

World
Watch
Research

Algeria: Full Country Dossier

December 2021



OpenDoors

Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

Open Doors International / World Watch Research

December 2021

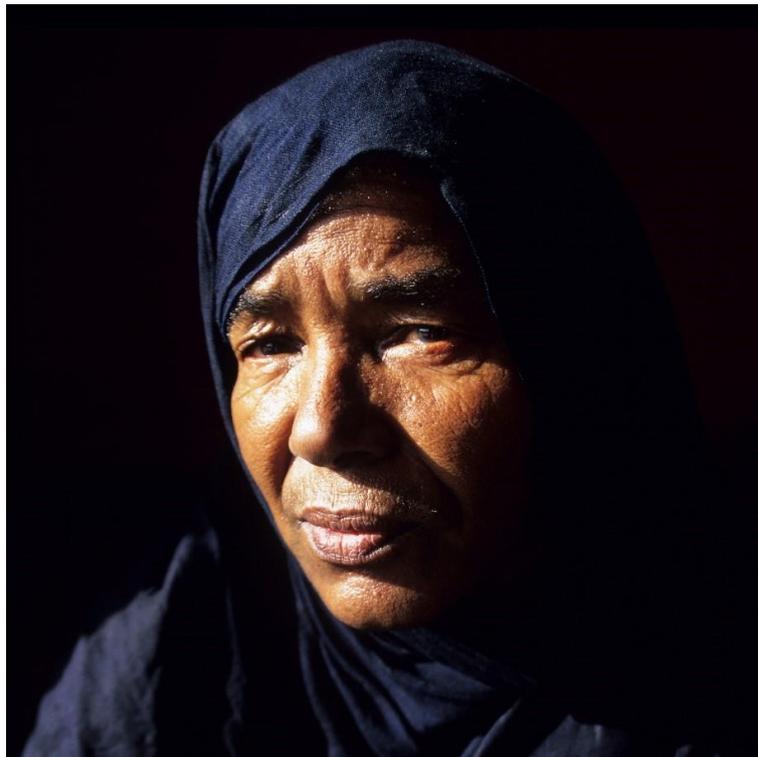
© Open Doors International

research@od.org

Contents

Introduction	3
World Watch List 2022	3
Copyright note.....	4
Sources and definitions.....	4
Effect on data-gathering during COVID-19 pandemic.....	5
External Links - Introduction	5
WWL 2022 Situation in brief / Algeria	5
Brief country details	5
Dominant persecution engines and drivers	6
Brief description of the persecution situation	6
Summary of international obligations and rights violations	7
Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period	7
Specific examples of positive developments	8
External Links - Situation in brief	8
WWL 2022: Keys to understanding / Algeria	9
Links for general background information	9
Recent history	9
Political and legal landscape	10
Religious landscape	12
Economic landscape.....	13
Social and cultural landscape.....	14
Technological landscape	15
Security situation	16
Trends analysis	17
External Links - Keys to understanding	17
WWL 2022: Church information / Algeria	19
Christian origins.....	19
Church spectrum today.....	19
WWL 2022: Persecution Dynamics / Algeria	20
Reporting period	20
Position on the World Watch List	20
Persecution engines	21
Drivers of persecution.....	22

Areas where Christians face most difficulties	24
Christian communities and how they are affected	24
The Persecution pattern.....	25
Pressure in the 5 spheres of life	25
Violence.....	30
5 Year trends	32
Gender-specific religious persecution / Female	34
Gender-specific religious persecution / Male	35
Persecution of other religious minorities.....	36
Future outlook.....	36
External Links - Persecution Dynamics.....	37
Further useful reports.....	37



Algerian woman (c) Alamy

Introduction

World Watch List 2022

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021	Total Score WWL 2020	Total Score WWL 2019	Total Score WWL 2018
1	Afghanistan	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	15.0	98	94	93	94	93
2	North Korea	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	13.1	96	94	94	94	94
3	Somalia	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	8.5	91	92	92	91	91
4	Libya	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.3	11.5	91	92	90	87	86
5	Yemen	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.7	5.2	88	87	85	86	85
6	Eritrea	14.6	14.9	15.5	15.9	15.6	11.1	88	88	87	86	86
7	Nigeria	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.4	16.7	87	85	80	80	77
8	Pakistan	13.6	14.0	15.1	14.9	13.1	16.7	87	88	88	87	86
9	Iran	14.5	14.6	13.6	15.8	16.5	10.4	85	86	85	85	85
10	India	12.7	12.7	12.9	14.7	13.3	15.6	82	83	83	83	81
11	Saudi Arabia	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.9	16.7	3.1	81	78	79	77	79
12	Myanmar	12.4	11.5	13.8	13.4	13.1	14.8	79	74	73	71	65
13	Sudan	13.4	13.4	14.3	13.6	15.7	8.5	79	79	85	87	87
14	Iraq	14.0	14.6	14.0	14.8	13.9	6.9	78	82	76	79	86
15	Syria	12.9	13.8	13.5	14.3	13.9	9.3	78	81	82	82	76
16	Maldives	15.4	15.3	13.7	15.8	16.5	0.4	77	77	78	78	78
17	China	12.6	9.8	12.2	14.4	15.5	11.1	76	74	70	65	57
18	Qatar	14.2	14.1	11.1	13.0	14.3	7.2	74	67	66	62	63
19	Vietnam	11.3	9.7	12.7	14.1	14.5	8.7	71	72	72	70	69
20	Egypt	12.7	13.2	11.5	12.7	10.8	10.0	71	75	76	76	70
21	Uzbekistan	14.9	12.7	14.1	11.8	15.6	1.7	71	71	73	74	73
22	Algeria	14.0	14.0	11.1	13.4	14.1	4.1	71	70	73	70	58
23	Mauritania	14.3	13.9	13.1	14.0	14.1	0.9	70	71	68	67	57
24	Mali	9.4	8.2	13.9	10.3	12.8	15.0	70	67	66	68	59
25	Turkmenistan	14.5	11.3	13.6	13.3	15.7	0.6	69	70	70	69	68
26	Laos	12.0	10.3	13.2	13.3	14.1	5.9	69	71	72	71	67
27	Morocco	13.1	13.8	10.8	12.8	14.2	3.9	69	67	66	63	51
28	Indonesia	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.0	9.6	13.5	68	63	60	65	59
29	Bangladesh	11.8	10.7	12.9	11.3	10.2	11.3	68	67	63	58	58
30	Colombia	11.5	8.8	13.1	11.0	9.9	13.3	68	67	62	58	56
31	CAR	9.0	8.6	13.6	9.6	11.4	15.6	68	66	68	70	61
32	Burkina Faso	9.4	9.7	12.0	9.6	12.1	14.8	68	67	66	48	-
33	Niger	9.4	9.5	13.9	7.2	12.8	14.8	68	62	60	52	45
34	Bhutan	13.4	12.4	11.7	13.7	13.8	1.7	67	64	61	64	62
35	Tunisia	11.9	12.7	10.6	11.3	13.4	6.5	66	67	64	63	62
36	Oman	13.8	14.0	10.3	13.2	13.4	1.5	66	63	62	59	57
37	Cuba	12.3	8.1	12.6	13.2	14.0	5.9	66	62	52	49	49
38	Ethiopia	9.9	10.3	13.1	10.3	12.3	9.8	66	65	63	65	62
39	Jordan	12.9	14.0	11.0	12.3	12.5	3.0	66	64	64	65	66
40	DRC	8.0	7.9	12.6	9.7	12.0	15.6	66	64	56	55	33
41	Mozambique	9.3	8.5	11.3	7.9	12.5	15.6	65	63	43	43	-
42	Turkey	12.6	11.5	11.4	13.2	11.6	4.6	65	69	63	66	62
43	Mexico	10.3	8.3	12.5	10.8	10.3	12.6	65	64	60	61	59
44	Cameroon	8.8	7.6	12.6	7.2	13.1	15.4	65	64	60	54	38
45	Tajikistan	13.8	12.3	12.0	12.6	13.2	0.7	65	66	65	65	65
46	Brunei	14.8	14.5	10.3	11.0	13.2	0.6	64	64	63	63	64
47	Kazakhstan	13.4	11.6	11.1	12.6	13.5	1.7	64	64	64	63	63
48	Nepal	12.4	9.8	9.9	13.6	12.7	5.2	64	66	64	64	64
49	Kuwait	13.5	13.7	9.8	12.3	13.1	1.1	64	63	62	60	61
50	Malaysia	12.5	14.3	11.5	11.6	10.2	3.3	63	63	62	60	65

