



Facilité d'appui aux
priorités du Partenariat UE-Algérie



Twinning project fiche

Support to CNESE Capacity Building
in the evaluation of public policies

Beneficiary administration

National Economic, Social and Environmental Council

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TWINNING INSTRUMENT

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Acronyms

AA	Association Agreement UE-Algeria
CNES	National Economic and Social Council
CNESE	National Economic ,Social and Environmental Council
PL	Twinning Project Leader
PSC	Project Steering Committee
COP 9	Ninth Conference of the Parties
SD	Sustainable development
RTA	Resident twinning advisor
DEU	Delegation of the European Union
MS	Member State
STE	Short- term expert
MTEER	Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
BC	Beneficiary country
P3A	Support to the Association Agreement Programme
LUP	Land use plan
PEV	European Neighbourhood Policy
PNAEDD	National action plan for the environment and sustainable development
PANLCD	National action programme to combat desertification
RAMSAR	Ramsar is the name of the Iranian city where the convention on wetlands was signed in 1971
SNAT	National land use plan
EU	European Union
UNCCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
UNFCCC	United Nations framework convention on climate change

1. Basic information

1.1. Programme

This project will be funded within the framework of the programme entitled: Facilité d'appui aux priorités du Partenariat UE-Algérie (2018/041-143) – direct management.

Facilité d'appui aux priorités du Partenariat UE-Algérie¹ : the Support Facility was set up in December 2019 to support the implementation of the priorities of the EU-Algeria partnership.

The common priorities of the EU-Algeria partnership are part of the renewed European Neighbourhood Policy (2015) which takes into account the specificities of each partner country. They were approved in March 2017 and cover 5 areas of common interest:

- i) governance and fundamental rights;
- ii) socio-economic development and commerce;
- iii) energy, environment and sustainable development;
- iv) security and strategic dialogue;
- v) human dimension, migration and mobility.

The Support Facility is largely reflected in the financing of institutional cooperation projects in the form of twinning projects with the administrations of EU Member States.

The operational monitoring of the action is entrusted to the Delegation of the European Union in Algeria in coordination with the Coordinator of the beneficiary administrations.

For UK applicants: please note that following the entry into force of the EU-UK² Withdrawal Agreement on 1 February 2020 and in particular Articles 127(6), 137 and 138, references to natural or legal persons residing or established in a Member State of the European Union and to goods originating in an eligible country, within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014³ and Annex IV of the ACP Partnership - EU⁴ Agreement, shall be understood to include natural or legal persons resident or established in the United Kingdom and goods originating in the United Kingdom⁵. These people and goods are therefore eligible under this call.

1.2. Twinning sector

Environment

1.3. Budget funded by the European Union

The funded budget is € 800 000

¹Hereinafter referred to as “Support Facility”

²Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community.

³Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union instruments for the financing of external action.

⁴Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, as revised by Decision 1/2014 of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers (OJ L196/ 40, 3.7.2014)

⁵Including overseas countries and territories having special relations with the United Kingdom, in accordance with Part Four and Annex II of the TFEU.

1.4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Objective 3 : Good health and well-being
- Objective 6 : Clean water and sanitation
- **Objective 7 : Clean and Affordable Energy**
- Objective 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone
- Objective 11 : Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Objective 12 : Sustainable consumption and production
- **Objective 13 : Measures relating to the fight against climate change**
- **Objective 14: Aquatic Life**
- Objective 15 : Life on Earth
- Objective 17: partnerships to achieve the objectives.

2. Objectives

2.1. Overall Objective

To enable Algeria to equip itself with the most effective public policy evaluation methods and tools in the sustainable development sector, bringing it closer to international standards and European good practices in this area.

2.2. Specific objective

Support to CNESE capacity building in the integration of the environmental dimension in the evaluation of public policies.

2.3. Targeted elements in the strategic documents

2.3.1. Strategic Framework and Association Agreement

In March 2017, Algeria and the European Union agreed on Joint Partnership Priorities in five areas, the third of which relates to the energy partnership, the environment and sustainable development. These components are consistent with the EU's new Mediterranean Agenda for the period 2021-2027, which proposes to promote peace and security in the region, fight against climate change and strengthen the green and digital transition.

The Support Facility accompanies the Algeria-EU joint commitments with targeted institutional support activities. The main objectives of the Support Facility are to:

- Build the capacity and expertise of Algerian administrations and institutions
- Consolidate and deepen the rapprochement between the Algerian administration and the citizens.

This twinning project is part of the framework of these two objectives of the Support Facility and, more specifically, within the framework of the joint priority of "energy, environment and sustainable development".

In the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and in support to the Barcelona process, the Association Agreement between Algeria and the European Union entered into force on 1 September 2005. The AA constitutes the legal framework governing relations between the Parties in economic and commercial, political and cooperation matters.

Article 52 of the AA provides that "the parties shall promote cooperation in the field of combating environmental degradation, controlling pollution and rational use of natural resources with a view to

ensure sustainable development and to guarantee the quality of the environment as well as the protection of human health.

Cooperation is focused in particular on:

- issues related to desertification;
- rational management of water resources;
- salinization;
- the impact of agriculture on soil and water quality;
- appropriate use of energy and transport;
- the impact of industrial development on the environment in general and on the safety of industrial installations in particular;
- waste management, particularly toxic waste;
- integrated management of sensitive areas;
- control and prevention of urban, industrial and marine pollution;
- the use of advanced instruments of environmental management and monitoring, and in particular the use of information systems, including statistics, on the environment;
- technical assistance, particularly for the preservation of biodiversity»

2.3.2. Institutional anchoring

[The Algerian Constitution of 2020 and the President Decree No.21-37 of 6 January 2021](#)

The National Economic, Social and Environmental Council is a consultative institution, a framework of dialogue, consultation and proposal, in all areas of the life of the citizens and the Algerian nation. Constitutionalized with the revision of the Constitution of 1 November 2020, which broadened its mandate compared to the institution that preceded it since 1968, the CNES, to also include the environmental dimension, CNESE is autonomous and is placed with the President of the Republic.

The Constitution of 1 November 2020 provides a constitutional basis for the CNESE through two of its articles.

Art. 209 — The National Economic, Social and Environmental Council is a framework for dialogue, consultation, proposal, foresight and analysis in the economic, social and environmental field, placed with the President of the Republic. It is also the advisor of the Government».

Art. 210 — “The mission of the National Economic, Social and Environmental Council shall:

- provide a framework for the participation of civil society in national consultations on economic, social and environmental development policies in the context of sustainable development;
- ensure ongoing dialogue and consultation between the national economic and social partners;
- evaluate and study issues of national interest in the economic, social and environmental fields of education, training and higher education;
- make proposals and recommendations to the Government;

Its new missions are economic mediation between the government and economic operators, social mediation with civil society actors, during social conflicts and the integration of the environmental dimension.

