national reform consultations that enabled more than 1,200 stakeholders to propose solutions aligned with labour market needs. In addition, in October 2025, the sector organised regional employment fairs across six regions of the country, providing graduates with opportunities to engage directly with employers and learn about available job opportunities.



#### ATM per 100,000 adults: $\times 3.2$ in 10 years

The network of ATMs tripled between 2015 and 2025 (5  $\rightarrow$  16 per 100,000 adults), reflecting the sustained financial inclusion effort led by the public authorities and the Bank of Algeria. This densification, complemented by Algérie Post's 4,360 offices and the rise of electronic payment, extends access to financial services to the entire territory – a major lever for the economic inclusion of households and micro-enterprises (SDGs 1, 5, 10).

### Progress since 2015

The Algerian economy has demonstrated remarkable resilience in the face of recent shocks. This resilience trajectory is the result of the recovery policies deployed by the Government and the stability of the macroeconomic framework.



### Non-hydrocarbon growth and diversification

Growth in non-hydrocarbon activities stood at 4.8% in 2024, reflecting a dynamic of economic diversification. Public investment, domestic demand and the expansion of modern services (digital, finance, logistics, tourism) are driving this dynamic. The trajectory of the emergence of structuring sectors – manufacturing (10% of GDP in 2024 against 6.9% in 2019), tourism (×1.3 in nine years), modern agriculture and agri-food – confirms the gradual transformation of the economic model.

The average net salary increased by 11% between 2015 and 2022 (DZD 39,242 → 43,500), reflecting a real improvement in purchasing power supported by successive revaluations of the NMGS (DZD 20,000 since 2020) and wage dynamics in promising sectors (energy, finance, digital, health).

### Financial inclusion and entrepreneurial ecosystem

Financial inclusion has progressed rapidly. The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults increased 3.2 times between 2015 and 2025 (→5,16), driven by the expansion of the banking and postal network.

Algeria Post operated more than 4,360 offices by the end of 2025, constituting the country's principal financial inclusion infrastructure, particularly in rural areas and the southern wilayas. Mobile payment and e-payment services have experienced significant growth under the prudent regulatory oversight of the Bank of Algeria.

The entrepreneurial ecosystem has been structured under the public impetus: NEA (intermediation), NAESD (micro-enterprises), NUIF (unemployed promoters), NAMM (microcredit), auto-entrepreneur status (2022), "Start-up" and "Innovative Project" label, Algerian Startup Fund (ASF).

More than 1,800 start-ups labeled in 2024, reflecting the emergence of a new entrepreneurial generation. National meetings (Algeria Startup Awards, Algeria Disrupt) boost the ecosystem and promote networking.

### Youth and women's employment challenge

The major challenges for public policies are the youth unemployment rate (30.8% in 2024) and the low female activity rate (17.8%). The Government has structured a multidimensional response combining initial and continuing training, start-up ecosystem, entrepreneurial support, access to credit and territorial inclusion.

Increasing the female participation rate to the target of 25% in 2030 would represent a substantial potential GDP gain and is a major lever for reducing economic inequalities. Targeted programmes – Rural Women's Homes, NAMM women's microcredit, regional incubators – are supporting this transition.



*Algeria is undergoing a structural transformation of its economy: a gradual transition from a hydrocarbon Rentier economy to a diversified economy, based on industry, innovation, modern services and green sectors.*

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE  
PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE  
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND  
ENCOURAGE INNOVATION**

The manufacturing industry has experienced, under the public stimulus, a dynamic recovery: its share in GDP has increased from 6.9% in 2019 to 10.0% in 2024. Telecommunications recorded a spectacular transformation: mobile internet penetration 110.6% in 2025 (52 million subscriptions), 54.9 million mobile subscriptions.

To illustrate the colossal effort made, a single indicator is enough: under the capital budget for the period **2015-2024**,

Algeria mobilized **nearly 26,135 billion DZD**, the equivalent of **216 billion USD**. These structuring investments do not just create wealth and employment; they strengthen the resilience of the national economy and improve Global Factor Productivity (GFP), thus being part of the sustainable trajectory of the 2030 Agenda.

**Key indicators**

| Indicator                               | Reference  | Recent       | Target 2030 |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Share of the Manufacturing Industry (%) | 7,1        | 10,0 (2024)  | ≥ 12        |
| VA manufacturing per capita (index)     | 7,1 (2015) | 9,5 (2024)   |             |
| Mobile Subscriptions (M)                | 43         | 54,9 (2025)  |             |
| Mobile internet subscriptions (M)       | 16,7       | 52 (2025)    |             |
| Mobile internet penetration (%)         | 41         | 110,6 (2025) | ≥ 120       |
| 4G Coverage (%)                         | 62 (2019)  | 98 (2025)    | 100         |
| R&D expenditure (% GDP)                 | 0,5        | 0,7 (2024)   | 1,5         |



## Main Targets

### Target 9.1 – Infrastructure

Beyond the major infrastructures (TSH 2, East-West motorway, extension of the rail network), the modernization of regional airports and the development of multimodal logistics support territorial integration and economic attractiveness.

- **Trans-Saharan Highway (TSH 2):** > USD 3 billion, African integration.
- **Highways:** East-West, South extensions, opening of the Highlands.
- **Rail:** 5,738 km in 2026, national extension programme.
- **Ports:** modernization of existing ports.
- **Telecoms:** Fiber optics, 4G+, 5G under experimentation.

### Cible 9.2 – Industrialization

Industrialization targets strategic sectors: agri-food (food sovereignty), pharmacy (health sovereignty), electronics and automotive (import substitution), renewable energy equipment (energy transition). The share of manufacturing increased from 7.1% to 10% in 9 years.

Government industrial policy increased the share of manufacturing from 7.1% in 2015 to 10.0% in 2024.

Priority sectors: agri-food, building materials, pharmacy, electronics, automotive, renewable energy equipment.

The Government is actively promoting import substitution and the development of national value chains.

Share of manufacturing in GDP



Share of manufacturing in GDP, 2015-2024



### Algeria Startup Fund – Capitalizing on Knowledge Economy

The Government created the Algerian Startup Fund (ASF) to finance the national innovation ecosystem. Combined with the Ministry dedicated to Knowledge Economy, the "Start-up" and "Innovative Project" label, the network of public and private incubators, and national meetings (Algeria Startup Awards, Algeria Disrupt), this scheme transforms the entrepreneurial landscape. R&D expenditure reaches 0.7% of GDP in 2024, with a trajectory of 1.5% in 2030.



### Target 9.5 – R&D and Innovation

The R&D ecosystem is organized around public research centers (CDTA, CRTI, CRTEN), universities, incubators and the Algerian Startup Fund. University-business partnerships are multiplying, supporting innovation applied to the productive sectors.

- Ministry dedicated to Knowledge Economy.
- "Start-up" and "Innovative project" label.
- Public and private incubators.
- Algerian Startup Fund (ASF).
- Algeria Startup Awards and Algeria Disrupt.

R&D expenditure: 0.7% of GDP by 2024; target 1.5% by 2030.

### Target 9.a – Infrastructure support

The environment sector mobilizes international assistance for sustainable industrial infrastructure through several cooperation programmes (UNDP, UNIDO, GIZ, SwitchMed, European Union) aimed at the management and recovery of industrial waste and the reduction of pollution.

### Target 9.b – National technologies and innovation

Challenges remain regarding the digital divide in some rural areas and the interoperability of electronic payment systems to support e-commerce. Strengthening synergies between scientific research, knowledge economy and energy promotes the emergence of structuring projects in green technologies (GreenTech); venture capital financing has proven to be more effective than conventional bank credit for innovation.

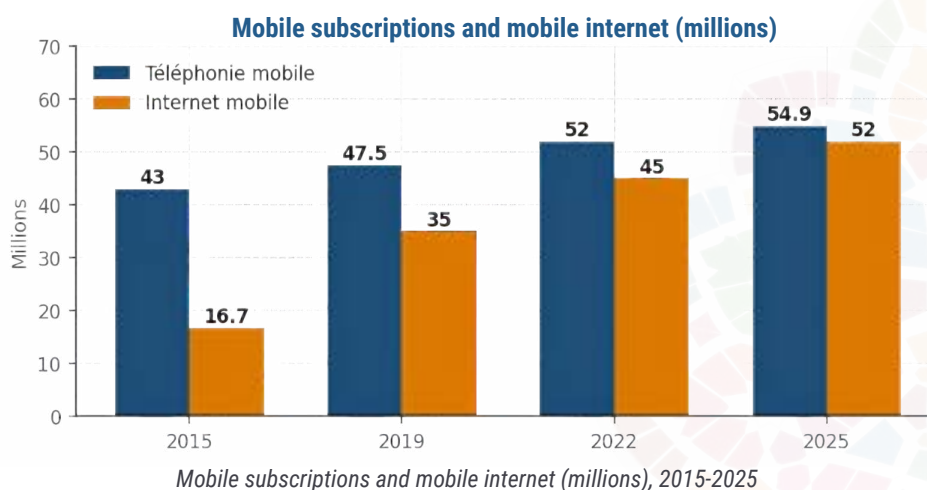
### Target 9.c – Access to ICTs

4G coverage reaches 98% of the territory, and 5G experiments are underway in large cities. Fibre optics are gradually rolling out to the capital cities of wilayas, bridging the digital divide. Algeria Telecom and Mobilis are the historical operators of this transformation.

Mobile subscriptions: 43 → 54.9 M (2015-2025). Mobile Internet: 16.7 → 52m (×3.1).

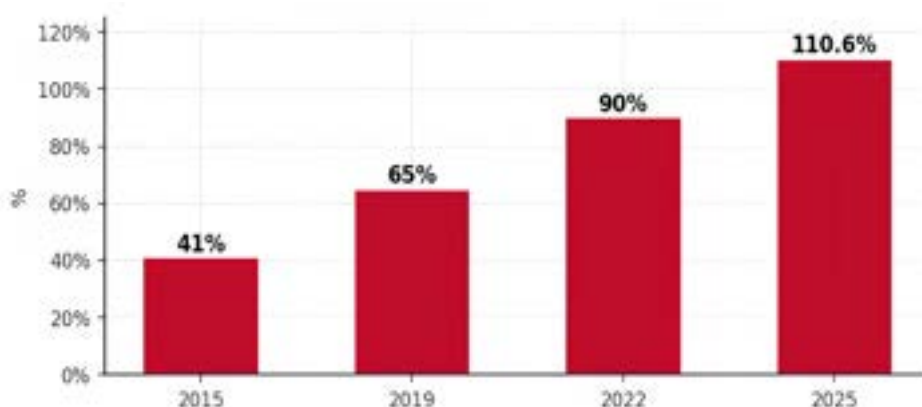
Mobile internet penetration exceeds 110%, reflecting the increase in subscriptions per capita – a phenomenon typical of rapidly expanding telecom markets.

This densification is carried out by public operators (Algeria Telecom, Mobilis) and private operators under regulation.





### Mobile internet penetration rate



Mobile internet penetration rate, 2015-2025



#### Digitalization of public services

The Government has embarked on a wave of digitization of public services that is transforming citizens' access to administrations:

National e-services platforms • Tax and customs dematerialization • Modernization of justice (e-justice, electronic prosecution) • National digital identifier and e-payment • Digital file health, education, social security • Citizen consultation platforms.

#### Progress since 2015

The Algerian manufacturing industry has experienced a dynamic recovery under the impetus of public policies. Its share of GDP increased from 6.9% in 2019 to 10.0% in 2024, a gain of more than 3 points in five years. The 2030 target is increased to 12%, with priority given to strategic sectors: agri-food (food sovereignty), pharmacy (health sovereignty), construction materials, electronics and automotive (import substitution), equipment for renewable energies (PV panels, inverters).

Telecommunications has undergone a dramatic transformation. Mobile internet subscriptions have multiplied by 3.1 in ten years (16.7 → 52 million). Mobile internet penetration exceeds 110%, reflecting the generalization of digital uses (the same user often having several subscriptions). 4G coverage reaches 98% of the territory, and 5G experiments are underway in large cities. Optical fibre is gradually being rolled out to all the capitals of Wilaya.

Structural infrastructure mobilizes massive investments: Trans-Saharan Highway TSH 2 (> 3 billion USD for the Algerian section), completion of the East-West motorway, South extensions, railway network extended to 5,738 km in February 2026, modernization of existing ports. These infrastructures support territorial integration, economic attractiveness and integration into regional flows (AMU, AfCFTA).

The national innovation ecosystem has been densified thanks to the creation of a ministry dedicated to the Knowledge Economy, Start-ups and Micro-enterprises, the Algerian Startup Fund (ASF), the "Start-up" and "Innovative Project" label, a network of public and private incubators, and national meetings (Algeria Startup Awards, Algeria Disrupt). R&D spending reaches 0.7% of GDP in 2024, with an ambitious target of 1.5% in 2030.



*Algeria is embarking on a triple transition: industrial (towards manufacturing with higher added value), digital (towards a data-driven economy) and innovative (towards knowledge economy) – foundations of sustainable economic diversification.*



## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN COUNTRY AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Algeria places the reduction of inequalities at the heart of the Algerian social contract. The Gini index remained stable at around 0.28, one of the lowest on the continent, reflecting the effectiveness of public redistribution mechanisms. Territorial inequalities and the economic inclusion of young people and women remain priority areas of effort.



### Key indicators

| Indicator                      | Reference | Recent      | Target 2030 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Gini Index                     | 0,275     | 0,28 (2024) | ≤ 0,30      |
| Income growth 40% the poorest  |           | medium      | medium      |
| Lower quintile share (%)       | 8,1       | 8,4 (2024)  | ≥ 10        |
| Social protection coverage (%) | 55,2      | 67 (2024)   | ≥ 80        |
| Diaspora remittance cost (%)   |           | 5,9 (2024)  | ≤ 3         |



## Main Targets

### Target 10.1 – Inclusive Growth

Inclusive growth is driven by the maintenance of the public wage bill, the revaluations of the SNMG, the extension of social protection and the targeting of economic inclusion programmes for young people and women. The stable Gini index at 0.28 testifies to the robustness of the redistributive model.

The Algerian model is based on an active redistribution driven by the State through social transfers, subsidies, universal public services (health, education, energy, water) and wage policy.

Low Gini Index (0.28), reflecting moderate income dispersion.

### Target 10.2 – Social Inclusion

Social inclusion articulates universal policies (free healthcare, free education) and targeted schemes (disability, older people, young people, vulnerable women). Law 25-01 of February 2025 on the protection of persons with special needs significantly strengthens this framework.

Inclusion is enshrined in the Constitution. Targeted government schemes for people with disabilities, the elderly, young people.

### Target 10.4 – Tax and social policies

The OLFL and MTBF introduce results-based budgeting, making it possible to systematically assess the distributive impact of public policies. Budget modernization is accompanied by a reflection on the progressive targeting of universal subsidies.

Social protection, AFS, NSS, social housing, free education and care: main public instruments of redistribution.

The OLFL now facilitates the assessment of the distributive impact of public policies, strengthening accountability and efficiency.

### Target 10.5 – Financial regulation

The Algerian banking sector consolidated its financial strength between 2015 and 2025: the Tier 1 ratio increased from 15.8% to 20.1% and the coverage rate of short-term liabilities from 37.1% (2020) to more than 112% (2025). Improving asset quality transforms banks into growth engines capable of absorbing shocks and financing economic diversification.

## Digital and territorial inclusion

| Dimension                          | Action publique                                            |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Territorial digital divide         | 4G deployment + southern wilayas, fibre optics to capitals |
| Economic inclusion of young people | NAESD, auto-entrepreneur status, start-up ecosystem        |
| Economic inclusion of women        | NAMM microcredit, entrepreneurship support                 |
| South and Highlands Wilayas        | Specific programmes (transfers, infrastructure)            |
| Persons with disabilities          | Disability card, pension, support, accessibility           |
| Elderly population                 | Revalued pensions, geriatrics, specific allowances         |



## Progress since 2015

The Gini Index, stable at around 0.28 over the entire period 2015-2024, places Algeria among the most egalitarian countries on the continent and in the MENA region. This macro-distributive stability stems from an economic model based on active redistribution via several channels.

## Three Structural Redistribution Channels

**First channel – direct social transfers.** The Fixed Solidarity Allowance (FSA), the Special Education Allowance (SEA), retirement pensions (covering 58.8% of people over the legal age in 2024), maternity benefits (689,174 beneficiaries over 2020-2024) and Supported Employment Contracts constitute an articulated system. Social security coverage reaches 30.7 million beneficiaries in 2024.

