

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria



Court of accounting

The Arab Organization of Supreme Financial and Accounting institutions organize their 14th Scientific Research Competition

Theme III: Evaluation of programs and public policies "Best practices and experiences"

Evaluation of the public policy for sorting and valuing household waste and similar items in Algiers.

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Abstract

The abstract:

Countries are devoting great efforts to achieve the well-being of their societies and to fulfill their commitments to wards citizens; This is underscored by policies, programs and plans to achieve its promises and the goals was giving to citizens. However, this isn't mean in needless to follow up and evaluate its activities, policies and programs, in relation to the magnitude of the funds they dispose, the multiplicity of their expenditure, These causes lead to multiple risks require the governance of their activities. in particular, in cases of inefficient performance and lack of transparency Public policies, and the different aspects of government corruption this is not only important in the judgment of the government apparatus, but also in all those who are interested in criticizing, correcting and progressing the government intervention.

Perhaps one of the most important indicators of the correctness and accuracy of the formulation of public programs and policies and its good implementation of those results and the effects of their application, The extent to which they conform to the targeted objectives, which requires a comparison of these results with those predetermined objectives, in order to extract errors and deviations in order to make the necessary corrections, which is termed the evaluation phase of public programs and policies designed to improve economic development.

At present, the evaluation of public policies and programs has become an urgent societal requirement, a real measure of the establishment and application of good governance, owing to the fact that public authorities need

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real indicators, which permit to rationalize their work and optimize their means, and help to assess the real impact of their public development policies and programs through Supreme Financial and Accounting institutions.

The study aims to identify the program and policy evaluation process in Algeria , which is considered public policies making–stages from the identification and preparation of public programs and policies to the state of application. For evaluation, it is a mechanism for accurate and efficient measurement of policies and their outputs and how to use them as a base in the future decision–making.

The most important criteria on which we rely have been highlighted in the evaluation process, in accordance with the guide of Public Policy Evaluation of INTOSAI, i.e. standard 9020, as well as the guid prepared in the framework of twinning between the Algerian and French courts of Accounting by a team of the Accounting, whose content derives from the above standard;

In this study, we conclude to relay on the best practices and experiences in evaluating the policy for the screening and valuation of household wastes and what similar to it in Algiers , extracting the results of the evaluation. This is in accordance with International Organization of Supreme Accounting institutions Standard No. 9020.

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General introduction

General introduction

Within the Algerian reforms in the former century, which Imposed by the socialist approach to the economic market, especially after the decline of petroleum prices in 1986 and the increase of the indebtedness, this trend was a response to pressure from international financial institutions, both the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which required the liberalization of the economy and the implementation of the market economy system to ensure the recovery of its funds.

This has led to increased State intervention and the emergence of the term "State is intervening in public affairs" through the development of public programs and policies in various domains to achieve the pre-established objectives. That is preferred to be measurable and in line with available resources, as well as identifying the impacts of such policies, addressing positively the satisfaction of target groups in the preparation, formulation and implementation of public programs and policies.

The evaluation of public programs and policies is one of the most complex process, due to the lack of agreement on the general framework analysis Therefore, the concept of program and policy evaluation has taken many dimensions and highly diverse perceptions programs and public policies through their predetermined objectives and there was who linked it to the effectiveness of programs and policies, while another trend is that evaluation should be limited to the study of public programs and policies and their outputs.

General introduction

Problem situation research:

In accordance to what we have tackled before to understand and evaluate public programs and policies, as well as the experience of the Algerian court of accounting , we have discussed the following problems :

To what extent has the Algerian court of accounting contributed to the evaluation of Algeria's public programs and policies?

To structure and divide our research, we asked the following sub-questions:

- ✓ What is meant by the public programs and policies with its stages ?
- ✓ What is the concept of program and policy evaluation?
- ✓ What are the stages or steps of evaluating public programs and policies?
- ✓ What are the criteria for evaluating programs and public policies?
- ✓ To What extent is the evaluation of public policy management of household waste in Algiers?

Hypotheses:

In response to previous problems, we have supposed the following hypotheses:

- The Court of Accounting legal framework and competencies to assess public policies;
- How to design public programs and policies in accordance with international standards;
- The extent to which The Court of accounting is committed to evaluating public programs and policies in the management of household waste and what is similar

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- Applying what is theoretical in terms of evaluation of public policies in the management of household wastes and the like in accordance with the intosai standards ;

Reasons for choosing the subject:

:

The subject was chosen due to the following reasons :

Objective reasons:

- ✓ Update Programs and Puplic policies Evaluation
- ✓ The contribution of the algerian court of accounting to the subject
- ✓ Difficulty in applying the topic on the ground
- ✓ The desire to add value to research on this topic.

Subjective reasons:

- ✓ The topic's relation with studied specialization;
- ✓ A desire to detect and attempt to simplify research difficulties;

Objectives of the topic:

- Highlight the evaluation of programs and public policies;
- Being aware of criteria for program and Puplic policies evaluation
- Identification of program and public policies evaluation mechanisms through field study;

The importance of the study:

To help understand the techniques of evaluating public programs and policies and to remove confusion about how they are applied through field of study at the level of Algeria's higher Court of accounting . This leads to give alternatives and solutions to outstanding problems, whether social or economic

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events, to clarify the country's public policy, this help to take the right decisions by the designers of public programs and policies of the country.

Research Approach And Materials

In order to answer the issue of the topic, the descriptive and analytical approaches were used to tackle all the points of the research in theory , in addition to the case of study methodology of the applied aspect.

Descriptive Approach: based on various references from books, journals and laws to research the concept of program and policy evaluation, the stages of its evaluation, and its implementation .

Analytical Approach: In this curriculum, we have relied on the study of the situation by demonstrating the State's reliance on public programs and policies to find solutions to the problems and difficulties it faces, and thus on the decision-making process, as well as by projecting the practical situation on the evaluation of domestic waste management policy at the Algiers level.

Search difficulties

When we prepared the study, we have faced a number of difficulties, including:

- The lack of references and relevant information as it is particularly recent in Arabic;
- Difficulty in adjusting some of our translated terminology;
- Lack of experience in program and policy evaluation;
- Difficulty in gathering information about field study. Ambiguity and complexity of objectives.
- Differentiated views by interests of the evaluators.
- Resistance to changes that result from evaluation.
- Difficulty in mediating between causes and results.
- Expenditure and cost of the evaluation process.

Structure of the research

In order to be familiar with the topic, we begin with an introduction and end with a conclusion where the research is divided into two chapters, so that in chapter I we address the definition and evaluation of public programs and policies "Steps in this process and international standards on the subject, in particular standard No. 9020. In chapter II, it included a field study on the

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subject by examining the extent to which public policy in the management of domestic waste has been applied at the Algiers level.

Chapter I: Conceptual framework for evaluating programs and public policies in accordance with international standards

Chapter I: Conceptual framework for evaluating programs and public policies in accordance with international standards

Preliminary:

States and governmental organizations operate under diverse and complex internal and external environmental variables, which impose on them the need to adapt to the requirements of the event in all its dimensions, to shift from a traditional system to a modern system of policy contents in accordance with a modern political and administrative philosophy, as well as tools of public policy change.

In recent years, policy-making has been considered an important and complex function of the Government, so policies have gained growing importance among States, because of the prevailing belief that policy is the main determinant of growth and development. Within a broader framework of political engineering, through the establishment of political will to support strategies digitized by the State's administrative structures and the necessary changes in administrative working methods, the supreme International Audit must be on line with these developments in the area of evaluation of public programs and policies.

This is what we are dealing with in this chapter, which we have divided into three research.

- Definition and phases of public policies and programs;
- Definition of program evaluation and public policy standards;
- Steps to evaluate public policies in accordance with Standard No. 9020:

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First Research: Definition of Programs and Public Policies and their Stages of preparation

In this research we will define public programs and policies and the stages of their preparation.

First requirement: Definition of programs and public policies

There are several definitions of the concept of public policy, some of which can be recalled:

- Public policy is a series of decisions and activities of intended harmony taken by various public actors to solve a collective problem¹.
- Public policy includes coordinated programs and actions issued by government actors and not separate interrupted decisions.
- James Anderson defines public policies as² "a meaningful program of work followed by individual or collective performance in addressing the problem or an issue or topic". The definition focuses on what is done in the context of what requires or is intended to reverse a decision that is merely an option between alternatives.

Through the previous definitions, a policy definition can be given as a government program of action containing a set of laws and financial disciplines, as well as the presence of competent departments and staff in order to accomplish a number of specific objectives.

¹ Guid evaluation of public policies, court of audit, **official imprimerie**, alpassatine bir mourad rais, p 08

² Dr James Anderson, public policies making, translation of Dr Ameer Alkbissi, dar almaissara of publication and distribution, fourth edition, Oman, 2010, p 16.

