

---

INFORMATION ON RETURN AND  
REINTEGRATION IN  
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria / 2021

---



#### Disclaimer

The return-related information contained in this document was collected with great care. However, IOM gives no guarantee as to the accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, nor does it endorse any views, opinions or policies of organizations or individuals referred to in this document. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps included in the document are not warranted to be error free, nor do they necessarily imply official acceptance by IOM. This document does not take any position related to economic, political or security situation in the country. IOM accepts no responsibility for any conclusions made or any results which are drawn from the information provided in this document.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. HEALTHCARE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. CONTIDIONS FOR THE COVERAGE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT .....	2
<b>III. HOUSING.....</b>	<b>2</b>
A. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION .....	3
B. SOCIAL SERVICES OR EMERGENCY SHELTERS.....	3
C. BUY OR RENT REAL ESTATE.....	4
<b>IV. EDUCATION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
A. ACCESS AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURES FOR RETURNEES.....	4
B. VOCATIONAL TRAINING POSSIBILITIES .....	4
C. SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS.....	5
<b>V. LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT .....</b>	<b>5</b>
A. MOST AVAILABLE JOBS AND SALARY LEVELS.....	6
B. UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE .....	7
C. PENSION SYSTEM .....	7
<b>VI. BUSINESS SET-UP OPPORTUNITIES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
A. FINANCIAL SUPPORT OR CREDIT.....	8
<b>VII. TRANSPORTATION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>VIII. TELECOMMUNICATION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>IX. LIST OF CONTACTS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
A. HEALTH CARE .....	11
B. HOUSING.....	12
C. EMPLOYMENT .....	12
D. FINANCIAL SECTOR.....	12
E. TRANSPORTATION .....	13

## I. INTRODUCTION

As one of its programs, IOM Bern is implementing the Swiss Return Information Fund (RIF) project. This project aims at providing the Swiss State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) and the Return Counselors in the Cantons and in the asylum registration and procedure centres with current and clear information to help them prepare and support voluntary returns and reintegration.

In the framework of RIF, IOM Bern also develops **Country Information Sheets** (CIS) that contain an overview of various topics relevant to return and reintegration in the countries of origin. The CIS has the purpose of facilitating the preparations of voluntary returns by clarifying frequent questions and basic information on relevant countries of origin in the Swiss context.

### TO DO BEFORE THE RETURN

The returnee should

- Have a valid travel document / laissez-passer
- Share a valid Algerian phone number or WhatsApp number under which you can be reached
- Be sure to have the contact of IOM Algeria (Phone: 0670 433 017) in case of losing/changing the phone number

### TO DO AFTER THE RETURN

The returnee should

- Answer all the questions and share the requested documents when questioned by immigration. Please note that **returnees travelling with a laissez-passer normally get questioned.**
- Share a phone number with IOM if not done before return

## II. HEALTHCARE

Algeria's health care system is composed of a state-guaranteed free healthcare divided into public sector healthcare such as the University Hospital Centers (UHC) and private sector healthcare, such as clinics. For an individual and regardless official coverage by a medical insurance or not, primary healthcare through medical assistance and services is free of charge for everybody in public hospitals and polyclinics, irrespective of nationality, race, gender, language, religion, age, health condition, political conviction, social origin, property, or other status.

The national medical insurance scheme covers 90% of the entire population. Under the public health insurance system, vulnerable populations such as those with very low income, children, and elderly, are entitled to free healthcare, while citizens with higher income must partially pay for their healthcare according to a gradual scale. The Algerian government has invested in government run healthcare centers and clinics, which are expensive, but efficient, to provide bigger coverage.

## A. CONTIDIONS FOR THE COVERAGE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT

### Healthcare system in Algeria

Upon independence from France, Algeria inherited an insufficient healthcare system, plagued with disparities in the quality of services, concentrated solely in the capital city Algiers, and other large northern cities like Oran and Annaba. Between the 1970s and 1980s, the government extended public welfare programs, including making public healthcare free of charge in 1974. Apart from public healthcare, there is also a private healthcare sector.

