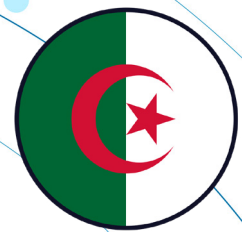


Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

ALGERIA 2026
Voluntary National Review



Responsabilité, culture de paix, mixité et
pluralité au service de l'Agenda 2030



Algérie

Rapport National Volontaire 2019

Progression de la mise en œuvre des ODD



Algeria VNR 2019
Report



PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

2026
THE 2030 AGENDA



ALGERIA

Towards a future
of sustainability,
social inclusion
and innovation

JUNE 2026

Algeria VNR 2026
Report



DOI: 10.47556/R.UN-VNRS2026.6

Algeria
2026

Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 2 (50%)



SDGs Achieved: 1 (6%)



SDGs On-Track: 9 (53%)



SDGs Off-Track: 7 (41%)



SDGs No Progress: 0 (0%)

Introduction

Algeria's second Voluntary National Review (VNR), presented at the United Nations (UN) High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2026, builds on the country's first VNR submitted in 2019. It assesses progress made since the launch of the **2030 Agenda** in 2015, reviews achievements and challenges since the 2019 VNR, and outlines the operational roadmap for accelerating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation during 2026–2030. The review was prepared through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach led by the Intersectoral Committee for Monitoring and Coordination of the Implementation of the SDGs, with the active participation of government institutions, civil society, academia, youth organisations and UN agencies. The **VNR** highlights that Algeria has progressively integrated the **2030 Agenda** into its national development vision in line with **Agenda 2063** of the African Union, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. The 2020 Constitution further strengthened this commitment by embedding the principles of social justice, territorial equity, environmental protection, economic diversification and leaving no one behind within the national legal framework. The preparation of the VNR also served as a strategic policy exercise to evaluate progress since the 2019 VNR, identify persistent and emerging challenges, and strengthen public policies, institutional mechanisms and planning frameworks for the remaining implementation period (2026–2030). It provides a roadmap for accelerating SDG implementation through enhanced governance, improved coordination and strengthened monitoring and evaluation (**United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b**).



VNR Framework Approach to assess Algeria's Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

A **VNR** is a self-assessment process through which the UN Member States review and report on their progress in implementing the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development and its **17 SDGs**. These reviews are voluntary, country-led, and inclusive, allowing each nation to share experiences, identify challenges, and highlight best practices.

VNRs are essential because they promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of the SDGs, allowing countries to demonstrate their commitment and progress openly. They help governments track progress, identify gaps, and strengthen policies, ensuring that national development strategies remain aligned with the **2030 Agenda**. Moreover, VNRs facilitate knowledge sharing among nations by enabling the exchange of experiences, innovations, and lessons learned. They also encourage multi-stakeholder participation, bringing together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia in a collaborative effort to advance sustainable development. Finally, the VNRs serve as the foundation for the UN HLPF reviews, providing evidence-based insights that guide global discussions on accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Objectives of VNRs

- Assess a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- Identify key challenges and barriers to implementation.
- Share lessons learned and innovative approaches.
- Mobilise support, partnerships, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

Methodology to Measure VNRs Progress

VNRs assess development performance using quantitative and qualitative data, aligning national priorities with SDGs targets. Countries use available indicators and national statistics to evaluate whether they are:

- Achieved, on-track, moderately off-track, seriously off-track or no progress.
- Facing data gaps or methodological challenges.

Due to incomplete or inconsistent data, some assessments rely on proxy indicators or qualitative descriptions of progress. Each SDG is rated on a **0–5 scale** to measure Algeria's progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

- 0 – No Progress:** No measurable progress or data available.
- 1 – Severely Off-Track:** Very little advancement; major gaps persist.
- 2 – Off-Track:** Limited progress with minimal improvement.
- 3 – Moderately Off-Track:** Some progress achieved, but key challenges remain.
- 4 – On-Track:** Noticeable progress made; close to achieving the target.
- 5 – Achieved:** Goal fully met with sustained performance and monitoring in place.

This scale helps to quantify Algeria's SDGs performance, showing where strong progress exists and where further policy actions are needed. VNRs are vital tools for evaluating and accelerating progress towards the **2030 Agenda**. They enable countries to reflect on achievements, recognise shortcomings, and strengthen collective action for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Explanation of Analysis (Applied to Algeria SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to Algeria's SDG Report. Initially, the report was processed using an AI tool to extract, summarise, and categorise data related to the **17 SDGs**. The AI provided preliminary insights into Algeria's progress, challenges, and measurable indicators. Following the AI review, the information was cross-verified by two independent human experts to ensure factual accuracy, contextual relevance, and alignment with the official UN SDG indicators. This validation step strengthened the reliability of the data interpretation.