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Second requirement: stages of public programs and policies preparation

The preparation of public policy is a very important process, as it is characterized by accuracy and complexity. They are therefore based on a range of mechanisms and phases, although these phases vary from State to State, depending on the existing political system, the philosophy of governance and the culture of society. Most States, however, participate in basic policy processes of and then submitted to the legislature for approval and then submitted to the executive branch for reflection on the ground, to follow up and evaluate these public policies and programs

These stages can be summarized as follows¹:

Stage I: Identifying the public policy problem

The problem of public policy reflects a range of issues that draw attention, in various spheres of the State's social, economic, political and other environment, and are based on a set of demands, needs and values of public policy concern.

It can be said that at this stage, a set or list of proposed topics is being presented, with a view to shaping the development policy in the short, medium and long term, taking into account the variables of the local and international environment, the potential material as well as the concerns and aspirations of members of society.

Stage II: Setting public policy priorities

Having identified the list of topics proposed to remedy a particular public policy problem, it is very difficult to achieve and implement all the topics proposed, and therefore requires the Government to prioritize the selection of the most important ones, drawing on a

¹ Dr. Safa Mohamed, Public Policy and Program Evaluation, Department of Economics, Specialization in Development Economics, University of Tiaret, Algeria, University Year 2020-2021 p 15 .

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range of methods and techniques, such as intuition, scenario and Delphi methods, process research and other methods.

In addition to the above, a range of criteria can be relied upon in the trade-off between alternatives, the most important of which is the return achieved, the cost of the alternative, the alternative's ability to exploit available resources, the quality of processing) partial or total ", the extent to which the alternative is consistent with public policy objectives, the speed and timeliness required in finding the solution and demonstrating its potential consequences, the degree of risk expected of the alternative in the event that it fails to achieve the desired objective.

Stage III: Formulation of public policy

The formulation of public policy is a difficult and complex process, due to the different nature and procedures of public policy-making from one State to another and depending on the prevailing political system, In addition to the role of governmental and non-governmental bodies, public policy formulation involving various formal and informal parties, beneficiaries or influenced by them, where various programs, activities, and actions intended by the Government are drawn up, in order to respond to the needs of certain groups or to bring about changes or develop a situation. This is a service to the public good and, in order to achieve this, adequate and correct information must be provided, drawing on the various specialized research centres and to draw on previous studies, prominent experiences in this area, and be guided by the opinions and analyses of specialized thinkers.

Stage IV: Public Policy promulgation

It is the decision-making stage of public policy, i.e. the promulgation of such laws, legislation and instructions that define the objectives to be achieved, i.e. the proposals

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are accepted as they are, amended or repealed by another alternative proposal, or postponed to a later date.

Stage V: Implementation of public policy

This is the stage at which the administrative organ is entrusted with the implementation of public policy, namely, the use of all means and methods, and the orientation of efforts towards the objectives of public policy. In other words, this phase aims at those activities, actions and operational measures, aimed at making the content of public policy operational, by harnessing the material, human, technological and other possibilities for the achievement of the intended goals.

The success of this phase depends on a number of factors, including:

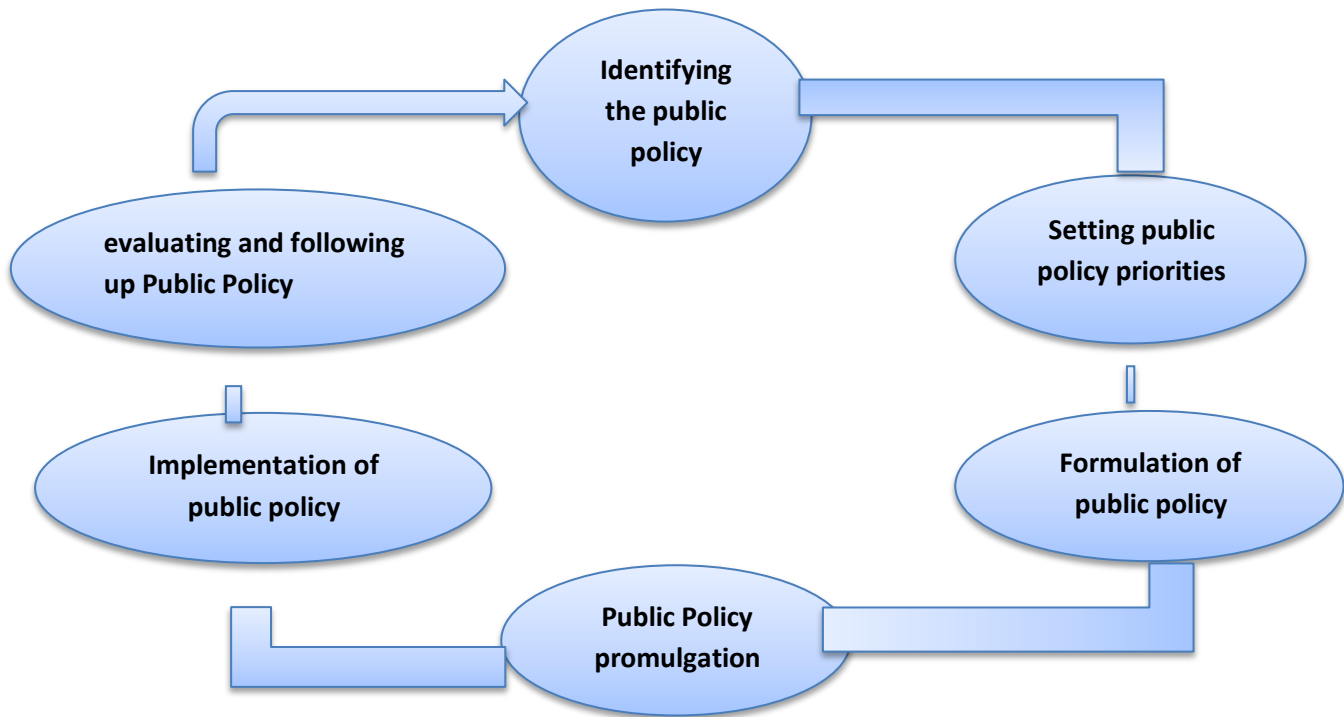
- ✓ Inventory and monitoring of economic sources and human capacities sufficient to implement public policy.
- ✓ Provide administrative capacity to implement public policy and achieve the aims
- ✓ The possibility of coordination between the three authorities to ensure the good and successful implementation of public policy.

Stage VI: evaluating and following up Public Policy

The follow-up and evaluation of public policies and programs is an organized activity based on a scientific methodology aimed at identifying negative and positive consequences. Implications for the formulation and implementation of public policy, its outputs and effects, and its effectiveness and efficiency in achieving its objectives and that this process should be accompanied by all stages of public policy and that various appropriate methods are relied upon, including the scientific method, to ensure a good and accurate measurement of the effects and outcomes of public policies and programs.

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These stages can be exemplified as Figure No. 01: Shows the stages of public programs and policies



Prepared by the researcher

Research II: Definition of program , public policy and standards

Evaluation is the last stage of the public policy process, that is to say, it serves as a measure of judgment on success, Or the failure of public policies and programs to achieve their objectives. Through evaluation a comparison is made between the results actually achieved and the results rendered in order to know the feasibility of continuing these policies or programs under evaluation, this means that evaluation of public programs and policies can be before, during, or after implementation.

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This study will address the evaluation of public policies through two requirements. The first requirement is focus on the definition of program and public policy evaluation. The second requirement tackled the criteria of program and policy evaluation and has been discussed as follows:

First requirement: Definition of public policy evaluation

- Evaluation of public policy is a study undertaken with the aim of assessing the value of this policy in terms of its objectives, ways of its achievement it in fact, its results and economic and social impacts, and measuring the level of performance, all in order to assess the relevance of this policy¹.
- Basley defined a policy evaluation "as an analysis of the public value of the social benefit of policies through being award of:
 - ✓ The logical correlation of different levels of objectives;
 - ✓ short and long-term effects of public action, both for direct and indirect beneficiaries"²

It can be said that **public policy evaluation is a methodological and technical process based on the use of precise scientific approaches, tools and methods to study and analyse information on addressing public issues and problems in a scientific manner that allows decision makers to develop more rational solutions and alternatives at the lowest cost and as quickly as possible.**

¹ Standard n 9020 , public policy evaluation guid, intosai, p 08

² Maurice Basle, The Honorary President of the French Evaluation Foundation and Professor of Lecturer at French and Arabic Universities, competent in the evaluation of public policies. He presented this lecture at a forum on the evaluation of public policies of the Accounting Council, Algeria, from 20 to 21 October 2007;

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Second requirement: for program evaluation and public policies

Standard

Program and public policies are evaluated through a set of criteria that can be summarized in¹:

- ✓ **Effectiveness Standard:** measuring the degree of achievement of objectives and the relationship between the stated objective and the real impact of the activity by comparing results with the objectives outlined in the public program

Standard No. 9020 identified **the effectiveness**² of the Public Policy Evaluation Guid as the extent to which the specific objectives were achieved and the desired results were .obtained

- **Efficiency Standard (efficiency)**³: means the extent to which public plans and policies are implemented while contributing to minimizing cost without adversely affecting the desired objectives, and can be determined by the relationship between the resources used and the outputs produced in terms of quantity, quality and time.