For returning migrants to have access to healthcare, they first need to register (or re-register) at the polyclinic of his/her district of residence to benefit from free primary healthcare services guaranteed by the State. The admission is free of charge, only a valid ID or passport is needed. If the returnee has received medical treatment abroad, it is necessary to present reports specifying the history of the disease and treatment in French or English.

### National Health Insurance

Citizens in Algeria are either insured by the “Caisse Nationale de la Sécurité Sociale des Travailleurs Salariés (CNAS)”, which covers salaried employees and their dependents, or a separate plan that covers independent workers and their dependents. Both funds cover healthcare provided through state-run facilities or the transfer abroad program, though insurance agreements can be made in some cases between CNAS and private treatment centers.

Name of the company	Contact
Caisse nationale des assurances sociales (CNAS)	9&11, Ave of November 1st, Alger 16000 <a href="tel:021439206">Phone: 021 43 92 06</a>

### Private health insurance

There is no existing private health insurance scheme within Algeria.

## III. HOUSING

The housing situation in Algeria varies according to the location, which can be in the city and urban area, industrial zone, or rural areas. The rental price of housing varies according to this and to the region in Algeria, with prices of 25,000 DZD / month (160.36 EUR/month) in rural areas for a flat with 2 rooms, to 230,000 DZD / month (1475.40 EUR/month) for flat with 3-5 rooms in main cities or areas

known for their safety. Depending on the location, the number of rooms, the rental prices can even be higher.

## A. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

Algeria doesn't have temporary housing facilities but does have dormitories payable per night. Prices are between 500 to 1500 DZD (3.20EUR - 9.60 EUR) /night.

For returnees who cannot return to their respective families or don't have any place to stay, they can find real estate agencies for renting, or they can apply for social housing in communes.

There are also hostels, mainly in urban areas.

## B. SOCIAL SERVICES OR EMERGENCY SHELTERS

To request a social housing at the level of communes you should fulfil certain criteria such as:

- Married and living with a big family, all together, in a house with 3 rooms or less, or renting an apartment
- Be employed and have a salary less than 24,000 DZD (153.60 EUR) or be unemployed
- Have an Algerian nationality and ID card
- Register by providing a dossier with your social information, as listed above

For more information, the returnees can reach out to the social department in their respective communes (APC)

For social rental and sale at the level of "L'agence nationale de l'amélioration et du développement du logement" (AADL), one must check their website: <http://www.aadl.com.dz/>.

Agence Nationale de l'Amélioration et du Développement du Logement (AADL)

Adresse : Said Hamdine, Bir Mourad Rais, BP N°62, 16000, Alger, Algérie.

Téléphone : +213 021 56 12 26

Téléphone : +213 021 56 12 66

Fax : Non disponible.

E-Mail : [aadlcour@aadl.com.dz](mailto:aadlcour@aadl.com.dz)

Site web : <http://www.aadl.com.dz>

The difference between Social and AADL housing is that in order to apply to AADL housing, you don't need to be married, but you do need to be employed.

**The criteria are:**

- Be employed and have a salary between 24,000 DZD (153.60 EUR) and 100,000 DZD (641.74 EUR), Returnees can also address real estate agencies that can be found on the internet or in the commune's directory, depending on the location.

## C. BUY OR RENT REAL ESTATE

To rent houses in Algeria one does not have to fulfil many conditions. An official notary has to make the contract between the owner and the beneficiary, in order to ensure the legality and proper documentation, and to make sure to agree on the price and the respects of conditions which the owner may have.

### EXAMPLES OF RENT PRICES

In Algeria, with prices of 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

## IV. EDUCATION

The educational system in Algeria is state-guaranteed and managed by three ministries: The ministry of national education (NME) manages pre-school to high school; the ministry of higher education and scientific research (MESRS) manages Universities in Algeria and the Ministry of Training and Education (MFEP) manages the institutions for professional training.