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021	Total Score WWL 2020	Total Score WWL 2019	Total Score WWL 2018
51	Kenya	11.7	9.2	11.4	8.0	11.5	11.1	63	62	61	61	62
52	Sri Lanka	12.9	9.9	11.4	11.3	9.4	7.8	63	62	65	58	57
53	Comoros	12.7	11.1	11.2	12.4	14.2	0.9	63	62	57	56	56
54	UAE	13.4	13.6	10.1	11.8	12.2	1.3	62	62	60	58	58
55	Tanzania	9.3	10.8	10.3	8.6	8.7	13.7	61	58	55	52	53
56	Azerbaijan	13.1	9.9	9.3	11.0	13.4	3.3	60	56	57	57	57
57	Palestinian Territories	13.0	13.4	9.8	10.2	12.0	0.9	59	58	60	57	60
58	Djibouti	12.3	12.3	11.1	10.0	12.2	0.7	59	56	56	56	56
59	Kyrgyzstan	12.9	10.1	11.1	10.4	12.0	1.5	58	58	57	56	54
60	Bahrain	12.5	13.2	9.1	11.1	10.2	0.9	57	56	55	55	57
61	Nicaragua	9.1	5.6	11.1	11.8	11.3	7.6	56	51	41	41	-
62	Russian Federation	12.3	8.0	10.2	10.6	12.3	2.2	56	57	60	60	51
63	Chad	11.5	8.2	10.2	9.6	10.3	5.6	55	53	56	48	40
64	Burundi	7.6	7.8	9.7	9.2	9.6	8.1	52	48	48	43	-
65	Venezuela	5.6	4.5	11.2	9.4	11.1	9.6	51	39	42	41	34
66	Angola	6.8	6.7	8.1	10.1	11.4	7.8	51	46	43	42	-
67	Rwanda	8.1	5.5	6.7	10.3	10.1	9.3	50	42	42	41	-
68	Honduras	7.2	5.1	10.5	7.7	9.2	8.7	48	46	39	38	-
69	Uganda	8.1	4.6	7.4	6.7	9.1	11.7	48	47	48	47	46
70	El Salvador	7.7	4.6	10.7	5.7	9.1	7.2	45	42	38	30	-
71	Togo	9.2	6.7	9.3	7.1	9.8	2.4	44	43	41	42	-
72	Gambia	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.8	1.7	44	43	43	43	-
73	Guinea	10.3	7.5	8.3	7.0	8.1	2.0	43	47	45	46	-
74	South Sudan	5.7	0.9	7.0	6.3	7.8	15.0	43	43	44	44	-
75	Ivory Coast	9.8	8.6	8.2	5.5	7.9	2.0	42	42	42	43	-
76	Israel	9.8	8.4	5.6	6.6	6.6	4.3	41	40	38	39	40

Copyright note

This document is the property of World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. It may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © 2021 Open Doors International.

Sources and definitions

- This country report is a collation of data and analysis based around Open Doors World Watch List (WWL) and includes statistical information on world religions, Christian denominations and people groups prepared by the World Christian Database (WCD).
- Highlighted links in the text can be found written out in full at the conclusion of each main section under the heading “External links”. In order to reduce the length of these reference sections, a table containing links to regularly used sources can be found at the beginning of the “Keys to Understanding” chapter under the heading “Links for general background information”. Where one of these sources has been quoted in the dossier text, a quote reference is supplied as indicated in the second column of the table.
- The WWL 2022 reporting period was 01 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.
- The definition of persecution used in WWL analysis is: “Any hostility experienced as a result of one’s identification with Christ. This can include hostile attitudes, words and actions towards Christians”. This broad definition includes (but is not limited to) restrictions, pressure, discrimination, opposition, disinformation, injustice, intimidation, mistreatment, marginalization, oppression, intolerance, infringement, violation, ostracism, hostilities, harassment, abuse, violence, ethnic cleansing and genocide.
- The latest update of WWL Methodology including appendices can be found on the [World Watch List Documentation](#) page of the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom).

Effect on data-gathering during COVID-19 pandemic

In the WWL 2022 reporting period, travel restrictions and other measures introduced by the governments of various countries to combat the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic did cause delays and create the need for restructuring grass-roots research in some cases. Through the agile cooperation of In-country networks, Open Doors country researchers, External experts, WWR analysts and an increased use of technological options, Open Doors is confident that – as in the previous reporting period – WWL 2022 scoring, analysis and documentation has maintained required levels of quality and reliability.

External Links - Introduction

- Sources and definitions: World Watch List Documentation - <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/world-watch-list-documentation/>

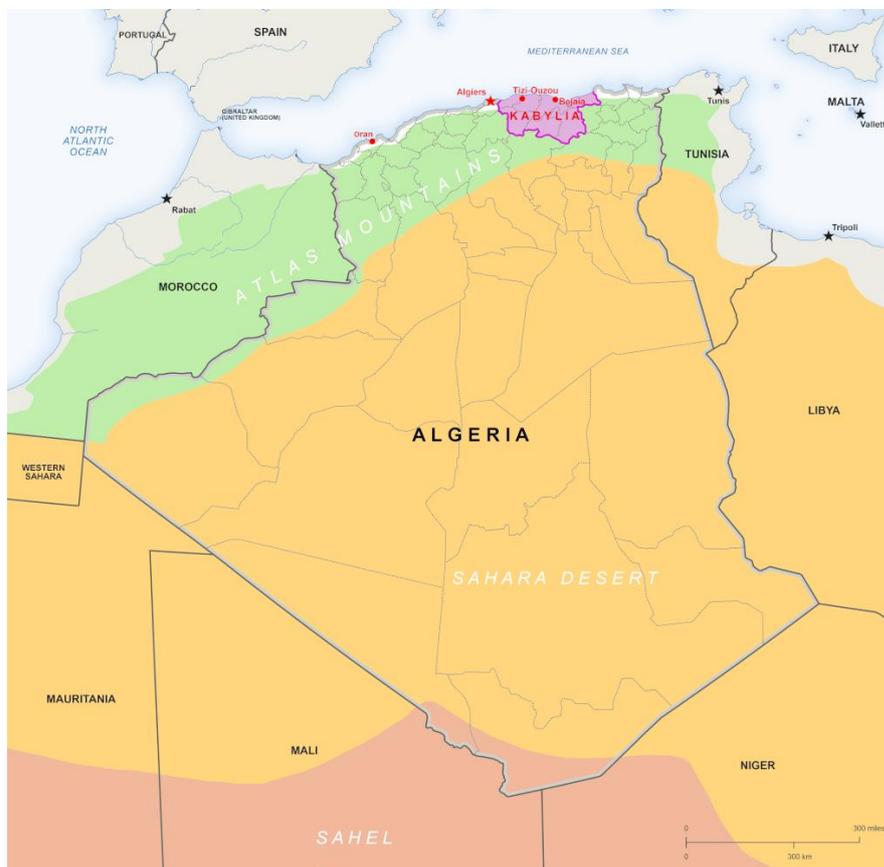
WWL 2022 Situation in brief / Algeria

Brief country details

Algeria: Population (UN estimate for 2021)	Christians	Chr%
43,969,000	134,000	0.3