**Second channel – universal subsidies for goods and services.** Food subsidies (15% of GDP in 2024) cover wheat, milk, oil and sugar. Subsidies for domestic natural gas, electricity, water and fuel ensure universal access at a moderate cost. Budget modernization through the OLFL prepares a progressive targeting towards the most vulnerable households, in a logic of transition from equity through universal subsidies to equity through targeted opportunities.

**Third channel – free universal public services.** Free public education at all levels (from primary to university), universal and free health system for basic care, access to basic infrastructure (water, electricity, subsidized public transport) are all structural redistributive mechanisms. These free services represent a major social and economic investment with a powerful distributional impact.

## Territorial inclusion and specific programmes

Beyond the vertical dimension (income inequalities), the central issue for 2026-2030 concerns territorial inequalities. The wilayas of the South and the Highlands are the subject of specific programmes based on several levers: compensatory transfers (Solidarity Guarantee Fund, FCCL), infrastructure programs (roads, water, electricity, telecoms, public facilities), attractive tax exemptions for productive investment, specific bonuses for the public service in landlocked areas, and targeted programmes for the economic integration of young people.

The National Spatial Planning Scheme (NSPS) 2030, a strategic instrument adopted by Law 10-02, operationalizes this territorialisation of equity. It directs urbanisation towards a balanced model favouring the Highlands and the South, to counter the historical coastal concentration (more than 65% of the population on 4% of the territory). This policy of territorial equity also aims to create agglomerated territories, in the economic sense of the term, in order to promote the development of the various regions, particularly those in the South and the High Lands.

## Digital inclusion and bridging the digital divide

Digital transformation offers major opportunities to reduce inequalities in access to information, services and economic opportunities. With internet penetration at 79.5% in 2025 and 4G coverage at 98% of the territory, digital inclusion is progressing rapidly. Optical fibre is gradually being rolled out to all the capitals of Wilaya.

The digitization of public services (e-governance, e-justice, e-payment, fiscal dematerialization) reduces the costs of access to administrations, which is particularly beneficial for populations far from major urban centres. This digital inclusion also contributes to wealth creation in remote areas, thanks to the positive externalities it generates. Emerging citizen platforms are opening up a new space for democratic participation.



*Algeria is transitioning from equity through universal subsidies to equity through targeted opportunities: fine-targeting of transfers, digital inclusion, access to capital for young people and women, territorial opening up.*



## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



## MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Algeria is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa: > 73% of the population lives in urban areas. At the instigation of the State, the housing effort (1,848,881 units built over 2020-2024, including 1,700,479 distributed) lowered the occupancy rate per dwelling from 5.6 (2000) to 4.1 (2024) – a major social transformation.

The National Spatial Planning Scheme (NSPS) 2030, a strategic instrument of the public authorities, directs urbanization towards a balanced model in favor of the Highlands and the South, to counter littoralization.



### Key indicators

| Indicator                           | Reference                | Recent                   | 2030 Target |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Housing units built (period)        | 1 520 418<br>(2015-2019) | 1 848 881<br>(2020-2024) |             |
| Distributed housing units 2020-2024 |                          | 1 700 479                |             |
| Occupancy rate per housing unit     | 5,6 (2000)               | 4,1 (2024)               | ≤ 4,0       |
| Urban population (%)                | ~70                      | > 73 (2024)              |             |
| MPDU in force                       | 1,499 (2019)             | 1,526 (2024)             |             |
| ACL Agglomerations                  | 837 (2008)               | 940 (2019)               |             |
| Rail network (km)                   | 4,200 (2022)             | 5,738 (févr. 2026)       | ≥ 7 000     |
| Subways, trams in service           | 1 + 3 (2019)             | 1 + 7 (2025)             |             |



## Legal and Institutional Framework

| Legal Framework   | Subject                                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Law 90-25 amended | Land orientation                                      |
| Law 90-29 amended | Development and urban planning                        |
| Law 90-30 amended | National domain                                       |
| Law 01-20         | Planning and sustainable development of the territory |
| Law 06-06         | City orientation                                      |
| Law 10-02         | NSPS Approval                                         |

## Dedicated public structures

| Structure | Main mission                                            |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| PPMO      | Property Promotion and Management Offices               |
| HIDA      | Housing Improvement and Development Agency              |
| NREDC     | National Real Estate Development Company                |
| BNH       | Banque Nationale de l'Habitat – financing of programmes |
| UPNA      | Urban Planning National Agency                          |
| NWA       | National Waste Agency                                   |
| NOC       | National Observatory of the City                        |
| NOSD      | National Observatory on Sustainable Development         |



### 1,700,479 homes distributed in 5 years

Over the period 2020-2024, the Government received 1,848,881 housing units and distributed 1,700,479. This massive public investment programme, one of the largest on the continent, lowered the occupancy rate per dwelling from 5.6 (2000) to 4.1 (2024), significantly improving the living conditions of millions of households. The budget allocated to the construction sector reached 4,766.88 billion DZD at the end of 2024 (13.3% of GDP).



### Target 11.1 – Decent and affordable housing

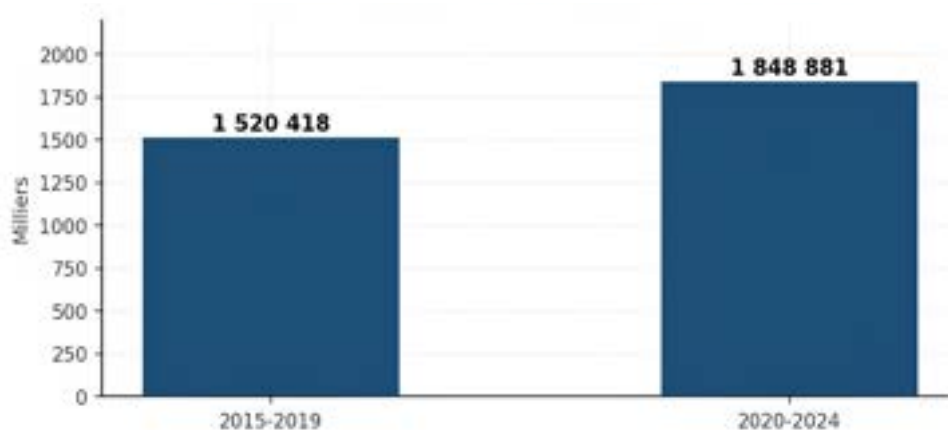
The landmark achievement acquis 2020-2024 under public action: 1,700,479 homes allocated (out of 1,848,881 completed).

Construction budget: 4,766.88 billion DZD at the end of 2024 (13.3% of GDP) – illustration of the Government's priority.

The Integrated Housing Cities (IHC), designed by the Government, combine housing and support facilities: 1,367 facilities launched, 846 completed.

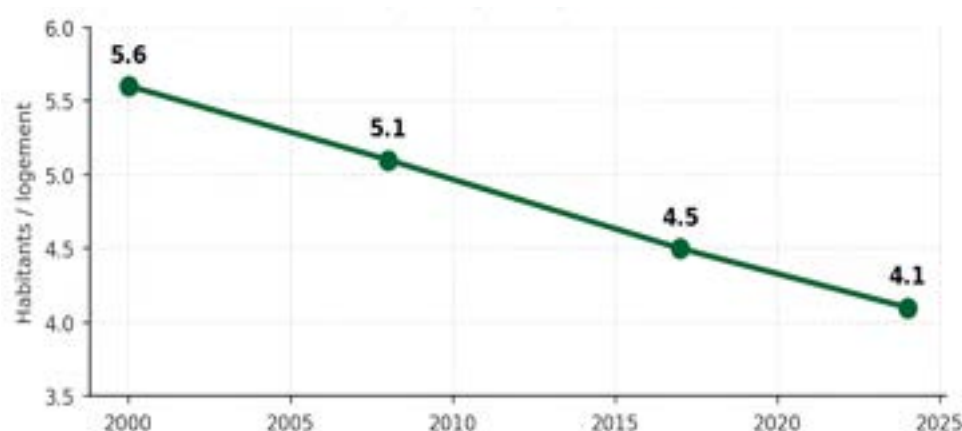
HOR increased from 5.6 (2000) to 4.1 (2024), -27%.

Housing units constructed by period (thousands)



Homes built per five-year period

Occupancy rate per dwelling (inhabitants)



Occupancy rate per dwelling (inhabitants), 2000-2024



### Target 11.2 – Sustainable mobility

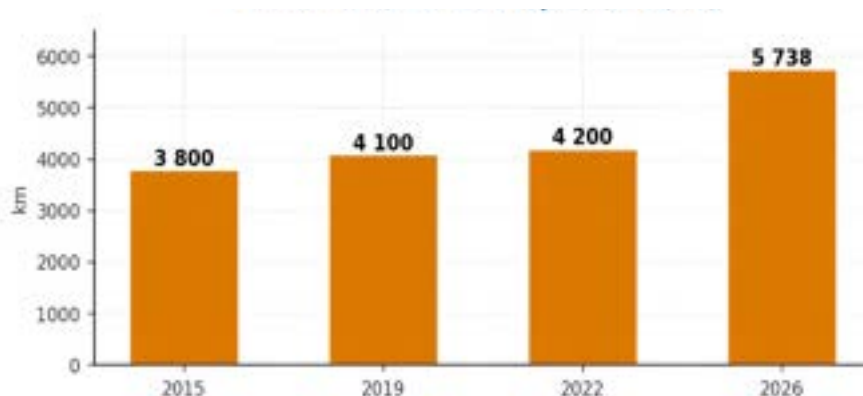
The rail network increased from 4,200 km in 2022 to 5,738 km in February 2026, under the effect of the national extension program led by the public authorities.

The Algiers metro continues its extension, while modern Trams are in service in 8 wilayas: Algiers, Constantine, Oran, Ouargla, Sétif, Sidi Bel Abbès, Mostaganem and Bordj Bou Arreridj, and extensions are planned towards the Highlands and the South.

Air transport is experiencing an expansion at the national and international level driven mainly by the National Company but also some private operators, towards Africa and other regions of the world.

With a coastline of more than 1,200 km, Algeria has 11 commercial ports and 46 fishing and pleasure ports spread over 14 coastal wilayas. They play a crucial role in the Algerian economy, with maritime transport accounting for about 95% of the country's international trade.

**Rail network in operation (km)**



*Rail network in operation, 2015-2026*



### SNAT 2030 – balanced land use planning

The National Spatial Planning Scheme 2030, a strategic instrument of the Government adopted by Law 10-02, directs urbanization towards a balanced model favoring the Highlands and the South, to counter the historical coastal concentration. It articulates urban development, infrastructure, environment, territorial equity and climate resilience – the foundation of public planning for decades to come.

### Target 11.3 – Inclusive planning

The 1,526 Master Plans for Development and Urbanism (MPDU) in force now integrate climate resilience, functional diversity and sustainability. The New Cities (Sidi Abdellah, Bouinan, Draa Erriche) are testing integrated urban planning models.

Contribution of GIS for mapping and spatial analysis (New Cities of Sidi Abdellah, Bouinan, Draa Erriche).



#### Target 11.4 – Protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage.

In 2010-2025, nearly DZD 47 billion were mobilized for the development of an organic approach to protect, conserve, enhance and enrich cultural heritage while opening access to the widest possible audience. This policy is structured around four strategic axes:

- Safeguard and protect cultural heritage in all its components;
- Enrich and enhance cultural heritage, promoting the quality of urban and territorial integration;
- Make most of Algeria's and the world's major works accessible;
- Mobilize all public (and private) partners on these issues, in a vision of 'intersectorality'.

Algeria has strengthened its actions to preserve its cultural heritage by classifying 1,171 cultural properties (movable and immovable property) and 64 natural sites on the national heritage list. In addition, seven (7) Algerian cultural properties have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

#### Target 11.6 – Environmental impact

Sustainable urban planning results in the separation of residential and industrial areas, the integration of sanitation master plans, land reservation for STEPs, and the development of urban green spaces. Air quality is monitored in large cities. Separation of residential/industrial areas, control of urbanisation, strategic location of health facilities.

Integration of sanitation master plans in the MPDUs, land reservation for the steps – illustration of the intersectoral coherence led by the public authorities.

#### Target 11.7 – Green and public spaces

Approximately 3,830 sites have been the subject of urban improvement operations since 2019, with the creation of convivial spaces for all segments of the population (elderly, young people, children, people with reduced mobility).

#### Target 11.a – Urban-rural links

Territorial planning organizes long-term relations between urban, peri-urban and rural areas with a view to balanced development. It aims to correct spatial imbalances, strengthen complementarity between territories and target the most vulnerable areas to programme basic equipment and services.

#### Target 11.b – Disaster risk reduction

Algeria has a national risk reduction strategy (NSPS 2030 and National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management 2025-2035), in line with the Sendai Framework. The number of local authorities with compliant local strategies has increased, with all wilayas and communes covered by territorial planning tools.



## Progress since 2015

Algeria is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa, with more than 73% of the population living in urban areas by 2024. This sustained urbanization requires a structured and continuous policy of spatial planning, housing and urban facilities, led by the Government through a complex institutional framework.

## Historic social transformation through housing

The housing programme for the period 2020-2024 is one of the historic projects of the Algerian State. 1,848,881 housing units were built and 1,700,479 distributed, lowering the occupancy rate per unit from 5.6 (2000) to 4.1 (2024) – or -27% in less than a quarter of a century. This social transformation has directly benefited several million households, significantly improving the material conditions of existence.

The budget allocated by the Government to the construction sector (directly related to SDG 11) reached 4,766.88 billion DZD at the end of 2024, or 13.3% of GDP. This massive budget mobilization illustrates the top priority given by the public authorities to the right to decent housing.

Housing options are diversified to meet all social categories: AADL Rental-Sale for the middle classes, Social Rental Housing (SRH) managed by OPRSM for low-income households, Assisted Promotional Housing (APH), Participatory Public Housing, subsidized self-construction in rural areas (case of the "100 rural housing units" programme). This diversity of formulas operationalizes social inclusion in housing.

## Sustainable mobility and transport infrastructure

The rail network expanded from 4,200 km in 2022 to 5,738 km in February 2026, as a result of the national extension programme. The 2030 objective targets 7,000 km, structuring territorial integration and the public transport option.

The Algiers metro continues to expand, and eight wilayas have modern trams in service: Algiers, Constantine, Oran, Ouargla, Sétif, Sidi Bel Abbès, Mostaganem and Bordj Bou Arreridj. The Government plans to extend these networks to the Highlands and the South.

Structural road infrastructure mobilizes continuous investments: completion of the East-West motorway, southern extensions, opening up of the Highlands. The Trans-Saharan Highway (TSH 2) Algiers-Lagos, where Algeria has committed more than USD 3 billion for its 2,400 km, opens up historical prospects for African integration.

## Urban planning and SNAT 2030

Urban planning is based on 1,526 Planning and Urban Development Master Plans (UDMP) in force at the end of 2024, compared to 1,499 in 2019. These public instruments now integrate climate resilience, functional mix, separation of residential and industrial areas, and articulation with sanitation master plans.

The National Spatial Planning Scheme 2030, a strategic instrument of the Government adopted by Law 10-02, directs urbanization towards a balanced model favoring the Highlands and the South, to counter the historical coastal concentration. It articulates urban development, transport and energy infrastructure, environment, territorial equity and climate resilience.

The New Cities (Sidi Abdellah in Algiers, Bouinan in Blida, Draa Erriche in Constantine, Boughezoul in Médéa) are urban laboratories that prefigure the Algerian model of a sustainable city for the coming decades.



### Integrated Housing Cities – 21st Century Urbanism

Integrated Housing Cities (IHCs), designed by the Government, combine housing and local support facilities (schools, dispensaries, shops, green spaces, transport). At the end of 2024, 1,367 pieces of support equipment were launched as part of the IHC, of which 846 have already been completed. This model of integrated urban planning, which breaks with the dormitory cities of previous decades, will prefigure Algerian urbanisation for the coming decades.



*Algeria is committed to controlled and inclusive urbanization: rational densification, territorial balance, sustainable mobility, housing-equipment-services linkage, and climate resilience.*



12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION

## ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



Algeria has embarked on a transition towards more sustainable production and consumption patterns: strengthened legislative framework on waste, energy efficiency and the circular economy. The National Waste Agency (NWA) is leading the national strategy.