Standard No. 9020 defined the Public Policy Evaluation Guid as "efficiency as exploiting available resources to the maximum extent possible, and can be evaluated by the relationship between results and means."

- **Economics standard:** the use of available resources and avoidance of unnecessary expenditure. The economy measure aims to reduce resource costs or to use the State's earnings for a given activity with regard to quality.

¹ Evaluation of public policies (guide 9020), training meeting, ARABOSAI, court of audit, 14-17 December 2020, p. 07, Algeria.
Standard n 9020 , op cit , p 10 ²
Lbid ,p10 ³

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GUID 9020 defines the "economy"¹ as "resource cost reduction, provided that the resources used are available in a timely manner, in an appropriate quantity, quality and at the best prices."

- **Standard of relevance (relevance) of policy**² : One of the most important criteria adopted in the evaluation of public program and policies is the compatibility and overlap between the socio-economic problem and the public policy program adopted to resolve it.

Guid No. 9020 defined " the relevance of a policy ,which is the adequacy of its objectives regarding the social, economic ,or environmental needs that the policy wanted to meet ".

the utility of policy Standard³: According to guid 9020 " this standard deals with the question of knowing whether the policy was worthwhile, taking into account all its direct effects (outcomes) and indirect effects (impacts), even unintended and or unexpected , on the one hand , and the needs that this policy wanted to meet , on the other hand".

Standard 9020 provides a policy evaluation guid on the feasibility of a policy "measured by direct and indirect effects, including unexpected or unintended."

- **Harmonization criterion:** The existing harmonies and interdependence are the harmonized construction of the constituent elements of the public policy program, in particular the specific objectives and the human and material potential of the program, consisting of two sub-criteria:
- **Internal consistency:** It is to examine the consistency of policy objectives with each other.

Lbid ,p10 ¹

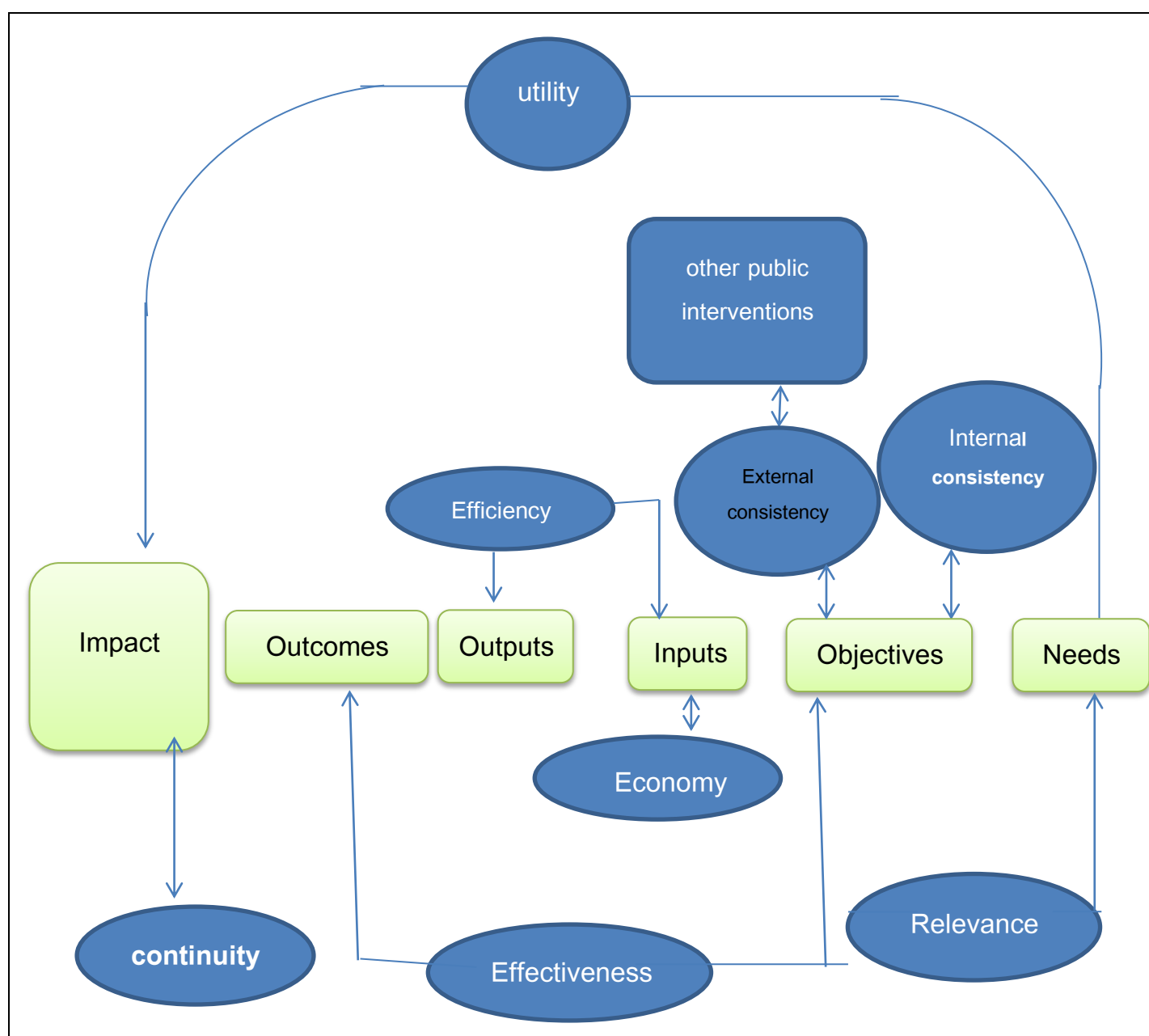
Lbid, p 10 ²

Lbid , p10 ³

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- **External consistency** : Check the consistency of public policy objectives with other public interventions.
- **Impact criterion**: Late or long-term effects felt by persons other than direct beneficiaries.
- **Sustainability criterion (continuity)**: It is to examine the sustainability of public intervention by assessing long-term sustainability of outcomes and impacts.

Figure 02: Program and policy evaluation criteria



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Third research : Program and policy evaluation steps in accordance with Standard No. 9020

The INTOSAI Group for Program Evaluation was established in 1992. Its role is to assist supreme audit institutions by providing them with documents and methodological mechanisms and proposing practical solutions with a view to depend on this special approach, which remains different from internal monitoring and screening. This group was able to complete a first document in 2010 on program evaluation that was certified on the twentieth INTOSAI Johannesburg Conference. This document is the result of a wide-ranging questionnaire covering the various supreme audit institutions that have adopted an upward approach to cooperation, the process aimed to formulate a general definition of evaluation, as well as to issue general recommendations to plan the evaluation process.

These guidelines seek to assist the supreme audit institutions and other entities in achieving the evaluation's objectives and, in particular, the impartial and independent analysis of the various criteria that enable an evaluation to be made on the utility of a public policy, One of the distinctive features of the evaluation is that it combines scientific methods of research and examines the role of the various relevant public authorities as well as actors within civil society and their permanent involvement in the evaluation process.

In order to meet the Public Policy Evaluation Standard, the research was divided into:

- Preconditions for evaluation
- Actors and how to choose the subject;
- Planning, formulation and publication of the report

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First requirement: preconditions for the evaluation process

Before embarking on the process of evaluating the program and public policy, the preconditions should be:

- Legal and normative requirements
- Human resources and training
- Investigation programing

First: Legal and normative requirements

The supreme audit institution that evaluates public policy must meet a set of legal and normative requirements. It has the authority to evaluate. In Algeria, for example, legal and normative requirements lie in:

- Ordinance No. 95-20 of 19 safar 1416 of 17 July 1995 concerning the court of accounting , supplemented by Ordinance No. 10-02 of 16 Ramadan 1431 of 26 August 2010, in particular article 72;
- Presidential Decree No. 95-377 of 27 Jumada II 1416, approved 20 November 1995, establishing the Court of accounting rules of procedure;
- Professional guides prepared by the court of accounting in accordance with the INTOSAI Standards 2014
- Guidelines for the 9020 Standard of Intosai for the Evaluation of Public Policies prepared in July 2019

Second: Human resources and composition

The evaluation process requires the availability of human resources, which at the same time should be efficiently qualified with regard to evaluation methods and the ability to master the assessed subject, as well as the continuity of the training process through

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training meetings and scientific courses in this area. Before assigning the evaluation process, the auditor must provide a set of conditions:

- Possess all the required qualifications, competencies and expertise commensurate with their training and experience and the importance of the tasks assigned to them;
- Develop revised methodological procedures, guides and audit programs;
- Acquiring modern methods through the application of IT technologies in the field of auditing
- Carry out the task with a professional conscience;

Third: Investigation programming

public policy evaluation functions are included in the annual programs in accordance with the established procedure at the Court level, taking into account the need to budget allocation as well as to define the objectives outlined by the Court

Second requirement: actors and how to choose objects

This requirement can be clarified in the following two points:

- actors;
- Criteria or qualifications for the selection of the subject;
- **actors in the evaluation and institutional environment:**

The SAI's are not unique to the task of assessing public policies, but there are other actors with whom they share this role:

University institutions;

- political actors such as Parliament;

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- Special consulting offices;
- Administrative institutions;
- The actors responsible for implementing the public policy concerned;
- stakeholders;
- Public authorities;
- Executive authority;
- **The selection process of the topic :**

There must be three criteria for selecting the subject:

1– the importance of the policy under examination to be evaluated

The importance of public policy can be characterized by:

- The size of its budget, i.e. the amount of public funding allocated to it;
- The number or importance of stakeholders or the complexity of the connections between them;
- The scope of its potential anticipated effect on addressee and on society;
- The complexity of a policy related to the multiplicity of stakeholders and to the difficulty to assess its effects ;
- The symbolic importance of the policy in public opinion;

2– measurability of the different "effects" of the policy

The concept of measurable effects/ impacts is central to the evaluation of public policies approach. On the one hand, the assessment utility requires a measurement of effects, viewed in relationship to other aspects, such as costs and the organization of the polity. This measurement is often difficult from a technical perspective, and requires the most effort;

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The evaluation of public policies should pay attention not only to objective effects , but also to the effects of the policy " felt " by actors participating in the policy and those who benefit from it . this measurement of both " objective effects " and " perceived effects" also implies that the position and opinions of stakeholders in the public policy, I,e the administration and entities concerned, potential beneficiaries, and third parties involved (organization and persons) must be described and assessed .

