

ALGERIA
NATIONAL REPORT

1- The role of national focal point:

The national focal point (NFP) has been designated at The level of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, within the Direction Générale des Relations Multilatérales. All the multilateral activities the country is involved in are coordinated by the latter Department, which has a leading role in deciding about the opportunity to take part in any intergovernmental process.

2- Inter-ministerial coordination in preparing national report:

The preparation of the nation report is taking place at different levels:

- a National Committee is set up. All the Ministries are members. Equally, the representatives of the Private sector (Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other Corporate Unions, the NGOs and University community is members; - meetings attended by all the members are organized jointly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry in charge of Environment. The representatives of the various departments are briefed about the context of/and the modalities of preparation of the report. A network of focal points is set up in order to maintain contact and exchange information on methodologies. - a task force, led by a focal point, is set up in each Ministry in order to prepare a report on the activities performed since Rio 92, their evaluation and the projections for the future;

- then joint meetings are organised between groups of Ministries on the basis of clusters of cross-cutting issues in order to harmonize the assessments and the visions on the light of the Government Programm of action. The reports submitted by the different departments are merged into one single report by a group of departments;

- all the reports by different groups of Ministries are submitted to a "Core Committee" (within the National Committee) for a first review. A draft report is elaborated by the Core committee which is forwarded to the National Committee;

- the draft report is scrutinized and adopted by the National Committee;

- the report is then studied and recommendations are made at a National Worksop in which all the stakeholders take part, including the representatives of the media;

- the final report is drafted and approved by the National Committee and sent to the Prime Minister's office for adoption; clearance is given to send it to the WSSD.

3- How the country has reconciled reporting requirements from different UN system bodies including mandatory reporting for conventions?

Under the leadership and guidance of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Direction Générale des Relations Multilatérales, and the Ministry of Environment, Direction Générale de l'Environnement, cluster approach and programmatic cooperation have been adopted. Any given task under reporting requirement or convention is located in a given ministerial structure after a debate involving all the Ministries expressing interest in the subject at stake. A joint committee led by the Ministry that has been chosen as focal point is set up in order to follow up the implementation and accomplish the tasks of reporting. Its work is always validated and adopted through workshops.

4- What capacity and resources issues do you have in preparing your national report?

There is a need for harmonizing the systems of information management and communication of national data established under the multilateral environmental agreements. A national self assessment of capacity building needs within the context of the three conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification is under elaboration with the financial support of the GEF.

5- Difficulties/obstacles encountered in national reporting:

There is a need for enhancing national coordination and dissemination of information. At the same time, working relations between the Public Administration and the Universities and other academic and scientific institutions have to be improved. On the other hand, financial constraints constitute a bottleneck for a number of actors involved in national reporting.