### Key indicators

| Indicator                          | 2015  | Recent     | 2030 Target |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|
| Household waste collection (%)     | 85    | 92 (2024)  | ≥ 95        |
| Recycling rate (%)                 | 7     | 10,6(2024) | ≥ 25        |
| Controlled Landfills (CET)         | 55    | 73 (2024)  | 100         |
| ISO 14001 certified industries     |       | 180 (2024) | ≥ 400       |
| Food subsidies (% GDP)             | 13,98 | 15 (2024)  |             |
| Sustainable public procurement (%) |       | < 5 (2024) | ≥ 20        |



## Main Targets

### Target 12.1 – Ten-Year Framework for Sustainable Consumption and Production

Algeria is implementing policies to support the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, as part of the UNEP One Planet Network. Monitoring measures the existence and progress of these national policies in line with the ten-year framework of programming.

### Target 12.2 – Resource management

Integrated natural resource management articulates forest code, mining code, water code and environmental legislation. The SNAT 2030 guides land use planning towards a sustainable use of resources, and environmental impact assessments are systematized for major projects.

Legislative frameworks have been strengthened by public authorities on hydrocarbons, water resources and forests. In addition, SNAT 2030 articulates territorial planning that promotes preservation.

### Target 12.3 – Food waste

Beyond raising awareness, the modernization of the cold chain (cold stores, refrigerated transport, sales displays) reduces food loss. Wholesale markets are being modernized to limit downstream waste.

### Target 12.4 – Chemicals and Waste Management

Algeria is a party to the main multilateral agreements on chemicals and hazardous waste. The environmental sector's intervention focuses on the application of regulations relating to special hazardous waste, the monitoring of their production per capita and the development of treatment channels, in order to minimize their effects on health and the environment.

### Target 12.5 – Waste recovery

The NPMMSW (National Programme for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste) is gradually modernizing the management of household waste (92% collection, 73 CET). The operational sectors now cover cardboard paper, PET, metals and WEEE. The 2030 target aims for a recycling rate of 25%, a doubling of current performance.

In addition, the collection rate increased significantly (92% in 2024 vs. 85% in 2015) as a result of sustained public action.



#### NPMMSW, waste management modernization

NPMMSW, a national household waste management programme led by the Government, is gradually modernizing collection, sorting and recovery. Combined with Law 01-19 on waste management, the Eco-Jem system (extended producer responsibility) and the 73 operational Technical Landfill Centers, this system lays the foundations for an emerging circular economy in Algeria.



## Institutional framework

| Institution / Scheme        | Mission                                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| National Waste Agency (NWA) | Information, extension, treatment, valorization |
| Law 01-19 (12/12/2001)      | Waste Management and Disposal Options           |
| NPMMSW                      | Modernization of household waste management     |
| Circular Economy Strategy   | Promotion of reuse, recycling, recovery         |
| Eco-Jem System              | Rep sectors                                     |
| Food subsidies              | Purchasing power support, progressive targeting |

## Progress since 2015

The transition to sustainable production and consumption patterns is taking place gradually in Algeria, articulating legislative framework, institutional arrangements and sectoral policies.

### Modernized household waste management

The NPMMSW (National Programme for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste), launched in 2001 and gradually consolidated, structures the modernization of waste management. The 114 class 2 Technical Landfill Centers (TLCs) and the 134 controlled landfills carried out since the launch of the programme make it possible to contain waste in conditions guaranteeing the protection of the environment.

Household waste collection increased from 85% in 2015 to 92% in 2024, or +7 points in nine years. The household and similar waste generation ratio is estimated at 0.8 kg/capita/day in 2016, with a stabilization target of 1.1 kg/capita/day by 2035. This policy articulates prevention, collection, recovery and final treatment.

The recycling rate remains at 10.6% in 2024, still far from the 2030 target of 25%, but still increasing. The operational sectors cover cardboard paper, PET, metals and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). The Eco-Jem system operationalizes Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), placing the burden on marketers to take charge of the end of life of products.

### Circular economy and new production models

The circular economy is gradually emerging as a new model of production and consumption. The national circular economy strategy aims to decouple economic growth from the consumption of natural resources, by articulating eco-design, longer service life, repair, reuse and recycling.

Several structuring sectors are emerging: energy recovery of waste (biogas in equipped TECs), industrial recovery of metals, textile recycling, recovery of organic waste in agricultural compost. These sectors generate green jobs and structure a growing economic sector.



### Food security and subsidy targeting

Universal food subsidies (15% of GDP in 2024) are an essential mechanism to support purchasing power. The Government is initiating an operational transition towards a gradual targeting of households in vulnerable situations, articulated with:

- Modernization of administrative registers (single social register under development).
- The use of payment card digitization and the unique national identifier.
- Maintaining purchasing power support for low-income households.
- Protection of large families and female heads of household.

This operational transition aims to reconcile social protection, budgetary efficiency and the long-term sustainability of the redistribution model.



*Algeria is embarking on a transition from a linear economy to a circular economy, combining waste management, energy recovery, the functional economy and responsible public procurement.*



## TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE



Aware of the challenges of climate change for its territory and its population, the Algerian Government has structured an integrated and ambitious response through a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 14 to 31% by 2035, as well as a National Climate Strategy 2050, and a National Adaptation Plan being developed with the objective of covering all sensitive sectors, while combining mitigation (energy transition, reforestation, efficiency), territorial adaptation and international advocacy for climate justice.



### Key indicators

|  Indicator |  2015 |  Recent |  2030 Target |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GHG emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)                                                         | 176                                                                                      | 195 (2022)                                                                                 | reduction 7-22 %                                                                                  |
| Installed Renewable Energy Capacity (MW)                                                      | ~400                                                                                     | ~700 (2025)                                                                                | 15 000 (2035)                                                                                     |
| EnRE share in production (%)                                                                  | 0,8                                                                                      | 3,0 (2024)                                                                                 | 27 (2035)                                                                                         |
| Area reforested/year (ha)                                                                     |                                                                                          | ≥ 50 000 (2024)                                                                            | ≥ 100 000                                                                                         |
| Wilayas with adaptation plan                                                                  | 0                                                                                        | 5 (2024)                                                                                   | 48 ✓                                                                                              |



## Main Targets

### Target 13.1 – Resilience to climate hazards

The National Adaptation Plan, a structuring instrument carried by the public authorities, maps sectoral vulnerabilities (water, agriculture, health, urban planning, coastal and forest ecosystems) and will deploy a range of structuring measures. Five pilot wilayas have already developed their territorial adaptation plans, an approach that will be extended to the entire territory by 2030.

The adaptation system complements the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM) which articulates prevention, situation intelligence, emergency response and resilient reconstruction, in a logic of anticipation and reduction of human and material losses.

### Target 13.2 – Integration into public policies

The climate dimension is now systematically integrated into SNAT 2030, sectoral strategies (energy, water, agriculture, transport, housing) and public budgeting via the OLFL.

### Target 13.3 – Education and awareness

Education Sustainable Development is integrated into school curricula at all levels. National reforestation campaigns mobilize associations, schools and citizens, while public and private media actively relay climate issues, operationalizing a broad societal mobilization around climate action.



### NDC – ambitious emissions reduction trajectory to 2035

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Algeria's commitment under the Paris Agreement, aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 14 to 31% by 2035. This trajectory articulates energy transition (SDG 7), energy efficiency, large-scale reforestation via the renovated Green Dam (SDG 15) and territorial adaptation. The Government is actively advocating, in multilateral forums, for climate justice and the effective mobilization of international climate finance (Green Climate Fund, GEF, targeted bilateral funding), which are essential to achieving the conditional target of %.

## National Strategic Framework

| Instrument                       | Scope                                                          |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| NDC                              | GHG reduction 7-22% to 2030 (Paris Agreement)                  |
| National Climate Strategy 2050   | Long-term vision of the climate transition (under development) |
| National Adaptation Plan         | Vulnerability mapping, sectoral measures (under development)   |
| National Programme               | 15,000 MW to 2035, solar PV priority                           |
| National Reforestation Programme | ≥ 100,000 ha/yr, Renovated Green Dam                           |



### Progress since 2015

Algeria's commitment to climate action has been significantly strengthened since 2015, structuring an integrated response to the challenges of climate change. Aware of the challenges for the territory – pressure on water resources, agricultural vulnerability, risks of forest fires, sea level rise affecting coastal areas – the Government has articulated a policy combining long-term strategic frameworks, dedicated institutional mechanisms, sectoral plans and mobilization of international funding.

### National Strategic Architecture

Algeria's strategic climate architecture is based on several complementary and articulated instruments that aim to:

Mitigation, which is mainly based on energy transition, energy efficiency and reforestation (> 500,000 ha accumulated since 2015, Green Dam renovated over 3 million hectares). The energy transition and the green economy represent a major source of sustainable jobs (major synergy with SDG 8). Future exports of green hydrogen open a new strategic plan. AI applied to climate prediction, low-carbon desalination technologies, energy storage are all fields of innovation for adaptation (SDG 9).

Adaptation that particularly targets vulnerable territories (South, Highlands) and exposed populations (farmers, coastal populations), thus combining climate action and social inclusion (SDGs 1, 10). The priority projects for 2026-2030 concern the mobilization of climate finance (Green Fund), the acceleration of renewable energy deployment, the adaptation of territories to water stress, and the implementation of the MRV emissions system.



#### Mobilization of international climate finance

The mobilization of international climate finance is a major strategic project for 2026-2030. The Government is preparing projects eligible for the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), targeted bilateral funding (including EU, Japanese, German) and exploring the issuance of green bonds. The conditional target of the previous NDC (22% GHG reduction) and the new one (31%) are subject to effective access to these funds, in line with the principle of climate justice defended by Algeria in the COPs.



*Algeria is committed to the progressive integration of climate into all public policies: climate budgeting, systematic risk assessment, operational MRV, and increased mobilization of international climate finance.*



## CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

With a coastline of more than 1,600 km in the Mediterranean, Algeria deploys a structured policy of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The strategic orientations it has set for this are based, in line with the 2030 Agenda, particularly on the fight against marine pollution, the preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and environmental standards and the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources (fisheries, aquaculture) and the preservation of marine and aquatic heritage and its biodiversity.



### Key indicators

|  Indicator |  2015 |  Recent |  2030 Target |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Marine Protected Areas                                                                        |                                                                                          | 15,15 (2024)                                                                               | ≥ 20                                                                                              |
| Aquaculture production (tonnes)                                                               | 1 327                                                                                    | 6 935 (2024)                                                                               | ≥ 30 000                                                                                          |
| Fisheries production (tonnes)                                                                 | 100 000                                                                                  | ≈ 105 000 (2024)                                                                           |                                                                                                   |
| Marine water quality monitoring stations                                                      |                                                                                          | ≥ 50 (2024)                                                                                |                                                                                                   |
| Coastal Zone Management Plans                                                                 |                                                                                          | 12 (2024)                                                                                  |                                                                                                   |



## Main Targets

### Target 14.1 – Marine pollution

The modernization of sanitation (93% of connections in 2024) and the generalization of STEPs significantly reduce discharges into the sea. Marine water quality monitoring is carried out by NCC stations, and the fight against plastic pollution is the structure of public-private partnerships.

The strengthening of the NCC's Network of stations for monitoring and sanitation, the result of massive public investments, has reduced discharges into the sea.

### Target 14.2 – ICZM

The Coastal GIS, with more than 50 layers of information, operationalizes integrated coastal planning. Coastal erosion, urban and tourist pressure, and environmental quality are continuously monitored. The NLC coordinates intersectoral interventions.

### Target 14.3 – Ocean acidification

Aware of the effects of sea acidification on the marine ecosystem, Algeria is developing scientific research and technology transfer. As part of projects with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), training was provided to CNRDPA researchers on the observation of marine acidification and the monitoring of algal blooms.

### Target 14.5 – MPAs

The 15.15% of marine protected areas that already exceed Aichi's international target (10%). The 2030 target (20%) is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Participatory management involves fishermen, recreational boaters and coastal communities.

### Target 14.a – Marine research

Policies for the conservation and sustainable use of the sea are based on sustained research production, involving higher education institutions such as ENSSMAL, universities and centres such as the CNRDPA and the National Laboratory for the Control of Fishery Products, as well as their observation networks.

### Target 14.b – Access for small-scale fishers

The government facilitates small-scale fishers' access to marine resources and markets by promoting artisanal fishing, which accounts for more than 50% of the national fleet. A dedicated legislative framework, an adapted marketing system and three developed landing sites support this small-scale fishery.

### Public actors and instruments

| Institution / Instrument            | Role                                                      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| National Coastal Commissariat (NCC) | ICZM coordination, monitoring, coastal planning           |
| Coastal GIS                         | 50+ layers (biodiversity, erosion, urbanization, quality) |
| Law 02-02 coastal protection        | Basic legal framework for ICZM                            |
| MAP-UNEP                            | Mediterranean regional cooperation                        |
| Aquaculture strategy                | Diversification, food security, jobs                      |
| Coastal development plan            | Articulation of planning-environment-tourism              |



## Progress since 2015

Algeria has structured an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) policy articulating the preservation of marine ecosystems, sustainable development of the blue economy, maritime security and Mediterranean regional cooperation.

## The National Coastal Commissariat and the Coastal GIS

The National Coastal Commission (NCC), created by Law 02-02 on coastal protection, leads the coordination of coastal policies. Its structuring missions include: scientific monitoring of coastal and marine ecosystems, monitoring of the quality of marine waters via a network of stations, development of Coastal Development Plans (CDPs), intersectoral coordination between maritime actors (fishing, tourism, transport, environment, urban planning, defense).

The Coastal GIS, NCC's structuring digital platform, includes more than 50 layers of thematic information: marine and coastal biodiversity (posidonia seagrass beds, coralligens, protected species), coastal erosion and coastline, urbanization and anthropogenic pressures, marine water quality, economic activities (fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, maritime transport), marine protected areas, coastal Ramsar sites. This digital infrastructure operationalizes integrated coastal planning.

## Emerging Blue Economy

Algeria's blue economy is built around several complementary pillars.

**Inland and marine aquaculture production** has increased 5.2-fold in nine years, from 1,327 tonnes in 2015 to 6,935 tonnes in 2024. The national strategy aims for 30,000 tonnes by 2030. This emerging sector structures skilled rural jobs, diversifies animal protein sources and reduces pressure on marine fishery resources.

**Sustainable fishing.** Fisheries production remains stable at around 105,000 tonnes per year, reflecting conservative management of natural resources. Fleets are modernized, fishing techniques are controlled and the fight against IUU fishing (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) is strengthened.

**Beach tourism and coastal ecotourism.** The Algerian coastline has major tourist potential (beaches, coves, hinterland, coastal cultural heritage). The National Tourism Development Strategy aims to upgrade the seaside offer and the development of coastal ecotourism, articulated with marine protected areas and Ramsar sites.

**Port economics and maritime logistics.** Existing ports (Algiers, Oran, Bejaia, Skikda, Annaba) are the subject of continuous modernization programmes, increasingly integrating environmental requirements (reduction of emissions, management of port waste).

## Marine Protected Areas and Mediterranean Cooperation

Marine protected areas cover 15.15% of Algeria's coastal waters by 2024, already exceeding the international Aichi target (10%). The 2030 target is 20%, consistent with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in December 2022.

Mediterranean cooperation is part of the Mediterranean Action Plan (WFP-UNEP) and the Barcelona Convention. Algeria is a party to the main thematic protocols (waste, pollution, biodiversity, protected areas) and contributes to regional monitoring and scientific cooperation programmes.



*Algeria is committed to the emergence of an articulated blue economy, combining modern aquaculture, sustainable coastal tourism, preservation of ecosystems and adaptation to sea level rise.*



15

LIFE  
ON LAND

## CONSERVING AND RESTORING TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGING FORESTS AND COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

Algeria covers an area of approximately **2,381,741 km<sup>2</sup>**, characterized by great geological, geographical and bioclimatic diversity. This diversity translates into a wealth of ecosystems – coastal, marine, wet, forest, mountainous, steppe, oasis and Saharan – that play an essential role in citizens' quality of life, economic activity and the resilience of natural capital.

Algeria deploys a multidimensional policy of preserving terrestrial ecosystems: sustainable forest management, combating desertification via the Green Dam (renovated), biodiversity conservation (11 national parks, 50 Ramsar sites), restoration of degraded lands.