CNESE intends to take ownership of the most current issues through the inclusion in its status of a paradigm based on economic growth, the equitable distribution of wealth and the preservation of environmental assets.

The Presidential Decree n°21-37 of 6 January 2021 sets out the composition and functioning of CNESE. The Council is made up of 200 members divided into commissions that work in collaboration with the divisions. The Committee for the Environment, Energy Transition and Sustainable Development works

in close collaboration with the Sustainable Economic Development Division, which is responsible for providing all the information relevant to their field of competence, in particular those dealing with:

- the quality of growth, economic diversification, trade and economic exchanges;
- industry and small and medium-sized enterprises, the knowledge-based economy, and bilateral and multilateral treaties;
- agriculture, food and food security, and those directly related to sustainability, energy transition, preservation of environmental assets, land use planning and local development, and also those that contribute to establish better resilience to external shocks, in particular climate change.

The Presidential Decree No. 21-71 of 16 February 2021 on the organization of CNESE's administrative and technical services specifies the attributions of the Sustainable Economic Development Division, which is responsible for providing members of the Council, in particular of the Environment Committee, Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, all information falling within their field of competence, in particular that dealing with:

- the quality of growth, economic diversification, trade and economic exchanges;
- the industry and small and medium-sized enterprises, the knowledge-based economy, and bilateral and multilateral treaties;
- the agriculture, food and food security, and those directly linked to sustainability, energy transition, preservation of environmental assets, land use planning
- and also with those that help establish better resilience to external shocks,

CNESE component guarantees the involvement of citizens in the entire national development process through a strong representation of civil society (60 members out of 200).

The theme of the twinning project addresses a complex area involving several sectors, several institutions and which should tend towards cross-cutting results/objectives.

In a context of tensions over resources and capacities for economic and social progress, as well as the focus on the climate emergency and the issues of acceptability and social equity, it is essential that advice and assistance to the decision are made to the public authorities.

It will be for the CNESE to contribute to measure the performance of the various strategies and development plans undertaken by Algeria and to help establish through capacity building a culture of results; the need to produce tangible change and to be able to measure it; to adopt transformative strategic adjustments while ensuring that traceability appears on the link between the resources mobilized and the results achieved. This constitutes a real challenge for the transformation of public action and the modernization of its management through the various institutions.

Several reforms have been carried out and others are in progress, notably those concerning the environment and renewable energies.

[Law N° 03-10 relating to the protection of the environment in the framework of sustainable development](#)

The purpose of this law is to implement a national environmental protection policy in the context of sustainable development. It lays down the basic principles and rules for environmental management:

- the protection, restructuring and enhancement of natural resources;
- the restoration of damaged environments, prevention and fight against all forms of pollution and nuisance;
- the improvement of quality of life, promotion the rational use of available natural resources.

It consists of 114 articles divided into 8 headings, the main of which concern (a) environmental management instruments, (b) environmental protection requirements, (c) protection against nuisances and (d) criminal provisions and investigation/determination of offences.

[The SNAT: National Land Use Plan](#)

The elaboration of the SNAT in 2000 is a national issue as it integrates the ecological problem in its continental and territorial dimension that must strive towards a sustainable territory. The first guideline of the SNAT aims to build a sustainable territory, thus establishing a close link between land use planning and sustainability and making it a preoccupation prior to any intervention in the field of planning.

Meeting the sustainable development requirement set out in the law on Land Use Plan and Sustainable Development, the SNAT adopts the strategy of the National Action Plan for the Environment and Sustainable Development but responds in a territorialized way to the issues that it revealed.

Geological and climatic conditions combine to make Algeria a “land of risk”. Of the fourteen major risks identified by the UN, ten concern Algeria: earthquakes and geological risks, floods, climatic risks, radiological and nuclear risks, forest fires, industrial and energy risks, risks on human health, risks relating to animal and plant health, atmospheric, telluric, marine or water pollution, disasters due to large human clusters. Faced with these risks, the preservation and enhancement of the ecological system as heritage becomes a necessity and a safeguarding issue for future generations.

Algeria’s vast ecosystem diversity is threatened by the rapid changes in the country’s demography and economy: urbanization and the development of activities generate strong anthropogenic pressure, often associated with the abandonment of centuries-old practices of maintaining these spaces.

The shortcomings of environmental management show that there is little awareness of the problems of protecting and developing this heritage. It is a new issue, on the scale of Algeria and the Maghreb that requires a real intellectual and political change, allowing to identify the issues specific to these spaces.

[2.3.3. National and sectoral strategies and Algeria’s commitments in multilateral conventions and instruments](#)

[At the national level](#)

- National Action Plan of the Environment and Sustainable Development for 2030 are being validated
- National Strategy of the Environment and Sustainable Development 2030 are being validated.
- National Program of the Development of Renewable Energies
- National Climate Plan
- Energy Transition and Energy Efficiency Roadmap.
- Circular Economy Roadmap
- Diagnostic study of the inventory of sustainable consumption and production patterns in Algeria
- Agriculture and Water Strategy
- National strategy of integrated management and recovery of waste by 2035 and action plans.
- 2035 Forest Strategy
- National Strategy of Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Protected Areas Master Plan
- National Wetlands Strategy
- National Plan of soil conservation and the fight against desertification
- National Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan

- National Action Programme to combat desertification
- Rehabilitation program of Saharan drought- adapted species.

At the international level, Algeria has signed and ratified:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora, 1982
- RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, 1982
- Convention on climate change in 1993
- Convention on Biological Diversity, in 1995
- Convention to Combat Desertification, in 1996
- Convention on Migratory Species, in 2005
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2005
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds in 2006
- Mountain Partnership, in 2007
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21), December 2015.

3. Description

3.1. Background and justification

This twinning is at the crossroads of several issues: environmental, agricultural, energy, economic and social. It is part of a network of policies, priorities, programmes, plans and national and sectoral strategies that impact the future of the country in the medium and long term.

It should also contribute to the national response to climate change issues by providing tools for assessing environmental policies and contributing to the implementation of climate conventions.

Fighting climate change and implementing sustainable development implies a two-way relationship: to include climate change issues in sustainability strategies and to include sustainability issues in climate change strategies. This interdependence requires a multidisciplinary approach to environmental policy and its evaluation in order to arrive at recommendations for, on the one hand, anticipating future changes and, on the other hand, correcting and reorienting current policies.

3.2. Ongoing reforms

Contribution to the implementation of the 2021 Government Action Plan

The government's action plan focuses mainly on the commitment of structural reforms aimed at reviving the national economy and is inspired by the commitments of the President of the Republic, in particular, that aimed at ensuring a quality of life that meets the requirements of sustainable development and preservation of the environment. Thus, environmental policy has been strengthened through new constitutional provisions relating to the rational use of natural resources and their preservation for the benefit of future generations, the right to a healthy environment and to strengthen the management of environmental concerns.

