

Algeria

Country Fact Sheet 2024

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

© IOM September 2024 Information may be outdated due to dynamic developments in the country.

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1 Health Care

General information on health care

Algeria's health care system is composed of public hospitals and polyclinics operating throughout the country and a fast-growing public sector, private sector is not free of charge. For an individual and regardless of the coverage by a medical insurance or not, primary health care through medical assistance and services are free of charge for each person in public hospitals and polyclinics. Health services are guaranteed for all individuals irrespective of their nationality, race, gender, language, religion, age, political conviction, or social status.

The national medical insurance scheme covers 90% of the entire population. Under the public health insurance system, vulnerable populations such as the poor, children, and elderly, are entitled to free healthcare while wealthier citizens must partially pay for their healthcare according to a gradual scale. Following the 1990's healthcare reforms aiming at better managing the expenses and the sector's demand, the Algerian government decided to invest in efficient health care centers and clinics operating with a nominal charge and providing bigger coverage instead of investing in expensive hospitals. In addition to opening the sector for more private clinics all over the country.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors.

According to the Algerian Ministry of Health, there were 18 University Hospitals Centers (CHU) in Algeria in 2019, compared to 13 in 2004. The CHU facilities registered a capacity of 13,755

beds, in 2019. A CHU may include multiple hospitals:

- 18 Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire CHU (Universitario Hospital center) 10 CHU in Central region, 4 in east region, 4 in west region, easily searchable on <https://mapcarta.com/N4464145693> for any CHU
- 297 public hospitals
- 273 local healthcare institutions
- 1708 polyclinics
- 6226 healthcare centers
- 575 private institutions, of which
- 206 were clinics and hospitals, and
- 369 diagnosis centers.
- Algeria had in total 23,563 private offices, 9,751 specialized and 7,298 general practices, as well as 6,514 dental practices a total of over 242,000 healthcare professionals in the public sector alone.
- Construction for 40 additional public and specialized hospitals and 422 liberal facilities.

Admission to medical facilities for returnees

First, the returnee needs to register, or re-register, at the polyclinic of his/her district of residence to benefit from free primary health care services guaranteed by the State. The admission is free of charge; only a valid ID or passport is needed. In case, the returnee has received medical treatment abroad, it is necessary to present the history of the disease in French or English

1 Health Care

Availability and costs of medication

The database of medication in Algeria is available in an Application that can be downloaded from the Android App Store free of charge on the link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.youcefb.saba.dzmedic&hl=fr&gl=US>.

Further information regarding pharmacies can be consulted on the PharmNet Website on the link: [http:// pharmanet-dz.com/](http://pharmanet-dz.com/)

Other information on the official website of the Ministry of Health: <http://sante.gov.dz/>



Photo: Unsplash, 2018 / Marcelo Leal

2 Labour Market

General information on labour market

The economy of Algeria expanded by 4% in 2014, compared to 2.8% in 2013. The registered growth was driven mainly by the recovery of the oil and gas sector and further economic expansion of 3.9% is forecast in 2015 and 4.1% in 2016.

Algeria has a real potential to boost its economic growth, with its enormous foreign-exchange reserves derived from oil and gas. A development strategy targeting stronger, sustained growth would create more jobs, especially for young people, and alleviate the existing housing shortage the country is facing. The national economic strategy is meant to revitalize the process intended to diversify the economy starting with the non-oil sector while deepening the reforms needed for the structural transformation of the economy. In this respect, Algeria has been encouraging youth through the implementation of national start-ups and small-businesses schemes.

Finding employment

The State program in the public service, the implementation of employment policies and active labor market programs (ALMPs) falls under the remit of several departments and/or agencies that report to two ministries. Accordingly, the National Agency of labor ANEM (Agence Nationale de l'emploi), National Agency for the Support of Youth Employment ANSEJ (Agence nationale de soutien à l'emploi des jeunes) and National Unemployment Insurance Fund CNAC (Caisse nationale d'assurance-chômage) work with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. On the other hand, social

Development Agency ADS (Agence de developpment social) and National Agency of Management for Microcredit ANGEM (Agence nationale de gestion de micro-credit) work with the Ministry of National Solidarity.

These agencies have representatives at the local level of the administration, notably through branches of the Department of Employment in each province (Wilaya) (Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security) and the Department of Social Action (Ministry of National Solidarity). The services provided by these bodies can be divided into two main groups: services for easing social tensions (ANEM and ADS) and services for creating economic activities (ANSEJ, CNAC and ANGEM).

There are also private platforms publishing job offers, notably the following: www.Emploitic.com, www.Ouedkniss.com.