### Key indicators



Indicator



2015



Recent



2030 Target

|                                         |     |             |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------|
| Forest cover                            | 11  | 11,5 (2024) | ≥ 13  |
| Terrestrial Protected Areas (%)         | 5,5 | 7,3 (2024)  | ≥ 10  |
| Cumulative reforestation 2015-2025 (ha) |     | ≥ 500 000   |       |
| Green Dam (cumulative ha)               |     | 3 M ha      | ≥ 4 M |
| Sites Ramsar                            | 50  | 50 (2024)   |       |
| National Parks                          | 11  | 11 (2024)   |       |



## Main Targets

### Target 15.1 – Conservation

The 11 national parks (Tassili, Ahaggar, Belezma, Chréa, Djurdjura, Theniet El Had, etc.) protect unique ecosystems and endemic species. The 50 Ramsar sites and nature reserves complete this network, covering 7.3% of the territory.

Remarkable endemism in the Sahara and the massifs (Hoggar, Tassili, Atlas).

In addition, forest cover grew by 11.5% in 2024, an increase supported by the action of public programs.

### Target 15.2 – Sustainable forest management

The DGF coordinates forest management through 40 operational cells in the forest wilayas. Forest management plans integrate production, conservation, firefighting and participation of local populations. As such, 500,000 ha were reforested over 2015-2025 thanks to national campaigns involving the DGF, associations and citizens.

### Target 15.3 – Combating Desertification

The Green Dam, relaunched with a modernized approach integrating agroforestry, totals more than 3 million hectares treated cumulatively. The adapted species (atriplex, acacia, jujube) and the participation of breeders structure a socio-ecological "green belt".

In addition, the development of adapted species, agroforestry, and participatory arrangements with local populations play a crucial role in forest sustainability.

### Target 15.4 – Mountain ecosystems

The creation and management of protected areas is a central lever of the national strategy. The 2030 objective is to extend the network to 13 sites covering 1,283,480 hectares, including 5 new sites to be classified. Two new sites were classified in January 2019 (Babor-Tababart National Park and Cape Lindles Nature Reserve), bringing the protected areas to 194,932 hectares.

### Target 15.5 – Endangered species

Algeria preserves endangered species and fights against the loss of biodiversity. Monitoring is based on the Red List Index, as part of national conservation plans for species and their habitats.

### Target 15.6 – Sharing of genetic resources

Algeria was among the first signatories to the Nagoya Protocol in February 2011. Law 14-07 on biological resources constitutes a legal basis aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity; a project funded by the Global Environment Facility, conducted since 2016 via the DGF, aims at a national access and benefit-sharing strategy.

### Target 15.7 – Poaching and Cash Trafficking

The fight against poaching and trafficking of protected species is a priority axis of the biodiversity conservation policy. Since the strengthening of cooperation with the Gendarmerie in 2014, several advances have been made in the detection, seizure and rehabilitation of wildlife.



### Target 15.8 – Invasive alien species

Algeria has implemented several actions to prevent the introduction and limit the impacts of invasive alien species on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

### Target 15.9 – Biodiversity and planning

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) constitutes the national framework for preserving and sustainably valuing biodiversity by 2030, integrating its challenges into national planning and development processes.



#### The Green Dam – relaunch of an emblematic project

The Green Dam, an emblematic project launched in the 1970s to curb desertification, was relaunched by the Government with a modernized approach integrating agroforestry, species adapted to the semi-arid climate and the active participation of local populations. More than 3 million hectares have been treated cumulatively. This program structures the fight against desertification and constitutes a "green belt" that protects the Highlands and Saharan agriculture (SDGs synergies 2, 13, 15).

### Public actors and programmes

| Institution / Programme | Role                                                                                     |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DGF                     | Forest management, firefighting, reforestation, wildlife                                 |
| CNDRB                   | Biodiversity research, conservation                                                      |
| Green Dam (renovated)   | Fight against desertification                                                            |
| National Parks          | In situ conservation (Tassili, Ahaggar, Belezma, Chréa, Djurdjura, Theniet El Had, etc.) |
| Ramsar Convention       | 50 Algerian sites                                                                        |
| Biodiversity            | Kunming-Montreal Aligned Cross Frame Works                                               |

### Progress since 2015

The preservation of terrestrial ecosystems requires a multidimensional public policy linking forest management, the fight against desertification, biodiversity conservation, the restoration of degraded lands and the participation of local populations. The Directorate General of Forests (DGF), with its 40 operational units in all forest wilayas, is the institutional hub of this action.



### Forest cover and reforestation policies

Algerian forest cover has increased from 11% to 11.5% in nine years, the result of national reforestation and sustainable forest management programmes. More than 500,000 hectares were reforested cumulatively over the period 2015-2025, mobilizing a sustained effort by the DGF, environmental associations, schools and citizens.

Algerian forests – Aleppo pine, cork oak, Atlas cedar, maritime pine, eucalyptus in reforested areas – cover about 4.1 million hectares, mainly in the northern massifs and the Saharan Atlas. They provide essential ecological functions (hydrological regulation, biodiversity, carbon sequestration), economic (timber and cork industry, non-timber forest products) and social (leisure, nature tourism, cultural heritage).

The fight against forest fires, a structural challenge exacerbated by climate change, mobilizes an articulated national system: prevention by clearing brush and firewalls, early detection by watchtowers and remote sensing, rapid intervention with land and air resources, training of foresters and awareness of local populations.

### Protected areas and endemic biodiversity

Algeria has 11 national parks of major importance: Tassili n'Ajjer and Hoggar (UNESCO World Heritage sites in the Sahara), Belezma, Chréa, Djurdjura, El Kala, Gouraya, Tlemcen, Theniet El Had, Taza, Babor. These parks protect unique ecosystems and endemic species, the result of Algeria's geographical isolation and climatic diversity (Mediterranean, semi-arid, desert, mountain).

The 50 internationally recognized Ramsar sites cover a diversity of water-related ecosystems: chotts (Hodna, Melghir), sebkhas (Oran, Ghardaïa), oases (Beni Abbes, El Menia), coastal wetlands (El Kala, Reghaïa, Macta), high-altitude lakes (Beni-elaid), major wadis. These areas are critical refuges for migratory birds (flamingo, coot, heron, scaup, diving).

Total terrestrial protected areas reached 7.3% of the national territory in 2024, with a 2030 target increased to 10% in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

### The Green Dam and the fight against desertification

The Green Dam, an emblematic project of the twentieth century in Algeria relaunched with a modernized approach, totals more than 3 million hectares treated cumulatively. Initially designed as a "green wall" of Aleppo pines to stop the advance of the desert, the project has been redesigned to integrate agroforestry, the plurality of species adapted to the semi-arid climate (atriplex for forage, acacia for shading and nitrogen fixation, jujube for fruit, pistachio for economic valorization), and the active participation of pastoralists and local populations.

This socio-ecological approach articulates several objectives: soil stabilization and fight against wind erosion, restoration of degraded pastoral rangelands, creation of additional income for pastoralists and rural populations (SDGs 1, 8), preservation of biodiversity specific to semi-arid ecosystems, and contribution to carbon sequestration (SDG 13).



#### International convention and scientific cooperation

Algeria is a party to the main international conventions on biodiversity and ecosystems: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, CITES Convention on Trade in Endangered Species. Scientific cooperation with universities, IUCN, the French CNRS and other partners supports the inventory of biodiversity, the study of endemic species (especially in the Hoggar and Tassili) and in situ and ex situ conservation.



### Political participation

The participation of local populations in reforestation campaigns and the management of protected areas combines the fight against desertification and the fight against rural poverty (SDGs 1, 10). Remote sensing, GIS mapping of forests, species genetically adapted to the semi-arid climate are all fields where innovation supports ecological resilience (SDG synergy 9, 13). Priority projects for 2026-2030 include increasing forest cover, integrated fire control, consolidation of the Green Dam with agroforestry, extension of protected areas and the fight against illegal trade in species.



*Algeria is increasingly integrating conservation, sustainable production and territorial participation: the "green belt" is becoming a long-term socio-ecological development project.*

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS

## PROMOTING PEACEFUL SOCIETIES, ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Algeria has consolidated the institutional framework with the 2020 constitutional revision and a legislative and institutional framework that effectively contributes to the achievement of the 12 targets making up this objective (strengthening of transparency bodies (HATPFC), digitization of justice (e-justice, electronic prosecutor's office), modernization of the administration, etc.)



### Key indicators

| Indicator                          | 2015 | Recent      | 2030 Target |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Birth registration (%)             | ≈100 | 100 (2024)  | 100 ✓       |
| Online judicial services           |      | ≥ 20 (2024) |             |
| Average time for judgment          |      | decreasing  |             |
| Corruption perception index (rank) | 88e  | 104e (2024) | improvement |
| Women in the judiciary (%)         |      | ≈ 49 (2024) |             |

### Main Targets

#### Target 16.1 – Violence reduction

Algeria is strongly mobilized, through an adapted legal arsenal and dedicated structures, to fight against all forms of violence and ensure lasting social stability. Target 16.1 is part of the constant trajectory of preserving human life and consolidating civil peace.

#### Target 16.2 – Child protection

Since VNR 2019, Algeria has embarked on profound reforms of its legislative and institutional framework relating to child trafficking and abuse, putting in place strengthened prevention, reporting and care mechanisms.



### Target 16.3 – Rule of law and access to justice

Algeria promotes the rule of law and guarantees equal access to justice for all. The monitoring is based in particular on the proportion of the prison population awaiting trial, as part of the reforms to modernize the judicial system.

### Target 16.4 – Illicit flows and organized crime

Since VNR 2019, significant progress has been made in reducing illicit financial flows and arms trafficking and combating organized crime. Statistics from 2024 indicate the seizure of 812 firearms by the security services as part of the fight against arms trafficking.

### Target 16.5 – Anti-bribery and corruption

The HATPFC has strengthened prerogatives (direct referral, a priori control of public contracts, aggravated criminal penalties). Algeria is a signatory to the UNCAC, and the declaration of assets of senior officials is mandatory and digitized.

### Target 16.6 – Effective institutions

The digitization of public services is transforming access to administrations: e-justice (>20 online services), e-payment, tax and customs dematerialization. More than 60% of common administrative procedures are accessible online via a unique national identifier.

More than 20 judicial services are available online (record extracts, requests for acts, procedural follow-up).

### Target 16.7 – Participatory decision-making

Algeria ensures that decision-making is dynamic, open, participatory and representative. Monitoring measures the distribution of positions in national and local institutions – legislative bodies, civil service, judicial bodies – by gender, age and disability status.

### Target 16.9 – Legal identity

Universal birth registration (100%), the digitized national civil registry and the biometric identity card operationalize an exemplary legal identity system. Births in hospital facilities are automatically registered.

Public reforms of administrative modernization have led to the introduction of a digitized National Civil Registry, unique national identifier, biometric cards

### Target 16.10 – Access to information

Algeria enshrines access to information as an inalienable constitutional right: Article 55 of the 2020 Constitution guarantees the right to access, obtain and circulate official documents and statistics. This measure acts as a driver for modernizing documentary and statistical systems while protecting fundamental freedoms.



#### Digitalization of justice – access and transparency

The Government has embarked on a profound digital transformation of the judicial system: e-justice platform, electronic public prosecutor's office, more than 20 online services (extracts from criminal records, requests for acts, monitoring of procedures), modernized courtrooms. This digitization reduces delays, improves procedural transparency and access to justice for citizens – an illustration of public action at the service of institutional modernization (SDG synergy 9, 10, 16).



### Public institutions and instruments

| Organisation                                        | Mission                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| National Council of Human Rights (NCHR)             | Promotion and protection of rights, access to justice |
| HATPFC                                              | Prevention, detection, punishment of corruption       |
| NOCS                                                | Citizen and associative participation                 |
| NESEC                                               | Consultative opinions, social and economic dialogue   |
| DGNS                                                | Public safety, fight against crime                    |
| E-justice platform                                  | Digitization, procedural transparency                 |
| National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons | Prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership   |

### Progress since 2015

Algerian institutional consolidation accelerated with the 2020 constitutional revision and the gradual strengthening of transparency, control and participation bodies. This institutional transformation articulates the modernization of justice, the fight against corruption, administrative digitization and citizen participation.

### Constitutional framework and rule of law institutions

The 2020 Constitution enshrines the rule of law, the equality of all citizens before the law (Article 35), the independence of the judiciary, the separation of powers and the protection of human rights. It strengthened the institutions for monitoring and protecting rights:

- **National Council for Human Rights (NCHR)** – independent national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, accredited to the United Nations.
- **High Authority for Transparency, Prevention and Fight against Corruption (HATPFC)** - operational with strengthened prerogatives (direct referral, a priori control of public contracts, follow-up of the declaration of assets of senior officials).
- **National Economic, Social and Environmental Council (NESEC)** – Consultative on broad economic, social and environmental guidelines, space for dialogue with civil society and the private sector.
- **National Observatory of Civil Society (NOCS)** – structuring and support for associative participation.
- **Court of Auditors** – control of public finances and the use of public funds.

### Digitization of justice and access to rights

The digitization of the judicial system has been a major transformation since 2019. The e-justice platform provides citizens with more than 20 online services: extract from the criminal record, request for acts, monitoring of proceedings, making appointments, electronic payment of fines and legal fees. The electronic prosecutor's office facilitates the referral and handling of current cases. The modernized courtrooms integrate digital tools (videoconferencing, recording, projection).

This digital transformation has several beneficial effects: a significant reduction in procedural deadlines, improved transparency and traceability of decisions, easier access for litigants, particularly in areas far from the major wilayas, and the fight against opaque practices.

Universal legal identity is guaranteed by universal birth registration (100% for several decades), the digitized national civil registry, the unique national identifier and the biometric identity card. Births in hospital facilities are automatically registered, operationalizing an exemplary legal identity.



### Anti-corruption measures and transparency

Algeria is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and has strengthened its national system. The HATPFC operates an articulated approach:

- **Prevention:** mandatory declaration of assets of senior officials and elected officials, code of conduct for public officials, awareness-raising and training, redesign of risky procedures.
- **Detection:** a priori control of public procurement, reporting system (protected whistleblowers), audit of public entities, coordination with police, gendarmerie and customs services.
- **Penalty:** strengthened criminal code (aggravated penalties, freezing of assets, confiscation of property of illicit origin), specialized courts, return of misappropriated funds.

The corruption perception index produced by Transparency International, despite its methodological limitations, shows a gradual improvement in the Algerian situation over the period 2015-2024.



*Algeria is embarking on an institutional modernization through digital technology: increased transparency, reduced deadlines, easier access to public services, and renewed citizen participation.*



## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Algeria has strengthened its macroeconomic stability and financial resilience to sustain the mobilization of its own internal resources. At the same time, it continued its strategy of voluntary deleveraging, giving it financial sovereignty and positioning it as a creditor country. It has opted for a diversified and balanced global partnership while favouring the South-South partnership, in particular with African integration driven by the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and by structuring flagship projects such as the trans-Saharan Highway, and the fibre optic backbone. Finally, the new investment law offers opportunities for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) while the acceleration of digital transformation and the launch in 2026 of the national data governance frameworks consolidate the implementation of SDG 17.



### Active development diplomacy

The Government deploys active development diplomacy, articulating multilateral cooperation (United Nations, World Bank, AfDB, EU) and South-South cooperation (Africa, Arab world).

The UNSDCF 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework structures partnerships with UN agencies.

Algeria plays an active role in the African Union, the Arab League and the AfCFTA.

### Key indicators

| Indicator                    | Reference    | Recent       | 2030 Target |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Public revenues (% GDP)      | 34,43 (2019) | 26,05 (2024) | ≥ 30        |
| Debt service/B&S exports (%) | 1,33         | 0,68 (2024)  | ≤ 1,0 ✓     |
| Average Tariff (%)           | 7,7          | 5,9 (2024)   |             |
| Internet users (%)           | 38,2         | 79,5 (2025)  | ≥ 90        |
| FDI / GNI (%)                | 1,02         | 0,58 (2024)  | ≥ 1,5       |
| ODA received (USD million)   | ~135         | ~95 (2023)   |             |



## Main Targets

### Target 17.1 – Resource mobilization

Beyond hydrocarbons, the widening of the tax base, the modernization of tax collection (digitization, unique tax identifier) and the fight against fraud support the mobilization of internal resources.

The targeting of universal subsidies is a major complementary project.