The reflection work undertaken by CNESE, were opportunities for exchanges on environmental policy, in particular issues related to several environmental themes in particular; the circular economy, waste management, the fight against climate change and the energy transition.

Work carried out by CNESE in this context

In addition to the reports on the "economic and social state of the nation (annual)" and on the "half-yearly economic situation" and on "human development (since 1998) in coordination with UNDP", CNESE carried out the following tasks⁶ in relation to the environmental theme:

⁶ All the tasks and reports are available on CNESE website: www.cnese.dz

- Land use planning and the environment Report (in 1995)
- Evaluation report of the action of the public authorities: overall problem and constraints of feasibility (in 1995)
- New towns report (in 1995)
- Environment report : legal and institutional aspects (in 1995)
- Opinion on the Master Plan for a global and integrated industrial strategy (in 1996)
- Opinion on the national strategy draft of medium-term economic and social development (1997)
- Algerian environment report: development challenge (in 1997)
- Algerian city report (in 1998)
- Report on urbanization and natural and industrial risks in Algeria: current and future concerns (in 2003)).

Similarly, in 2021, CNESE carried out a wide range of work in the form of warning notes and opinions aimed at informing public authorities on economic, social and environmental issues. These notes are not published and address the following environmental themes such as climate change, biodiversity, waste treatment, urban environmental policy, industrial environmental policy, coastal management, Green economy, energy transition, major risks, ecological taxation and taxation, environmental inspection, environmental education, agriculture, forests and food security, water management, health and environment, Industry and Environmental Performance, SDGs and Preservation and Protection of Natural Capital.

3.3. Linked activities

3.3.1. Support to CNESE within the framework of SPRING programmes and Support to the implementation of the Association Agreement EU-Algeria

“Support to CNESE executives in the evaluation of public policies”, December 2016 to May 2018”

The objective of this training project was to build the capacity of CNES executives in monitoring the economic and social situation. Fourteen training sessions were organized around three main axes:

- assistance in setting up a Demo-economic model;
- capacity building of executives in modeling studies of the economic and social situation;
- provision of specific software for the analysis of the economic situation.

« Capacity building of CNES in the evaluation of sustainability in public policies in Algeria”, April to June 2019

The objective of the project was CNES capacities building to better guarantee the sustainable development of the nation in all its social, economic, environmental and governance dimensions, integrating the 17 SDGs of the United Nations Horizon 2030 Programme.

Workshops were held for around twenty CNESE executives. Participants benefited from basic training on the genesis and evolution of the concept and fundamental principles of sustainable development, the current provisions for its implementation in Algeria, the Paris Climate Agreement, the issue of climate change, international conventions and Algeria's achievements in the relevant fields, the United Nations Horizon 2030 Programme and the 17 SDGs.

- An initiation has been provided in analysis of the sustainability of public policies and methodological approaches which should enable it to determine the degree to which the principles and objectives of sustainable development are taken into account in the policies, strategies, programmes, plans and development projects. Among the few analytical tools available for this purpose, the Sustainable Development Analysis Grid, developed by the Eco-

Advice Chair of the University of Quebec and recommended by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs was chosen as the main tool for this training.

- Another component of the training addressed issues related to the development of a sustainable development dashboard centered on the description of Algeria's sustainable development governance profile and the documentation of indicators as well as the production of reports on national performance in this area.

Technical assistance actions of P3A for the benefit of the General Directorate of Foresight of the Ministry of Finance

- "Comparative advantages and geostrategic position of Algeria", January to September 2021
- "Study on the green economy", in progress since January 2022
- "Food security study", ongoing since February 2022

3.3.2. EU support to the environment and related sectors

Clima-Med regional programme

Launched in 2018, the programme supports the transition of eight partner countries in the South Neighbourhood country, including Algeria, towards sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient development. With a global budget of €6.9 million, fully funded by the European Union, Clima-Med aims to strengthen governance on climate change, including support to sustainable climate and energy policies, promoting access to sustainable energy, facilitating climate investments. The Algerian focal point is the Ministry in charge of the environment, the Ministry in charge of water resources is part of the National Coordination Group of Clima-Med.

Support programme to the water resources sector (WATER I and WATER II)

This programme contributed to the development of national strategies including the National Flood Control Strategy carried out under WATER II programme in 2015.

Support programme to sectoral environmental policy, 2014 to 2017

This program focused on themes common to the environment and water sector: prevention against flooding, protection of ecosystems, adaptation to climate change, strengthening of the state of conservation of biodiversity; improving integrated waste management, reducing industrial pollution and popularizing cleaner technologies; taking climate change into account in coastal development.

Sustainable Integrated Water Management Programme

This programme is implemented at the regional level. Algeria has benefited from the financing of the WADIS-MAR regional demonstration project, entitled "Use of water and agricultural techniques in arid zones: an integrated and sustainable model in the Maghreb region", whose objective is to improve the standard of living of the rural population in the arid and semi-arid areas of the Maghreb, in which the scarcity of water contributes to the process of desertification.

Environmental sector support programme, 2014 to 2017

This programme supported the implementation of the main national strategies in the environmental sector, in particular the National Environmental Action Plan – Sustainable Development and the Coastal Development Programme of Algiers. The objective of the Programme is to support the sectoral policy of the environment in Algeria, with a particular focus on the metropolitan area of Algiers, in a perspective of sustainable development.

Support programme for the mainly electrical renewable energies and energy efficiency sector in Algeria (TAKA NADIFA), 2019 to 2023

This programme aims to support the implementation of two Government programmes, namely: the National Programme of Renewable Energies 2015-2030 and the Algerian Programme of Energy Efficiency 2015-2030. It is part of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to contribute, within this framework, mainly to the achievement of the targets of the sustainable development goal "Clean and affordable energy", as well as, in a less direct way, to the targets of the

SDGs "Innovative Industry and Infrastructure" and "Measures relating to the fight against climate change ».

3.3.3. Support to the environment, water, agriculture and foresight sectors through the institutional twinning instrument

- Support to the National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development for the improvement of its operational capacities and the implementation of the National Environmental Information System;
- Support to the "Algérienne des Eaux" to improve water quality control (2011-2012);
- Strengthening of the structures, powers and competences of the Electricity and Gas Regulatory Commission as the National Regulatory Authority (2015 –2017);
- Support to the Integrated Water Resources Management Agency (2017-2019);
- Institutional support to strengthen the technical capacities of the National Office of Meteorology. Planned to last 24 months (2020-2022);
- Strengthening of the capacities of the services of the General Directorate of Foresight in terms of economic analysis and foresight with a view to the creation of an economic observatory (2018 to 2020);
- Support to capacity building of the General Directorate of Forests in steering the forestry strategy;
- Support to the National Agency of Hydraulic Resources for the modernization of its structures and its operation
- Twinning is planned within the framework of the Support Facility to the Commissariat of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency with a view to strengthen its organizational structure and its intervention and interaction capacities for the development, analysis and the evaluation of the national policy of the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency.