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, World Christian Database (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021)

Map of country



Algeria: World Watch List	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2022	71	22
WWL 2021	70	24
WWL 2020	73	17
WWL 2019	70	22
WWL 2018	58	42

Ranks are shown above whenever the country scored 41 points or more in the WWL 2018-2022 reporting periods

Dominant persecution engines and drivers

Algeria: Main Persecution engines	Main drivers
Islamic oppression	One's own (extended) family, Government officials, Non-Christian religious leaders, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, Violent religious groups, Political parties, Ethnic group leaders
Dictatorial paranoia	Government officials
Clan oppression	One's own (extended) family, Ethnic group leaders, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs
Ethno-religious hostility	Government officials

Engines and Drivers are listed in order of strength. Only Very strong / Strong / Medium are shown here.

Brief description of the persecution situation

As is the case in most other countries in North Africa, the major drivers of freedom of religion violations in Algeria are society, radical Islamic teachers and state officials who adhere to the views of such teachers. Algerian Christians, most of whom are converts from Islam, face opposition from their family members and extended family in particular. Therefore, the family and the wider community - including local ethnic leaders and elders - are significant drivers of persecution, causing Christians to face harassment and discrimination in their daily life. Members of extended family and neighbors try to force converts to adhere to Islamic norms and follow Islamic rites. The pressure and danger faced by Christians is particularly high in the Arab, rural and religiously more conservative parts of the country. In the 1990s, these regions acted as a stronghold for Islamist insurgents in the fight against the government.

In recent years, state officials at various levels of the administrative hierarchy are increasingly exerting pressure on Christians to renounce their faith and to restrict their freedom (limiting their possibility of expressing their views and of living out their faith in public). There are laws that regulate non-Muslim worship, including regulations which prohibit by law anything that would 'shake the faith of a Muslim' or be used as a 'means of seduction intending to convert a Muslim to another religion'. During the WWL 2022 reporting period, several Christians were

prosecuted and imprisoned on blasphemy and proselytizing charges. Thirteen previously closed church buildings remained sealed, while three new churches were closed in July 2021.

Summary of international obligations and rights violations

Algeria has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights in the following international treaties

1. [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (ICCPR)
2. [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (ICESCR)
3. [Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#) (CAT)
4. [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW)
5. [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (CRC)

Algeria is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:

- Christian leaders are monitored and their activities actively watched (ICCPR Art. 17)
- Churches are arbitrarily closed by the Government (ICCPR Arts. 18 and 20)
- Christians cannot discuss their faith with non-Christians or proselytize (ICCPR Arts. 18 and 19)
- Christians cannot adopt children or serve as foster parents (ICCPR Art. 26)

Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period

21 January 2021: Hamid Soudad, a 43-year old Christian man, married with four young children, was sentenced to five years imprisonment on charges of blasphemy. Two other Christians from a Muslim background were also convicted of blasphemy and received sentences of six months and three years respectively, in addition to being fined between US \$375 and \$1900 (Middle East Concern/[MEC, 23 March 2021](#)).

4 June 2021: The administrative court of Oran issued an implementation order to close three churches, which had remained open despite an earlier court order to close them. The three churches were subsequently sealed in July 2021, bringing the total number of sealed churches to 16 ([MEC, 13 July 2021](#)).

6 June 2021: The pastor of Oran City Church and his bookshop assistant received one-year suspended sentences on appeal and were both fined US \$1500. The original raid on the bookshop was made in September 2017 ([MEC, 7 June 2021](#)).

21 July 2021: Algerian Christian Foudhil Bahloul received a 6 months prison sentence and a US \$730 fine for "collecting donations and accepting gifts without a license from the authorized departments", after receiving a 200-euro gift from a foreign friend. In appeal, he received a 6 months suspended sentence with the fine being upheld ([MEC, 6 December 2021](#)).

Specific examples of positive developments

The [Hirak protest movement](#) (which had to pause its weekly demonstrations during the COVID-19 crisis) has been a glimmer of hope for change. The protests against the government want to bring about reforms and more freedom, which subsequently might also improve the position of religious minorities in the country (The New Arab, 17 September 2020). However, it appears that the Algerian regime is not willing to give in to the movement's demands at present.

26 May 2021: An historic church building in the coastal town of Mostaganem was finally returned to the EPA, the umbrella organization for Protestant Churches in Algeria, following a court verdict in May 2019 ([MEC, 26 May 2021](#)).

External Links - Situation in brief

- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cat.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention on the Rights of the Child - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: MEC, 23 March 2021 - <https://meconcern.org/2021/03/23/algeria-christian-faces-five-year-prison-term/>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: MEC, 13 July 2021 - <https://meconcern.org/2021/07/13/algeria-more-churches-sealed-by-government/>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: MEC, 7 June 2021 - <https://meconcern.org/2021/06/07/algeria-prison-sentence-suspended-three-churches-ordered-closed/>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: MEC, 6 December 2021 - <https://meconcern.org/2021/12/06/algeria-continued-prayer-needed-for-appeal/>
- Specific examples of positive developments: Hirak protest movement - <https://english.alaraby.co.uk/english/indepth/2020/9/17/the-return-of-algerias-hirak-protest-movement>
- Specific examples of positive developments: MEC, 26 May 2021 - <https://meconcern.org/2021/05/26/algeria-historic-church-building-returned-to-the-epa/>

WWL 2022: Keys to understanding / Algeria

Links for general background information

Name	Quote Reference	Link	Last accessed on
Amnesty International country report	AI 2021	https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/algeria/	7 July 2021
BBC News country profile	BBC country profile	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14118852	7 July 2021
Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2020	BTI 2020	https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-dashboard-DZA.html	7 July 2021
CIA World Factbook	CIA Factbook	https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/algeria/	7 July 2021
Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index 2020	EIU 2020	https://pages.eiu.com/rs/753-RIQ-438/images/democracy-index-2020.pdf	7 July 2021
FFP's Fragile States Index 2021	FSI 2021	https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/	7 July 2021
Freedom House's 2021 Democracy index (Algeria not included)	Freedom House/Democracy 2021	https://freedomhouse.org/countries/nations-transit/scores	
Freedom House's 2021 Global Freedom index	Freedom House/Global Freedom 2021	https://freedomhouse.org/country/algeria/freedom-world/2021	7 July 2021
Freedom House's Freedom on the Net 2020 report (Algeria not included)	Freedom House/Internet Freedom 2020	https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-net/scores	
Garda World country report	Garda World	https://www.garda.com/crisis24/country-reports/algeria	7 July 2021
Human Rights Watch World Report 2021	HRW 2021	https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/algeria	7 July 2021
Internet World Stats 2021	IWS 2021	https://www.internetworldstats.com/africa.htm#dz	7 July 2021
RSF's 2020 World Press Freedom Index	World Press Freedom 2020	https://rsf.org/en/algeria	7 July 2021
Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index	CPI 2020	https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/algeria	7 July 2021
UNDP's Global Human Development Indicators	HDI	http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/DZA	7 July 2021
US State Department's 2020 International Religious Freedom country reports	IRFR 2020	https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/algeria/	7 July 2021
USCIRF 2021 country reports	USCIRF 2021	https://www.uscifr.gov/sites/default/files/2021-05/Algeria%20Chapter%20AR2021.pdf	7 July 2021
World Bank country report	World Bank	https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/algeria	7 July 2021