Finally, a team of SDG experts conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify key challenges, potential solutions, and policy-level recommendations. The comprehensive approach, integrating AI-driven insights with expert validation, provides a balanced, evidence-based assessment of Algeria's progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents Algeria's progress across the **17 SDGs**, with ratings assigned to each goal based on the report's findings. The ratings reflect the extent of progress made, highlight areas where challenges have been addressed, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Table 1. SDG Progress Scoring

Score: 4		
Justification	- Algeria has strengthened social protection through universal subsidies, free education and healthcare, social housing, pensions and targeted assistance for vulnerable households. - The multidimensional poverty rate fell from 5.7% in 2015 to 3.4% in 2024.	
Challenges	- Persistent regional disparities, youth unemployment, rural vulnerability and improving the targeting of social assistance remain key challenges.	
Progress/Solutions	- The Government expanded social transfers, housing programmes, employment initiatives and digitalisation of social protection systems, contributing to a significant reduction in multidimensional poverty between 2015 and 2024.	
Unsolved Challenges	- Further efforts are required to reduce territorial inequalities, improve employment opportunities, particularly for young people, and strengthen targeted support for vulnerable populations.	

Score : 4		
Justification	- Algeria has improved food security through agricultural investment, strategic cereal programmes and irrigation expansion. Agricultural production increased while child undernutrition remains low.	
Challenges	- Climate change, drought, water scarcity, dependence on cereal imports and improving agricultural productivity continue to affect food security.	
Progress/Solutions	- The Government expanded irrigated land, promoted strategic crops, modernised agricultural production and strengthened food supply chains to improve national food security.	

Unsolved Challenges	- Water scarcity, climate resilience, sustainable agricultural productivity and reducing dependence on imported food remain significant challenges.
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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Score: 4	
Justification	- Algeria has achieved significant improvements in health outcomes. - Life expectancy increased from 77.1 years in 2015 to 79.6 years in 2023, supported by universal healthcare, 98% access to drinking water (2024) and 96% Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis (DTP3) vaccination coverage. - Maternal mortality declined from 60.5 to 48.5 deaths per 100,000 live births (2015–2019), under-five mortality fell to 22.6% in 2023, tuberculosis incidence decreased from 57.4 to 39.9 per 100,000 (2015–2024) and the number of public hospitals increased from 300 in 2016 to 360 in 2023 with 70,074 beds.
Challenges	- Road fatalities increased from 7.54 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019 to 8.1 in 2025 (3,838 deaths). - The availability of specialist doctors in inland areas remains limited, while non-communicable diseases continue to increase.
Progress/Solutions	- Algeria strengthened free universal healthcare, expanded hospital infrastructure, increased the medical workforce by 35.1% between 2015 and 2023, promoted local pharmaceutical production, accelerated health system digitalisation, implemented the National Integrated Multisectoral Strategy (NIMS) 2020–2030, and maintained high immunisation coverage (96% DTP3 and 96% measles in 2024).
Unsolved Challenges	- Remaining priorities include improving specialist healthcare in remote areas, reducing neonatal mortality (13.8% in 2023), tackling non-communicable diseases, improving road safety and strengthening preventive healthcare through digital technologies and territorial health services.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Score: 4	
Justification	- Algeria has maintained free and compulsory education while improving access at all levels. - In 2024, the gross enrolment rate reached 99.4% in primary education and 79.2% in secondary education. Higher education enrolled over 1.8 million students during the 2024–2025 academic year.
Challenges	- Regional disparities in education quality, school dropout, digital inequalities and improving the match between education outcomes and labour market needs remain challenges.
Progress/Solutions	- Algeria expanded educational infrastructure, strengthened digital learning, modernised curricula, promoted vocational education and increased university capacity to improve access and quality across all education levels.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further efforts are needed to improve education quality, reduce regional disparities, strengthen digital inclusion and enhance graduate employability.



Score: 3

Justification	- Algeria has strengthened women's participation through constitutional reforms and legal protections. - Women represented 37% of the labour force in the public sector in 2024, while female enrolment in higher education exceeded that of men.
Challenges	- Women's labour market participation remains below potential, particularly in the private sector. - Gender stereotypes, unequal economic opportunities and barriers to entrepreneurship persist.
Progress/Solutions	- The Government expanded legal protection, promoted women's entrepreneurship, strengthened political participation and improved access to education, vocational training and financial support programmes for women.
Unsolved Challenges	- Greater progress is required to increase women's economic participation, improve access to leadership positions and reduce remaining social and economic inequalities.