Public revenues: 34.43% of GDP in 2019 → 26.05% in 2024, adjustment in a context of price moderation. The challenge for public authorities is to mobilize more non-hydrocarbon resources.

### Target 17.3 – Additional resources

Diversification of funding sources combines national budget (main pillar), PPP (desalination, infrastructure), multilateral and bilateral cooperation, climate finance and specialized funds. South-South cooperation is an emerging axis of economic diplomacy.

- National budgets (main pillar).
- Direct public investment (TSH 2 > USD 3 billion).
- PPP (70.9 billion DZD desalination compensation).
- Multilateral cooperation.
- South-South cooperation.

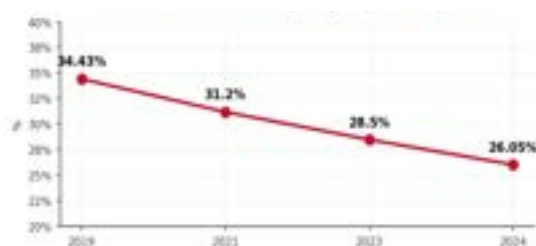
### Target 17.4 – Debt sustainability

The servicing of external debt (0.68% of exports in 2024) places Algeria among the most sustainable debt countries in the world. This prudent management preserves the room for actions to invest in the SDGs and withstand external shocks.

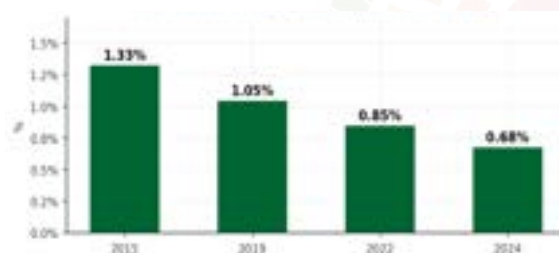
### Target 17.6 – Scientific cooperation

Scientific partnerships mobilize UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, IAEA), the European Union, African countries through South-South cooperation, and many bilateral partners. Priority areas: desalination, renewable energy, resilient agriculture, pharmacy, digital.

UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, EU, World Bank, INSEE, bilateral partners and South-South cooperation.



Government revenue as % of GDP, 2019-2024



Debt service as % of B&S exports, 2015-2024



### External debt service: 0.68% – financial sovereignty

The Government reduced external debt service from 1.33% of exports of goods and services in 2015 to 0.68% in 2024 – halving the burden. This prudent management, which places Algeria among the countries with highly sustainable debt, preserves the country's fiscal room for action and economic sovereignty. It is a foundation for macroeconomic stability and the ability to finance the SDGs from domestic resources.

## Targets 17.8 and 17.10

### Target 17.8 – ICT

The extension of infrastructures (4G+ to 98%, fiber to the capitals) and careful regulation brought internet penetration to 79.5%. The digital ecosystem is emerging, with public operators (Algeria Telecom, Mobilis) and private operators under regulation by the RAPEC.

Internet use: 38.2% in 2015 → 79.5% in 2025.

Rapid growth driven by the expansion of public infrastructure (fiber, 4G+) and lower costs.

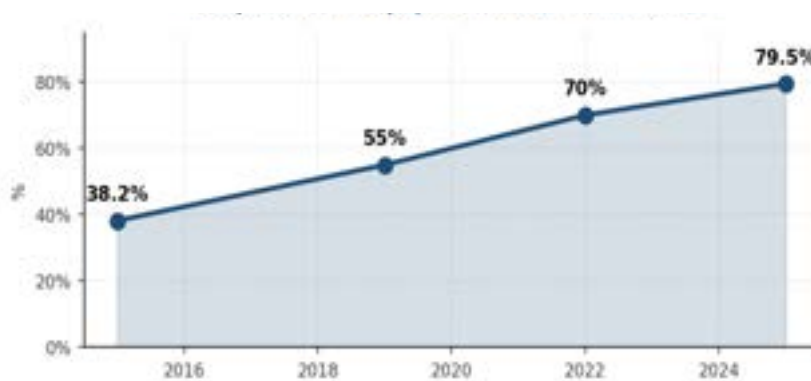
### Target 17.10 – Multilateral trade

Algeria is a party to the AfCFTA, active in the Arab League. Customs modernization (SIGAD system), the digitization of procedures and the development of logistics platforms facilitate trade and regional integration.

Average customs duties: 7.7% in 2015 → 5.9% in 2024.

Progressive trade opening and trade facilitation under public regulation, within the framework of the AfCFTA and regional agreements.

Proportion of population



Proportion using internet, 2015-2025

### Target 17.12 – Market access

Over the period 2015-2024, the weighted average tariff rates applied to imports are 14.7% for developing countries, 13.2% for least developed countries and 9.3% for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).



### Target 17.13 – Macroeconomic stability

The economy grew by an average of 3.8% in 2021-2024, compared to 2.2% in 2015-2019. This growth is the result of a vision and an economic policy oriented towards investment, particularly in basic infrastructure. The current account has returned to a surplus (1.9% of GDP on average) and external debt remains very low (1.4% of GNI), making Algeria a quasi-creditor country and confirming the strength of the macroeconomic scoreboard.

### Targets 17.16 and 17.17 – multi-stakeholder partnerships

The Government favours a whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder approach involving public institutions, the private sector, civil society, academia and international partners.

### Progress since 2015

National public resources are the main pillar of financing the 2030 Agenda in Algeria. The budget allocated to the construction sector alone (SDG 11) amounts to 4,766.88 billion DZD at the end of 2024, or 13.3% of GDP – an illustration of the priority given by the public authorities to sustainable development. Social transfers and universal subsidies to staples (15% of GDP) operationalize national solidarity.

Government revenues as a share of GDP decreased from 34.43% in 2019 to 26.05% in 2024, due to the moderation in oil prices. The challenge for the Government is to mobilise more non-hydrocarbon resources through the expansion of the tax base, the modernization of tax collection (digitisation, unique tax identifier) and the fight against fraud.

The prudent management of external debt is exemplary: debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services was halved between 2015 and 2024 (1.33% → 0.68%), placing Algeria among the most sustainable debt countries in the world. This prudent management preserves the room for action to invest in the SDGs and withstand external shocks.

The digital transition has accelerated: the proportion using the internet has increased from 38.2% in 2015 to 79.5% in 2025, the result of the extension of public infrastructure (fibre, 4G+, 5G deployment in progress) and prudent regulation. This dynamic supports all other SDGs through digital inclusion, e-government and fintech.

Fair finance for development, reducing the cost of diaspora shipments (5.9% to ≤ 3%), and cooperation with UN agencies targeting populations in vulnerable situations operationalize international solidarity (SDG 10). The priority projects for 2026-2030 concern the diversification of sources of financing, the widening of the tax base, the attractiveness of FDI, the deepening of South-South cooperation and the consolidation of harmonized statistical data.



*Algeria is engaged in a strategic diversification of partnerships: transition from the traditional model of public assistance to a mix combining domestic mobilization (main pillar), South-South cooperation, multilateral partnerships (climate finance, technologies) and African integration (AfcFTA).*

# Way Forward

## *Means of implementation, emerging challenges and roadmap 2026-2030*



## CHAPTER IV

# MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires the coherent and coordinated mobilisation, by the Government, of financial, technological, institutional and organisational levers. This chapter, conceived by Algeria as the operational framework for translating national priorities into tangible results, presents the progress and work in progress, in coherence with the seven areas of the Addis Ababa Action Programme.

It places particular emphasis on strengthening the financial framework, consolidating and modernising the National Statistical System, and adopting innovative tools such as gender-responsive budgeting and climate finance. The ultimate goal is to accelerate convergence towards the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

### 4.1 – The seven areas of action of the Addis Ababa Programme of Action

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, adopted in July 2015, structures the international development finance framework around seven complementary areas. Algeria is fully in line with this logic, adapting each area to national specificities.

#### A. National public resources

National public resources are the main pillar of financing the 2030 Agenda in Algeria. The State traditionally finances infrastructure, universal social services (health, education, gratuities) and subsidies, through the national budget. To illustrate the scale of the resources mobilized, the budget allocated to the construction sector alone (in connection with SDG 11) reached DZD 4,766.88 billion at the end of 2024, or 13.3% of GDP. The Trans-Saharan Highway (TSH 2) Algiers-Lagos has mobilized more than USD 3 billion in national funding.

The difficulties lie in the dependence on oil revenues, a source of budgetary vulnerability, and in the constraints of allocation in the face of multisectoral needs. The resources needed to consolidate this pillar include: economic diversification and improved non-oil revenue collection, more systematic SDG Budget Tagging, strengthening financial incentives (tax breaks, guarantees, insurance products).

#### B. National and international private business and finance

The recent legislative framework encourages the emergence of Venture Capital and Collective Investment Funds (FCPRs). The private sector is increasingly called upon to contribute to the financing of the 2030 Agenda. The Government encourages Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), particularly in the renewable energy and infrastructure sectors. The regulatory framework for start-ups stimulates private investment in innovation.

With regard to international financing, as an illustration, the African Development Bank (AfDB) is contributing to the TSH2 project more than 77.53 million UA (approximately 120 million USD), or 23.3% of the total cost. Persistent challenges include limited access to finance for SMEs, the lack of a Business Angel Culture, and the reluctance of private banks to take technological risks.

- **The necessary resources:** more attractive regulatory framework for PPPs, innovative financial instruments (crowdfunding, inclusive insurance), credit guarantee mechanisms targeting vulnerable people, young NEETs and young women.



### C. International Development Cooperation

International cooperation plays a key role in capacity building and technical expertise. Algeria works closely with the United Nations System, coordinated by the Resident Coordinator, brings together various entities (ILO; ECA; CLCPRO; UNCTAD; ESCWA; FAO; IOM; WIPO; WHO; UNAIDS; WFP; UNDP; UNEP; UNESCO; UNHCR; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNICRI; UNIDO, UNODC) and other international partners for technical assistance, capacity building and co-financing of targeted projects (empowerment of rural women, climate, biodiversity, desalination). The strengthening of the governance of the UNSDCF has led to significant progress in improving the effectiveness of this partnership.

The difficulties noted relate to aid flows that can fluctuate and are not always aligned with national priorities.

The mid-term evaluation of the United Nations Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 reports a decrease in the funding mobilized by the United Nations System to implement the Cooperation Framework.

- **The resources needed:** better coordination with international partners to align aid with national priorities, increased mobilization for strategic projects, deepening South-South cooperation.

### D. International trade as an engine for development

Algeria is working to diversify its exports beyond hydrocarbons (agriculture, manufactured goods, market services) in order to stimulate sustainable growth. It relies on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to diversify its non-hydrocarbon exports and allow start-ups to export their digital services. Challenges include complex customs procedures, non-tariff barriers, logistical difficulties and lack of international competitiveness.

- **The necessary resources:** acceleration of structural reforms to improve the business environment, strengthening competitiveness, development of integrated logistics platforms, international accreditations for competitive solutions in Algeria.

### E. Debt and debt sustainability

The prudent management of public debt is an asset for Algerian financial stability. Algeria maintains a low level of external debt (debt service at 0.68% of exports in 2024), which gives it budgetary flexibility to finance its own sustainable development projects.

- **The necessary resources:** maintenance of prudent management combined with the exploration of innovative options (green bonds, sukuks, blue bonds), mobilization of international climate finance (Green Fund, GEF).

### F. Resolving systemic issues

Algeria is addressing systemic issues through governance reform. Modernizing governance, fighting corruption (operational HATPLC) and improving transparency create an enabling environment for SDG implementation. Difficulties remain in further streamlining bureaucratic procedures.

- **The necessary resources:** continuous strengthening of institutional capacities, improvement of coordination, continuous fight against corruption, acceleration of the digitalisation of public services.



## G. Science, technology, innovation and capacity building

Science, technology and innovation are essential catalysts for sustainable development. Algeria invests in R&D (0.7% of GDP in 2024, target 1.5% in 2030) and supports start-ups through a complete ecosystem: investment funds (ASF), incubators, tax benefits, "Start-up" label, Algeria Startup Awards. Training is provided to executives and civil society actors on the SDGs.

- **The necessary resources:** intensification of innovation financing, strengthening of technical skills (data science, AI, cybersecurity), in-depth university-business partnerships, targeted international technology transfers.

### 4.2 – Harmonization of institutional and financial frameworks

Budget modernisation via the Organic Law on Finance Laws (OLFL) and the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) introduces a results-based programme budgeting. This reform allows:

- Systematic evaluation of the performance of public policies.
- Alignment of budget allocations with strategic priorities and SDG targets.
- Analysis of the distributive impact of public expenditure (by category of beneficiaries, territories, sectors).
- Multi-year traceability of financial commitments.
- Three-year rolling planning via MTBF.

The National Statistical System (NSS) has been strengthened under public impetus. The National Statistics Council (NSC) has been reactivated, and the National Statistics Office (NSO) benefits from a multi-year modernisation roadmap: censuses, household surveys, interconnected administrative registers, territorial and demographic disaggregation of indicators.

### 4.3 – Gender-responsive budgeting and climate finance

Algeria is making progress towards gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), making it possible to assess the differential impact of public spending on women and men. This approach, supported by UN Women and UNDP, is gradually being integrated into the budgetary processes of the priority sectors (health, education, employment, agriculture).

Climate finance is a strategic project for the five-year period 2026-2030. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) aims to reduce GHG emissions by 7 to 22% by 2030, conditional on access to international climate finance. Mobilising the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and targeted bilateral funding on adaptation (water, agriculture, health) and mitigation (renewable energy, efficiency, reforestation) is a diplomatic and economic priority.

The Government is also exploring the issuance of green bonds and blue bonds, innovative financial instruments to raise international resources while respecting debt sustainability.

### 4.4 – Technology needs, capabilities, data and analysis

#### Technology needs

- Desalination technologies with improved energy efficiency (solar coupling).
- Large-scale photovoltaic solar technologies and battery storage.
- Green hydrogen technologies (electrolysis, transport, storage).
- Pharmaceutical technologies (biotech, generics, vaccines).
- Resilient agricultural technologies (adapted seeds, precision irrigation, agroforestry).
- Digital technologies (sovereign AI, cybersecurity, fintech).

#### Capacity and data needs

- Executive training on SDGs, programme budgeting, results-based management.
- Statistical capacity building (disaggregation, geocoding, administrative registers).
- Modernisation of sectoral information systems (health, education, social, fiscal).
- Strengthening cybersecurity and digital sovereignty.



#### 4.5 – Links between VNR 2026 and participation in international forums

The VNR 2026 constitutes the Algerian contribution to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2026. Algeria articulates its participation in the HLPF with its commitments in several other international forums and processes.

- African Union Agenda 2063 – biannual national reports (2019, 2021, 2023, 2025 editions).
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – Annual Conferences of the Parties (COPs).
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity.
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – sharing experience on the Green Dam.
- Ramsar Convention: management of 50 Algerian sites of international importance.
- Mediterranean Regional Cooperation – Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP-MAP), Barcelona Convention.
- African Cooperation – AfCFTA, Pan-African Thematic Dialogues.
- Arab cooperation – Arab League, Gulf Cooperation Council (dialogue).

#### 4.6 – Main Changes between VNR 2019 and VNR 2026

| Dimension                | VNR 2019                   | VNR 2026                                                |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Methodology              | Somewhat descriptive       | Analytical, evidence-based                              |
| Constitutional Framework | Previous Constitution      | 2020 Constitution – strengthened SDG anchorage          |
| Coordination             | Initial scheme             | Consolidated SDG Intersectoral Committee, 51 sectors    |
| Statistics               | Partial SSN                | Reinforced SSN, CNS reactivated, 254 indicators aligned |
| Budgeting                | Resource budget            | LOLF, CBMT, Program Budgeting                           |
| Housing (SDG 11)         |                            | 1,700,479 units distributed 2020-2024                   |
| Water (SDG 6)            | Connection 78%             | Connection 98%, desalination 3.75 Mm <sup>3</sup> /d    |
| Health (SDG 3)           | Life expectancy 77.1 years | Life expectancy 79.6 years (+2.5)                       |
| Digital (SDG 9)          | Mobile internet 41 %       | Mobile internet penetration 110.6%                      |
| Innovation               | No structured ecosystem    | Ministry of Knowledge Economy, ASF, 1,800 start-ups     |
| Climate                  | Initial commitment         | NDC 7-22%, Strategy 2050, Adaptation Plan               |
| Participation            | Targeted                   | Extended government-wide and multi-stakeholder          |



#### 4.7 – International cooperation and strategic orientations

International development cooperation is an essential lever for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Algeria articulates its cooperation around several complementary strategic partnerships.