Recent history

Like many other countries in North Africa, Algeria used to be a territory belonging to the Ottoman Turkish Empire. However, in 1830, Algeria was conquered by France. Algeria gained independence in 1962 after a violent 8 year war that was led by the National Liberation Front (FLN). Since independence, the FLN has been the dominant political party in Algeria and has been able to stay in power. For three decades the FLN outlawed other political parties and ruled as the sole legal party. However, in 1991 Algeria introduced multi-party elections. When Islamist parties won the election, the army suspended the result of the election and the country descended into a civil war that only ended in 2002 and resulted in the death of an estimated 150,000 Algerians. From 1999 until April 2019, Abdelaziz Bouteflika served as president.

In February 2019, President Bouteflika announced his candidacy for a fifth mandate. With the help of Islamist parties, he was able to amend the Constitution back in 2008 to make this possible. Since January 2011 political tensions had been rising and many demonstrations were held, mainly caused by a general dissatisfaction with the high food prices and high levels of unemployment. Since he suffered a stroke in 2013, President Bouteflika was rarely seen in public and he did not even campaign for the presidential elections in 2014. In 2016 a number of constitutional amendments were made to give more power to parliament. However, many opponents of the regime dismissed this reform as superficial and this dissent developed into demonstrations which finally led to Bouteflika's resignation in April 2019.

The following presidential elections in December 2019 were won by former prime-minister and career politician Abdelmadjid Tebboune, a close ally of the powerful army. He won 58% of the votes, but the official turnout was only 40%, with some observers even saying that it was as low as 10%. Unconvinced that he would bring any real change, the protests, now known as the 'Hirak movement', continued ([BBC News, 21 February 2020](#)).

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 was used by the regime to end all the protests for health reasons. This initial step was followed by legislation against "fake news", which subsequently has been used to target prominent activists and journalists. In the meantime, in a bid to quell further unrest, several former high-ranking politicians and businessmen have been sentenced to lengthy prison sentences on corruption charges. President Tebboune announced a referendum to be held on 1 November 2020 on a newly drafted Constitution ([World Politics Review, August 2020](#)). The referendum went ahead but had such a low turnout (23.7%) that it is clear that "it was seen by many as merely a manoeuvre to extend the life of an authoritarian and corrupt system" ([Chatham House, 9 November 2020](#)). The parliamentary elections on 12 June 2021 were also boycotted by the opposition and resulted in a low turnout of 30.2%, even lower than in the 2017 parliamentary elections (35.7%) ([Al-Jazeera, 12 June 2021](#)). One of the reasons for the boycott was the rejection of no less than 1200 candidates by the Electoral Commission because of "suspicious activities and transactions", in addition to the arrest and imprisonment of dozens of protesters ([BBC News, 12 June 2021](#)). Neither the prison sentences, the new Constitution nor the elections are bringing any real political change. The mostly unelected group of high-ranking generals, businessmen and politicians, collectively known as Le Pouvoir (the Power), are still the ones pulling the strings in Algeria.

The protests and even the COVID-19 pandemic have not stopped the Algerian regime from oppressing the small Christian minority of mostly Algerian converts to Christianity. In 2006, the Algerian government passed "Ordinance 03-06 to Regulate the Worship of non-Muslim Creeds". From November 2017 onwards, the ordinance has been used to close at least thirteen churches affiliated with the EPA (Église Protestante d'Algérie), the umbrella organization for Protestant churches in Algeria ([MEC, 14 January 2020](#)). Pressure further increased in 2021, with some Christians being imprisoned on charges of blasphemy and proselytizing. In addition, several groups have been forbidden to meet in non-designated venues during 2021.

Political and legal landscape

Political background

Algeria is a constitutional semi-presidential republic in which the president is the head of state and the prime-minister the head of government. As mentioned above, however, de facto Algeria is being led by its powerful army and a select group of businessmen and politicians, known as 'Le Pouvoir' (the Power). This is why Algeria has been called a 'controlled democracy' ([New York Times, May 2015](#)).

Despite the protest movement, the political situation in Algeria still appears to be relatively stable and it seems unlikely that the current levels of unrest would result in civil war, as happened in neighboring Libya. The memories of the Algerian Civil War (1991-2002) are still fresh and Algerian citizens are generally wary of provoking any repetition of such bloodshed. Admittedly, the Algerian youth are less likely to accept the status quo with all political power resting in military hands and those connected to the National Liberation Front, the nationalist party that has ruled Algeria since independence in 1962. Hence, tensions have grown over the years and culminated in the emergence of the Hirak Movement, which was able to force President Bouteflika to resign in April 2019 after months of fairly peaceful popular protest.

Nevertheless, no real political change has happened since then and the regime has used the COVID-19 pandemic as a golden opportunity to halt the Hirak protests.

In the meantime, President Tebboune has replaced a number of influential generals, especially those connected to former Chief of Staff Ahmed Gaïd Salah. Salah, who died in December 2019, had carefully built his network inside the Algerian government and it is likely that former President Bouteflika was more or less his puppet. Tebboune seems to be dismantling some of the military influence inside the government ([The Africa Report, August 2020](#)), but it is questionable whether this will be enough to quell the protests, since the old system is effectively still in place. Even the parliamentary elections of June 2021 have not brought any change in that regard.

Legal background

Algeria's legal system is discriminatory towards women and girls in several areas, particularly in relation to marriage. Whilst it ratified CEDAW in 1996, it maintained a reservation to Article 16, which provides for the elimination of discrimination against women as they enter or exit a marriage ([OCHRC, 2012](#)). Neither levirate marriages nor marital rape are outlawed, and Article 326 of the Penal code permits exoneration by marriage for perpetrators who abduct girls ([OECD, 2019](#)). Whilst Algeria introduced a 2015 law on domestic violence, it contained loopholes that allowed convictions to be dropped and sentences to be reduced (HRW 2021). Escaping abusive relationships is also challenging, as whilst a man can divorce his wife unilaterally, a woman must go through the courts; many fear doing so for fear they will end up homeless and cut off from their children ([OECD, 2019](#)). More positively, child marriage rates are relatively low compared to the regional average (approximately 3% are married before they turn 18, according to [Girls Not Brides](#)).

Men face conscription into the army from the age of 19, where they are bound to serve 18 months. In more recent years, national service recruits have served in administrative, civil and social projects in addition to military roles.