The following chart presents a systematic approach of all effects which are subject to evaluation; it should remain as one of the ambitions of the evaluation of public policies. This is illustrated in the following table:

	Short term effect " outcome"		long term effect " impact"	
	perceived	objective	perceived	Objective
Intended effect				
Unintended effect				

3– period of time since the launch of the policy

From a theoretical point of view a public policy evaluation can be launched at three different periods of times:

- an ex-ante evaluation before launching of public policy
- A concomitant evaluation , carried out at the same time as the implementation and execution of the policy being evaluated .
- An ex post-evaluation based on retroactive analysis, i.e. after the implementation of public policy;

Most SAI perform remote or accompanying evaluations, but it is preferable to wait two or three years from the launch of public policy to obtain sufficient data and avoid the risk of

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relying on interim results. This period is also necessary in order to assess the long-term spillover effects that are an important part of the evaluation process. It is preferable to assess old public policies so that sufficient time is given to show effects other than immediate ones.

Third requirement: planning, finalization of results and publication of report

This requirement can be summarized in:

First: Planning

The planning of the audit process ensures the development of a general strategy, identification of the objectives and field of audit, obtaining information about it, identifying activities and control methods to be reviewed, and identifying the person to which the audit results will be submitted. The auditor must collect, analyze, interpret and document the information necessary to support the audit results, and all working papers must be prepared

.

The task of the planning process can be divided into several stages¹:

- Evaluability assessment study
- Organization
- tools and methods to be applied , use of experts

1) Evaluability assessment

¹ Lbid , p 22.

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Before embarking on the evaluation process, it must be ascertained whether the public policy evaluation can be conducted through the evaluability assessment study, which includes:

- The definition of the object and of the scope of evaluation;
- The definition of stakeholders
- The definition of the evaluation questions;
- The likelihood that the data required to assess the policy is available;
- The organization of the evaluation process and scheduling;
- The choice of methodology;
- The identification of human and financial resources;

The entity in charge of the public policy evaluation is solely responsible for the decision to undertake the evaluation and shall refuse it when the criteria on the object and the requirements on the process are not met.

body overseeing the completion of the evaluation of public policies is the only body responsible for making the decision to complete the evaluation. It is also obliged to refuse any request in this regard when the criteria on the subject and conditions of the evaluation process are not met.

From the foregoing, we conclude that the evaluability assessment may not respond to the public policy evaluation due to the following reasons:

- The existence of difficult-to-measure effects,
- The evaluation of public policies is irrelevant;
- The impossibility of engaging stakeholders,
- There are evaluations in progress;
- Lack of resources quantity, quality or both;

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If a evaluability assessment concludes that the evaluation process can be completed, it is necessary to propose a design that defines the evaluation's comparative framework and endorses its different elements (description of the policy subject to evaluation, identification of the parties involved, selection of methodology and scientific tools).

2) The organisation

Supreme audit institutions concerned with evaluating public policies must have an organization that includes the following¹:

- ❖ **A team of evaluators** : This evaluation team should consist of permanent members of the entity conducting the public policy evaluation or the experts recruited by it. Since the technical capabilities of the entity in charge of the evaluation cannot cover all areas, most of the time experts from outside , experts in evaluation in the area covered by the evaluation to be carried out are to be called on.
- ❖ **A supervisory body**: depending fully on the entity conducting a public policy evaluation , this dedicated body is responsible for :
 - validating the evaluability assessment and the decision to evaluate (in the case of a voluntary evaluation) or to accept a request from the sponsor;
 - establishing evaluation questioning;
 - Programming the evaluation within the work plan and allocating the necessary human and financial resources;
 - Discussing and validating the provisional results and the final evaluation report;

¹ Lbid , p 25.

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- delivering the report to the sponsor when appropriate
- disseminating and promoting the results;

❖ Advisory body :

This group is composed of members of the Public Policy Evaluation Authority and representatives of the parties concerned. They could also be established with a view to bringing together representatives of these Parties and formally enabling them to track the work of the evaluation team, thereby ensuring that the Parties concerned track the work in order to exchange views, discuss the progress of the work and open a dialogue on interim reports and the final report, as well as verifying that the information required and needed has already been compiled.

This body, including member of the institution in charge of the public policy evaluation and representatives of the stakeholders , may also be created on order to associate representatives of stakeholders and to formally allow them to follow the works of the evaluation team throughout the process of evaluation . it sets up work reviews with stakeholders to share opinions , work progress and to discuss interim and final evaluation reports . they also ensure that data requested are collected such a body is systematically constituted in some SAls whereas other SAls associate stakeholders without it . in any case, this advisory body is a consultative one and shall not under any circumstances make a decision on the on the methodology and the conclusions of the evaluation because these issues are the exclusive responsibility of the independent evaluator .

In Algeria, the Accompaniment Committee (Evaluation Steering Committee) is a special committee of an advisory nature composed of the evaluation team appointed by the President of the Chamber or the President of the Branch, representatives of the policy actors subject to evaluation and/or experts identified within the framework of the

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evaluability assessment mission, and this committee must meet physically several times during the task, usually at least three times: After the framing phase, the preliminary findings were discussed, and the final report and recommendations were drafted.

3) Available tools and methods

to carry out their missions , entities in charge of public policies evaluation use professional methods and instruments that guarantee the objectivity and reliability of the collection , the treatment and analysis of data and information collected need to be reliable as well . the Importance of these factors is an evaluative approach.

The evaluation approach involves, according to the evaluation questioning:

- A review of scientific literature from around the world;
- An international comparison or at least one benchmark created either by travelling abroad, by interviews or by subcontractors;
- Quantitative and qualitative indicators of the effects of evaluated public policy (statistics, probabilities and econometric analysis ...);
- Comparative group (cohort) studies to evaluate the outcomes and impacts of a policy;
- Surveys to obtain factual information and / or to measure opinions of addressees of policy.

Second: Drafting and publication of the report

Once the results and the analyses have been examined on a provisional basis , it is essential that the draft evaluation report adopted by the decision–making authority be discussed with stakeholders of the policy evaluated in a contradictory procedure.

Accordingly, the final report is endorsed by the SAI and these recommendations can relate to, for example:

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- Recognition of the utility of public policy or actions taken ;
- Recognition the utility of the policy , but the unsuitability and ineffectiveness' of actions taken, with respect to established direct or indirect effects;
- questioning of the utility of the policy and of the consistency of its objectives, with alternative recommendations for the reorientation, suspension ,or withdrawal of the policy.

The pedagogy developed around this mission will gradually allow a better understanding of it and will also contribute to a climate of trust with the public actors and other stakeholders.

In conclusion, it would be desirable for SAI, for example in their annual reports, to publicly inform them of their public policy evaluation activities, once they have engaged in this direction and undertaken some such evaluations.

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Summary of Chapter I:

In this first chapter, we have tried to define of public policies through annual and multi-year government programs and to assess these programs and public policies by the SAls in accordance with INTOSAI standards.

In addition, the criteria were explained in detail how the public policies of the INTOSAI are assessed, through the preparation of the evaluability assessment, the planning processes for the evaluation and, finally, the preparation of the report and the submission and dissemination of recommendations;

The need to apply the criteria for the evaluation of public policies will be addressed in chapter II of the court of accounting best experience and practice in assessing the policy of sorting and valuing household wastes in Algiers

Chapter II: Evaluation of the policy of sorting and valuing household waste in Algiers jurisdiction by the Court of accounting in accordance with international standards

Introduction to chapter II:

Environmental protection in any country is based on a forceful waste management strategy to reduce their risks, through efficient ways of regulating their functioning effective and optimal management depends on preventing, reducing production and reducing damage on the one hand, Making it a new and renewable source of energy, different industries and vital activities through a variety of technologies such as screening and reappraisal activities, on the other hand,

Algeria, like other countries, pays special attention to the environment. The constitutional amendment of 2016 included, for the first time, an explicit recognition of the necessity of preserving the environment. The same provision was enshrined in the constitutional amendment of 2020, in addition to adopting a set of multiple legal texts spread across many fields, stipulating the protection of the environment in its substantive and procedural content, as its protection ensures sustainable development and the preservation of the vital components of decent living for the rest of the generations. Perhaps the most important waste of great interest to Algeria is domestic waste. In the framework of sustainable development, Algeria has worked to improve the management of this type of waste by adopting numerous reforms at the legislative, regulatory and institutional levels and adopting national and local strategies to achieve Goal 12 of reducing waste production through prevention, screening, reuse.