Educational level	Age
<b>Pre-school (optional)</b>	
Child care / nursery school	1
Kindergarten	3
<b>Primary level (mandatory)</b>	
Pre-school	3
Primary school	5-6
<b>Secondary level</b>	
High School (6 years = 3 + 3)	12
<b>Higher education (optional)</b>	
University	

### A. ACCESS AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURES FOR RETURNEES

There is a system of continuous education, so even after school dropout at any level, anyone can continue their education under the National Office for Distance Education and Training (NODE). This way, Algerians can follow up on their schooling until the age of 90 simply by registering on the official website: <http://www.ufc.dz>

### B. VOCATIONAL TRAINING POSSIBILITIES

The ministry of training and education has set up a website where you can register for any vocational training. You can choose it, according to the availability of centers on the ministry's website <https://www.mfep.gov.dz/>

Private schools for technical trainings exist as well but very expensive.

### C. SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS

The entire scholarship and education from the primary school until graduate are free of charge from the state. There is special gift and grant from the state for the 3 first student who obtain their high school degree with the highest score in all the country and get felicitated by the president himself in an official ceremony. In addition, they are free to choose any university to continue their studies in Algeria or in a foreign country, fully covered by the state.

Students in public universities, whose parents have an income below 50,000 DZD (320.72 EUR) receive 5,000 DZD (32.07 EUR) every 3 months as subsidies. On the other hand, students can apply in private universities but shall pass an entry exam and pay the cycle, the price cycle is different between schools. It starts with 450,000 DZD (2 880 EUR) with additional 50,000 DZD (320.72 EUR) each year, for example at ESAA (Ecole Supérieure Administration des affaires) L1 is 450,000 DZD (2880 EUR), L2 is 500,000 DZD (3200 EUR), L3 550, 000 DZD (3520 EUR) and for a master's degree M1 it is 600,000 DZD (3840 EUR) and M2,650 ,00 DZD (4160 EUR). There are some fully funded scholarship programs which are made by embassies. For instance, at the embassy of the United States of America, student can apply and benefit from a program to study abroad.

### V. LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT

Led by the oil and gas sector, the economy expanded by 3.9% year-on-year during the first nine months of 2021, after contracting by 5.5% in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic depressed the Algerian economy in 2020. According to official data from the World Bank, the gross domestic product (GDP) growth is estimated to have contracted by 5.5% amid strict lockdown measures to contain COVID-19 and a concurrent fall in hydrocarbon production, with oil output falling below Algeria's OPEC (Organization of the petroleum exporting countries) quota. A return to a high level of growth would allow a substantial reduction in the overall budget deficit to 10.3% of GDP in 2021 and 8.7% in 2022. The trend would be similar for the current account deficit, which would shrink to 13.8% in 2021 and 11.1% in 2022. According to the World Bank, GDP is expected to continue to rebound and return to its 2019 level in 2022, despite Algeria has faced slow rainfall and therefore weak agricultural production.<sup>1</sup> Between 2010 and 2020, Algeria's unemployment rate peaked twice at about 14 percent in 2018 and 2020. According to International Monetary Fund estimates, Algeria's unemployment rate is expected to rise more sharply to about 19 percent by 2026.

Algeria has enormous possibilities to boost its economic growth, including huge foreign-exchange reserves derived from oil and gas. A development strategy targeting stronger, sustained growth would

---

<sup>1</sup> Algeria's Economic Update- October 2021, online: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria/publication/economic-update-october-2021>



create more jobs, especially for young people, and alleviate the housing shortage the country is facing. The national strategic option is therefore 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. Algeria's economy has experienced a remarkable growth of the non-oil sector by implementing and encouraging youth with start-ups business and small companies.

## A. MOST AVAILABLE JOBS AND SALARY LEVELS

Algeria is mostly known for the numerous multinational petroleum companies in the south. Most of the well-paid jobs are in this sector, with the salaries starting from 150,000 DZD (960 EUR) and more, depending on the job and required experience.

In the field of health, in the public sector, a generalist is paid from 60,000 up to 90,000DZD (384 EUR- 576 EUR) depending on his/her years of experience. in the private medical sector, different factors are considered to calculate the average salary, such as the location, whether he/she is a generalist or specialist, etc. The income may be between 20,000DZD - 300,000DZD (1280 EUR- 1920 EUR) or higher.