Algeria's indigenous Christian community had hoped that the Hirak Movement would not only bring more political freedom, but also more religious freedom. However, given the regime's firm stance, it is unlikely that Ordinance 06-03, which regulates non-Muslim worship, will be replaced and that their hopes will materialize in the near future. Ordinance 06-03 was passed in March 2006 and severely limits non-Muslim worship. In 2011 the EPA (Algerian Protestant Church) obtained official recognition after many years of trying, but local churches were still required to obtain their own individual registration. Although hopes were high, the government has not registered any individual new churches since enforcing Ordinance 06-03. During 2013, the EPA then had to apply for official recognition again after a new NGO law was introduced. However, the government has still not responded to this application, leaving the EPA in legal limbo. Hence, many Christian citizens continue to meet in unofficial house churches, often using private homes or business properties. From the legal perspective, Ordinance 06-03 sets regulations for church buildings, so a meeting at home is forbidden. The legal sentence can be up to three years in prison and a fine of 300,000 DA (3,000 Euros) and there have been several court cases in the past. Hence, the pressure remains in place and at least sixteen churches affiliated to the EPA remained or were closed during the WWL 2022 reporting period ([MEC, 13 July 2021](#)).

On an individual level, Algerian Christians (from a Muslim background) face legal discrimination from the state in personal status issues. For example, female converts to Christianity cannot marry non-Muslim men, while marriages between Algerian Christians can only take place according to Islamic rites. In addition, converts are very likely lose the custody over their children in divorce cases as well as their inheritance rights.

Other sources report:

- The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU 2020) classifies the country of Algeria again as 'authoritarian' (p.11), after being listed as a 'hybrid regime' in the 2019 index. With an overall score of 3.77 out of 10, decreasing from 4.01 in 2019, the reports states: "With activists continuing to be detained by the authorities in 2020, deep-seated disillusionment with the very limited change being offered by Mr Tebboune's government is rife."
- FFP's Fragile State Index (FSI 2021) indicates that Algeria is improving overall, although the indicators 'Group grievances' and 'Factionalized elites' remain high; which might be indicative for the growing gap between those in power and the average Algerian citizen.
- Freedom House/Global Freedom 2021 rates Algeria as 'not free' and reports: "Political affairs in Algeria have long been dominated by a closed elite based in the military and the ruling party, the National Liberation Front (FLN). While there are multiple opposition parties in the parliament, elections are distorted by fraud, and electoral processes are not transparent. Other concerns include the suppression of street protests, legal restrictions on media freedom, and rampant corruption. The rise of the Hirak protest movement in 2019 has put pressure on the regime, leading it to crack down on dissent and engineer a presidential transition that protesters rejected as a continuation of the status quo."

Religious landscape

Algeria: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	134,000	0.3
Muslim	43,183,000	98.2
Hindu	0	0.0
Buddhist	6,800	0.0
Ethno-religionist	0	0.0
Jewish	50	0.0
Bahai	4,000	0.0
Atheist	8,400	0.0
Agnostic	620,000	1.4
Other - includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.	13,400	0.0

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021)

According to WCD 2021 data, an estimated 98.2% of Algerians are Muslim. Almost all are Sunni Muslims but there is a small community of Algerians who belong to the Ibadi sect of Islam. The presence of Shiite Islam is less than 1% ([Pew Forum, 2009](#)). The Constitution bans non-Muslims from holding high-level government positions. Non-Muslim and non-religious groups have to keep a low profile in order to avoid discrimination, intolerance and persecution. The [Freedom of Thought report \(September 2019\)](#) states that Algeria's Constitution and government forbid activities "that are contrary to the country's 'values or public morals'".

Most of Algeria's Christians are converts from Islam to Christianity, the majority of whom are living in the Kabyle region in the north of Algeria. The Kabyle people are a Berber ethnic group and speak their own Berber language. Many of them try to differentiate themselves from the Arab majority and emphasize their own Berber identity. This environment has given some leeway for Christians from a Muslim background to develop their own Christian identity, although family and societal pressure remains problematic.

Economic landscape

According to the CIA Factbook and World Bank:

- **GPD per capita (PPP):** \$11,511 (2019 est.)
- **Unemployment:** 12.8% (2020), with youth unemployment being twice as high at 29.7% (2019)
- **Percentage of population below national poverty line:** 5.5% (2011 est.)
However, other sources indicate percentages as high as 23% ([The Borgen Project, 20 August 2020](#)).

According to World Bank:

- "The Algerian economy contracted sharply in 2020 due to measures to contain the pandemic and a significant fall in hydrocarbon production Swift lockdown measures have helped contain the pandemic, while the vaccination campaign was launched in January."
- "Amid COVID-19 containment measures and a contraction in hydrocarbon output, real GDP in Algeria is expected to have contracted by 5.5% in 2020. The hydrocarbon sector is expected to have declined by 8.5%"
- "A slow pace of economic recovery is expected for 2021 and 2022, amid large uncertainties as to the duration of the sanitary and economic crises."

The World Bank's [World Development Indicators \(Fiscal Year 2021\)](#) rank Algeria in the "Lower middle income" category. Nevertheless, with a Gross National Income per capita of 11.500 dollar PPP, Algerians enjoy better economic conditions than most other countries in Africa. However, youth unemployment is still a problem and the fall in energy prices has caused serious economic difficulties since natural gas is a key export commodity. The FSI 2021 economic indicators show some improvement over 2020 on average, but current economic challenges, including the effects of COVID-19, have worsened the economy.

According to the World Health Organization, as of June 2021 a total of 139,000 Algerians had tested positive for COVID-19 and 3,700 had died due to COVID-related causes ([WHO, accessed 30 June 2021](#)). According to official statistics on COVID-19, Algeria was the third worst hit country on the African continent in the first half of 2020 ([BBC News, 30 August 2020](#)). The country went into lockdown for five months from February 2020, when the first cases were discovered. The country also closed its land, sea and air borders in March 2020, only opening them more than a year later in June 2021 ([Africa News, 3 June 2021](#)).

Economic pressure restricts the freedom of Christians, especially converts from a Muslim background. They experience discrimination while looking for employment in both the private and public sectors. Women are particularly vulnerable, as are more economically dependent within Algerian society due to restricted employment opportunities as well as Sharia rules of inheritance, whereby daughters receive half the share of sons ([OECD, 2019](#)). Reports indicate that Christian men have experienced harassment within their workplace or have even lost their jobs if their faith becomes known.

Social and cultural landscape

According to the CIA Factbook:

- **Main ethnic groups:** The majority of the Algerian population (99%) are from Arab or Berber descent. Other ethnicities are mainly European
- **Main languages:** The official language is Arabic, with French being used as the lingua franca (rather than English). Several Berber languages are also being spoken, with Standard Algerian Berber or Tamazight being an official language as well. Dialects include Kabyle Berber (Taqbaylit), Shawiya Berber (Tacawit), Mzab Berber and Tuareg Berber (Tamahaq)
- **Urban population:** In 2021, 74,3% of the population lived in urban areas, while the annual urbanization rate stands at 2.0%
- **Literacy rate:** 81.4% of the population can read and write; with a significant difference between men (87.4%) and women (75.3%)
- **Population/youth:** The younger generation - up to 24 years of age - makes up almost 44% of the population, making it another African country with a young population in need of (economic) opportunities
- **IDPs/Refugees:** More than 100,000 Western Saharan Sahrawi are living in mostly Algerian-sponsored camps in the south-western Algerian town of Tindouf. Around 7500 Syrians have also sought refuge in Algeria.
- **Life expectancy:** 77.8 years on average; women (79.3 years), men (76.3 years)
- **Education:** Algerians enjoy 14 years of schooling on average (14.8 for girls, 14.4 for boys).