3.3.4. Other Linked activities:

Project « Green Municipalities » / Sustainable energy management of municipalities, in progress

This project started in April 2020 for a period of 3 years. It covers eight areas of intervention (wilayas of Adrar, Bechar, Djelfa, Jijel, Mascara, Msila, Relizane and Souk Ahras) and provides technical support to municipalities in their efforts to use technologies energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies. The programme is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development to support the efforts undertaken by MICLAT to promote the use of renewable energies and EE at the level of municipal structures, with support in expertise and sharing of international know-how.

At the regional level, the project « Cleaner and more energy-efficient Mediterranean cities »

This project developed three action plans of sustainable energy and climate, including inventories of greenhouse gas emissions at the municipal level, notably in the cities of Boumerdes, Sidi Bel Abbès and Batna.

Regional project « Clima South »

This project developed a support programme to the Algerian national authorities in the field of forest fires and climate change.

3.4. List of applicable union acquis/standards/norms

3.4.1. Relevant bodies and arrangements

The European Economic and Social Committee is the consultative assembly of the European economic and social partners gives economic players a voice in the Commission, the Council and the Parliament and participates in the decision-making process of the European Union.

In 1990, the European Environment Agency, based in Copenhagen, was established to support the development, implementation and assessment of environmental policy and to inform the general public about it.

EU also manages the European Earth Observation Programme (Copernicus), which provides satellite data on land, the marine environment, the atmosphere and climate change. For emissions of pollutants to air, water and land, the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register provides essential environmental data from more than 30,000 industrial facilities in the Union.

In October 2021, the Parliament adopted the Aarhus Regulation amended and negotiated with Member States to expand access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to environmental justice.

3.4.2. EU's cross-cutting environmental strategies

The environmental policy is at the heart of Union policy-making. The European Commission has launched the Green Pact for Europe as the main driver of its economic growth strategy, which includes:

- The European Principles for the Environment (EPE);
- The Environmental Action Programme (EAP), 2013-2020
- The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 is a comprehensive, long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the trend of ecosystem degradation. This strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030. It is the EU's proposed contribution to the upcoming international negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This essential element of the European Green Deal will also support a green recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. The Green Deal is one of the Commission's 6 priorities for the period 2019-24;
- The « Efficient Europe in Resource use » Initiative;
- Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage.

In the domain of renewable energies and climate:

- Renewable Energies Directive (RED II): by 2030: in July 2021, as part of the legislative package enabling the implementation of the European Green Deal, the European Commission proposed an amendment to the directive on renewable energy to align its renewable energy targets with its new climate ambitions. The Commission proposes to raise the binding target for renewable energy sources in the Union's energy mix to 40% by 2030 and to promote the use of renewable fuels, such as hydrogen, in the industry and transport, by setting new objectives. The post-2030 energy framework is under negotiation.
- The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework for Action is part of the European Green Deal. The European Commission has adopted a series of proposals to adapt EU climate, energy, transport and taxation policies to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. To meet these challenges, the European Green Deal will transform EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, ensuring:
 - the end of net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050,
 - economic growth decoupled from the use of resources, where no one is left behind.

- The EU roadmap for a 55% reduction in emissions by 2030: in 2021, the European Commission adopted “Fit for 55”, the package of proposals that aims to achieve the 2030 climate target of the European Union on the way to climate neutrality.
- "REPowerEU, joint European action for more affordable, safer and more sustainable energy" is the European Commission's response of 8 March 2022 proposing a draft plan to make Europe independent of Russian fossil fuels well before 2030. In addition to diversify supply, measures are planned to reduce dependence on fossil fuels through increasing the EU's biomethane production of renewable hydrogen, accelerating the deployment of solar, energy and heat pumps as well as the encouragement of the decommissioning of industry and the acceleration of permit granting procedures for RE projects.

3.5. Outputs

The twinning project is based on the following three outputs:

Output 1

The capacities of CNESE executives and members are strengthened to assess public policies related to energy transition, environmental protection, fight against climate change and sustainable development.

By adopting monitoring and evaluation methods for environmental policies and climate change adaptation strategies that meet international standards, CNESE will be able to fully fulfil its new prerogatives in terms of the integration of the environmental dimension. It will be a matter of strengthening the capacities of CNESE in the elaboration of studies and the integration of the environmental dimension in the economic reports but, also in the development of methodologies and assumptions related to mitigation action and adaptation strategies for the water-environment-agriculture nexus (food security - cost/benefit analysis). Similarly, the CNESE will focus on analysing and evaluating the integration of climate change impacts into central and local planning processes, adopting an integrated approach to monitor and evaluate the achievement of sustainable development and to strengthen its capacities for reviewing systems and integrating the "compliance" dimension with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and other environmental agreements. It will also have to build a monitoring-evaluation system according to the themes, the interrelationships of several sectors/challenges and according to different dimensions. Training in foresight and in evaluation of public policies in the environment and climate change will be provided to executives.

Output 2

Instruments and methodologies of the evaluation and monitoring of public policies in the three axes environment, energy transition and sustainable development are defined with the modalities of implementation.

To enable to carry out its mission of assessing the consideration of the environmental dimension in public policies, CNESE must equip itself with modern methods and tools for econometric evaluation (foresight analysis, statistics and modelling, scientific analysis of data, evaluation of public policies and institutions, foresight monitoring and innovation). It also needs international benchmarking, environmental policy monitoring and monitoring capabilities, and toolkits for supervising and evaluating policies and action strategies and/or adaptation measures. CNESE must also ensure the strengthening of coherence between adaptation, mitigation, environmental policies and transversal governance of these policies, accompany the practical implementation of the model (Water-Energy-Climate), build and analyze prospective scenarios.

As such, it should put in place a training plan that will allow to meet its immediate needs but also to anticipate the skills needed in the longer term.

Output 3

CNESE is able to provide recommendations for the integration of the green economy in the national socio-economic development.

With a view to ensure that greening policies are gradually introduced into the Government's actions in response to the challenges it faces, CNESE must grasp with precision the possibilities of optimizing these policies while maintaining a balance between economic growth and environmental policy, but also to set up a mechanism for inter-sectoral consultation. It must also be able to propose concrete greening actions and assess the long-term impacts of the actions formulated. Such a simulation could relate to the creation of an eco-label.

3.6. Means/input from the EU member state (s) administration (s)

Proposals submitted by the Member State must be concise and targeted on the strategy and methodology, as well as on an indicative timetable supporting them, the suggested administrative model, the quality of the expertise mobilised, the structure and administrative capacity of the institutions of the Member State. Proposals must be sufficiently detailed to adequately respond to the Twinning Fiche, but must not contain a completed project. They should include sufficient detail about the strategy and methodology to indicate the timing of activities and identify key activities that will take place during the implementation of the project to ensure the achievement of the general and specific objectives and mandatory outputs.