Score: 4

Justification	- Algeria has significantly expanded water and sanitation services. - Access to drinking water reached 98% in 2024, while 98% of the population had access to sanitation services. - Desalination and wastewater treatment capacity have also increased.
Challenges	- Water scarcity, recurring droughts, climate change, groundwater depletion and increasing water demand continue to place pressure on national water resources.
Progress/Solutions	- Algeria expanded desalination plants, wastewater treatment facilities, dam construction, water transfer systems and integrated water resource management to improve water security and service coverage.
Unsolved Challenges	- Sustainable management of limited water resources, reducing water losses, improving water-use efficiency and strengthening climate resilience remain long-term priorities.



Score : 5

Justification	- Algeria has continued to ensure broad access to electricity and natural gas while expanding renewable energy. - In 2024, 99% of the population had access to electricity and 70% had access to natural gas. - Renewable energy projects are being scaled up under the national energy transition strategy.
Challenges	- High dependence on fossil fuels, financing renewable energy projects, improving energy efficiency and increasing the renewable energy share remain key challenges.
Progress/Solutions	- The Government expanded solar energy projects, strengthened electricity and gas infrastructure, promoted energy efficiency measures and implemented the national renewable energy programme to support the energy transition.

Unsolved Challenges	- Algeria continues to face challenges in diversifying its energy mix, attracting investment in renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions while meeting growing energy demand.
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8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Score : 3	
Justification	- Algeria continues to promote economic diversification, entrepreneurship and employment. - Public investment and support for small and medium-sized enterprises have contributed to economic resilience, while employment programmes continue to target young people and women.
Challenges	- Youth unemployment, labour market informality, economic diversification and increasing private sector employment remain major challenges.
Progress/Solutions	- Algeria strengthened entrepreneurship, vocational training, investment reforms and business development programmes, while supporting SMEs and encouraging non-hydrocarbon economic activities to promote sustainable growth.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further progress is needed to create sustainable jobs, diversify the economy beyond hydrocarbons, improve labour productivity and strengthen private sector competitiveness.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Score: 4	
Justification	- Algeria has continued to strengthen transport, industrial infrastructure and digital connectivity while promoting innovation and industrial development. - Investments in industrial zones, transport networks and digital infrastructure support sustainable economic transformation.
Challenges	- Technological innovation, industrial competitiveness, research commercialisation and reducing regional infrastructure disparities remain ongoing challenges.
Progress/Solutions	- The Government expanded transport infrastructure, industrial parks, digital transformation initiatives, innovation support mechanisms and research partnerships to strengthen industrial development and national competitiveness.
Unsolved Challenges	- Algeria needs to further strengthen innovation capacity, technology transfer, industrial diversification, digital transformation and private investment in research and development to achieve sustainable industrial growth.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Score: 3	
Justification	- Algeria continues to reduce inequalities through universal access to education, healthcare, social protection, housing and regional development programmes. - Public policies prioritise vulnerable groups and balanced territorial development.
Challenges	- Regional socio-economic disparities, unequal employment opportunities, youth unemployment and improving social inclusion for vulnerable groups remain challenges.

Progress/ Solutions	- The Government expanded social protection, housing, employment support, financial inclusion and regional investment programmes to promote greater social and economic equity.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further action is needed to reduce territorial disparities, strengthen economic inclusion, improve employment opportunities and ensure equitable access to development across all regions.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Score: 4

Justification	- Algeria has continued to improve urban development through large-scale housing programmes, public transport expansion and disaster risk management. - Investments in urban infrastructure have enhanced access to basic services and improved living conditions.
Challenges	- Rapid urbanisation, housing demand, traffic congestion, waste management and protecting cultural and natural heritage remain ongoing challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Government expanded affordable housing, strengthened public transport networks, improved urban planning, enhanced waste management and reinforced disaster risk reduction measures.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to improve sustainable urban planning, increase climate resilience, manage urban growth effectively and enhance environmental quality in cities.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Score: 3

Justification	- Algeria has promoted sustainable production through waste management, recycling initiatives, cleaner production and the transition towards a circular economy. - National policies encourage more efficient use of natural resources.
Challenges	- Resource efficiency, waste recovery, industrial pollution, sustainable consumption patterns and expanding the circular economy remain major challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- Algeria strengthened environmental legislation, promoted recycling, supported cleaner industrial production, improved waste management systems and encouraged sustainable production practices across sectors.
Unsolved Challenges	- Greater progress is needed to increase recycling rates, reduce waste generation, improve resource efficiency and strengthen sustainable consumption behaviours nationwide.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Score: 3