The agricultural sector can be interesting depending on the types of activities. The salary varies between 30,000 and 50,000DZD (192 EUR- 320 EUR) and sometimes it can be higher.

Algeria has an IT sector, including different sorts of activities, like maintenance or service provider for materials. The salary of a simple employee is between 45,000 (288 EUR) and 55,000 DZD (352 EUR) per month.

Finally, the most common sector is trade, such as food, clothing, cosmetics, spare parts. etc. These incomes are related to their business and the trade skills, and the income varies each month. It may be between 80, 000 DZD and 180, 000 DZD (512 EUR- 1152 EUR)

### REQUIREMENTS TO ACCESS THE LABOUR MARKET

For the opening of a business a national card and trade register from the ministry of labour is required, in addition of the agreement (you mean authorization?) to start the business. Fees for ID are 1000 DZD (6.40 EUR), for the trade register they are 4750 DZD (30.40 EUR)

### AVERAGE INCOME EXAMPLES

**Construction workers:** 50,000 - 200,000DZD (320 EUR- 1280 EUR) per month, depending on the accomplished work

**Taxi drivers:** 40,000 - 60,000DZD (256 EUR- 384 EUR) per month

**Municipality workers (employees of municipalities):** 20,000 - 50,000DZD (128 EUR-320 EUR) per month

## B. UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

The government has made an assistance plan for unemployed people. they need to register at the commune to receive the assistance of 8,000DZD (51.20 EUR). In order to receive the assistance, each individual must bring a dossier that includes a non-working certificate, a recent photo, a copy of the ID card and the residence certificate.

On the other hand, there is “The National Unemployment Insurance Fund (CNAC) “, which manages unemployment benefits, assistance to companies in difficulty in order to carry out dismissal procedures, assistance for socio-economic integration and the assistance for the creation of income generating activities for unemployed persons above 30-year-old. These are the criteria to obtain assistance from the CNAC:

Unemployment insurance benefits are paid to workers who involuntarily lose their jobs for economic reasons, due to a reduction in staff or a cessation of activity by the employer.

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

- Governed by a contract of employment of indefinite duration (CDI) and be on a list of names of employees subject to layoff for economic reasons
- Have been affiliated for a period of at least 3 years, including 6 months of contributions
- 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
- Reside in Algeria

## C. PENSION SYSTEM

The pension system has undertaken different phases of development in Algeria:

- **The pre-1983 phase:** During this phase, the pension system in Algeria, inherited from the colonial era, operates in the form of different schemes covering different professional categories. These schemes are structured around multiple managing funds and organized by profession.
- **The 1983 unification phase:** It was within the framework of the new economic policy of the 1980s, which gave priority to the social aspect, that the social security review laws were to find their culmination in the laws of April 1983 (still in force). The corrective measures contained in these laws were designed to increase benefits, unify the schemes and modernize management. The fundamental principles on which the new system is based on are as follows:
  - The principle of generalization of the social security system.
  - The principle of unification of schemes, benefits, and funding.

- The participation of workers' representatives in the management of social security bodies.
- **Developments during the structural adjustment plan to date:** The retirement pension system in Algeria has undertaken a resizing of its size (from 1994 to 1997). During this period, it was used as a protection tool for dismissing employees after the closure of their public enterprises as part of the measure of the structural adjustment plan of the 1990s
- In 2021, it was back to the rule of thumb and retirees saw their pensions increase by 0.4%. Finally, it should be noted that since 2016, the Social Security Financing Act has put in place protection for basic pensions in the event of deflation (negative inflation due to a drop in prices)

## VI. BUSINESS SET-UP OPPORTUNITIES

Algeria has a great number of facilities which help the creation of start-ups and microbusinesses such as incubators and entities from the government, such as the “Caisse nationale d'assurance-chômage” (CNAC), “Agence nationale de soutiens à l'emploi des jeunes” (ANSEJ) and “Agence national de gestion de micro-credit” (ANGEM). It is highly recommended to take into consideration the background of the person to determine what business to choose. For instance, if they already have experience in hand-made work and can get a certificate or degree of this, they can apply for a loan from government agencies or start with their own money, with incubators for guidance and starting the business.