The twinning partners shall ensure that the EU-funded twinning project has high and consistent visibility, in accordance with the provisions of the document "Communication and visibility of EU-funded external actions" available at:

https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_fr.pdf

The twinning project will be implemented through close cooperation between partners with a view to achieve mandatory outputs in a sustainable manner.

The proposed activities will be developed with the twinning partners during the development of the initial work plan and the successive evolutionary work plan every three months, bearing in mind that the final list of activities will be drawn up in consultation with the twinning partner.

Only the CVs of the Project Leader, Resident Twinning Advisor and Experts responsible for the outputs must be included in the proposal.

3.6.1. Profile and tasks of the PL

The Member State Project Leader must be a high-ranking civil servant of the twinning Administration or an assimilated agent of a fully mandated body able to ensure an operational dialogue at the political level for the fulfilment of the objectives and able to solve problems with adequate solutions.

S/he will collaborate with her/his Algerian counterpart to guarantee leading and coordination of the whole project. S/he will have the capacity and responsibility to mobilise short-term experts to sustain proper implementation of foreseen activities.

S/he will have:

- A university degree or an equivalent professional experience of 8 years

- A minimum of 3 years of specific experience in the field of Public Administration and the theme of the evaluation of public policies and/or the themes of the environment, sustainable development and climate change.

The MS Project Leader is responsible of the activities assigned to his/her administration in the workplan and must be available to the project during at least 3 days per month, with an on-site visit at least every 3 months in order to participate in the Project Steering Committees.

S/he will organise the quarterly Steering Committee meetings that they will chair jointly. The Steering Committee, which meets quarterly, will provide an update on the progress of the project in relation to the expected results.

S/he will be responsible in coordination with the Project Leader to submit quarterly and final reports to the UGP and (to the EU Delegation in Algeria).

3.6.2. Profile and tasks of the RTA

The RTA is a civil servant or employee of an institution or mandated body of the Member State⁷, s/he will ensure the twinning project implementation for the duration of the twinning, work full-time in Algeria. S/he will have :

- a university degree, Master 2 or more or equivalent professional experience of eight years with specific experience, minimum of three years, in the field of environment, renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable development and circular economy.
- Knowledge of the requirements of the acquis and European good practice in the sector,
- skills to manage a complex project, lead a team and ensure optimized communication,
- a command of the written and spoken French or English language (knowledge of the Arabic language is an asset),
- experience in the implementation of cooperation projects, particularly internationally (as an asset)
- experience in Algeria is an asset.

S/he is in charge of the daily implementation of the twinning project. Specifically, in close collaboration with the PL of the Member State and in close collaboration with his counterpart within the beneficiary institution, s/he:

- ensures the good execution of the work plan and project activities in accordance with the expected results and the time allowed;
- coordinates and mobilizes short-term experts and ensures the good quality of the work provided;
- organizes the launch, mid-term and closing conferences of the project and prepares the visibility documents in compliance with EU rules;
- ensures the proper management of twinning activities, staff and logistics;
- provides the information needed to prepare the documents as requested in the Twinning Manual (to be jointly countersigned by the PL of MS and BC), namely side letters, contract amendments, payment requests, monitoring the consumption of the project budget;
- provides technical advice to CNESE within the framework of a predetermined work plan;
- participates in drafting and ensures the quality of inception, quarterly and final reports;
- organizes the steering committees with the PL of the BC, and attends them.

⁷ The RTA can also be a former employee of a public institution or a mandated body who retired less than three years before the date of distribution of the twinning fiche

3.6.3. Profile and tasks of outputs' managers

For output 1, s/he will have:

- a university degree or equivalent work experience of eight years;
- a minimum of three years of specific experience in the field of public administration mastering the methods of evaluation of public policies with qualitative and quantitative approaches and consulting for senior public authorities within the framework of a rationalization and harmonisation of public action.
- Multidisciplinary experience in environment, energy, climate and sustainable development.

For output 2, s/he will have:

- a university degree or equivalent work experience of eight years;
- a minimum of three years of specific experience in the field of development of modelling of sustainable development and in the support to the definition of broad policy orientations related to the fight against climate change.

For output 3, s/he will have:

- a university degree or equivalent work experience of eight years ;
- a minimum of three years of specific experience in the field of public administration, involved in the policies of transition towards an inclusive green economy and advice for high public authorities as part of a rationalization and harmonisation of public action.

The RTA will be assisted by a full-time assistant who will be locally recruited after the project award and will be remunerated from the budget of the twinning contract. At this stage his/her Curriculum Vitae must not form part of the Member State's proposal.

3.6.4. Profile and tasks of other short term experts

The Member State will mobilize short-term experts (STEs). The desired general profile of STEs is as follows:

- have a university degree of higher level and equivalent professional experience of at least eight years in the specialties in accordance with the achievement of the three outputs retained in this fiche;
- have pedagogical qualities in order to ensure the sharing of experience and a transfer of technical skills.

3.6.5. Translation and interpretation

If necessary, the Member State will provide a budget to cover translation and interpretation costs relating to the implementation of the activities.

4. Budget

The budget is € 800 000

5. Implementation arrangements

5.1 Implementing body

The Delegation of the European Union in Algeria

Domaine Ben Ouadah, Boulevard du 11 Décembre 1960, El-Biar, Alger

Person in charge: Mr MEDEOT Leandro

Programmes manager

Tel: +213 2305 1301 (Ext 173)

E-mail: leandro.medeot@eeas.europa.eu

5.2 Institutional framework

CNESE is an autonomous body attached to the President of the Republic. It is the Government Advisor. Its new missions integrate the environmental dimension. The Council is composed of 200 members divided into commissions that work in collaboration with the Divisions.

The following are concerned by the project, more particularly:

- The Commission of the Environment, Energy Transition and Sustainable Development;
- The Sustainable Economic Development Division;
- The Information Resources and Simulations Division.

The other divisions are involved according to the identified activities.

