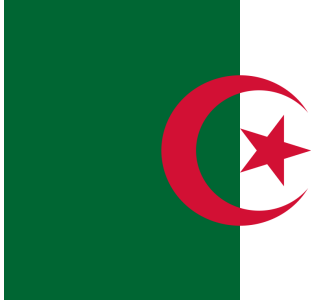


THE PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

**United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
(UN WOMEN)**

AGENDA : Reproductive, Sexual, and Maternal Health



“It is difficult to write history. There are things we will never be able to tell.”

---unnamed mujahida

WOMEN: MEANING

Women regardless of their country, religion, how they look or even for them being themselves should not be overlooked by ‘inequality’ ; they should receive the privilege of independence, of a free mind and living.

BACKGROUND:

During the 1962 Algerian War of Independence, Algerian women fought as equals alongside men. A new sense of their own identity and a measure of acceptance from people was achieved . In the aftermath of the war, women maintained their new-found ‘emancipation’ and became more involved in the development of the new state. Though during the The Algerian Civil War (1991-2002) it also had a negative influence on women's wellbeing. In Algeria, as in the rest of the Mema (Middle East north Africa) , women are traditionally regarded as weaker than men and expected to be subordinate to men.

INEQUALITY: THE BIG CAUSE AND THE PROBLEM

The emancipation for the women has always been tough to accomplish. Even though most of the countries have written laws, rights about the equality, women health ,sexual rights and the human rights that should be applied to all genders.

In many cases, there are still people from the former years who believe in inequality between genders and have intended to propagate and teach the people in locality about the lesser respect and courtesy towards women.

HEALTH

Maternal mortality is still an issue somewhat in Algeria with some differences in different areas of the region. From the years 2008 to 2011, the number of females who had a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS at the ages of 15 to 24 years were 13.1%. 68% of women who were between the ages of 15 – 49 years thought that violence by their spouse was acceptable within some certain situations.

COUNTRY STANCE

Algeria guarantees equality between men and women. Giving them both equal rights to vote, educate, work and run for political positions in the constitution and laws.

Post independence, the women in Algeria enjoyed and got more human rights than few of their neighbouring countries.

As: inheritance

- : obtain a divorce**
- : retain custody of their children**

Solutions

- Reproductive health and maternal and child protection are national priority issues in the field of health and population, and they are among Algeria's public health policy objectives. The focus is on family planning, maternal health, childbirth under professional**

supervision, and the elimination of sexually transmitted diseases and waterborne diseases such as typhoid fever, cholera, diarrhoea and hepatitis.

- **Gender equality and the protection of women from any form of discrimination are enshrined in articles 28 and 30 of the Constitution, under which Algerian women enjoy full rights as citizens.**

Algeria is working their way to give women their equal rights and protect them and have a peace in the country by participating in treaty like CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women).