According to the UNDP's HDI 2020:

- **HDI score and ranking:** Algeria ranks #91 out 189 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI). Despite the ongoing difficulties, the combined ratio of life expectancy, education and per capita income gives a high score of 0.748. Algeria scores highest among the countries on the African continent and scores significantly better than its neighboring countries

- **Gender inequality:** With a Gender Development Index (GDI) score of 0.858, women are still clearly disadvantaged in comparison to men. The GDI measures the differences in life expectancy, years of education and GNI per capita per gender. The mean years of schooling is 7.7 for girls, compared to 8.3 for boys.

Historically, Algeria is an ethnic mix of peoples of both Arab and Berber descent, with the dominant ethnic identity in the country being Arabic. Ethnicity and language is a sensitive issue after many years of government marginalization of Berber culture. For example, the housing problem is most serious in the Berber-dominated Kabyle region since the government would seem to be deliberately refusing to invest in housing projects there. Other regions are being helped with housing projects, set up and financed by the government. This discrimination affects Christians, since many are of Berber origin. The ethnic tension thus affects the religious situation and contributes to religious freedom violations against Christians in the Kabyle region.

Most Algerians are socially conservative and there is a strong Islamist current in the country, as shown by the defacing of a mural in Algiers in May 2020 ([The Arab Weekly, May 2020](#)). Nonetheless, Algeria has one of the biggest communities of converts from Islam to Christianity in the wider Middle East. As already indicated, most of these converts belong to the already marginalized Berber community in the Kabyle region. In-country sources show that converts outside the Kabyle region experience higher levels of pressure from society and (extended) family. In light of Algeria's patriarchal, Islamic norms, both male and female converts face significant pressure from their family and community if their faith is discovered. Men are more likely to be driven out of their homes, whereas women are more likely to be trapped behind closed doors. Various media reports have highlighted a rise in femicides and domestic violence in Algeria, exacerbated in part by COVID-19 lockdowns ([Middle East Institute, 8 February 2021](#); [The Africa Report, 19 March 2021](#)). Victims are hesitant to come forward due to social stigma, economic dependence and a lack of legislative justice.

Technological landscape

According to Internet World Stats (IWS 2021):

- **Internet usage:** 84.8% penetration - survey date: March 2021.
- **Facebook usage:** 57.9% penetration - survey date: March 2021.

According to World Bank:

- **Mobile phone subscriptions:** 111.7 per 100 people

According to the Mobile Gender Gap 2020 report ([GSMA, March 2020](#)), there is a small gender gap in relation to mobile phone ownership; As of 2020, 86% of women owned a phone (55% had a smart phone), compared to 92% of men (68% had a smart phone). Lack of family approval was observed to be the biggest barrier to women acquiring a phone. Data also reveals that more men access social media sites such as [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#) (Statista, 2020). It is therefore harder for women to access digital Christian resources or online Christian communities. Besides Facebook and Instagram, Twitter and YouTube are also popular. The Internet usage has increased rapidly, from 58.0% in 2019 to 84.8% in 2021, although other sources - such as [Digital 21](#) (11 February 2021) - indicate lower percentages. This strong growth is probably related to

the COVID-19 pandemic and the 5-month lockdown Algerians had to deal with. Further statistics can be found in the latest available [Arab Social Media Report](#) (ASMR, 5 February 2017).

According to World Press Freedom 2020:

- Algeria ranked 146th out of 180 countries with the government strictly controlling both social media and other methods of communication: "Two years after the 'Hirak' anti-government protests began in February 2019, the political situation in Algeria is still unstable and the freedom to inform is in greater danger than ever. Taking advantage of the coronavirus crisis and the resulting halt to the protests, the authorities adopted draconian and vaguely-worded laws in order to clamp down even more on press freedom."

Christians are not free to exercise their Freedom of Religion and Belief online. Although some Algerian Christian broadcasts are still accessible on social media (see for example: [YouTube, accessed 30 June 2021](#)), Algeria's largest Protestant church, the Full Gospel Church in Tizi Ouzou, was officially closed by the Algerian government in October 2019. On an individual level, writing an online post about one's Christian faith can lead to pressure, especially from a convert's (extended) family.

Security situation

The Algerian police and armed forces are well organized and are specialized in fighting Islamic militancy which is necessary due to the country's location bordering Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Libya. However, it is a great challenge to control all borders since they stretch into the Sahara desert and Sahel region. Thus it remains possible for radical Islamic groups, including al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), to conduct border crossings to find shelter and establish storage locations in Algeria ([Live Universal Awareness Map, July 2019](#)) and avoid being captured by international anti-terrorist operations such as the UN-mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the US-led operation against terrorism in Niger and the wider region, known as Operation Juniper Shield ([Code Book Africa, accessed 30 June 2021](#)).

Apart from the threat from Islamic militants, there is ongoing rivalry with Morocco over regional influence. Algeria hosts more than 100,000 refugees belonging to the Sahrawi people; they are originally from Western Sahara, which is mostly under Moroccan control at present. In addition, Morocco is trying to gain influence among the Sahara population, including the Tuareg, while Algeria views the Sahara as its region of influence. Further, the expulsion of a number of each other's citizens in the 1970's is still unresolved ([Algeria - Morocco relations, 2018, p.11](#)). In August 2021, the situation further escalated following several diplomatic incidents and Algeria severed all ties with Morocco ([Al-Monitor, 25 August 2021](#)). It is unlikely that the tensions will lead to a military conflict.

Another issue regarding the security situation in Algeria is the organized-crime scene ([Ref World, 21 August 2017](#)). There are several illegal traffic routes operational in Algeria, connecting its Mediterranean coast with hubs in the Sahara and Sahel. This facilitates all kinds of global trade (especially illegal trade). These trade routes are used by smugglers bringing drugs from South America to Europe and also by human traffickers transporting refugees seeking asylum in Europe or beyond.

Trends analysis

1) The Hirak Movement looks set to continue

Although the Algerian government successfully used COVID-19 pandemic measures to halt the demonstrations, it is unlikely that the government will be able to contain the protests in the long term. Algeria's young population wants economic opportunities and political change. Given that oil and gas prices are low and the COVID-19 crisis has worsened the economic situation, it is unlikely that the Algerian government will be able to buy off the call for reforms by providing enough economical opportunities.

2) Algeria's stability is fragile

A major cause for concern is the continuing political struggle and the increasing suppression of the leaders of the Hirak Movement, journalists and other dissidents. Also, like other countries in North Africa, Algeria is having to deal with the 'dual-shock' of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the World Bank, both domestic demand has fallen as people are still struggling with the effects of the COVID-19 crisis, as has global demand for natural gas and oil. This will limit Algeria's economic growth and any hopes of meeting the population's economic demands, especially in the face of significant unemployment levels, particularly among the youth.

3) The situation for Christians is worsening

Any instability arising from the above-listed factors is likely to make the situation for Christians deteriorate. The protests have not changed the government's use of Ordinance 06-03 to oppress Algerian's Christians and it is unlikely that the situation will improve as long as the government feels threatened by the protests and (economic) unrest. It is more likely, at present, that the government will maintain pressure on the Christian community to appease the Islamists in the country. The sentencing of several Christians charged with proselytizing and blasphemy during the WWL 2022 reporting period indicates a clear deterioration compared to previous years and seems to be a next step in pressuring the Christian community after the closure and sealing off of the churches.