5.3 Counterparts in the beneficiary administration

5.3.1. Contact person

Mr Salem SAIT

Director of Cooperation and International Relations

CNESE

03, Rue Hassane Ibn Naamane, les Vergers

Bir Mourad Rais, Alger, Algérie

Tel : (+213) 21 98 01 01

E-mail : s.sait@cnes@dz

5.3.2. PL counterpart

Mr Mohamed Amine DJAFRI

Secretary General

CNESE

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Bir Mourad Rais, Alger, Algérie

Tel : (+213) 21 98 01 00

E-mail : a.djafri@cnes.dz

5.3.2. RTA counterpart

Mr Nadir MERAH

Responsible of studies and synthesis

CNESE

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Tel : (+213) 21 98 01 02

E-mail : n.merah@cnes@dz

5.3.2. Output responsables counterpart

CNESE

03, Rue Hassane Ibn Naamane, les Vergers
Bir Mourad Rais, Alger, Algérie

Output 1

Mrs Souhila BOUILLOUTA
Director
Sustainable Economic Development Division
E-mail : s.bouilouta@cnes.dz

Output 2

Mr Abdelhamid OUARI
Director
Information Resources and Simulation Division
E-mail : a.ouari@cnes.dz

Output 3

Mrs Karima KADDA TOUATI
Council member
E-mail : k.kaddatouati@cnes.dz

6. Duration of the project

The duration of the twinning project is 18 months.

7. Management and reporting

7.1. Language

The official language of the project is French. All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract. If necessary, translations or interpretation have to be provided.

7.2. Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) oversees the implementation of the project. Its main tasks are to check the progress of the project and the achievements in relation to the chain of results (objectives, mandatory results), to ensure effective coordination between the actors, finalize interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. Additional information on the creation and operation of the PSC can be found in the twinning manual.

The Project Steering Committee will be organised quarterly for project coordination and regular monitoring. Its composition will be defined in the twinning contract in accordance with the provisions of the twinning manual.

The Steering Committee will be responsible for the possible reframing of the project, the evaluation of progress, the coordination of the various twinning activities and the validation of the quarterly reports. The two project leaders, Algerian and MS, will be responsible for the organisation of the steering committee meetings.

7.3. Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of the Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements of the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

8. Sustainability

The 2020 Constitution offers the CNESE a strategic place in the Algerian institutional landscape and the decree of January 2021 gives it powers and a very broad representation of Algerian society. This anchorage provides CNESE a transversal, autonomous foundation that ensures sustainability as an institution of advice and decision support. Reforms at all levels are elements of activation of CNESE contributions to reform strategies and their evaluation.

The allocation of a modelling and instrument division to the CNESE ensures that it has a technical tool at the service of all CNESE structures and constitutes a pivot for the appropriation of the twinning project and the tools to be developed there.

The publication of the work, reports, evaluations and analyses of the CNESE are a guarantee of the sharing of information useful to the sectors and to any structure or citizen who is looking for data to build a project and/or develop a programme.

The project will provide in-depth support to CNESE in cross-cutting and overlapping issues with national issues and well beyond.

The professional capacity building and EU best practices transferred to the Beneficiary will provide them with know-how that will be used beyond the duration of the Twinning project. CNESE will strengthen its multidisciplinary expertise at a high level that can have an impact on national guidelines.

The twinning will allow CNESE, after capitalizing on the experiences of the activities implemented, to generalize the approaches and duplicate them on all of its evaluation missions.

9. Cross-cutting issues

9.1. Gender parity

Algeria fully supports gender issues. As for gender parity in the various sectors of activity, Algeria ranks first in the Arab world, ninth in Africa and 26th in the world. The State encourages the promotion of women to the responsibilities in the institutions, the public administrations and the enterprises.

The composition of the CNESE administration comprises 50% women, 53 of whom are women. 38% of the commissions are women.

9.2. Democracy, good governance and rule of law

In general, the twinning project falls within the framework of the values and principles set out and accepted in the Association Agreement between the EU and Algeria.

CNESE is directly concerned with issues related to good governance and the rule of law.

9.3. Environment

The twinning project is perfectly in line with issues related to sustainable development, climate change and the establishment of an economy that respects the environment and preserves resources for future generations. The energy issue is a central factor and a resource for employment and a green economy based on a low carbon footprint and the protection of biodiversity.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

No special conditionality, specific requirement or staging, other than those expressly mentioned in the twinning fiche, is required.

The twinning project should contribute to introduce and share European best practice in policy related to renewable energy development and energy efficiency.

The proposals submitted by the Member States must include activities to ensure that the results and deliverables listed in the scorecard are achieved.

The activities will be further developed with the twinning partners when drafting the twinning work plan, bearing in mind that the final list of activities will be decided in cooperation with the Member State.

In addition to the activities related to the three outputs and the quarterly meetings of the steering committee, it is planned to organise transversal activities aimed at ensuring the visibility of the project (launch seminar, mid-term conference, closing seminar).

11. Performance indicators

Output 1 :

- Assumptions related to GHG mitigation action and adaptation strategies of the water-environment-agriculture-energy nexus developed
- 1 methodology and indicators of monitoring environmental policies integrating climate change into global planning processes and its local application
- 1 tool for evaluating the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures of sustainable development and the fight against climate change
- 1 integrated cross-sectoral approach of monitoring and evaluating the achievement of the SDGs initiated

Output 2 :

- 1 study of the identified models dealing with the evaluation and monitoring of public policies
- 1 model on climate action and inaction
- 1 model dealing with the economy-energy-climate (E-E-C) problem for Algeria including 3 scenarios
- 10 people trained in the development of evaluation methods and tools (definition of performance indicators to be analysed during evaluation)

Output 3 :

- 1 study on the optimization of the green economy implementation policy based on the balance between economic growth and environmental policy
- 1 mechanism for cross-sectoral consultation
- At least 1 proposal for the creation of eco-labels.

12. Available facilities

CNESE has a large headquarters. It will provide the RTA and the assistant with a fully equipped office (hardware and software) as well as offices and meeting rooms for short-term experts.

CNESE will cover the costs related to the implementation of the twinning project which were not mentioned in the indicative budget for the twinning.

Twinning fiche annexes

1. Simplified logical framework matrix based on Annex C1a (mandatory)
2. Estimated schedule
3. CNESE organization chart
4. CNESE commissions organization chart
5. List of Presidential Decrees relating to CNESE since 2021

Annex 1: Simplified logical framework matrix based on Annex C1a (mandatory)

Simplified logical framework matrix

	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
Overall objective	Enable Algeria to equip itself with the most effective public policy evaluation methods and tools in the sustainable development sector, bringing it closer to international standards and European good practices in this area	<p>Number of public policy evaluations</p> <p>Number of recommendations and advice for decision-making by public authorities in environmental and sustainable development</p> <p>Number of decisions and solutions to fight climate change in relation to the Paris Agreement</p> <p>Number of major impact and risk management studies of national development plans</p> <p>Number of climate change impacts taken into account in the programming and implementation of sectoral policies</p>	<p>Climate plan Algeria</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Laws and Regulations</p> <p>Government communication</p> <p>Press</p> <p>Websites of ecological associations</p>		