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In view of the environmental importance of this activity, the Court of accounting decided to register a supervisory process based on the evaluation of the policy of sorting and valuing household wastes in Algiers according to the International Standards Court of accounting in consultation with the Dutch Court of Accounts in partnership with the latter, which accompanied the Monitoring Group at intervals until the end of 2022.

The applied part is regarded as an area of projection and testing of the study's theoretical and analytical reference. In the light of this chapter, the Council's powers and powers will be defined, as well as the field study to assess the screening and valuation of household wastes in Algiers.

First Research: The Conceptual Framework of the Court of accounting

This research can be explained in the following two points:

- Definition of the Court of accounting
- Powers and bodies controlled by the Court of accounting

First requirement: Definition of the Court of accounting

Article 199 of the 2020 Constitution defines the court of accounting as an independent supreme institution for the control of public funds and property. Responsible for the remote control of State funds, communities and public utilities, as well as State commercial capital. This control Contributes to the promotion of good governance and transparency in the management of public funds and the deposit of accounts.

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Its effective establishment dates back to 1980 under law¹ No. 80-05 of 01/03/1980 on the exercise of the function of oversight by the Court of accounting, following its legal establishment under article 190 of the 1976 Constitution². Under this Act, it is under the supreme authority of the President of the Republic and has been provided with judicial and administrative powers and has been given broad powers to monitor the use and management of public funds by the State, regional groups and various public bodies and institutions, regardless of the nature of their activities. The Constitution of 1989 was also enshrined in article 160 of the Constitution³.

Following the issuance of Order ⁴No. 95-20 of 17/07/1995 on the Court of accounting, which currently defines its powers as accounts, monitoring budgetary and financial discipline and punishing related offences; Monitoring the performance of the bodies under its control, i.e. evaluating their effectiveness and efficiency and making appropriate recommendations to improve their management.

The Court of accounting is an independent institution, i.e. it is not under the supervision or guardianship of any authority of the State and this independence is enshrined in article 03 ⁵of Ordinance No. 95-20 above, and it enjoys the necessary independence to ensure objectivity, impartiality and effectiveness in its work. " It is

¹ The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official journal No. 37 of 30 July 2011, Law No. 80-05 of 01/03/1980 on the exercise of the function of financial control by the court of accounting .

² People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 94, dated 22 November 1976, by Order No. 7697, Constitution of 1976.

³ People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 09, dated 23 February 1989, by Order No. 89-18, Constitution of 1989.

⁴ The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 50 of 01 September 2010, Order No. 95-20 of 17 July 1995, amended and supplemented by Order 10- 02 of 26 Gecht 2010, concerning the court of accounting, article 02 .

Lbid , article 03 ⁵

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also reflected in its legal status as a judicial body and in the freedom to prepare and implement its oversight program.

Second requirement: Powers and bodies controlled by the Court of accounting

First: Powers of the Court of accounting

In accordance with articles 55 to 101 ¹of Order n 95-20, the court's terms of reference and control functions include:

- **Right of access and inquiry:** The Court of accounting has the right to request access to all documents that would facilitate the control of financial and accounting operations or are necessary to assess the conduct of the interests and bodies under its control.
- **Quality control:** The Court of accounting monitors the quality of the conduct of public bodies and interests mentioned in articles 7 to 10 of the Ordinance. The terms of use and administration of these bodies and interests assess resources, material means and public funds at the level of effectiveness, efficiency and economy by reference to the tasks, objectives and means used.
- **Audit of public accountants.** In the area of management audit, the Court of accounting examines the validity and conformity of the physical operations described therein with the legislative and regulatory provisions applicable to them.
- **Control of discipline in the field of budgetary and financial chamber:** The Council shall ensure that the rules of discipline in the field of budgetary and

¹ Lbid , article 55 to 101

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financial management are respected. The Council shall, in accordance with the conditions laid down in this Order, be responsible for breaches of these rules.

– **Accounts are submitted. Financial statements** (the management account for the public accountant and the administrative account for the disbursement order) are deposited at the level of control writing with the Court of accounting . This is in accordance with Executive Decree No. 96–56¹, which provides for the transfer of the provisions on the presentation of accounts to the Court of accounting .

Evaluation of public programs and policies: The Council shall assess the effectiveness of the actions, schemes, programs and measures undertaken directly or indirectly by State institutions or public bodies under its control and initiated by the public authorities at the economic and financial levels in order to achieve the objectives of the national interest, in accordance with article 72 of Ordinance No. 95–20 above;

– **Certification of State Accounts**²: The accounts are certified by the Court of accounting , which prepares a report on the validation of accounts and accompanies the Budget Adjustment Bill. This is in accordance with Article 105 of Law No. 23–07 of 3 of Year 1444 of June 21, 2023, on the Rules of Public Accounting and Financial Management.

¹ The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 6 of 24 January 1996, Executive Decree No. 96-56 of 2 Ramadan 1416 of 22 January 1996, as set forth in the provisions on the presentation of accounts to the court of accounting .

² The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 42, dated 25 June 2023, Act No. 23-07 of 3 Dhu Hajjah, Year 1444, corresponding to 21 June 2023, relates to public accounting and financial management rules , article 105.

II: Institutions subject to the supervision of the Court of accounting

In accordance with articles 07 to 12 ¹of amended and supplemented Ordinance No. 95–20, the court of accounting are:

- To monitor the accounts and conduct of the State's interests, regional groups, institutions, utilities and public bodies of all kinds to which the rules of public accounting apply.
- Control the operation of public utilities of an industrial and commercial nature, public institutions and bodies engaged in industrial, commercial or financial activity whose funds, resources or capital are all of a public nature.
- Control the conduct of public equity in enterprises, corporations or bodies, regardless of their legal status, in which the State, regional groups, utilities or other public bodies have part of their capital.
- Oversee the functioning of bodies that, under the applicable legislation and regulation, administer compulsory insurance and social protection systems.
- To monitor and evaluate the results of the use of financial assistance granted by the State, regional groups, public utilities or any other body under the control of the Court of accounting , in particular in the form of subsidies, guarantees or quasi–fiscal fees, whatever the beneficiary.
- To monitor the use of resources collected by bodies, regardless of their legal status, which use public donations to support human, social, scientific, educational and cultural issues in particular on the occasion of national solidarity campaigns.

¹ Law n 95 - 20, Op.Cit , article 07 to 12 .

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Second research: Evaluation of the policy of assessing the screening and valuation of household wastes in Algiers

The policy of sorting and valuing household wastes in Algiers was assessed within the framework of the annual program of the Regional Chamber of Algeria and endorsed by the Programs and Reports Committee, which will be included in the annual report to the President of the Republic for follow-up on the existing policy in the area of household wastes in its home waste screening and valuation process. On this basis, the process was as follows:

First requirement: preconditions and planning for evaluation

1) Preparation of evaluability assessment

The evaluability assessment is the first mandatory phase of each evaluation activity and precedes the actual completion of the evaluation in accordance with standard No. 9020 on the evaluation of public policies prepared in this evaluation, which includes:

❖ Definition of public policy objectives

to achieve its objectives, Algeria has confirmed this by promulgating law No. 01-19¹ of 12 October 2001 on the management, control and removal of wastes, based on a number of principles in accordance with article 02 of the law, which states: "The management, control and removal of wastes shall be based on the following principles:

–Prevention and disposal of waste production and damage from source

¹ People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 77 of 15 December 2001, law No. 01-19 of 01 Ramadan of 1422 of 12 December 2001 on the management, control and removal of waste.

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–Organization of waste screening, collection, transport and treatment

–Valuation of wastes by reuse, recycling or in any way that enables the use of such wastes to obtain reusable materials or energy

–Rational Environmental Treatment of Waste

–To inform and sensitize citizens about the hazards caused by waste and its effects on environmental health, as well as the measures taken to prevent, reduce or compensate for such hazards" .