External Links - Keys to understanding

- Recent history: BBC News, 21 February 2020 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-51588420>
- Recent history: World Politics Review, August 2020 - <http://worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/29028/in-algeria-protests-pause-for-covid-19-as-the-regime-steps-up-repression>
- Recent history: Chatham House, 9 November 2020 - <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2020/11/algeria-when-boycott-best-way-participate>
- Recent history: Al-Jazeera, 12 June 2021 - <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/6/12/algerians-vote-in-parliamentary-election>
- Recent history: BBC News, 12 June 2021 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-57439768>
- Recent history: MEC, 14 January 2020 - <https://meconcern.org/2020/01/14/algeria-another-church-closed-by-government-2/>
- Political and legal landscape: New York Times, May 2015 - https://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/30/opinion/the-algerian-exception.html?_r=0
- Political and legal landscape: The Africa Report, August 2020 - <https://www.theafricareport.com/39522/algeria-how-president-tebboune-is-dismantling-gaid-salabs-military-networks/>

- Political and legal landscape: OCHRC, 2012 - https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fDZA%2fCO%2f3-4&Lang=en
- Political and legal landscape: OECD, 2019 - <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/DZ.pdf>
- Political and legal landscape: OECD, 2019 - <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/DZ.pdf>
- Political and legal landscape: Girls Not Brides - <https://atlas.girlsnotbrides.org/map/algeria>
- Political and legal landscape: MEC, 13 July 2021 - <https://meconcern.org/2021/07/13/algeria-more-churches-sealed-by-government/>
- Religious landscape description: Pew Forum, 2009 - <https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2009/10/Shiarange.pdf>
- Religious landscape description: Freedom of Thought report (September 2019) - <https://fot.humanists.international/countries/africa-northern-africa/algeria/>
- Economic landscape: The Borgen Project, 20 August 2020 - <https://borgenproject.org/tag/poverty-in-algeria/>
- Economic landscape: World Development Indicators (Fiscal Year 2021) - <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/the-world-by-income-and-region.html>
- Economic landscape: WHO, accessed 30 June 2021 - <https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/dz>
- Economic landscape: BBC News, 30 August 2020 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-53946103>
- Economic landscape: Africa News, 3 June 2021 - <https://www.africanews.com/2021/06/03/millions-of-algerians-struggle-to-return-home-despite-partial-border-reopening/>
- Economic landscape: OECD, 2019 - <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/DZ.pdf>
- Social and cultural landscape: The Arab Weekly, May 2020 - <https://theArabweekly.com/defaced-mural-algiers-reveals-widening-ideological-rift>
- Social and cultural landscape: Middle East Institute, 8 February 2021 - <https://www.mei.edu/publications/algeria-war-against-women>
- Social and cultural landscape: The Africa Report, 19 March 2021 - <https://www.theafricareport.com/73396/covid-19-has-exacerbated-algerias-femicide-problem/>
- Technological landscape: GSMA - <https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/GSMA-The-Mobile-Gender-Gap-Report-2020.pdf>
- Technological landscape: Facebook - <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1029187/facebook-messenger-user-share-in-algeria-gender/>
- Technological landscape: Instagram - <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1029195/algeria-instagram-user-gender-distribution/>
- Technological landscape: Digital 21 - <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-algeria>
- Technological landscape: Arab Social Media Report - <https://www.mbrsg.ae/getattachment/1383b88a-6eb9-476a-bae4-61903688099b/Arab-Social-Media-Report-2017>
- Technological landscape: YouTube, accessed 30 June 2021 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pc3zmOOJBI>
- Security situation: Live Universal Awareness Map, July 2019 - <https://algeria.liveuamap.com/en/2019/29-july-algeria-large-scale-and-interesting-weapons-cache>
- Security situation: Code Book Africa, accessed 30 June 2021 - <https://codebookafrica.wordpress.com/operations/recent-us-military-operations-relating-to-africa-2000-present/recent-us-counter-terrorism-operations/operation-juniper-shield/>
- Security situation: Algeria - Morocco relations, 2018, p.11 - https://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/menara_wp_20.pdf
- Security situation: Al-Monitor, 25 August 2021 - <https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2021/08/algeria-partly-blames-israel-decision-cut-ties-morocco>
- Security situation: Ref World, 21 August 2017 - <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5ac380cd4.html>

WWL 2022: Church information / Algeria

Christian origins

Christianity came to Algeria in the 2nd century. The church grew rapidly and many Romans and Imazighen ('Berbers') became Christians, in spite of periods of severe persecution. Church Father Augustine was born in what is today Algeria, and exerted great influence over the Church in his own time and even today.

The strong Christian presence slowly gave way to Islam after the Arab invasion (670-711 AD), but there are reports that the Christian faith persisted in the region for several centuries after the completion of the Arab conquest. A Christian community is, for instance, recorded in 1114 in Qal'a in central Algeria.

Most of the time between 1509 and 1792, Spain ruled over Oran and some coastal areas of Algeria; this allowed Christians to be active there. France conquered Algeria in 1830 and made it a province of France in 1848. This led to a renewed Christian influence in Algeria, as 100,000s of French citizens settled in the country. Roman Catholic missionaries - and to a lesser extent Protestants - established churches, mostly for expatriates from France but also from Great Britain and elsewhere. All this was reversed when the colonists were forced to leave after the War of Independence (1962). Missionary activity among the Muslim population was largely unfruitful.

In the 1980s, a movement began which was mostly driven by indigenous leaders and resulted in many conversions to Christianity. Today there is a growing Protestant community, especially among the Kabyle Imazighen. This community is organized under the umbrella of the Association of the Protestant Church of Algeria (EPA). After a period of great freedom, the authorities has now made it harder for these congregations to meet freely. Since the 1990s, Sub-Saharan African migrants have also started their own churches, which some local Algerians have also joined.

Church spectrum today

Algeria: Church networks	Christians	%
Orthodox	1,300	1.0
Catholic	6,600	4.9
Protestant	11,500	8.6
Independent	115,000	85.8
Unaffiliated	160	0.1
Doubly-affiliated Christians	0	0.0
Total <i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>	134,560	100.4

Evangelical movement	56,900	42.5
Renewalist movement	41,000	30.6

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021)

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. **Roman Catholics:** All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. **Protestants:** Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world's 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. **Independents:** Christians who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). **Unaffiliated Christians:** Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. **Doubly-affiliated Christians:** Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. **Evangelical movement:** Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. **Renewalist movement:** Church members involved in Pentecostal/Charismatic renewal.

The Protestant Church in Algeria (EPA) consists of 46 member churches, of which currently 16 have been closed down by the government, including the two biggest churches in Tizi Ouzou and Makouda. All other churches were also closed due to the COVID-19 crisis and have not yet officially been allowed to re-open.

The Roman Catholic Church has four dioceses in the country (in Algiers, Oran, Constantine and Hippone and Laghouat-Ghardaïa).