	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
Specific objective (of the project)	Support to CNESE capacity building in the integration of the environmental dimension in the evaluation of public policies	<p>Number of use of the standard environmental assessment report (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of evaluations conducted using environmental policy monitoring methodology and indicators (Ref. : 0 → 3)</p> <p>Number of evaluations conducted using the Climate Action and Inaction Model and models addressing the economy, energy and climate issues (Ref. : 0 → 3)</p> <p>Number of devaluations incorporating green economy modelling based on the balance between economic growth and environmental policy (Ref. : 0 → 3)</p> <p>Number of assessment reports published by the Commission on Environment, Energy Transition and SD (Ref. : 0 → 3)</p>	<p>Activity report</p> <p>CNESE Publications and Communications</p> <p>CNESE websites</p> <p>Twinning Project Reports</p>	<p>Delays in the adoption of institutional changes and sectoral policies</p> <p>Unavailability of relevant teams</p>	<p>Covid-19 pandemic is largely mitigated</p> <p>Endorsement of Recommendations by Leads</p> <p>Stability and involvement of CNESE executives and committees</p> <p>Implementation of recommendations</p>

	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
Output 1	The capacities of CNESE executives and members are strengthened to assess public policies related to energy transition, environmental protection, fight against climate change and sustainable development	<p>Number of lists of assumptions related to GHG mitigation action and adaptation strategies of the water-environment-agriculture-energy nexus (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of methodology with indicators for monitoring environmental policies integrating climate change into global planning processes and its local application (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of tools for evaluating the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures in terms of sustainable development and the fight against climate change (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of integrated intersectoral approach of monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of the SDGs initiated (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p>	<p>Business reports</p> <p>CNESE thematic studies</p> <p>CNESE Publications and Communications</p> <p>Delays in the adoption of institutional changes and sectoral policies</p> <p>Unavailability of CNESE staff website</p> <p>Twinning Project Reports</p>	<p>Delays in the adoption of institutional changes and sectoral policies</p> <p>Unavailability of CNESE staff</p>	<p>Covid-19 pandemic is largely mitigated</p> <p>Endorsement of Recommendations by Leads</p> <p>Stability and involvement of CNESE executives and committees</p>

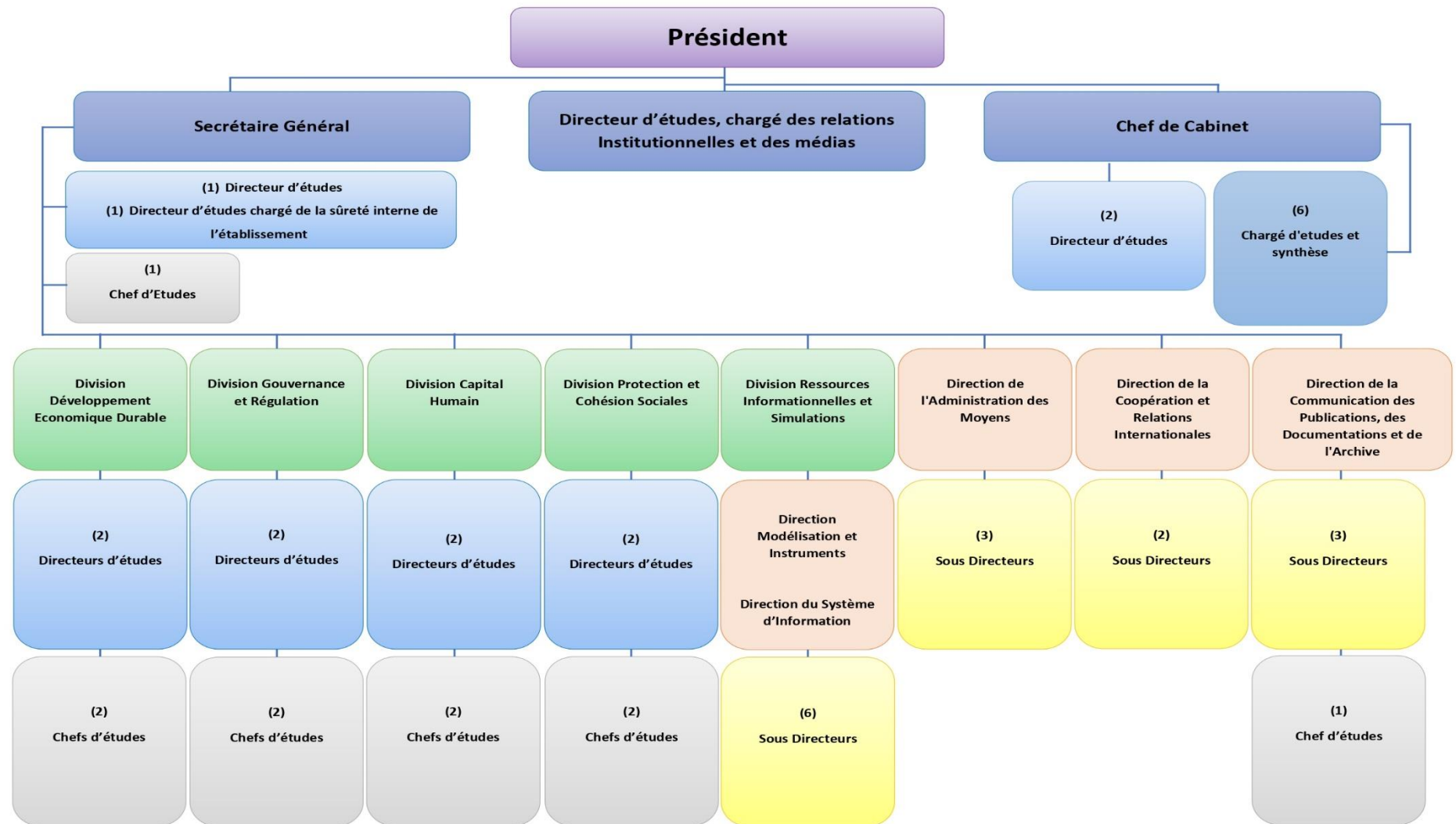
	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
Output 2	Instruments and methodologies of the evaluation and monitoring of public policies in the three axes environment, energy transition and sustainable development are defined with the modalities of implementation	<p>Number of studies of models identified dealing with the evaluation and monitoring of public policies (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of models on climate action and inaction (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of models dealing with the economy-energy-climate (E-E-C) issue of Algeria including 3 prospective scenarios (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of people trained in the development of evaluation methods and tools (definition of performance indicators to be analyzed during the evaluation) (Ref. : 0 → 10)</p>	<p>Business reports</p> <p>CNESE thematic studies</p> <p>CNESE Publications and Communications</p> <p>CNESE websites</p> <p>Twinning Project Reports</p>	<p>Delays in the adoption of institutional changes and sectoral policies</p> <p>Unavailability of CNESE staff</p>	<p>Covid-19 pandemic is largely mitigated</p> <p>Endorsement of Recommendations by Leads</p> <p>Stability and involvement of CNESE executives and committees</p>