Unemployment assistance

The National Unemployment Insurance Fund (CNAC), which manages unemployment benefits, assistance to companies in difficulty in order to carry out dismissal procedures, assistance to socio-economic integration, in addition to the assistance for generating an economic activity for unemployed persons who are above 30-year-old. Moreover, the government launched an unemployment insurance scheme that offers benefits to workers who involuntary lose their jobs for economic reasons due to a reduction in staff or a cessation of activity by the employer. The amount provided oscillates between 12000 DZD to 18000 DZD.

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2 Labour Market

To be eligible for unemployment benefits, the insured must be:

- Covered by a contract of employment of indefinite duration (CDI) and be registered in the list of laid-off employees for economic reasons,
- Have been affiliated for a period of at least 3 years, including 6 months of contribution immediately preceding the interruption of work,
- Registered as a job seeker for at least 2 months within the National Employment Agency (ANEM);
- Have not refused a job or training offers,
- Be a resident of Algeria.
- Unemployed citizens have to register and provide a dossier with the following documents: Certificate of birth, certificate of unemployment, residency certificate, copy of degree or any other professional qualification, for those with degree (license

and master) will receive up to 30000 DA per month, for those without degree 15000 DA.

Further education and training

The Algerian returnees have access to the education system and can acquire additional technical or vocational education and training in line with their aspirations, according to their educational and professional level, even if they have dropped off school before graduating. The Ministry of Vocational Training and Education has made several public centers for this purpose and allowed private centers to help the implementation of the Algerian youth.

Information on registration and available training on Vocational Training Institute on <https://www.mfep.gov.dz/> or to continue studying and get higher grades on <http://www.onefd.edu.dz/>.



Photo: Unsplash 2020/ Daoud Abismail

3 Housing

General information on housing

In Algeria, housing prices depend on the city and the location i.e., whether it is in the urban, industrial or rural area. The rental cost of housing varies according to the latter and the region in Algeria, with prices ranging from 25,000 DZD / month (160.36 EUR/month) in rural areas often for flat with 2 rooms, it can rise to 230,000 DZD / month (1475.40 EUR/month) for flat with 3-5 rooms in main cities or well-known areas for their security.

To request social housing at the level of the municipality (or commune which is an administrative division in Algeria) you should fulfil certain criteria such as:

- Being married and living with the big family altogether in a house with 3 rooms or less or renting;
- Being employed and having a salary lower than 24000 DZD (140 EURO) or being unemployed;
- Having an Algerian nationality and ID card.
- Being registered with a full application containing proofs of the information mentioned above.

For more information, reach out to your social department in your respective municipality hall (APC).

For more information on social housing, please visit the website <http://www.aadl.com.dz/>

On the other hand, the national agency for the enhancement and the development of housing (AADL) offers housing for employed individuals with a salary

from 24,000 DZD (160 EURO) and 100,000 DZD (641.74 EUR), irrespective of their marital status.

Finding accommodation

Dormitories are available for Algerian returnees for a price ranging from 500 to 1500 DZD/night. For the returnees who cannot return to their respective families or don't have any places where to live they can find some real estate agencies for renting, or they can apply for Social housing at municipality as mentioned above.

Social grants for housing

The ministry of Employment and Social Security, together with the National Fund for Social Actions (FNAS) offer a financial aid to applicants for participatory social housing AADL an amount of 700,000 DZD (4490.35 EUR) the national fund of housing, for more information you can visit the website www.FNPOS.dz.

3 Housing



Photo: Unsplash, 2021/ Rihab Kaci

4 Social Welfare

Social Welfare System

Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social security fund and The National Insurance Fund for Salaried Workers (CNAS) is to ensure the protection of the beneficiaries from a number of risks in Algeria, namely:

- Maternity care: mothers are entitled to maternity allowance while on maternity leave. The benefits cover the medical care costs incurred to pregnancy and childbirth. They also include the hospitalization expenses of mother and infant, and the reimbursement of both. sick and maternity leave.
- Health insurance: All workers and their family members are covered by national health insurance. Health insurance provisions comprise medical treatment insurance and regular allowance insurance. It includes medical treatment and related expenses for the unemployed,

children, females with no income regardless of their age, children with disabilities, whatever their age, people with chronic illness and the beneficiary's parents. Health insurance includes a long list including some very costly services. It covers medical care, hospitalization, dental care and dentures, equipment, medical optics, medical imaging, biological analysis (vocational) rehabilitation, and thermal or specialized treatments in institutions.