❖ **Strategies for achieving public policy objectives**

Within the framework of sustainable development, Algeria has worked on an integrated national strategy to improve the management of household waste, which is characterized by the following:

- The household waste management strategy should be part of the National Environment Strategy and the National Environmental and Sustainable Development Action Plan;
- To involve and contribute to the preparation and elaboration of this strategy by all governmental bodies and institutions;
- This strategy should be integrated and coherent in terms of defining its objectives and in a sequence that clearly indicates the distribution of tasks from the top (State) to the bottom (municipality) with clarification and identification of responsibilities;
- Adopt schemes that serve as a base for domestic waste management that respect health and the environment and are based on legal and regulatory

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texts, all of which operate in the management of household waste within the framework of sustainable development;

Algeria's mandate as a territory of the Republic has been to adopt an integrated, gradual and sequenced strategy for the management of household waste in general and screening and sedentary activities in particular. Founded:

- Firstly, as an extension of the State's national strategy, this strategy should undermine its objectives, mechanisms or methods of implementation;
- Second: Adopt a targeted and controlled state strategy,
- Third: To frame and accompany the state's municipalities in preparing their municipal plans for the management of household waste;

Consequently, it was necessary to address the strategic aspect of the management of household waste in general, to stimulate screening and valuation, particularly at the level of Algeria's jurisdiction, to assess it and to draw up the shortcomings and imbalances created by the implementation of this strategy .

❖ Stakeholders involved in the management of household waste

The Supreme Oversight Organs are not the only actors in assessing domestic waste management policy and the like. They are not unique to this task, but share it with several other actors (public and private institutions) that can be listed below:

1. Wilaya:

Jurisdiction is regarded as the State's regional community and enjoys moral personality and autonomous financial character. It is also the non-centralized administrative body of the State and constitutes a space for the

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implementation of solidarity and consultative public policies between regional groups and the State.

2. Municipality:

The municipality is the regional basis for decentralization, a place for the exercise of citizenship and forms the framework for citizens' participation in the conduct of public affairs.

3. Hygiene & Household Waste Lifting Foundation

The Foundation for Hygiene and Household Waste Lifting was established by a joint ministerial decision establishing the Foundation for Hygiene and Household Waste Lifting in Algiers, dated 07 June 1995, under No. 446/1995. This is in accordance with Decree No. 83-200 ¹of 19 March 1983, which establishes the conditions for the establishment, organization and functioning of the local public institution:

- Kanes, collection and transport of household waste at the level of 26 municipalities of Algeria's State;
- Management of the State's household waste dumping areas;
- Management of the gear hangar;

4. institution responsible for cleaning, collecting and transporting waste at the level of Algiers

The institution responsible for cleaning, collecting and transporting waste at the level of the city of Algiers was established by the deliberation of the State People's

¹ People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 12 of 22 March 1983, Decree No. 83-200 of 19 March 1983 establishing the conditions for the establishment, organization and functioning of the local public institution.

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Assembly No. 04/2013 of 24 April 2013 and approved by ministerial decision of 26 January 2014, which began its active activity on the date of 01 Janhvi 2014 on a geographical basis or within the territorial jurisdiction of 29 municipalities; With an estimated total area of 595 km², its geographical intervention has been expanded and denounced since October 2015 This is in accordance with Decree No. 83-200 of 19 March 1983, which establishes the conditions for the establishment, organization and functioning of the local public institution. Among its functions are:

- Clean-up operations, collection and transfer of household waste to the public vacuum and technical rehabilitation centres;
- Clearance of the building's sanitary discharges;
- The use and development of qualitative screening techniques for household wastes with a view to valuing them and reducing the amount of wastes destined for backfill;
- The use of modern technologies to validate the enterprise's qualifications;
- Control all stages of waste handling to avoid and reduce pollution and health risks;
- Raising citizens' awareness of the need to sort waste during disposal with a view to its reuse, reintegration or fertilization;
- The preparation and implementation of an integrated system for the management of household waste in accordance with international standards and its adaptation to the guideline for the management of waste in Algeria's jurisdiction;

5. Foundation for the Management of Domestic Waste Technical Rehabilitation Centres for the State of Algeria

The establishment of the Technical Backup Centers for Household Waste was established in Algiers by a joint ministerial decision establishing it in Algiers, dated 07 July 2013. This is in accordance with Decree No. 83-200 of 19 March 1983, which ensures the regular functioning of the Technical Backup Centers for Household Waste at the state level.

- Harnessing all necessary possibilities for the proper functioning of the technical backfilling centres for household waste in accordance with established standards.
- Ensure the rational exploitation of backfill drilling by taking all necessary measures on the backfill capacity by reflecting the classification and sorting of waste for sampling.
- Work on establishing a household waste information bank to facilitate follow-up and planning interventions.
- The Foundation organizes the technical, administrative and computational management of the centres for the technical rehabilitation of household waste for Algeria's jurisdiction;
- The institution shall ensure the function of the general facility in accordance with a burden book defining the institution's rights and obligations towards the state and municipality;
- The institution may provide for any other activity relevant to its main activity provided that this does not cause disruption to its main activity;

6. National public institutions

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The screening and valuation of domestic wastes at the level of the State of Algeria is not limited to the above-mentioned local public institutions, but to the fact that there are national public institutions with branches at the level of the State's territory, which need to be included in this control process because of their outputs on this activity as a whole.

7. Industrial Group for Paper and Cellulose:

The Industrial Group for Paper and Cellulose is a specialized industrial complex in the paper and cellulose industry established in 1998 after the merger of two enterprises stemming from the restructuring of the National Company for Cellulose Industries founded in 1968. This complex is owned by 05 subsidiaries specializing in the production and marketing of packaging products, a network for the recovery of paper waste and one subsidiary in the case of a temporary suspension of activity specialized in the production of corrugated paper. The company works to recycle paper waste, which is the process of recycling and using paper waste. The paper used by institutions, schools and bodies is collected and sent to paper and cardboard factories that are working to recycle it and sell it at the local market level or neighbouring Arab markets. This of course saves hard currency by reducing the paper consumption rate. In addition to providing the quantities of paper needed by the market in record time.

The Foundation comprises 05 paper retrieval units across the country: Burj Bouarij, Oran, Annaba, Constantine and Algeria. The latter was established in conjunction with the establishment of the Foundation, dated 01/01/2003, whose functions are to collect, sort, process, pack and market paper and carton waste at the level of Algeria's State.

8. National Waste Agency as an escort mechanism

The National Waste Agency is an industrial and commercial public institution with moral personality and financial independence placed under the guardianship of the Minister for the Environment. Established pursuant to the provisions of article 67 of the aforementioned Act No. 01–19 and by Executive Decree No. 02–175 of 20 May 2002, under article 1 of Executive Decree No. 02–175. The conduct of a public facility, pursuant to article IV of the same Executive Decree, aims at the development of waste screening, collection, processing, valuation and removal activities. Article 05 of the same Decree contains the Agency's terms of reference for the provision of assistance to local communities in the field of waste management.

- Initiating, completing or participating in the implementation of studies, research and pilot projects
- Dissemination and distribution of scientific and technical information;
- Initiating and participating in the implementation of sensitization and information programs;

The Agency also provides assistance to local communities and is responsible for the public service's work in the field of information and the dissemination of techniques that seek to upgrade activities for the screening, collection, processing, valuation and removal of wastes, in accordance with a book of conditions to be determined by a joint decision between the Minister of Trusteeship, the Minister in charge of local communities and the Minister in charge of finance.

Through the foregoing, the National Waste Agency's intervention in the area of household waste valuation and the like is evident in two components:

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- The first concerns the area of sensitivity and information,
- The second concerns the completion of studies, research and programs,

9. Private sector

Since 2015, the National Waste Agency has prepared a process to identify all customers active in the waste recovery and recycling sector by regularly updating the list of activists by registering registered customers in the commercial registry, whether natural or moral persons, and handing them a registration certificate.

This database is updated periodically through a very simple process that allows the economist to fill out the form on the agency's official website and after verifying the special administrative document receives a certificate of registration. That is, the registration is made voluntarily by the client. Accordingly, the Agency has registered only 60 special screening and servicing activists at the level of Algeria's State. This is in line with the directives of the National Integrated Management Program for Urban Solid Waste for Major Cities 2002–2004, which calls for the abandonment of the General Waste Management Facility to be offered for private investment and concession contracts. Through the granting of privileges and incentives to the State in order to promote the development of this activity in the private sector.

2) The Organization:

The SAI for the evaluation of public policies must be available on the regulation, which includes:

- ✓ The escort committee shall meet under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Mission, usually in Algeria as a judge, and shall consist of:

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- Experts
- Resident Team
- Supervisory Body
- actors... etc;
- ✓ Supervisory team (resident team): The team includes:
 - Judge Rapporteur (Chief of Mission(
 - Second-ranking judges
 - Financial Auditor
- ✓ Supervisory Body: The Authority includes:
 - Committee on Programs and Reports
 - President of the Regional Chamber of Algeria
 - Head of Branch

A evaluability assessment memorandum has been prepared and approved by the supervisory body and the supervisory work has been followed up to the end of the evaluation function;

3) Evaluation methods and tools: The following curricula and tools were followed:

3-1 Provision of household waste screening and valuation

a) Screening Processes:

Screening and processing of household waste and the like is an important stage for the valuation process. The process of sorting household waste consists of all processes relating to the separation of household waste according to the nature of each waste for treatment. This is defined in article 03 of Act No. 01-19 of 12 October 2001 on the management, control and removal of waste. waste ", which

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contributes to reducing waste destined for end treatment and less use of natural materials in the production process;

All operations related to the separation of wastes according to the nature of each of them in order to be processed are carried out by automatic sorting using the voltage or using the magnetic current or by guide sorting by the sorting agents.

b) Valuation of household waste

The word "valuation" is a generic and comprehensive word, including energy sediment and valuation, reuse and renovation. This is in line with the definition of article 03 of Act No. 01-19 of 12 December 2001 on the management, control and removal of wastes, which stipulates that the valuation process is "All operations aimed at the reuse, transportation or fertilization of wastes". In this regard, a series of executive decrees have been issued, particularly in the area of valuation:

Executive Decree No. 02-372 ¹of 11 November 2002 on packaging waste, article 1 of which stipulates how to apply the provisions of articles 07 and 08 of the aforementioned Act No. 01-19. which determines how waste is valued by the producer/holder, Article 02, paragraph 3, of Executive Decree No. 02-372 also stipulates that "[t]he concept of this Decree means waste packaging resulting from household waste and the like.