### A. FINANCIAL SUPPORT OR CREDIT

The State program in the public service, the implementation of employment policies and active labour market programs (ALMPs) falls under the remit of several departments and/or agencies that report to two ministries: “The National Agency of Labour/ Agence National de l’emploi (ANEM)”, the “National Agency for the Support of Youth Employment” (ANSEJ) and the “National Unemployment Insurance Fund2 (CNAC) work with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. The “Social Development Agency/Agence de developement social” (ADS) and the “National Agency of Management for microcredit” (ANGEM) 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 the state (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).

#### FOR PERSONS WITH LITTLE PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE IN URBAN AREAS

- Salesman in supermarkets
- Waiters in restaurant
- Construction workers and some manufacture workers

#### FOR PERSONS WITH CRAFT-SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE IN URBAN AREAS

- Start his own business with opportunities to get funded by the government entities such as above ANEM, CNAC, ANGEM

#### FOR RETURNEES WHO RESIDE IN RURAL AREAS

- Agriculture
- Farming
- Handmade craft

#### FURTHER RECOMMENDED PROJECTS

- It is recommended to get a certificate from centers managed by the government (for free) so as to apply for a loan for the business, after getting the certificate.

#### TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS

- For Taxi business, it is recommended to have your own car and beneficiary has to apply for taxi permit
- The price of cars starts at 850,000 DZD (5440 EUR) and higher. One possibility are loans from banks, which need to be paid back within 6 or 10 years, depending on the loan. Or register as an Uber driver with Yassir or similar companies, but still it is recommended only if someone already has a car.

#### PROJECTS NOT RECOMMENDED

We can't say a project is not recommended as it also depends on the ability of the person. But we can advise on where to implement the project. In order to fit the needs and the targets, it is important to choose a suitable area.

## VII. TRANSPORTATION

### Rail system:

The rail system in Algeria covers most of the big cities and all the borders of the north, from Taref to Oran, covering all Wilayas in between. For all the information on the routes and reservations, please check the official website <https://www.sntf.dz/>

From	To	Fare
Algiers	Oran	1700DZD (10.88 EUR) 1e classe /1200 DZD (7.68 EUR) 2e classe
Alger	Annaba	1270 DZD (8.128 EUR)
Annaba	Thenia	1045 DZD (6.688 EUR) 1 <sup>st</sup> class/ 745 (4.768 EUR) DZD 2 <sup>nd</sup> class
Alger (Agha)	Bab ezzouar	30 DZD (0.192 EUR)

### Flights:

Algeria has two different flight companies, Air Algérie covers national and international flight and all information are available on their website <https://airalgerie.dz/en/>, or on the phone application <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.amadeus.merci.ah&hl=en&gl=US>

Tassili airlines were known for national flights, but now the company started a few international flights to enlarge the covered area. All details and information on bookings can be found on their website <https://www.tassiliairlines.dz/web/>.

Approximate flight fares: From	To	Price
ALG	Oran	8850 DZD (56.64 EUR) Round trip
ALG	El oued	5040 DZD (32.25 EUR) one-way trip
ALG	Timimoun	17550 DZD (112.32 EUR) Round trip
ALG	Tamenrasset	15260 DZD (97.66 EUR) one way trip
Constantine	ALG	3820 DZD (24.44 EUR) one way trip
Annaba	Oran	8550 DZD (54.72 EUR) one way trip
ALG	Annaba	4890 DZD (31.29 EUR) one way trip
ALG	Frankfurt	78112 DZD (499. 91 EUR) Round trip

### Taxi:

Taxis are the most used transportation in the capital city in Algiers, the payment of transport depends on the taxi's timer.