##### UNSDCF 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 structures the partnerships between Algeria and the United Nations System. It is structured around four strategic priorities: (i) Diversification of economy and promotion of investment; (ii) Good governance; (iii) Human and social development; (iv) Environment, energy transition and energy savings.

UN entities mobilized include ILO (employment, decent work, social protection), ECA (economic development, regional integration, statistics), CLCPRO (desertification control, sustainable land and natural resources management), UNCTAD (trade, investment, economic development), ESCWA (economic and social development, public policy, regional integration), FAO (agriculture, food security, rural development), IOM (migration, human mobility), WIPO (intellectual property, innovation, creativity), WHO (public health, health systems, universal health coverage), UNAIDS (HIV/AIDS, prevention, fight against discrimination), WFP (food assistance, nutrition and resilience for refugees), UNDP (governance, sustainable development, innovation, resilience), UNEP (environment, climate, biodiversity), UNESCO (education, culture, science, heritage), UNHCR (refugees, international protection, sustainable solutions for refugees), UNFPA (population, sexual and reproductive health, youth), UNICEF (children, education, social protection, child rights), UNICRI (crime prevention, justice, security), UNIDO (sustainable industrialization, innovation, private-sector development), UNODC (fight against crime, drugs and corruption, criminal justice). This multilateral cooperation provides technical expertise, knowledge transfer and targeted co-financing.

##### Bilateral cooperation and concessional financing

Algeria maintains strategic bilateral cooperation relations with many partners: European Union (thematic programmes, institutional support, mobility), World Bank (sectoral technical assistance), African Development Bank (infrastructure financing, including the Trans-Saharan Highway TSH 2), Islamic Development Bank, Germany (GIZ and KfW – technical and financial cooperation), Japan (JICA), South Korea (KOICA), China (economic and technological cooperation).

This bilateral cooperation covers strategic areas: renewable energy, desalination, agriculture, health, vocational training, digital, waste management, transport, economic governance.

##### South-South cooperation and African Integration

South-South cooperation is a strategic axis of Algerian economic diplomacy. Algeria plays an active role in the African Union, particularly in the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the dynamics of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). It contributes to African peace and security mechanisms, the management of the Sahelian crises and pan-African economic cooperation.

African integration via the AfCFTA opens up historical prospects for the diversification of Algerian non-hydrocarbon exports (agricultural products, digital services of start-ups, manufactured products). The Trans-Saharan Highway (TAH 2) Algiers-Lagos, a major infrastructure of more than USD 3 billion for the Algerian section (2,400 km), operationalizes this integration in practice.

Algeria is also a party to the Arab League, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and maintains partnerships with emerging regional blocs.



## CHAPTER V

# NEW AND EMERGING CHALLENGES

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda during the remaining five-year period (2026-2030) will be marked by new and emerging challenges, requiring continuous strengthening of national resilience in all its dimensions – social, economic, environmental, health, security and digital.

This chapter identifies the main structuring challenges for the period, articulates the response strategies initiated or planned, and specifies the implications for social cohesion and institutional stability. The goal is to ensure a resilient trajectory towards 2030, leaving no one behind.

### 5.1 – Building resilience to growing challenges

Algeria strives to strengthen its multidimensional resilience by adopting an integrated approach that simultaneously combines the social, economic and environmental dimensions. This resilience is underpinned by policies that are structurally aligned with the SDGs and 2030 Agenda, targeting economic diversification, social protection and climate adaptation.

To strengthen this multidimensional resilience, public authorities and the financial sector have prioritised macroeconomic stability, while modernising the budgetary system via the LOLF, the programme budget and the medium-term budgetary framework. Social policies were mobilized to protect vulnerable groups, maintain purchasing power and support employment, while environmental considerations were gradually integrated into budget programming.

#### a) Social dimension of resilience

The social dimension of resilience is manifested by universal social safety nets and subsidies that ensure the protection of the most vulnerable groups from shocks (purchasing power, inflation), coupled with gender equality programmes (education, employment) and resilient health systems (vaccination, free services). The emphasis on “leaving no one behind” translates into targeted social protection policies, access to education and services for vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, the elderly, young people, women in vulnerable situations) and the structured involvement of civil society through the National Observatory of Civil Society (NOCS).

The State is committed to reducing gender inequalities through legislative measures (2020 Constitution, successive laws) and targeted programmes aimed at the economic empowerment of women, especially in rural areas. Social resilience also relies on the inclusion of young people through self-entrepreneurship, regional incubators, self-entrepreneur status and support by NAESD and NAMM.

In terms of international migration, Algeria collaborates with its partners to manage migration challenges, setting up vigilance and protection mechanisms for victims of trafficking. The country favours a regional solidarity development approach.

Public and private media play a central role in supporting social resilience efforts. In 2025, public television devoted 47 hours of programming to housewives, valuing their economic role and entrepreneurial potential. The Agence Presse Service (APS) produced 108 bilingual dispatches focusing on craft projects and vocational training, stimulating inclusive growth and preserving national heritage (consistent with SDGs 5, 8 and 11).



## **b) Economic dimension of resilience**

The resilience of the Algerian economy is highlighted by international institutions (IMF, World Bank). Economic growth reached 3.7% in 2024 and 4.1% in 2023, with sustained momentum in non-hydrocarbon activities (+4.8% in 2024) driven by public investment and domestic demand.

Faced with dependence on hydrocarbons, Algeria is diversifying its economy by supporting entrepreneurship, start-ups and productive investment in strategic sectors (agriculture, industry, services). The promotion of export diversification involves renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, tourism and the spread of digitalisation (e-government, fintech).

The country maintains a low level of external debt, which gives it financial stability and room for action in the face of shocks. Food security is enhanced by agricultural policies aimed at increasing domestic production and reducing dependence on imports of commodities, articulated with:

- Preservation of agricultural land with high potential via SNAT 2030.
- Protection of agricultural land in urban planning instruments (MPUDP, POS).
- Sustainable water management (desalination and transfers to ensure irrigation).

Economic resilience also translates into widespread digitization, and Artificial Intelligence. The 2030 Digital Algeria Strategy aims to use these levers for growth, efficiency and social inclusion, by modernizing public services and the economy.

## **c) Environmental and climate dimension of resilience**

Algerian public action in the face of climate change has been consolidated around an integrated response: Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) aimed at a reduction of 7 to 22% of GHG emissions by 2030. The challenges identified – pressure on water resources, agricultural vulnerability, intensification of forest fires, sea level rise affecting coastal areas – are the subject of structured sectoral responses.

Strengthening climate resilience particularly targets territories in vulnerable situations (South, Highlands) and exposed populations (farmers, coastal populations). The Green Dam, relaunched with a modernized approach integrating agroforestry on more than 3 million cumulative hectares, combines the fight against desertification and economic opportunities for rural populations.





## 5.2 – Strategies and forward-looking measures for cross-sectoral collaborations

The complexity of emerging challenges requires a strengthening of cross-sectoral collaborations. The Government deploys several levers:

**Structured intersectoral coordination:** SDG intersectoral committee bringing together 51 sectors and organisations, sectoral focal points, cross-cutting thematic groups (gender, climate, youth, digital), technical committees for methodological harmonization. This architecture, operational since 2019 and consolidated for 2026-2030, pools analyses and coordinates responses.

**Territorialisation of policies:** gradual integration of the SDGs into local development plans, the Master Planning and Urban Development Plans (MPUDP), the National Spatial Planning Scheme (SNAT) 2030. The wilayas of the South and the Highlands are the subject of specific programmes for opening up and economic inclusion.

**Expanded multi-stakeholder partnerships:** private sector (CCs, employers' organisations, sectoral federations), civil society (ONSC, thematic associations, NGOs), academia (universities, research centres, think-tanks), youth. These partnerships operationalize the collective ownership of the SDGs.

**International cooperation:** UNSDCF 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework with UN agencies, bilateral and regional partnerships, South-South cooperation (Africa, Arab world).

**Digitalisation and data:** modernization of the National Statistical System, sectoral digital platforms, observatories (CNL for the coast, AND for waste, DGF for forests, etc.), progressive open data.

## 5.3 – Impacts of emerging challenges

### Persistent climate risks

Structural water stress could increase in inland areas, affecting rain-fed agriculture and livestock. Prolonged droughts and forest fires can generate new vulnerable groups: farmers losing income, nomadic herders, displaced rural populations. Heatwaves particularly affect the elderly, young children and outdoor workers. Rising sea levels threaten urbanised coastal areas.

### Digital transformation and AI risks

Technological acceleration offers major opportunities but poses new challenges: territorial digital divide (urban/rural, North/South, young/old), cybersecurity, digital sovereignty, training in new skills, transformation of professions and risks of destruction of traditional jobs.

AI is emerging as a strategic disruption with systemic implications. The Government is engaged in strategic thinking on sovereign AI, aligned with national needs, values and ethical principles. The 2030 Digital Algeria Strategy, the creation of the National Agency for the Security of Information Systems (NASIS), international academic partnerships structure this preparation. The challenge is to position Algeria in the new digital economy while preserving data sovereignty and reducing divides.

### Health and demographic risks

The epidemiological transition requires a profound transformation of the health system: the rise of non-communicable diseases (diabetes, hypertension, cancers, cardiovascular) linked to demographic transition and ageing. Young adults and the elderly emerge as groups specifically to be protected. The pandemic risk remains present, requiring the maintenance of epidemiological surveillance capacities, strategic stocks and health continuity plans.

### Geopolitical and migration risks

The regional environment (North Africa, Sahel, Mediterranean) remains marked by tensions, conflicts and forced population movements. The Government maintains a policy of promoting peace, dialogue and respect for international law. The reception of refugees and international humanitarian cooperation are part of a solidarity-based approach.



## CHAPTER VI

# CONCLUSION AND POST-VNR STEPS

VNR 2026 marks a major milestone in Algeria's commitment to the 2030 Agenda. It provides an analytical review of progress since 2015, identifies persistent and emerging challenges, and outlines the roadmap for the remaining five-year period (2026-2030).

Progress on almost all of the SDGs demonstrates the robustness of the national development framework, the resilience of the economy, and the coordinated engagement of stakeholders under government coordination.

### 6.1 – Planned measures to improve the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Algeria considers the VNR not as a one-off exercise of international accountability, but as a structuring tool for steering, learning and continuous improvement of public policies. As such, lessons learned from the VNR process are systematically incorporated into a national feedback process to adjust strategies, programmes, and intervention frameworks.

Planned measures to improve the implementation of the 2030 Agenda include:

- The consolidation of programme budgeting and its systematic alignment with the SDGs, through the OLFL and MTBF.
- Strengthening the National Statistical System with particular attention to the territorial, demographic and gender disaggregation of indicators.
- The systematic territorialisation of the SDGs in local development plans, UDAPs and regional schemes.
- Deepening gender mainstreaming in sectoral public policies.
- Increased mobilization of international climate finance (Green Fund, GEF, bilateral).
- The acceleration of the deployment of renewable energies (trajectory 15,000 MW to 2035) and water security (desalination capacity at 5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day).
- Institutional and digital modernization of public services.
- Strengthening resilience to emerging shocks (climate, digital, health, geopolitical).

### 6.2 – Lessons learned and next steps for targeted monitoring

The development of the 2026 VNR has drawn several methodological and operational lessons that will guide future voluntary national reviews:

**Data-driven analytical approach.** The shift from a descriptive to an evidence-based, disaggregated and evidence-based analytical approach has allowed for a more rigorous assessment of public policies in terms of their effective contribution to the SDGs.

**Whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder approach.** The simultaneous mobilization of 51 sectors and organizations, articulated with civil society, the private sector, academia and UN agencies, operationalizes the collective ownership of the SDGs.

**Integration into national cycles.** VNR lessons are systematically incorporated into national planning, programming and budgeting cycles, ensuring effective political and financial support for identified priorities.

**Ongoing feedback mechanisms.** Regular monitoring and evaluation cycles (debriefing, consultation, adjustment, reprogramming), periodic progress review meetings, and digital monitoring tools support a continuous learning logic.



Future VNRs will rely more on early processes of restitution, better articulation between levels of governance, and increased valuation of local and sectoral initiatives. This approach will make it possible to develop VNRs into instruments that are fully integrated into the national public policy cycle.

### 6.3 – Strengthening the implementation dynamic

Strengthening the implementation dynamic is based on the territorialisation of the VNR conclusions and the consolidation of subnational action. Feedback workshops make it possible to adapt national recommendations to local realities and to strengthen the capacities of decentralised actors.

The findings of the VNR are gradually being integrated into territorial and sectoral planning instruments: national and regional development plans, wilaya plans, communal plans, local sectoral programmes. This integration promotes greater vertical consistency between national orientations and their local implementation.

Training, awareness-raising and technical support actions are deployed for the benefit of local executives and decentralised services, in order to strengthen their capacity to use VNR as a tool for steering, monitoring and evaluating local public policies.

### 6.4 – Integration of post-VNR actions into the national feedback process

At the end of the publication of the VNR, the recommendations are analysed and translated into annual or multi-year work plans and operational roadmaps clearly defining priority actions, institutional responsibilities, deadlines and milestones, necessary resources and monitoring indicators.

The post-VNR feedback process is fully integrated into national planning and budgeting cycles. The work plans and roadmaps from the VNR feed into:

- Adjustment of national sustainable development strategies.
- Updating government action plans.
- Sectoral programming in the short and medium term.
- The allocation of annual budgetary resources.

This articulation ensures that the priorities highlighted by the VNR receive effective political and financial support, and that public policies evolve in a manner based on evidence and consolidated lessons learned.



#### Immediate steps post VNR - 2026-2027 calendar

- April-May 2026: Finalisation of the translation of the VNR into the UN official languages and logistical preparation for the 2026 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).
- July 2026: Official presentation of the Algerian VNR at the HLPF in New York, interactive dialogue with countries and stakeholders.
- September 2026: Territorial dissemination of the report via the wilayas, restitution workshops in the planning regions, mobilization of local communities.
- October 2026 – March 2027: Operationalization of the recommendations in sectoral roadmaps 2026-2030, implementation of the national annual monitoring dashboard.
- 2027: First annual progress report, dialogue with civil society, the private sector and UN agencies.
- 2029-2030: Preparation of the next VNR for the end of the 2030 Agenda cycle, articulation with the definition of the post-2030 framework.



### 6.5 – Renewed commitment of Algeria for 2030 and beyond

Under the impetus of the High Guidelines of the President of the Republic, Algeria reaffirms its full commitment to the 2030 Agenda and confirms its willingness to continue the national effort, in a whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder logic, in favour of sustainable, inclusive and resilient development.

VNR 2026 is both a convincing assessment of the progress made and a structured action plan for the remaining four years. It testifies to the maturity of the national monitoring and evaluation system and the robustness of Algeria's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The principle of "leaving no one behind" will continue to irrigate all public policies, with particular attention to people in vulnerable situations, landlocked areas (southern wilayas, Highlands), young people and women. International cooperation, and particularly South-South cooperation and African integration, will remain structuring axes of diplomatic and economic action.

Algeria will continue to actively contribute to the High-Level Political Forums, the multilateral climate processes (COP), the implementation of the Global Framework for Biodiversity, and other international processes supporting the 2030 Agenda.

While the 2030 horizon set by the 2030 Agenda remains the central target, the international community has begun to reflect on the post-2030 framework. Algeria intends to actively contribute to this reflection from 2028, building on the achievements and lessons of the 2015-2030 cycle.

Algeria's main areas of focus are: deepening the energy and environmental dimension, integrating digital transformations and AI into sustainable development, strengthening the principles of climate justice and digital justice at the international level, evolving development financing mechanisms, consolidating the principles of "leaving no one behind" and "special needs of developing countries".





## TRAJECTORIES 2026-2030

Beyond the retrospective review of the progress made since 2015, the Algerian State is projecting itself on the future based on the commitments made by the Government, the resources mobilized, the demonstrated implementation capacities and the anticipated international context scenarios.

### **Economic trajectory: consolidated diversification**

The economic trajectory 2026-2030 will be marked by the consolidation of diversification. The share of manufacturing industry should continue to increase towards the target of 12% of GDP in 2030, driven by strategic sectors (agri-food, pharmaceuticals, materials, renewable energy equipment, automotive, electronics). Tourism's share of GDP is expected to be between 2% and 3%, supported by the National Tourism Development Strategy.