Executive Decree No. 07-205 ²of 30 June 2007, which sets out the qualifications and procedures for the preparation, dissemination and review of the municipal

¹ People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 74 of 13 November 2002, Executive Decree No. 02-372 of 11 November 2002 on packaging waste.

- ² The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Official Journal No. 43 of 01 July 2007, Executive Decree No. 07-205 of 30 June 2007, which sets out the qualifications and procedures for the preparation, dissemination and review of the municipal scheme for the management of household wastes and the like.

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scheme for the management of domestic wastes and the like. Part II of the model annexed to this decree provides for the possibility of regulating and developing the markets for the recovery and valuation of wastes and assessing and developing the necessary waste management capabilities, highlighting priorities for the completion of new waste-processing, treatment and removal facilities;

c) Analysis of data on the screening and valuation of household waste in Algiers

The audit process of the Court of accounting was based on the diagnosis and evaluation of the activities of the institutions involved in the screening and valuation of household wastes at the level of the State of Algeria referred to above:

- Hygiene & Household Waste Lifting Foundation,
- The institution responsible for cleaning, collecting and transporting waste at the level of Algiers,
- Technical Backfill Foundation for Household Waste of the State of Algeria,
- Paper Recovery Foundation (Algiers Unit.)

This monitoring was based on a remote audit technique inspired by the formative lessons of the partnership between the Algerian Accountancy Council and the Dutch Court of Accounts, which centred on data analysis and how the report was presented.

Based on this methodology, the following plan has been adopted in this observation:

- Analysis of data collected from the above-mentioned institutions through a number of questionnaires sent to:

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- Municipal People's Councils where the Council received 29 responses to questionnaires out of 57 sent,
- The institutions of the Foundation for Cleaning and Lifting Household Waste and the institution responsible for cleaning, collecting and transporting waste at the level of Algiers.
- Foundation for the Management of Technical Backup Centres at the Algiers Level,
- National Paper and Cellulose Foundation's Paper Retrieval Foundation,
- National Waste Management Agency,

In addition to the questionnaires mentioned, several interviews were conducted at the level of the Council's headquarters with officials of the institutions mentioned in addition to the increase in the field of these institutions.

- To assess the data obtained on the activities for the screening and valuation of domestic waste, the effectiveness or limitations of the schemes drawn up, the organizational aspect, the resources allocated to its material, financial and human aspects, the outputs of these activities and their implications for the general relevance of the institutions;

Second requirement: Drafting of evaluation findings in the report

The results of the evaluation can be summarized as follows:

- i. Legal framework for the management of household waste
 - a. **Transfer of the domestic waste management service in Algeria's state from municipalities to the state public institution, and its relationship with the laws and regulations in force.**

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Control of the management of household waste has revealed that the local authorities are seeking to transfer the management of household waste from the competence of municipalities to public enterprises of an industrial and commercial nature. The management of household waste has been transferred from municipalities within Algiers' jurisdiction to the state public institution, in contravention of applicable legislation and regulation.

b. The absence of a burden book defining the rights and obligations of the state, state and municipal public institutions:

Oversight revealed the lack of a clauses book specifying the rights and duties of the three parties of the state public institutions, the state and its municipalities, which is inconsistent with the content of the Basic Law of each state public institution, for example article 05 of the Basic Law on Institutions stipulates that "The institution shall ensure the function of the General Facility in accordance with a burden book defining its rights and obligations to the State and municipalities".

c. Provision of subsidies in excess of the enterprise's needs

Exploitation subsidies are subsidies that may be received by local authorities (community) To an institution that has complied in the exercise of its activity with specific conditions by this authority, "Operations for the collection and transport of domestic waste", i.e. the provision of a public service, the aim of which is to help the enterprise to cover the costs arising from the application of the terms book imposed on it by the local authorities (Algiers State(

The conditions set forth in the Terms (Contract) Book must be met for the benefit within the prescribed period. The institution must return the appropriate amount of the subsidy to the relevant entity as stipulated in Article 124–6 of the Financial

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Accounting System, as well as in accordance with the principle of the utilization of each cycle of its products and its own burdens.

Audits of exploitation subsidies granted revealed that the state public institution had transferred surplus subsidies to the coming years through year-end reconciliations by the Accounting Authority, In calculation 487 pre-recorded and recorded outputs, where this account can be defined as reflecting products recorded during the year of exploitation, But they're all or partly related to the exploitation process for the next year,

d. Absence of a book of general conditions for granting subsidies for the completion of the public service entrusted to the enterprise

Pursuant to the requirements of instruction No. 10 of 16 June 2008 of the Presidency of the Government addressed to the members of the Government, and on how to grant funds to public bodies of an industrial and commercial nature entitled "Service restrictions" "In future, disbursement orders must ensure strict compliance with the following directives and instructions when submitting requests for budgetary allocations to ensure the restriction of the public service:

–1 Any request for a financial contribution through the financing of public service restrictions must inevitably be accompanied by a general conditions book, which clearly and accurately highlights the duties imposed on the public authority of an industrial and commercial nature. This document will be considered as a written obligation to perform the public service in exchange for a financial allocation or other benefits.

–2 The two disbursement orders concerned must involve themselves more and more, in determining and granting financial allowances for the limitations of the

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public service and so on in the follow-up, evaluation and monitoring course through an arrangement that allows the evaluation of the performance of the bodies under their custody

3– the granting of financial allowances for the public service remains subject to the provision of a detailed outcome for the use of previously awarded credits, and the evaluation of their impact.

By reference to the first period, each institution benefiting from the State and local groups must prepare a clerical book that clearly and accurately highlights the duties imposed for the performance of public service, but the state public institutions have not prepared a clerical book between them and the state of Algeria. (The donor of financial subsidies) and the same municipalities concerned, which are not in line with the Foundation's Organic Law and instruction No. 10 of 16 June 2008 of the Presidency of Government addressed to members of the Government, on how to grant funds to public bodies of an industrial and commercial nature entitled Service Restrictions.

e. The central role of the National Waste Agency under an insufficient legal framework

Article 67 of Act No. 01–19 of 21 December 2001 on the management, control and removal of wastes stipulates that "a public authority shall be established to promote the collection, screening, processing, valuation and removal of wastes. It determines its functions and the organization and functioning of the organization ". As a result, the National Waste Agency was established by Executive Decree No. 02–175 of 20 May 2002, which includes the establishment, regulation and functioning of the National Waste Agency" .

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Articles 4, 5 and 6 of this Decree stipulate that the Agency is specifically responsible for:

- Responsible for the development of waste screening, collection, processing, valuation and removal activities
- Assistance to local communities in the field of waste management;
- Dissemination and distribution of scientific and technical information
- Initiating and participating in the implementation of sensitization programs;
- ...etc;

The said tasks were vague and inaccurate, and the decree did not specify the forms and methods of such assistance, which hampered municipalities' recourse to agency assistance.

It should be noted that the 57 municipalities within the territorial jurisdiction of public and state institutions did not turn to the National Waste Agency for assistance in the preparation of the municipality's household waste management schemes.

ii. Local Strategy in the Management of Household Waste

A national strategy, based on the National Environmental and Sustainable Development Action Plan mentioned in the strategic objective entitled "Rational management of household solid wastes and special wastes", is one of the institutional measures accompanying the implementation of the Municipal Urban Waste Management Scheme, which was not issued until 2007 and raises the question of the reason for the delay in issuing this decree. Thus, the Plan's National Integrated Management Program for Household and Similar Waste has set its

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objective and put into effect the Municipal Household Waste Management Scheme and similar planning and management tools.

A. Absence of municipal schemes for the management of household waste

Algerian legislators have given greater importance to the preparation of the municipal scheme for the management of household waste and the like; This is in accordance with articles 29, 30 and 31 of Act No. 01-19 of 12 December 2001 on the management, control and removal of waste.

It should also be noted that article 31 of Act No. 01-19 stipulates that the municipality shall prepare a municipal scheme for the management of household waste and the like under the authority of the Chairman of the Municipal People's Assembly. The latter must cover the entire territory of the municipality, and must be in accordance with the State's development blueprint and ratified by the regionally competent guardian. Our investigations show that all municipalities in Algeria have not prepared the municipal scheme for the management of domestic waste and the like according to the regulatory text of Decree No. 07-205 of 30 June 2007, which sets out the qualifications and procedures for the preparation of the municipal scheme for the management of domestic waste and the like and its dissemination and review the model of this scheme and the procedures for its development only in 2007.