	Results	Indicators (with relevant reference and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (project external factors)
Output 3	CNESE is able to provide recommendations for the integration of the green economy in the national socio-economic development	<p>Number of studies on the optimization of the green economy implementation policy based on the balance between economic growth and environmental policy (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of inter-sectoral consultation mechanisms set up (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p> <p>Number of greening action proposals concerning the creation of eco-labels (Ref. : 0 → 1)</p>	<p>Business reports</p> <p>CNESE thematic studies</p> <p>CNESE Publications and Communications</p> <p>CNESE websites</p> <p>Twinning Project Reports</p>	<p>Delays in the adoption of institutional changes and sectoral policies</p> <p>Unavailability of CNESE staff</p>	<p>Covid-19 pandemic is largely mitigated</p> <p>Endorsement of Recommendations by Leads</p> <p>Stability and involvement of CNESE executives and committees</p>

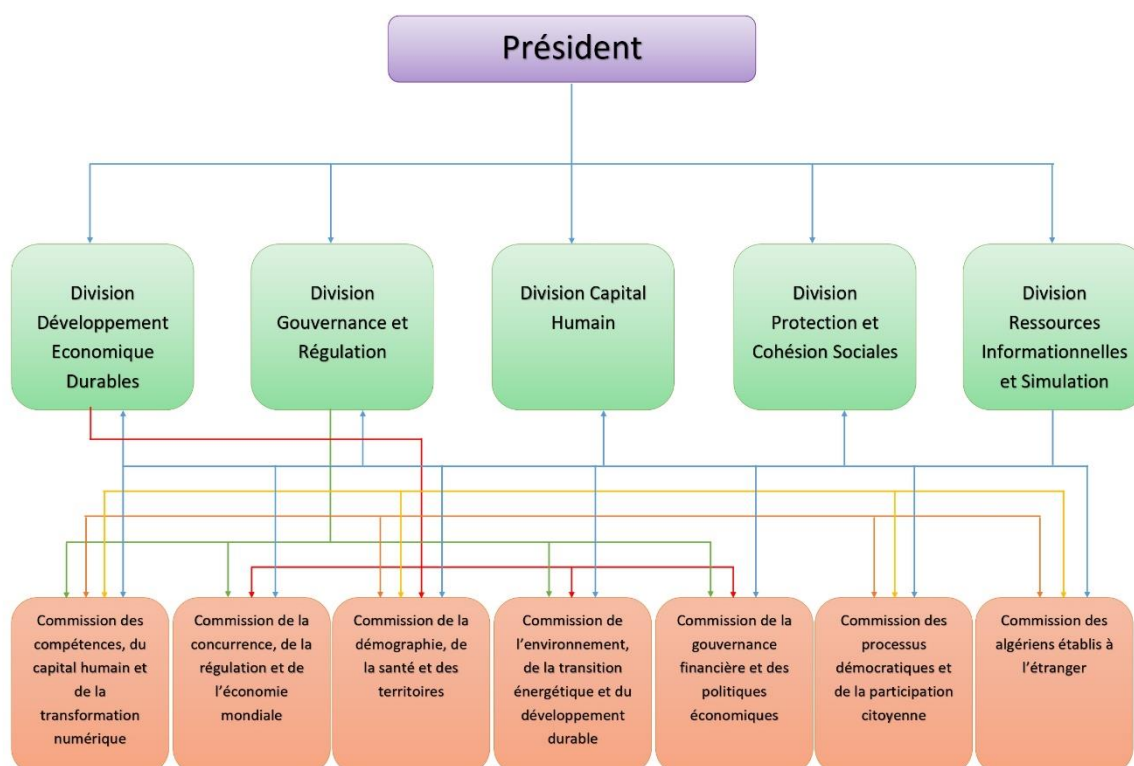
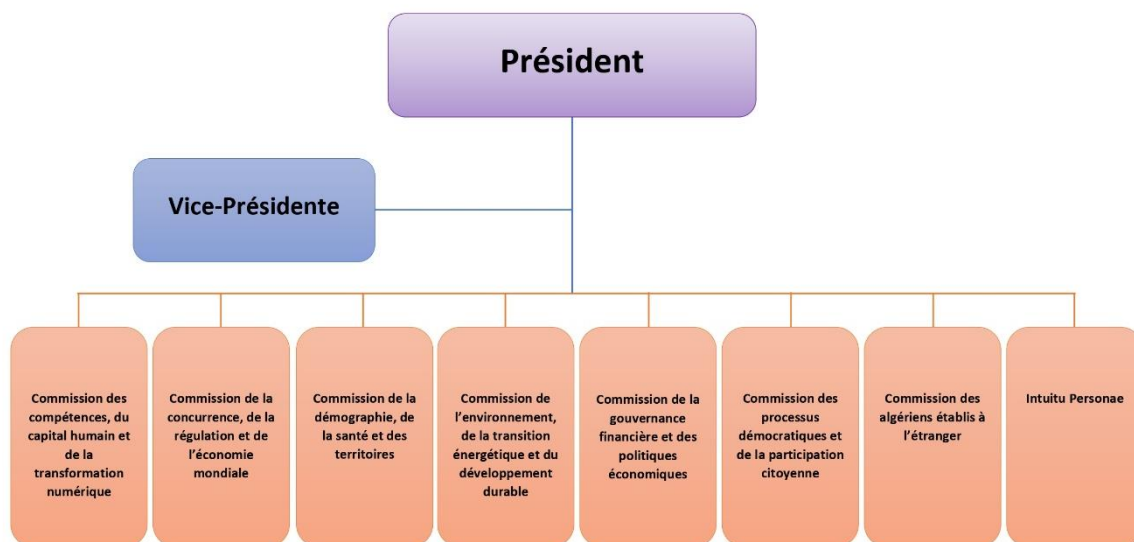
Annex 2: Estimated schedule

Déroulement du projet de jumelage	Année 1												Année2					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18
Installation du CRJ																		
Arrivée du CRJ et démarrage du projet de jumelage																		
Recrutement assistant/e																		
Activités horizontales																		
Préparation du plan de travail																		
Révision du plan de travail																		
Réunion du comité de pilotage																		
Séminaire de lancement																		
Séminaire de clôture																		
Produits obligatoires																		
1. Capacité des membres et cadres renforcées																		
2. Instruments et méthodologies définis																		
3. Recommandations pour intégration économie verte																		

Annex 3: CNESE organization chart



Annex 4: CNESE commissions organization chart



Annex 5: List of Presidential Decrees relating to CNESE since 2021

Presidential Decree No. 21-37 of 6 January 2021 on the composition and functioning of the National Economic, Social and Environmental Council

<https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2021/F2021003.pdf>

Presidential Decree No. 21-71 of 16 February 2021 on the organization of the administrative and technical services of the National Economic, Social and Environmental Council

<https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2021/F2021012.pdf>