The entrepreneurial ecosystem will continue to grow, with a target of 5,000 start-ups labelled by 2030 and R&D expenditure reaching 1.5% of GDP. Digital transformation will gradually penetrate all economic sectors, accelerate productivity and create new skilled jobs.

Non-hydrocarbon growth is expected to remain between 4% and 5% per year, in a context of continued structuring public investment and the rise of private investment. The non-hydrocarbon trade balance is expected to gradually improve thanks to agri-food, pharmaceutical and digital services exports.

### **Energy trajectory: Renewable acceleration**

The 2026-2030 energy trajectory will be dominated by the acceleration of renewable energy deployment. The installed capacity ENR, currently at about 700 MW, is expected to multiply by 5 to 10 times by 2030, with a horizon of 15,000 MW in 2035 (27% of the electricity mix). Solar photovoltaics will represent the main share, exploiting the exceptional Saharan deposit.

Energy efficiency will be systematically integrated into new buildings via thermal standards, energy labelling and insulation subsidies. LED lighting will be widespread in all municipalities.

Green hydrogen, tested from 2026-2027, will open up a strategic horizon for decarbonized exports to Europe from the 2030s, as a historic extension of Algeria's gas role.





### Water trajectory: safety confirmed

The 2026-2030 water trajectory will aim to fully secure the country's needs in the face of structural water stress. The desalination capacity will be increased to 5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day, securing almost all of the AEP needs of the North. The reuse of treated wastewater will reach 300 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year, operationalizing the circular water economy.

Regional transfers will be expanded to rebalance resources between North, South and Highlands. The modernization of AEP networks will aim for a significant reduction in losses (80% return).

Desalination-solar photovoltaic coupling, experimented in 2026-2027, will gradually become widespread, making Algeria a global pioneer in low-carbon water.

### Climate and environmental trajectory: territorial adaptation

The 2026-2030 climate trajectory will be structured by the operational implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), aiming to reduce GHG emissions by 7 to 22% by 2030. The conditional trajectory (22%) depends on the mobilization of international climate finance.

The Green Dam will continue its extension with a modernized approach integrating agroforestry and participation of local populations. Terrestrial and marine protected areas will progress towards the 2030 targets (10% and 20% respectively).

Territorial adaptation will be generalized to all 58 wilayas, with specific adaptation plans and monitoring and early warning mechanisms. The most vulnerable territories (South, Highlands, coastal areas) will be the subject of structuring programmes.



### Social trajectory: inclusive consolidation

The social trajectory 2026-2030 will aim to consolidate inclusion. The female participation rate will progress towards the target of 25%, supported by economic empowerment programmes, the start-up ecosystem and Rural Women's Houses. The youth unemployment rate will be reduced thanks to public economic integration schemes and the development of promising sectors.

Social protection will be gradually extended to informal and self-employed workers, in a logic of consolidation of the Algerian model of national solidarity. The targeting of social transfers and subsidies will be modernized via the unique social register and the unique national identifier.

Education and health will continue their qualitative transformation: digitalization, integration of new skills, preventive dimension in health, fight against non-communicable diseases.



### **Institutional and digital trajectory: Accelerated modernization**

The institutional trajectory 2026-2030 will be marked by the acceleration of administrative digitization. The objective is to increase the share of administrative procedures accessible online to more than 80%. The unique national identifier, the national civil registry and the unique social registry will structure an exemplary legal and social identity system.

Justice will continue its digital transformation with the generalization of e-justice, the reduction of procedural delays



and the improvement of access to rights. The fight against corruption will mobilize the HATPFC with consolidated prerogatives.

The National Statistical System will be strengthened through the modernization of censuses (RGPH 2032), the generalization of thematic surveys, the interconnection of administrative registers, interoperability between institutions and the development of sectoral digital platforms. The systematic disaggregation of indicators will be deepened.

### **Trajectory of international cooperation**

The trajectory of international cooperation 2026-2030 will be marked by the diversification of partnerships and the deepening of South-South cooperation. African integration via the AfCFTA will open up historical prospects for non-hydrocarbon exports. The Trans-Saharan high Lands (TSH 2) Algiers-Lagos will be completed, operationalising this integration in practice.

Participation in thematic multilateral processes will be consolidated: High-Level Political Forum, Climate COP, Global Biodiversity Framework, Commission on the Status of Women, Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights, Global Compact for Migration.

The mobilization of climate and innovative financing (green bonds, concessional financing, public-private partnerships) will be a priority area of Algerian economic diplomacy.

This cooperation trajectory will be in line with the principles of Algerian diplomacy – sovereignty, non-interference, international solidarity, support for just causes, promotion of multilateralism and equality between Nations. Algeria will articulate these international commitments with long-term national ambitions: successful energy and ecological transition, diversified low-carbon economy, highly qualified human capital, consolidated territorial equity, systemic multidimensional resilience.



The economic, energy, water, climate, social, institutional and international cooperation trajectories converge towards a shared horizon: to make Algeria a developed, sustainable, resilient and supportive country by 2030, and to prepare now for the structural transformations of the middle of the century. This convergence is neither linear nor automatic; it requires continuous collective mobilization, strengthened intersectoral coordination, rigorous budgetary arbitrage and ownership by all stakeholders – public authorities, civil society, the private sector, academia and citizens.





## GENERAL CONCLUSION

This 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR) testifies to Algeria's constant and structured commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda. It provides a convincing assessment of the progress made since the first VNR in 2019.

### **An affirmed sustainable development trajectory**

On almost all of the 17 SDGs, Algeria is making tangible and measurable progress. The achievements in terms of eradication of extreme poverty (< 0.5% since 2011), social protection (coverage 67%, 30.7 million beneficiaries), health (life expectancy 79.6 years, maternal mortality -20%), education (primary schooling 100%, feminisation of higher education 65.7%), access to water (98% connection), access to energy (99.9% electrification), housing (1,700,479 distributed over 2020-2024) and digital connectivity (internet penetration 79.5%) place Algeria among the performing countries of the continent and the MENA region.

This progress is the result of constant political will, sustained budget mobilization, an articulated institutional framework and a participatory approach involving all national stakeholders. They testify to the robustness of the Algerian development model, based on national solidarity, territorial equity and economic sovereignty.

### **Confirmed resilience to recent shocks**

The period 2019-2024 was marked by major exogenous shocks – Covid-19 pandemic, drop in hydrocarbon prices in 2020, regional geopolitical turbulence, acceleration of climate change. The Algerian economy and society have demonstrated exemplary resilience, as evidenced by the rapid rebound in growth (+3.4% in 2021 after -5.1% in 2020), the stability of social indicators and the continuation of structuring investments.

This resilience stems from several structural factors: robustness of the macroeconomic framework, prudent management of external debt (service at 0.68% of exports), capacity for rapid mobilization of public mechanisms, national solidarity operationalized by social safety nets and subsidies, and continuity of the institutional governance system.

### **Major projects for the five-year period 2026-2030**

Several major projects are structuring the roadmap for the remaining five-year term. In economic terms, accelerating diversification (manufacturing at 12% of GDP, tourism at 3%, development of national value chains), the massive economic inclusion of young people and women (reduction of youth unemployment, increase in the female activity rate), and the formalisation of the productive fabric are the central priorities.

On the environmental and climate level, accelerating the deployment of renewable energies (trajectory 15,000 MW to 2035), water security (desalination capacity at 5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/day, reuse at 300 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year), adaptation of vulnerable territories, consolidation of the Green Dam and mobilisation of international climate finance are priorities.

On the social front, the strengthening of social protection, the progressive targeting of subsidies, the extension of coverage to informal workers, the inclusion of new emerging vulnerable groups (climate, digital, health) and the consolidation of the principle of "leaving no one behind" structural priorities.

At the institutional and governance level, administrative and digital modernization, strengthening justice and the fight against corruption, strengthening the National Statistical System, and deepening international cooperation (South-South, African integration via the AfCFTA, multilateral partnerships) are the structuring axes.



The development and implementation of 2026 Voluntary National Report embodies a fully integrated approach to societal mobilisation, where each stakeholder makes its unique contribution to the collective edifice of the 2030 Agenda.





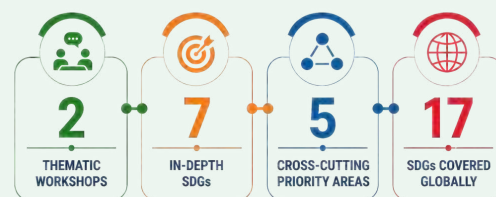
## VOICES OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND ACADEMIA

### Recommendations from the National Consultation

In line with the participatory spirit of the 2030 Agenda, a national consultation was organized to engage civil society and academic stakeholders in the preparation of Algeria's 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR). Two thematic workshops – social and economic – enabled in-depth analysis, the collection of targeted inputs, and the formulation of actionable recommendations for the 2026–2030 period.

### NATIONAL CONSULTATION

7 SDGs reviewed in depth · Social & economic pillars



### GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

#### SOCIAL PILLAR

- **Strengthening primary health care** (prevention, mental health, NCDs)
- **Maternal and neonatal health** (mortality audits and care for premature births)
- **Localization** of targets and use of disaggregated indicators
- **Advancing pharmaceutical** self-reliance and universal health coverage
- **Participatory health governance** (patient associations and academia)



### AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

#### SOCIAL PILLAR

- **Decentralized energy systems** and microgrids in remote areas
- **Energy storage** and grid stability
- **Energy efficiency in buildings** : thermal standards and retrofitting
- **Gradual reform** of energy subsidies
- **National Energy Observatory** to strengthen data systems



### DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

#### SOCIAL PILLAR

- **Data-driven policymaking** : occupational health and absenteeism monitoring
- **Modernizing labour legislation** : psychosocial risks, telework, and digitalization
- **AfCFTA** and African economic integration
- **CSR** and formalization of the informal economy
- **Regulation** of emerging digital occupations



### CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

#### ECONOMIC PILLAR

- Large-scale wastewater **treatment and reuse**
- Climate-resilient **dams** and small reservoirs
- **Strengthened framework** for water REUSE
- **Digitalization** and early warning systems (droughts and floods)
- **Renewable energy** in water infrastructure (desalination)



### INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

#### ECONOMIC PILLAR

- Enhancing **manufacturing value added** : SMEs and strategic sectors
- Promoting resource **efficiency** (water, energy, land)
- Supporting **youth entrepreneurship** in value chains
- Advancing **logistics digitalization** and broadband connectivity
- Strengthening **linkages** between research, education and industry



### SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

#### ECONOMIC PILLAR

- **Updating** urban planning instruments
- **Strengthening disaster risk management** (earthquakes, floods)
- **Smart and sustainable cities**, building on local expertise (bioclimatic)
- **Participatory governance** : community-level structures
- Urban wastewater reuse, green spaces



## SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals



### A continued commitment to the 2030 Agenda and beyond

Algeria reaffirms its full commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda, in a whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder logic. The principle of “leaving no one behind” will continue to inform all public policies, with particular attention to people in vulnerable situations, territories, young people and women.

Algeria will continue to actively contribute to High-Level Political Forums, thematic multilateral processes (climate, biodiversity, desertification, gender, migration, human rights), African mechanisms (Agenda 2063, AfCFTA, AU), and regional cooperation (Mediterranean, Arab, African). South-South cooperation remains a strategic focus of economic diplomacy and development.



### Collective mobilization in the service of sustainable development

Algeria would like to express its deep appreciation to all national and international stakeholders who contributed to the preparation of this report. The diversity of contributions, the intensity of intersectoral dialogue and the quality of the analyses produced testify to the maturity of the national monitoring and evaluation system of the 2030 Agenda.

Through this report, Algeria reaffirms its full commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda, and its willingness to continue the collective effort for sustainable, inclusive and resilient development for the benefit of all, in accordance with the founding principle **“leave no one behind”**.



# APPENDIX 1 — CONTRIBUTING SECTORS AND ORGANISATIONS



Fifty-one (51) national sectors and agencies contributed to the development of VNR 2026, as part of the whole-of-government approach coordinated by the Government-led SDG Intersectoral Committee.

- Presidency of the Republic
- Prime Minister's Office
- Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Energy and Mining
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Fisheries and Fisheries Productions
- Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and the City
- Ministry of Public Works and Basic Infrastructure
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Trade and Market Regulation
- Minister for Tourism and Craft Trades
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Security
- Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and the Status of Women
- Ministry of National Education
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
- Ministry of Vocational Training and Education
- Ministry of Youth
- Ministry of Sport
- Ministry of Culture and the Arts
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Communication
- Ministry of Digitization and Statistics
- Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
- Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy
- Ministry of Relations with Parliament
- Ministry of Knowledge Economy
- National Statistics Office (NSO)
- National Statistics Council (NSC)
- National Council of Human Rights (NCHR)
- National Economic, Social and Environmental Council (NESEC)
- National Observatory of Civil Society (NOCS)
- High Authority for Transparency and Anti-Corruption (HATAC)
- General Directorate for National Security (GDNS)
- Forest General Direction (DGF)
- National Coastal Police (NCP)
- National Waste Agency (NWA)
- Social Development Agency (SDA)
- National Climate Change Agency (NCCA)
- National Investment Promotion Agency (NIPA)
- Algerian Startup Fund (ASF)
- AlgeriaPost
- Bank of Algeria
- Sonelgaz
- Algerian Water Company (AWC)

**Graphic design and layout :** by the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Algeria.



## APPENDIX 2 — ACRONYMS



| Abbreviation | Meaning                                                                    |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HIDA         | Housing Improvement and Development Agency                                 |
| AIPA         | Algerian Investment Promotion Agency                                       |
| SDA          | Social Development Agency                                                  |
| SSA          | Standard solidarity allowance                                              |
| NASDE        | National Agency for the Support and Development of Entrepreneurship        |
| ANCC         | National Climate Change Agency                                             |
| NWA          | National Waste Agency                                                      |
| NEA          | National Employment Agency                                                 |
| NAMM         | National Agency for Microcredit Management                                 |
| UPNA         | Urban Planning National Agency                                             |
| ODA          | Official Development Assistance                                            |
| APREU        | Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of Energy Use                 |
| ASF          | Algerian Startup Fund                                                      |
| SEA          | Special Education Allowance                                                |
| ADB          | African Development Bank                                                   |
| HNB          | Housing National Bank                                                      |
| MTBF         | Medium-Term Budget Framework                                               |
| CBD          | Convention on Biological Diversity                                         |
| NDC          | Nationally Determined Contribution                                         |
| CEDAW        | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| TLC          | Technical Landfill Centre                                                  |
| IHC          | Integrated Housing City                                                    |
| NUIF         | National Unemployment Insurance Fund                                       |
| NCHR         | National Council of Human Rights                                           |



## APPENDIX 2 — ACRONYMS



| Abbreviation | Meaning                                                                      |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NESEC        | National Economic, Social and Environmental Council                          |
| NCC          | National Coastal Commissariat                                                |
| NSC          | National Statistics Council                                                  |
| UNCAC        | United Nations Convention against Corruption                                 |
| SPC          | Solidarity Proximity Cell                                                    |
| UHC          | Universal Health coverage                                                    |
| DESA         | Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN)                              |
| CCD          | Climate Change Directorate                                                   |
| EEEW         | Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste                                    |
| DGF          | Forest General Direction                                                     |
| GDNS         | General Directorate for National Security                                    |
| ECOSOC       | United Nations Economic and Social Council                                   |
| EnRE         | Renewable Energy                                                             |
| ESCWA        | Economic et Social Commission for Western Asia                               |
| FAO          | Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations                      |
| GEF          | Global Environment Facility                                                  |
| HLPF         | High-Level Political Forum                                                   |
| GHG          | Greenhouse Gas                                                               |
| IWRM         | Integrated Water Resources Management                                        |
| ICZM         | Integrated Coastal Zone Management                                           |
| HATPFC       | High Authority for Transparency, Prevention and the Fight against Corruption |
| FDI          | Foreign Direct Investment                                                    |
| PGI          | Protected Geographical Indication                                            |
| NIFF         | National Integrated Financing Framework                                      |



