

Algeria

Out of the shadows: Shining light on the response to child sexual abuse and exploitation

It takes place mostly in the shadows, but sexual violence against children is happening everywhere, regardless of a country's economic status or its citizens' quality of life. Yet, child sexual abuse and exploitation is preventable, and there are strategies that have been proven successful in reducing it. When government, civil society and the private sector act together, progress is possible.

The Out of the Shadows Index illustrates how countries are responding to the problem, highlighting areas for attention and advancement towards the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, which include a target (16.2) to end all forms of violence against children by 2030.

Background indicators

| | |
|---|--------|
| GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (US\$ at PPP) | 15,620 |
| Population (m) | 42.1 |
| Population under 19 (%) | 34.2 |
| Access to broadband Internet (%) | 7.8 |

Source: EIU



Brief summary

Algeria has taken significant steps to combat sexual violence against children, including enacting important legislation and collecting data. National plans and industry engagement can be strengthened.

Where has progress been made?

Child-specific rape laws: The Algerian penal code contains provisions that provide specific protections for children from rape. Rape of a minor carries punishments twice of those for an equivalent crime against an adult.

Reporting: The national police collect data and provide information on the number of recorded/reported sexual abuse offences against children.

Engagement by civil society: In the non-government sector, civil society organisations like the Algerian Network for the Defence of Children (NADA) work to actively raise awareness, support victims and report child abuse cases to authorities.

What more needs to be done?

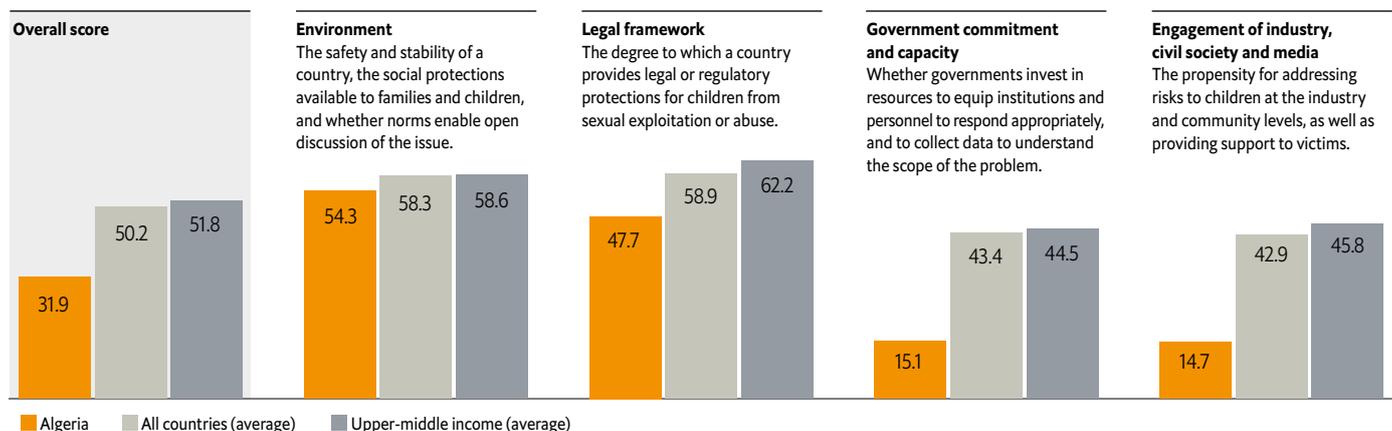
National plans and policies: While the Ministry of Family has published a study that reviews Algeria's legal and institutional protections against child sexual abuse, the country does not have a national plan to combat sexual violence against children.

Availability of victim and offender support programmes: Algeria does not provide any support programmes or medical care for victims of sexual crimes. It also does not appear to provide preventive or rehabilitative programmes for prospective offenders or those at risk of reoffending.

Technology industry and media engagement: The country's media and technology industries have not yet undertaken initiatives to combat sexual violence against children. Awareness-building and responsible reporting can strengthen the overall response to sexual violence against children.

Gender: The legal framework lacks protections for boys who are victims of sexual abuse and exploitation. The Algerian penal code does not cover the rape of boys or men.

Index scores



All countries average includes 60 countries across East Asia & the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa, North America, South Asia and Sub-saharan Africa. Upper-middle income average (as classified by the World Bank) includes 17 countries. Full methodology at <https://outoftheshadows.eiu.com>.

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| Indicator | Score / 100 |
|--|-------------|
| 1.1) Instability | 64.2 |
| 1.2) Livelihoods | 70.1 |
| 1.3) Social protections | 39.0 |
| 1.4) Consumption of stimulants | 98.7 |
| 1.5) Societal attitudes | 54.7 |
| 1.6) Perceptions of violence | 53.4 |
| 1.7) Attitudes to law enforcement | 36.7 |
| 2.1) Contextual legal framework | 35.7 |
| 2.2) Age of consent | 100.0 |
| 2.3) Child sexual offenses | 0.0 |
| 2.4) Child marriage | 50.0 |
| 2.5) Child-specific rape laws | 50.0 |
| 2.6) General sex laws | 33.3 |
| 2.7) Exemptions and qualifiers | 75.0 |
| 2.8) Purchasing sexual services | 100.0 |
| 2.9) Procurement of minors | 50.0 |
| 2.10) Visual depiction of minors engaging in sexual activities | 100.0 |

| Indicator | Score / 100 |
|--|-------------|
| 2.11) Online grooming | 25.0 |
| 2.12) Protecting child interests | 50.0 |
| 2.13) Internet protections | 0.0 |
| 3.1) International standards or conventions | 60.0 |
| 3.2) ational plans and policies | 20.0 |
| 3.3) Resources for legal and enforcement professionals | 0.0 |
| 3.4) Data collection: prevalence | 0.0 |
| 3.5) Reporting | 50.0 |
| 3.6) Government and law enforcement capacity | 0.0 |
| 3.7) Complaint mechanisms | 16.7 |
| 3.8) Access to victim support programmes | 4.0 |
| 3.9) Access to offender support programmes | 0.0 |
| 4.1) Technology industry engagement | 0.0 |
| 4.2) Travel and tourism industry engagement | 33.3 |
| 4.3) Frontline support workers | 0.0 |
| 4.4) Civil society engagement | 40.0 |
| 4.5) Media industry engagement | 0.0 |

First quartile (75-100) Second quartile (50-74.9) Third quartile (25-49.9) Fourth quartile (0-24.9)

For a full explanation of indicators, underlying weightings and further details on the country profile, please see the interactive Excel model available at <https://outoftheshadows.eiu.com>.

In addition to the full methodology, an interactive Excel model and a white paper outlining overall findings are available at <https://outoftheshadows.eiu.com>

What is the Out of the Shadows Index?

The Out of the Shadows Index examines how stakeholders are responding to the threat of child sexual abuse and exploitation in 60 countries. It does not attempt to measure the scale of the problem in each country, nor does the index incorporate information on the prevalence of sexual violence against children. It includes data and information from 34 indicators and 132 sub-indicators, grouped into four categories that measure the extent to which countries are acknowledging the problem of sexual violence against children, and whether they are implementing measures to address and prevent it.

While the index can help to highlight areas for attention, existing resources such as the “INSPIRE” package of seven strategies for ending violence against children (http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire-package/en/) and the WePROTECT Model National Response for preventing and tackling child sexual exploitation and abuse (<https://www.weprotect.org/the-model-national-response/>) offer detailed guidance and support on implementation of solutions.

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