B. Non-involvement of municipalities of Algeria's jurisdiction in the screening, clearance and treatment of wastes in the screening committee

Within the framework of the local policy embodied in the Municipal Household Waste Management Scheme, a state-level selective screening committee was established for the parties involved in the implementation of the public policy, thus

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not involving the municipality, although it is the main actor under the legal texts of the waste and the municipality. After conducting studies on targeted neighbourhoods, and after the completion of the development of platforms and the provision of baskets and containers bacs, pre-awareness processes began, as it was only at this stage that municipalities were involved and although the law gave the task of establishing a household waste screening system and the like to municipalities, the latter only participated in the first processes at the awareness-raising stage.

C. Lack of sensitization and awareness-raising, insufficient scattered efforts to sensitize all citizens

The supervisory process revealed a lack of sensitization for workers and citizens, as follows:

- ✓ Insufficient work in the process of sensitization of domestic waste management workers

To ensure the success of the public system and strategies in the management of household waste, the process of sensitizing workers in this field about environmental and health safety standards, as well as the treatment and disposal methods in which they engage in their activities, is one of the factors helping to achieve the objectives laid down. Among these criteria we find:

- Sensitizing workers on environmental protection and safety standards
- Workers' hygiene:
- Vaccination:
- Occupational Safety:

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In order to achieve occupational safety for domestic waste workers, one of the following protection tools is:

- Protective shoes or industrial packages to protect legs against the risk of waste containers dissipating during an accident.
- Industrial or single-use insolvency containers with wound and microbial hazards

✓ **Insufficient work to sensitize citizens in the management of household waste:**

The Media and Sensitization Program works through the establishment of a permanent body such as committees at the local level (municipalities) responsible for monitoring the management of household waste. Its main task is to inform citizens about the risks caused by waste and its effects on health and the environment.

Awareness under Act No. 01-19 is defined as one of the principles of managing, controlling and removing household waste. The Council noted the existence of several organizations, bodies and institutions that are working to raise awareness of the hazards of waste to the environment and health:

- Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy through the Department of Environmental Awareness and Education.
- Municipalities through the Office of Hygiene.
- State public institutions, through their operational units, undertake awareness-raising.

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- The National Waste Agency, as provided for in article 5 of Executive Decree No. 02-175 of 20 May 2002, establishing, regulating and operating the National Waste Agency, which provides for"

"With regard to waste screening, collection, transport, processing, valuation and removal activities, the Agency is responsible for initiating and participating in the implementation of the program of sensitization and information".

But it is clear that these actors are not working together or coordinating to organize outreach efforts to increase efficiency by conveying the same message to all segments of society at the same pace.

iii. Weak screening at the level of Algeria's jurisdiction compared to combined quantities

The process of sorting household wastes is considered every waste separation process according to the nature of each waste for treatment and valuation. In this regard, the Board of Auditors noted that there is a weakness in the screening process compared to the combined quantities of not more than 0.75% during the period from 2013 to 2020. The remainder of this percentage (99.25%) is backfilled in the custom drilling. This resulted in the speed of full drilling at the level of technical backfill centres. This resulted in the speed of the closure of the technical backfill center Olad Fayet, whose life expectancy was estimated at 20 years.

iv. Reasons for the closure of technical backlog centres

The technical backfill of waste after sorting is one of the most appropriate ways of final disposal of household waste and the least expensive at the end of its life span. One of the reasons for its filling in Algeria's jurisdiction through censorship was:

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- Poor screening phase of household waste and the like
- Abundance of household waste at Algiers level
- Population
- Absence of a strategy for gas extraction
- Guid screening process by screening agents

Third requirement: submission and endorsement of recommendations

Following the preparation of the oversight report, multilateral parties are given an opportunity to submit explanations and inquiries on these findings. In the light of this, the following recommendations have been endorsed:

- Work to accelerate and sustain the implementation of the local strategy in order to align the national strategy with the national waste agency's involvement;
- Municipalities' involvement as the main actors under the legal texts of waste and municipalities.
- Urge the use of automatic screening, i.e. the use of the machine instead of guide screening (conventional) in the three institutions in order to extend the life span of the technical backlog centers;
- Work on the preparation of a clauses book defining the rights and duties of the three parties of the state public institutions, the state and its municipalities, which is inconsistent with the content of the organic law of each state public institution;

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- Ensure that the obligation to engage with the National Waste Agency is clarified and incorporated by defining the tasks in a clear and precise manner as well as the quantity of assistance provided by its Party;
- Promote effective ways of protecting the environment and when the Dutch experience is required;

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Summary of chapter II:

Through the field study we conducted in the framework of the evaluation of the policy for the screening and valuation of domestic waste and the like, we noted a commitment to public policies developed by the State, despite the multilateralism involved in this process and the international standard that sets out in detail how to evaluate public policies of the State while facilitating the oversight process of the supreme financial and accounting bodies.

This process was confined to the public and economic sector, not the private sector, owing to the lack of information and data recorded therein. This does not help us in the process of making the policy evaluation successful. Consequently, the State's public and economic sector was relied upon to identify and analyse some of the results.

General conclusion

General conclusion

The evaluation of programs and public policy is a purely professional technique; it is aimed at correcting and achieving the objectives set out in the established policy and analyzing the stages of its preparation. this is in accordance with the standards of INTOSAI, including Standard No. 9020, adopted in 2016, entitled A Guide to Public Policy Evaluation.

The adoption of INTOSAI's criteria by The Court of accounting is a positive step towards strengthening its role in the evaluation of Algerian public programs and policies. According to this view, The evaluation will be realistic and overriding, thanks to the control data on the use of public funds, which allows for the acquisition of information based on evidence. This is done through the preparation of the Evaluability Assessment, the planning of the evaluation process, the work on the identification of results, the report preparation and publication, finally presenting the recommendations.

Hypothesis test results

Through our study after testing its hypotheses, we have reached some results:

- The first hypothesis: which states that "the legal framework of the Court of accounting has functions to assess public policies", after being tested and analysed, has been accepted, and it has been found that the Court of accounting is already being relied upon to assess public policies in view of professional experience in this field
- The second hypothesis: "How to set public programs and policies in accordance with international standards", after being tested and analyzed, was accepted, and it was found that Guide No. 9020 of the Public Policy Evaluation who can identify how evaluation should be.

General conclusion

- The third hypothesis: which states that "the extent to which The Court of accounting engagement to evaluate public programs and policies in the management of household wastes and the like", after being tested and analyzed, has been accepted, and that the multiplicity of actors in this field has proved somewhat difficult to evaluate despite the Court of accounting commitment to evaluate public programs and policies in the management of household wastes and the like.
- Hypothesis IV: which states that " the necessity to apply what is theory into practice in the field of public policy evaluation of the management of household waste in accordance with INTOSAI standards, the Report of the Court of accounting ", having been tested and analyzed and accepted, it was found that it was conducting the evaluation in accordance with the INTOSAI standards of evaluation and analysis of information and data.

Search Results

This study ended with a set of findings that enabled us to deny or prove every exposed hypothesis at the beginning of the research:

- Public policy evaluation can be said to be a final stage of public policy that depends on correcting and improving the performance of public policy actors.
- Multi-stakeholders make research valuable and lead to experience in this field through frequent meetings
- The policy making was analyzed and its objectives were identified depending on programs and procedures to see the extent of the intended objectives application and achievement.
- It enables us to elaborate and explain the public policy evaluation criterion from the preparation of the Evaluability Assessment to the drafting and publication of the report and to make recommendations.

General conclusion

Research suggestions:

In the light of the hypotheses and findings, we can present a set of suggestions or recommendations that may contribute to the service of the SAI's:

- The need for permanent formation in public policy evaluation;
- giving attention to the applied aspect and field assignments within the evaluation ;
- To ensure that the supreme audit institutions work in the appropriate conditions
- Work on the application of Standard No. 9020 concerning the Public Policy Guide;

Study Prospects

The issue of the Court of accounting contribution to the evaluation of programs, public policies in Algeria is crucial for actors to identify imbalances, irregularities and the results of the evaluation in a way that enhances transparency and accountability. But we couldn't afford it. Study ", so that we did not elaborate on all its elements, hoping that this study would be the impetus for future studies.

Finally, we can mention some of the topics that complement this study:

- Public policymaking modalities;
- Governance in the evaluation of public policies;
- Enhancing transparency and accountability in public policy evaluation;

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Input and encounters:

- Maurice baslé, Honorary President of the French Evaluation Foundation and Professor of Lecturer at French and Arabic Universities, competent in the evaluation of public policies, presented this lecture at a forum on the evaluation of public policies of the Accounting Council, Algeria, from 20 to 21 October 2007;
- Evaluation of public policies (guide 9020), training meeting, Arab Organization of Supreme Financial Oversight Agencies, Accounting Council, 14-17 December 2020, Algeria.