- Accident at work: Accident insurance entitles employees to compensation for financial loss caused by a workplace accident or occupational disease. It covers all categories of employees, pupils, students from different educational institutions and orphans. The process is subject to control and a medical follow-up, especially if the accident was fatal or causes impediment.



Photo: Unsplash 2019/ Christian Weiss

school children up to 12, adoptive

4 Social Welfare

- Occupational diseases are related to activities and conditions at workplace. Hence, employees are entitled to be reimbursed for their occupational health expenses in specific deadlines.
- Family allowance: family allowance is a payment that helps families with the cost of raising children and it is granted in accordance with the beneficiaries' income. It is paid to all married beneficiaries with children below the age of 17 and, for exceptional cases, it can go to 21 for students.
- Death insurance: the purpose of death insurance is the payment of a death benefit to the relatives of the deceased. It is offered as a single payment straight after the death. The beneficiaries either receive their compensation for medical and surgical expenses, and hospital, biological tests, as well as the expenses for thermal or specialized treatments in institutions of crenotherapy, or money compensation in case of temporary and/or permanent disability determined by Social Security Fund's doctors according to the seriousness of the impediment. Detailed description of benefits and allowance application procedure at The National Insurance Fund for Salaried Workers website

<https://cnas.dz/fr/#>.

Pension system

The current National Pension Fund was established on 02 July 1983 and is subject to several amendments to the system. The basic tasks of the Fund are to ensure

social protection and financial security for

retirees in later life. Statistics, however, indicate that a significant decline in contribution revenues to the national pension fund from 90 percent in 2003 to 82 percent in 2009. This occurred especially when a considerable increase in pensions contributions was adopted since 2005, reaching in some categories up to 40 percent. The financial deficit is constantly compensated from the state public treasury. The pension system witnessed significant changes in 1994, 1996, 1997 and 1999 with the implementation of legislation to cover a wide range of retired and to allow them to retire. Within the framework of the earnings-related pension scheme three categories of old aged people can get a pension:

- early retirement pension, people who has retired before the 30 years of work
- being retired by the employer
- finally, relative retirement without considering age.

These regulations guaranteed old-age pensions in general and provided social protection and security for a large number of employees who were threatened to be unemployed and have not reached the retirement age yet which is 60 years old. These regulations, however, led to a sudden and large increase in the number of retirees. It caused a serious fiscal deficit and the pension fund almost went bankrupt until the government introduced transfers from public treasury.

5 Education

General information on education

The educational system in Algeria is state-guaranteed and managed by three ministries, the Ministry of National Education (NME), which manages pre-school to high school and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS) that manages Universities in Algeria, Ministry of Training and Education (MFEP) which is managing the institution of professional training.

It comprises a system for continuous education even in case of school drop up at any level, called The National Office for Distance Education and Training NODE, In this respect, Algerians can continue on their schooling until the age of 90 if they want to, and the process is simple to register in the official website.

The Algerian university on network counts one hundred and eight (108) higher education institutions spread over fortyeight (58) Wilayas, covering the whole national territory. This network is made up of fifty-four (54) universities, nine (09) university centers, nineteen (19) national schools of higher education and fifteen (15) colleges of higher education, eleven (11) teacher training colleges.

Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

Holders of a university degree obtained outside Algeria can apply online for degree equivalence and follow its progress. The «manual» procedure is no longer used (submission of the file to the MESRS, (DGEFS Sous direction des équivalences). Applications for equivalence must be submitted

exclusively online on the link below. The documents presented by the holders of foreign diplomats, in order to have their equivalence recognized with Algerian university diplomas, must be authenticated by the university that issued them, and by the Algerian diplomatic representation concerned.

Websites:

- Ministry of national education: <https://www.education.gov.dz/fr/>
- Ministry of higher education and scientific research: https://www.mesrs.dz/en_US
- MFEP – Ministry of Training and Education: <https://www.mfep.gov.dz/>
- Foreign diplomas approval: <https://www.mesrs.dz/equivalence-diplomes>

5 Education



6 Children

General situation of children and infants

The Algerian Network for the Defense of Children's Rights (NADA), with a network of 150 associations spread across the national territory relies on its assessments, on the progress in legislation, but especially on the program «I listen to you» launched via the toll-free number 3033.

The figures for 2017 show 20,917 calls of distress from children. Of this figure, 5171 children called to report on physical and moral abuse. Physical assault and abuse accounted for some 934 calls. 876 children called the NADA network for help with aggression and violence in the school environment, with another 55 calls to report incest.

This is indeed concerning and calls for more actions to protect the children. Therefore, it is commanded that the Algerian report on the rights of children... include a section on the application of the adopted law on the ground and especially their impact on the lives of Algerian children. In this sense, the Nada network once again makes its voice heard with a series of recommendations.