## APPENDIX 2 — ACRONYMS



| Abbreviation | Meaning                                        |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|
| OLFL         | Organic law related to the Finance Laws        |
| NCD          | Non-Communicable Diseases                      |
| MRV          | Measurement, Reporting and Verification        |
| SDG          | Sustainable Development Goals                  |
| ILO          | International Labor Organisation               |
| WHO          | World Health Organisation                      |
| NSO          | National Statistics Office                     |
| NCSO         | National Civil Society Observatory             |
| PAM          | Mediterranean Action Plan                      |
| MPDUP        | Master Plan for Development and Urban Planning |
| GDP          | Gross Domestic Product                         |
| UNDP         | United Nations Development Programme           |
| UNEP         | United Nations Environment Program             |
| PPP          | Public Private Partnership                     |
| EPR          | Extended Producer Responsibility               |
| GIS          | Geographic Information System                  |
| NLUPS        | National Land Use Planning Scheme              |
| NGMW         | National guaranteed minimum wage               |
| SSN          | National Statistical System                    |
| WWTP         | Waste Water Treatment Plant                    |
| TAH          | Trans-African Highway                          |
| ICT          | Information & Communications Technology        |
| MMR          | Maternal Mortality Ratio                       |
| ORL          | Occupancy rate per listing                     |



## APPENDIX 2 — ACRONYMS



| Abbreviation | Meaning                                                                |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AU           | African Union                                                          |
| EU           | European Union                                                         |
| AMU          | Arab Maghreb Union                                                     |
| UNICEF       | United Nations Children's Fund                                         |
| UNSDCF       | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2023 |
| VA           | Value Added                                                            |
| VNR          | Voluntary National Review                                              |
| AfCFTA       | African Continental Free Trade Area                                    |

**Note :** The full list of acronyms (324 entries) is available in the full source document of VNR 2026.





## APPENDIX 3 — COMPREHENSIVE STATISTICAL TABLES



*This appendix brings together the detailed statistical tables from the full source document of VNR 2026. References in parentheses are used to link the tables to the corresponding graphs in the SDG sections of the main report.*

### SDG 1 Tables – Poverty

**Table 1.1 – Components of social protection (chart ref. <sup>(1)</sup>)**

| Component       | Indicator           | Year      | Value   | Reading                       |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Social security | Total Beneficiaries | 2024      | 30.7 M  | Progress towards universality |
| Maternity       | Total Beneficiaries | 2020-2024 | 689 174 | Arrangement effectiveness     |
| Maternity       | Annual average      | 2020-2024 | 137 835 | Coverage stability            |
| Retirement      | Cover               | 2020      | 641%    | High level                    |
| Retirement      | Cover               | 2024      | 58.80%  | Recess (informality)          |
| AFS             | Beneficiaries       | 2015      | 850 924 | Targeted Social Net           |
| AFS             | Beneficiaries       | 2024      | ~ 1.2 M | Arrangement extension         |
| CTA insertion   | Beneficiaries       | 2020-2023 | 9 953   | Transitional support          |

**Table 1.2 – Poverty Measurement Methodology**

| Approach            | National Indicator         | Reading                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| National approach   | Calorie requirement method | Extreme poverty < 0.5% (2011-2024) |
| National approach   | National poverty line      | 5.5 (2011)                         |
| World Bank Approach | Line \$3.65/day PPP 2017   | 4.25 (2017)                        |
| Waste (N2O): NS     | Line \$4.2/day PPP 2021    | 4.67% (estimate)                   |



## SDG 3 Tables – Health

**Table 3.1 – Detailed evolution of mortality indicators (graphical ref. <sup>(2)(3)</sup>)**

| Indicator                       | 2000 | 2015 | 2019 | 2023/24 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| Total Life Expectancy (years)   | 72.5 | 77.1 | 78.2 | 79.6    |
| Life expectancy - Women (years) | 74.1 | 78.9 | 79.8 | 81.4    |
| Life expectancy - Men (years)   | 70.9 | 75.3 | 76.6 | 77.8    |
| MMR (/100k births)              | 117  | 60.5 | 48.5 | –       |
| Infant mortality (‰)            | 36.9 | 22.3 | 21.4 | 19.7    |
| Neonatal mortality (‰)          | 235  | 16.2 | 14.9 | 13.8    |
| Mortality < 5 years – Girls (‰) | –    | 23.1 | –    | 20.4    |
| Mortality < 5 years – Boys (‰)  | –    | 28.2 | –    | 24.7    |

**Table 3.2 – Communicable disease indicators**

| Indicator                 | 2015  | 2018  | 2021  | 2024  |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Tuberculosis (case/100k)  | 574   | 501   | 443   | 399   |
| HIV/AIDS – prevalence (%) | < 0,1 | < 0,1 | < 0,1 | < 0,1 |
| DTC3 Coverage (%)         | 94    | 95    | 95    | 96    |
| Measles coverage (%)      | 95    | 95    | 95    | 96    |

## SDG 6 Tables – Water

**Table 6.1 – Historical evolution of the connection to drinking water (graph ref. <sup>(4)</sup>)**

| Year | Connection rate | Comments                         |
|------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1962 | 35              | Independence                     |
| 1980 | 55              | Massive dam programmes           |
| 2000 | 78              | Stabilization                    |
| 2015 | 78              | Efforts to modernize             |
| 2020 | 92              | Water mobilization policy        |
| 2024 | 98              | Convergence towards universality |


**Table 6.2 – Desalination capacity and production (Graphic ref. <sup>(5)</sup>)**

| Year          | Stations | Capacity (Mm <sup>3</sup> /day) | % AEP North needs |
|---------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2020          | 11       | 2.11                            | ~ 30 %            |
| 2022          | 13       | 2.70                            | ~ 40 %            |
| 2024          | 17       | 3.40                            | ~ 55 %            |
| 2025          | 19       | 3.75                            | ~ 60 %            |
| 2030 (target) | –        | 5.00                            | ~ 75 %            |

**Table 6.3 – Reuse of purified wastewater (ref. graph <sup>(6)</sup>)**

| Year          | Volume reused (Mm <sup>3</sup> /year) | Primary Use                        |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2019          | 20                                    | Irrigation, green spaces, industry |
| 2021          | 45                                    | Irrigation extension               |
| 2023          | 85                                    | Added industry                     |
| 2024          | 111                                   | Irrigation/industry/EV mix         |
| 2030 (target) | 300                                   | Circular water economy             |

**Table 6.4 – Regional Transfer Systems**

| Indicator                         | Value 2024                |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Number of transfer systems        | 37                        |
| Cumulative pipe length            | ~ 5 000 km                |
| Transferred flow rate             | 8.2 Mm <sup>3</sup> /day  |
| Population connected by transfers | 32 million inhabitants    |
| Watersheds monitored              | 17 of 17                  |
| Area covered by pools             | 2,381,741 km <sup>2</sup> |



## SDG 7 Tables – Energy

**Table 7.1 – Electricity production and demand (graphical ref. <sup>(7)</sup>(<sup>8</sup>)(<sup>9</sup>))**

| Year          | Generation (TWh) | Demand (GWh) | Renewable Energy Share (%) |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 2015          | 69               | 50 152       | 8                          |
| 2018          | 75               | 58 000       | 12                         |
| 2019          | 76               | 60 500       | 15                         |
| 2022          | 84               | 67 000       | 21                         |
| 2024          | 9,518            | 74 664       | 30                         |
| 2030 (Target) | ≥ 110            | –            | 10/15/2026                 |
| 2035 (Target) | –                | –            | 27                         |

**Table 7.2 – Energy mix of electricity production 2024**

| Source             | Share (%) | Status              |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Natural Gas        | 96        | Dominant            |
| Solar Photovoltaic | 2.5       | Fast growth         |
| Hydraulic          | 4         | Marginal            |
| Wind               | 0.1       | In development      |
| Other Renewables   | 0.3       | Biomass, geothermal |
| Oil / fuel oil     | 0.7       | Residual            |



## SDG 8 Tables – Growth and Employment

**Table 8.1 – Growth of GDP in volume (graph ref. <sup>(10)</sup>)**

| Year | Growth (%) | Context                    |
|------|------------|----------------------------|
| 2015 | 3.7        | Stability                  |
| 2017 | 1.4        | Lower oil prices           |
| 2019 | 0.8        | Low growth                 |
| 2020 | -5.1       | Covid + hydrocarbons shock |
| 2021 | 3.4        | Fast recovery              |
| 2022 | 3.2        | Stabilization              |
| 2023 | 4.1        | sustained recovery         |
| 2024 | 3.7        | Resilience Trajectory      |

**Table 8.2 – Evolution of the average net salary and the NMGS (ref. Chart <sup>(11)</sup>)**

| Year | Average net salary (DZD) | SNMG (DZD) | Index (2015=100) |
|------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 2015 | 39 242                   | 18 000     | 100              |
| 2018 | 40 800                   | 18 000     | 104              |
| 2020 | 41 950                   | 20 000     | 107              |
| 2022 | 43 500                   | 20 000     | 111              |

**Table 8.3 – Tourism in GDP (Chart Ref. <sup>(12)</sup>)**

| Year          | VA tourism (% GDP) | Employment (in thousands) |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 2015          | 12                 | ~ 380                     |
| 2019          | 14                 | ~ 420                     |
| 2020          | 9                  | COVID-19 impact           |
| 2022          | 13                 | Reprise                   |
| 2024          | 16                 | ~ 510                     |
| 2030 (target) | 30                 | ~ 1 000                   |



## SDG Tables 9 – Industry and Innovation

**Table 9.1 – Developments in the manufacturing industry (ref. chart 1<sup>3</sup>)**

| Year         | Share in GDP (%) | AV per capita (index) |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 2015         | 71               | 100                   |
| 2019         | 69               | 97                    |
| 2021         | 82               | 115                   |
| 2023         | 94               | 132                   |
| 2024         | 100              | 141                   |
| 2030 (cible) | ≥ 12             | ≥ 170                 |

**Table 9.2 – Telecommunications (graphical ref. (14)(15))**

| Indicator                         | 2015 | 2019 | 2022 | 2025  |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Mobile Subscriptions (M)          | 43   | 47.2 | 515  | 54.9  |
| Mobile internet subscriptions (M) | 16.7 | 29.1 | 42.3 | 52    |
| Mobile internet penetration (%)   | 41   | 68   | 94   | 110.6 |
| 4G coverage (% territory)         | —    | 62   | 84   | 98    |
| Internet users (%)                | 38.2 | 59.6 | 72.1 | 79.5  |

**Table 9.3 – Research, development and innovation**

| Indicator                       | 2015  | 2020  | 2024  | 2030 (target) |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| R&D expenditure (% GDP)         | 0.5   | 0.6   | 0.7   | 1.5           |
| Labelled start-ups (cumulative) | —     | ~ 300 | 1 800 | —             |
| Incubators in operation         | 20    | 50    | 90    | —             |
| Universities and higher schools | ~ 100 | 108   | 113   | —             |



## SDG 11 Tables – Sustainable Cities

**Table 11.1 – Housing units es built and distributed (chart ref. <sup>(16)</sup>)**

| Period    | Built     | Distributed | Evolution                  |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 2000-2004 | 550,000   | n/a         | Pre-modernisation programs |
| 2005-2009 | 980 000   | n/a         | Five-year housing plan     |
| 2010-2014 | 1,230,000 | n/a         | AADL/LSP Acceleration      |
| 2015-2019 | 1 520 418 | n/a         | Massive programs           |
| 2020-2024 | 1 848 881 | 1 700 479   | Historical program         |

**Table 11.2 – Occupancy rate per dwelling (Chart ref. <sup>(17)</sup>)**

| Year         | TOL (inhabitant/dwelling) | Evolution |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 2000         | 56                        | –         |
| 2008         | 52                        | -7%       |
| 2015         | 48                        | -14%      |
| 2020         | 44                        | -21%      |
| 2024         | 41                        | -27%      |
| 2030 (cible) | ≤ 4,0                     | –         |

**Table 11.3 – Evolution of the railway network (graphical ref. <sup>(18)</sup>)**

| Year          | Rail network (km) | Subways, trams in service |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 2015          | 3 800             | 1 + 2                     |
| 2019          | 3 982             | 1 + 3                     |
| 2022          | 4 200             | 1 + 5                     |
| 2025          | 5 521             | 1 + 7                     |
| Févr. 2026    | 5 738             | 1 + 7                     |
| 2030 (target) | ≥ 7 000           | 1 + 10                    |

**Table 11.4 – Urban planning**

| Indicator                       | 2015  | 2019  | 2024          |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| PDAU in force                   | 1 380 | 1 499 | 1 526         |
| ACL Agglomerations              | –     | 940   | –             |
| New cities in progress          | 3     | 5     | 7             |
| Cités d'Habitat Intégrées (CHI) | –     | 850   | 1 367 lancées |
| CHI completed                   | –     | –     | 846           |



## SDG 17 Tables – Partnerships

**Table 17.1 – Public Revenues and Debt Sustainability (Graphic Ref. <sup>(19)</sup>(20)**

| Year          | Public revenues (% GDP) | Debt service/B&S exports (%) |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2015          | —                       | 133                          |
| 2019          | 3,443                   | 112                          |
| 2020          | 2,621                   | 98                           |
| 2022          | 2,876                   | 82                           |
| 2024          | 2,605                   | 68                           |
| 2030 (target) | ≥ 30                    | ≤ 1,0                        |

**Table 17.2 – Internet penetration (graphical ref. <sup>(21)</sup>)**

| Year          | Pop. using internet (%) | Fixed internet subscriptions (millions) |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 2015          | 382                     | 19                                      |
| 2018          | 490                     | 28                                      |
| 2021          | 650                     | 39                                      |
| 2023          | 731                     | 47                                      |
| 2025          | 795                     | 52                                      |
| 2030 (target) | ≥ 90                    | ≥ 7                                     |

**Table 17.3 – International Cooperation and FDI**

| Indicator                  | 2015 | 2020 | 2024       |
|----------------------------|------|------|------------|
| Average Tariff (%)         | 7.7  | 7.1  | 5.9        |
| Inward FDI/ GNI (%)        | 1.02 | 0.77 | 0.58       |
| ODA received (USD million) | ~135 | 110  | ~95 (2023) |
| Active UNSDCF partners     | 11   | 13   | 15         |



## Graphic Reference Summary

The following table allows you to navigate between the statistical tables in this annex and the corresponding graphs in the SDG sections of the main report:

| Ref. | Graph in report                   | Table in this appendix | SDG Page        |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| (1)  | Social security coverage          | 1.1                    | SDG 1 — p. 39   |
| (2)  | Child and maternal mortality      | 3.1.                   | SDG 3 — p. 47   |
| (3)  | Tuberculosis incidence            | 3.2                    | SDG 3 — p. 48   |
| (4)  | Water connection rate             | 6.1                    | SDG 6 — p. 62   |
| (5)  | Desalination capacity             | 6.2                    | SDG 6 — p. 63   |
| (6)  | Reused wastewater                 | 6.3                    | SDG 6 — p. 64   |
| (7)  | Energy mix 2024                   | 7.2                    | SDG 7 — p. 69   |
| (8)  | Power Generation                  | 7.1                    | SDG 7 — p. 70   |
| (9)  | Electrical Demand                 | 7.1                    | SDG 7 — p. 70   |
| (10) | GDP growth                        | 8.1                    | SDG 8 — p. 75   |
| (11) | Average net salary                | 8.2                    | SDG 8 — p. 76   |
| (12) | VA tourism in GDP                 | 8.3                    | SDG 8 — p. 76   |
| (13) | Manufacturing Industry            | 9.1                    | SDG 9 — p. 81   |
| (14) | Mobile and internet subscriptions | 9.2                    | SDG 9 — p. 82   |
| (15) | Mobile internet penetration       | 9.2                    | SDG 9 — p. 83   |
| (16) | Housing units built               | 11.1                   | SDG 11 — p. 91  |
| (17) | Occupancy rate per housing unit   | 11.2                   | SDG 11 — p. 92  |
| (18) | Railway Network                   | 11.3                   | SDG 11 — p. 93  |
| (19) | Government revenues               | 17.1                   | SDG 17 — p. 119 |
| (20) | Debt Charges                      | 17.1                   | SDG 17 — p. 120 |
| (21) | Pop. using internet               | 17.2                   | SDG 17 — p. 121 |

**Source :** Statistics National Office (SNO), SDG Intersectoral Committee, technical ministries (sectoral reports 2015-2025), full source document of VNR 2026.



People's Democratic Republic of Algeria



TOWARDS A FUTURE OF SUSTAINABILITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND INNOVATION

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