### **Metro:**

The metro line in Algiers is developing new paths to enlarge what is already existing on the line of the capital. It now goes from the “square of martyrs” to “el harrach” and “ain naadja”. It is under construction to reach more stations, such as the airport and USTHB university. A ticket costs 50 DZD (0.32 EUR)

### **Bus:**

Meanwhile the bus is used for long distances between cities, to help citizens to reach the centers and nearest cities for they daily activities/work. It costs 35 DZD (0.22 EUR)

## **VIII. TELECOMMUNICATION**

In Algeria there’s only one company for cable internet provider which is public. It is “*Algerie telecom*”. The internet speed subscription is payable on demand, the cost of 1 month of 4MB is 1,500 DZD (9.60 EUR), 8MB 2,650DZD (16.90 EUR) and 20MB for 3,600 DZD (23.04 EUR) With 500DZD (32 EUR) for a phone landline connection per every 2 months.

For the cellphone service provider there are **3 companies:**

### **1. Mobilis**

Which is the public one with different offers on the phone calls and 4G services covering most areas in Algeria

### **2. Ooredoo**

It was called “Nedjma” before being bought out by “Ooredoo” and being part of the big company now operating in Algeria. It also offers multiples services and 4G internet with high speed

### **3. Djazzy**

Private telecommunication company with different offers and monthly subs on the services which also provide 4G

## **IX. LIST OF CONTACTS**

### **A. HEALTH CARE**

#### **1. Health care centres and Organizations providing medical assistance**

SAHTI website is available for any research gathering all medical structures (public/private) among the 58 wilayas: <https://www.sahti-dz.com/>

You can also find information at:

<https://annumed.sante-dz.com/filter/categorie/etablissements-publics-hospitaliers-non-universitaires-eph>

## B. HOUSING

### I. Real estate agencies or other means to access the house market

Below the list of websites where to find real estate agencies by wilaya:

<https://www.lkeria.com/Agences-Immobilieres-Algerie.html>

<https://www.beytic.com/agences-immobilieres-algerie/>

<https://www.ouedkniss.com/>

## C. EMPLOYMENT

### I. Employment centres

Name of the organization	Address
Emploitic Algerie	<a href="http://emploitic.com">emploitic.com</a>
Ouedkniss	<a href="http://Ouedkniss.com">Ouedkniss.com</a>
ANEM (Agence National de l'emploi)	<a href="http://www.anem.dz/fr/">http://www.anem.dz/fr/</a>

## D. FINANCIAL SECTOR

### I. Main banks and financial institutions

Name of the organization	Address	Contact
Bank National Algerie	Rue Didouche Mourad, Alger Ctre 16000, Algeria	Tel : (023) 49 80 43 / (023) 49 80 27 Fax : (023) 49 80 80
Bank Exterieur Algerie	16000 Mohamed 5 Blvd, El Djazair 16000, Algeria	+213 21 56 25 70

Name of the organization	Address	Contact
<b>CPA</b>	Bd Colonel Amirouche, Alger Ctre 16000, Algeria	+213 23 50 32 65

## 2. Organizations providing assistance in the financial sector

Name of the organization	Address	Contact
<b>INCUBME</b>	3, Route de Bouchaoui, Chéraga	+213 23 22 81 76
<b>KnowLab</b>	rue khelifi ahmed, Médéa	+213 661 69 65 59

## E. TRANSPORTATION

Name of the organization	Address	Contact
<b>Yassir</b>	Lot n°11, La micro zone d'activités de Saïd Hamdine, Bir Mourad Raïs 16000	<a href="tel:0782828282">0782 82 82 82</a> Phone Application : <a href="https://yassir.com/en/download-the-app/">https://yassir.com/en/download-the-app/</a>
<b>Heetch</b>	Rue journalist vietnam, Birkhadem 16029	<a href="tel:0982402743">098 240 27 43</a> Phone Application: <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.heetch&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.heetch&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US</a>
<b>Temtem</b>	11 Bd du 11 Décembre 1960, El Biar 16016	<a href="tel:0982400602">098 240 06 02</a> Phone Application: <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.classco.temtem&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.classco.temtem&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US</a>
<b>Wasselni</b>	Chem. Al- Bakri, Ben Aknoun	<a href="tel:0982400606">098 240 06 06</a> Phone Application: <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=tn.TransTu.SmartGateway&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=tn.TransTu.SmartGateway&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US</a>





International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

For more information on return and reintegration possibilities on this country, please consult the IOM Bern office and/or visit <http://www.ch.iom.int/>