Among the most important, the need for the publication of implementing legislation and executive orders or regulations that are taking time to see the light, despite the enactment of the law of child protection in 2015. The Nada network also advocates the need to review the age of legal responsibility of the child and that it is pushed back from the age of 10 to 13 years and to

revise the Family Code, including Articles 65-66 relating to custody and visitation rights.

It also recommends the revision of the articles of law relating to the cancellation of the kafala, especially if the procedure of the latter is in accordance with the law and especially beneficial to the child. In fact, it insists on, the introduction of new articles in the penal code in relation to sexual abuse of children, in order to take into consideration, the statements of the victims to the psychologist appointed by the court, and the obligation to the accuracy of the forensic report concerning the nature and degree of sexual abuse.

Indeed, to educate a child is to prepare him/her from a young age to face life by assuming its choices in total autonomy, while bringing an added value to the society. The national delegate for the protection and promotion of children at the Prime Ministry, Meriem Chorfi did not deny that there is still much improvement to be made. She announced the upcoming development of a database for the rights of the child, as well as other mechanisms, including a toll-free number to report on the various violations of children's rights and especially to protect people who alert and show harmful or even dubious behavior on children.

6 Children



Photo: Unsplash 2020/ Daoud Abismail

7 Contacts

SAHTI website is available for any research gathering all medical structures (public/private) in an easy platform among 58 wilayas for more contact or any needs on: <https://www.sah-ti-dz.com/>

Hospital CHU Mustapha bacha

1945 Place du 1er Mai, Sidi M'Hamed 16000
<http://www.chu-mustapha.dz/>
021235555

Hospital CHU Beni messous

Rue Ibrahim Hadjeras 16206
Beni Messous
021931190

Hospital CHU Mohamed Lamine Debaghine
Saint-Eugene Rue de Zighara,
Bab El Oued
021960606

Hospital CHU El kettar
Avenue Benagana Boualem,
Casbah, Bab Djdid
021962987

CHU Salim Zmirli
Rue Zemirli, El Harrach
023971237

Hospital EPH Bachir Mentouri
Rue de l'hôpital Kouba, Kouba
<http://www.ephkouba.dz/>
023785685

Hôpital de Rouiba
Rue de l'hôpital de rouiba,
Rouiba
021860435

Hôpital Boukhroufa abdelkader
Chemin des Deux Bassins Ben
Aknoun 16306
023384120

Hôpital birtraria
Chemain El Biar, code postal
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30 17



Photo: Unsplash 2021/ Dhaya Eddine Bentaleb

8 At a glance

Measures to be taken before return

The procedure for renting an apartment, you must provide the following document:

- Rental contract signed at the notary's office
- National card / driving license / passport of the landlord/owner
- Bank account / ccp of the landlord/owner
- Vender information sheet + Code of Conduct filled and signed by the landlord/owner.
- A copy of your national card

Documents to be provided to receive the IN-kind reinstatement:

- A proforma invoice.
- VIS (vender Information Sheets) completed and signed and stamped by the supplier
- CoC (Code of Conduct) signed by the supplier
- Bank identity of the supplier (RIB that contains 20 digits)
- A copy of the supplier's Trade Register
- A copy of the supplier's identity document
- A copy of the supplier's Tax Identification Number (NIF) or NIS
- A copy of your (beneficiary) identity document (national card / driving license / passport)

Measures to be taken upon arrival

Document to provide for the renting of a room/store to start your business/activity:

- A copy of the rental contract drawn up by an approved notary in French or English, mentioning in the contract that the premises will be used for commercial activity
- A copy of the owner's identity card
- RIB (CCP is accepted in the case of rental)
- A copy of your identity card

It is advisable to register with the OIM Algeria directly after your return simply by calling the hotline number indicating your name and surname, the country you come from, or, by an email to the official address with information and your phone number.

Once done, a counsellor will contact you in due time for the follow-up of the procedures according to the type of reintegration you have.

9 Virtual Counselling

Migrant assistance in Algeria

The Virtual Counselling project is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Germany. Migrants living in Germany who are considering a return are offered return and reintegration counselling by IOM staff in Algeria. Local IOM staff can be contacted in English and Arabic through online messengers.

This service aims to empower migrants to return in dignity by informing them about various return and reintegration options and assistance programmes.



Contact Sanaa at IOM Algeria

WhatsApp: +213 699 911 859

Skype: IOM Algeria

Counselling hours: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1:30 - 5:00 p.m. (CET)