Justification	- Algeria has strengthened its climate commitments through the implementation of its National Climate Plan, adaptation measures and greenhouse gas mitigation initiatives. - The VNR highlights actions to improve resilience to climate change, particularly in vulnerable sectors such as water, agriculture and forests.
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Challenges	- Climate change continues to intensify drought, desertification, heatwaves, water scarcity and ecosystem degradation, placing increasing pressure on natural resources and economic sectors.
Progress/ Solutions	- Algeria has implemented climate adaptation programmes, expanded renewable energy, strengthened disaster risk reduction, promoted sustainable land management and integrated climate considerations into national development policies.
Unsolved Challenges	- Additional efforts are required to strengthen climate resilience, secure climate finance, accelerate emissions reduction and improve adaptation capacity across vulnerable sectors and regions.



Score: 3

Justification	- Algeria continues to protect its marine and coastal ecosystems through sustainable fisheries management, marine biodiversity conservation and measures to reduce marine pollution along the Mediterranean coastline.
Challenges	- Marine pollution, overexploitation of fisheries, habitat degradation and the impacts of climate change on coastal ecosystems remain significant challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Government strengthened marine protected areas, improved fisheries management, enhanced coastal monitoring and implemented measures to preserve marine biodiversity and coastal resources.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further progress is needed to reduce marine pollution, restore degraded coastal ecosystems, strengthen sustainable fisheries management and enhance climate resilience of marine environments.



Score: 3

Justification	- Algeria has reinforced biodiversity conservation through reforestation, sustainable forest management, protected areas and actions to combat desertification and land degradation.
Challenges	- Desertification, forest fires, biodiversity loss, land degradation and the effects of climate change continue to threaten terrestrial ecosystems.
Progress/ Solutions	- Algeria expanded reforestation programmes, strengthened protected area management, implemented anti-desertification initiatives and enhanced biodiversity conservation through national environmental policies.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to restore degraded land, reduce forest fire risks, conserve biodiversity, strengthen ecosystem resilience and ensure the sustainable management of terrestrial resources.



Score: 4

Justification	- Algeria has continued to strengthen governance through constitutional reforms, digital public administration, judicial modernisation and anti-corruption measures. - The VNR highlights ongoing efforts to improve transparency, citizen participation and access to justice.
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Challenges	- Strengthening institutional efficiency, expanding digital governance, reinforcing transparency and enhancing public service delivery remain key challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Government implemented governance reforms, expanded e-government services, strengthened anti-corruption institutions, modernised the justice system and promoted citizen participation in public affairs.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are needed to improve institutional effectiveness, strengthen accountability, expand digital public services and further enhance public trust in institutions.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Score: 4	
Justification	- Algeria has reinforced partnerships for sustainable development through regional and international cooperation, South–South cooperation and collaboration with United Nations agencies, development partners and civil society to support SDG implementation.
Challenges	- Mobilising sustainable finance, strengthening statistical systems, improving SDG data availability and expanding multi-stakeholder partnerships remain ongoing challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- Algeria strengthened partnerships with international organisations, enhanced institutional coordination, improved SDG monitoring mechanisms and promoted knowledge sharing, technical cooperation and capacity building for sustainable development.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further progress is required to strengthen SDG financing, improve data quality and disaggregation, expand innovation partnerships and reinforce collaboration across government, private sector and civil society.

Source: (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b)

Major Challenges

- Climate change, recurrent droughts and increasing water scarcity continue to threaten water security, agriculture and ecosystems.
- Economic diversification remains challenging due to continued dependence on the hydrocarbon sector.
- Youth unemployment and improving private sector job creation remain national priorities.
- Regional disparities persist in employment opportunities, public services and socio-economic development.
- Water resource management, improving water-use efficiency and reducing losses remain long-term concerns.
- Desertification, biodiversity loss and forest fires continue to threaten terrestrial ecosystems.
- Sustainable financing, innovation capacity, SDG data quality and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships require further improvement.

Key Lessons Learned

- Universal access to free education and healthcare can significantly improve human development outcomes.
- Strong social protection systems can substantially reduce multidimensional poverty and support vulnerable populations.
- Long-term investment in water infrastructure, including desalination and wastewater treatment, strengthens resilience to water scarcity.
- Integrating climate adaptation into national development planning improves resilience across water, agriculture and environmental sectors.
- Digital transformation of public administration and health services improves governance, service delivery and institutional efficiency.
- International cooperation and strong institutional coordination strengthen SDG implementation and monitoring.

Notable Contribution

- Multidimensional poverty declined from **5.7%** (2015) to **3.4%** (2024) through strengthened social protection programmes.
- Life expectancy increased from **77.1 years** (2015) to **79.6 years** (2023).
- Maternal mortality declined from **60.5** to **48.5** deaths per **100,000** live births (2015–2019).
- Under-five mortality decreased to **22.6%** in 2023, while DTP3 and measles vaccination coverage both reached **96%** in 2024.
- Access to drinking water reached **98%** in 2024, with **98%** of the population also having access to sanitation services.
- Electricity access reached **99%** of the population and natural gas access reached **70%** in 2024.
- Primary school gross enrolment reached **99.4%** in 2024, while higher education enrolled more than **1.8 million** students during the 2024–2025 academic year.
- The number of public hospitals increased from **300** (2016) to **360** (2023), providing **70,074** hospital beds.

Recommendations

- Accelerate economic diversification to reduce dependence on hydrocarbons and generate sustainable employment.
- Strengthen climate adaptation and integrated water resource management to address drought and water scarcity.
- Expand renewable energy investment and improve national energy efficiency.
- Enhance private sector development, innovation and research to increase economic competitiveness.
- Improve regional equity by expanding employment opportunities and public services in underserved areas.
- Strengthen biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and forest fire prevention.

- Improve SDG data systems, statistical capacity and evidence-based monitoring to support policy implementation.
- Expand partnerships with the private sector, civil society and international organisations to mobilise finance, innovation and technical expertise for sustainable development.

Conclusion

The 2026 **VNR** demonstrates Algeria's continued commitment to the **2030 Agenda** and confirms measurable progress across almost all **17 SDGs**. Major achievements include the eradication of extreme poverty to below **0.5%** since 2011, life expectancy increasing to **79.6 years**, a **20%** reduction in maternal mortality, universal primary education (**100%**), **65.7%** female participation in higher education, **98%** access to drinking water, **99.9%** access to electricity, the distribution of **1,700,479** housing units during 2020–2024, and internet penetration reaching **79.5%** in 2025. The **VNR** concludes that this progress has been driven by sustained political commitment, strong institutional coordination, continuous public investment and a participatory approach involving all national stakeholders. Despite challenges related to climate change, economic diversification and regional disparities, Algeria has demonstrated resilience and has established a clear roadmap for 2026–2030 centred on sustainable growth, digital transformation, social inclusion and strengthened international cooperation. The Government reaffirms its commitment to the principle of leaving no one behind and to continued engagement in achieving the SDGs beyond 2030.

Reference

United Nations (2026a): Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2026. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/2026>

United Nations (2026b): *Algeria Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/algeria/voluntary-national-reviews-2026>

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The SDG Tracker (SDGT) is a global research initiative, developed under the auspices of the World Association for Sustainable Development (WASD), designed to systematically analyse and score the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by United Nations member states. The SDGT aims to enhance global accountability, promote transparency, provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, and facilitate cross-country comparison and benchmarking, with all its comprehensive findings made publicly available on the dedicated SDGs Tracker Platform. For more information about this report and/or any other activities of the initiative, please visit: www.sdgstracker.org and contact us: director@sdgstracker.org.



WASD COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WASD is delighted to be working very closely with various United Nations Agencies, most specifically with the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Both JIU and WASD are inspired by the conviction that the UN Agenda **2030** for Sustainable Development (SD) and the **17** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the momentum for renewed UN engagement with the public and private sectors.

In **2018**, WASD collaborated with JIU on the UN project **Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, aimed at reviewing the policy research uptake in service of the **2030 Agenda** for SD. For the first time in its **52** year history, the UN (aided by WASD) officially consulted academics and researchers from all over the world on the policy research uptake in the UN.

In **2019**, WASD also worked very closely with the UN JIU to undertake a UN system-wide review of policies, programmes, and platforms to support learning and enhancing the adequacy of training policies in the UN. The report **Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination, and convergence** was launched officially on **28** October 2020 at the opening of WASD's Online Learning Conference.

These various initiatives and events with the UN JIU have encouraged WASD to launch its **Sustainable Development Goals Tracker (SDGT)**.



Sustainability Tracker

ISSN: 2978-2384 (Print) - 2978-2392 (Online)



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