WWL 2022: Persecution Dynamics / Algeria

Reporting period

01 October 2020 - 30 September 2021

Position on the World Watch List

Algeria: World Watch List	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2022	71	22
WWL 2021	70	24
WWL 2020	73	17
WWL 2019	70	22
WWL 2018	58	42

Ranks are shown above whenever the country scored 41 points or more in the WWL 2018-2022 reporting periods

The score for Algeria increased by 1 point in WWL 2022 in comparison to WWL 2021. Growing government restrictions and increasing pressure on the church has resulted in a higher score. Three new churches were closed down during the WWL 2022 reporting period, in addition to the 13 earlier closed churches. Furthermore, several Christians were sentenced and imprisoned on charges of blasphemy and proselytizing. Pressure remained at a very high level (or above) in all spheres of life.

Persecution engines

Algeria: Persecution engines	Abbreviation	Level of influence
Islamic oppression	IO	Very strong
Religious nationalism	RN	Not at all
Ethno-religious hostility	ERH	Medium
Clan oppression	CO	Medium
Christian denominational protectionism	CDP	Not at all
Communist and post - Communist oppression	CPCO	Not at all
Secular intolerance	SI	Not at all
Dictatorial paranoia	DPA	Strong
Organized corruption and crime	OCC	Not at all

The scale for the level of influence of Persecution engines in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. For more information see WWL Methodology.

Islamic oppression (Very strong)

Islam has a significant influence on Algeria's government, which translates into restrictions on the freedom of Christians. Islamist pressure on government and society, in combination with pressure from family members on Christian converts from a Muslim background, has led to persistent difficulties for Christians. Islamist groups are exerting pressure on a government that cannot risk losing popularity by deviating from Islamic convictions held by its citizens. Although the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) is still banned, Islamists are becoming more visible and they monitor the activities of Christians and other non-Muslim minorities (such as the small Jewish and Bahai communities).

Dictatorial paranoia (Strong)

This engine is evident in the autocratic nature of Algeria's government, which imposes restrictions on Christians. With a further number of church closures and increased blasphemy and other sentences, it seems that the government is deliberately increasing pressure on the church. The motives for this new wave of violence are unknown, but some of the measures of the government could be seen as attempts to appease the Islamist segment of society. Furthermore, the anti-colonial and revolutionary roots of the ruling party which has been in power since independence, provides it with an ideological perspective that makes it suspicious of Christian missionary activities, especially when they are allied to churches and Christian groups in the West.

Clan oppression (Medium)

Islamic oppression forms the root course of family and community pressure on converts to Christianity, but especially in the Arab part of the country notions like 'the protection of the

family honor' do play an important role as well. With the support of local (village) elders, pressure is exerted by both direct family members and in a later stage the whole community to force the convert to renounce the new faith and adhere to the traditional values of both the family and community. In urban areas, the influence of the elders is waning and there is often no wider community to exert pressure. However, family pressure often remains high.

Ethno-religious hostility (Medium)

Most Algerian Christians are found in the Kabyle region which is located in the northern part of the country. Since independence, there has been political tensions between this region and the central government in Algeria. Among other matters, issues of ethnic identity, culture and language figure prominently in the difficult relationship between the government and residents of the Kabyle region, most of whom are ethnic Berbers while the dominant ethnic identity in the country is Arab. The ethnic tension and antagonism also spills into religious life and contributes to freedom of religion violations against Christians in the Kabyle region.

Drivers of persecution

Algeria: Drivers of Persecution	IO	RN	ERH	CO	CDP	CPCO	SI	DPA	OCC
	VERY STRONG		MEDIUM	MEDIUM				STRONG	
Government officials	Strong		Medium					Strong	
Ethnic group leaders	Medium			Medium					
Non-Christian religious leaders	Strong								
Violent religious groups	Medium								
Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs	Strong			Medium					
One's own (extended) family	Very strong			Medium					
Political parties	Medium								

The scale for the level of influence of Drivers of persecution in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. Please note that "-" denotes "not at all". For more information see WWL Methodology.

Drivers of Islamic oppression

- **Extended family (Very strong):** Family members are the driving force behind most of the violations against converts to Christianity. Violations include, but are not limited to, (physical) abuse, banishment, house arrest (mostly in the case of women), forced divorce, inheritance loss and loss over custody of the children.
- **Government officials (Strong):** The Algerian government acts firmly against the Christian community in the country. In addition to having closed 16 churches since 2019, the government's rhetoric towards Christians is often hostile, basically stating that Christians do not belong in Algeria. During a speech on National Martyr Day (Independence Day) on

18 February 2020, President Tebboune stated Algeria will keep defending the national identity against "conspiracies of Christianization and conversion". (Source: Unpublished transcript by Middle East Concern - MEC)

- **Non-Christian religious leaders (Strong):** Radical interpretations of Islam are ever present in Algeria; Salafist leaders are known to preach intolerance towards non-Muslims.
- **Citizens - including mobs (Strong):** Social hostility towards Christians is deeply rooted in Arab society and is only slightly less severe in the Kabyle and other Berber regions.
- **Ethnic group leaders (Medium):** Elders of villages and towns often actively oppose the visible presence of the church. They can also put families under pressure to act against any converts in their homes.
- **Political parties (Medium):** Although the power of the non-ruling political parties is limited, Islamist parties can still put pressure on the government to act against non-Sunni religious groups.
- **Violent religious groups (Medium):** The threat of violence coming from radical Islamic groups is always present, although no major incidents have taken place in recent years.

Drivers of Dictatorial paranoia

- **Government officials (Strong):** Algeria is one of the few countries in northern Africa that has managed to ensure regime continuity and avoid sweeping democratic reforms, although the country is now looking for a new balance. Since independence, the National Liberation Front has maintained its grip on power despite several changes of president. The National Liberation Front has often been challenged by Islamist political movements and in order to win over the supporters of the Islamist movements and shore up its legitimacy, the government restricts the freedom of Christians.

Drivers of Clan oppression

- **Extended family (Medium):** Tribal concepts like 'family honor' are actively protected. Converts, especially women, have to face harsh consequences for 'bringing shame upon the family' and other tribal rules.
- **Ethnic group leaders (Medium):** Tribal relationships play an important role in daily life. By changing their religion, converts defy tribal tradition and face violations of their basic rights as a consequence. Ethnic group leaders, like village elders, put pressure on family members and society to take action against converts.
- **Citizens, including mobs (Medium):** Tribalism and values and norms coming from ancient traditions are kept alive in Islamic society. The convert breaks with this and can be pressurized by wider society as a result (for example, by losing employment).

Drivers of Ethnoreligious hostility

- **Government officials (Medium):** Government officials play an important role as drivers of violations. The hostility of these actors towards the cultural, linguistic and political claims of non-Arab ethnic groups means that, in their efforts to suppress such demands, local churches in the Kabyle region are also made to face restrictions. The growth of the church particularly in this region is perceived as a threat to the predominantly Arab and Islamic identity of the country.

Areas where Christians face most difficulties

The majority of Christians live in the Kabyle region in the north of Algeria. The Kabyle people are a Berber ethnic group and speak their own Berber language, in contrast to other Algerians with an Arab background. The Kabyles were [discriminated](#) against and neglected by the Algerian government for many years (UNPO, 20 September 2017), which created an environment in which the Christian community could develop, although pressure from both government and society remains strong.

In the Arab part of the country, especially the south, circumstances are difficult for Christians and the number of churches is very low. Violent Islamic militants do not have a wide support base among the people, but Islam holds a firm grip over the country, also due to the growth of the Salafist movement.

Christian communities and how they are affected

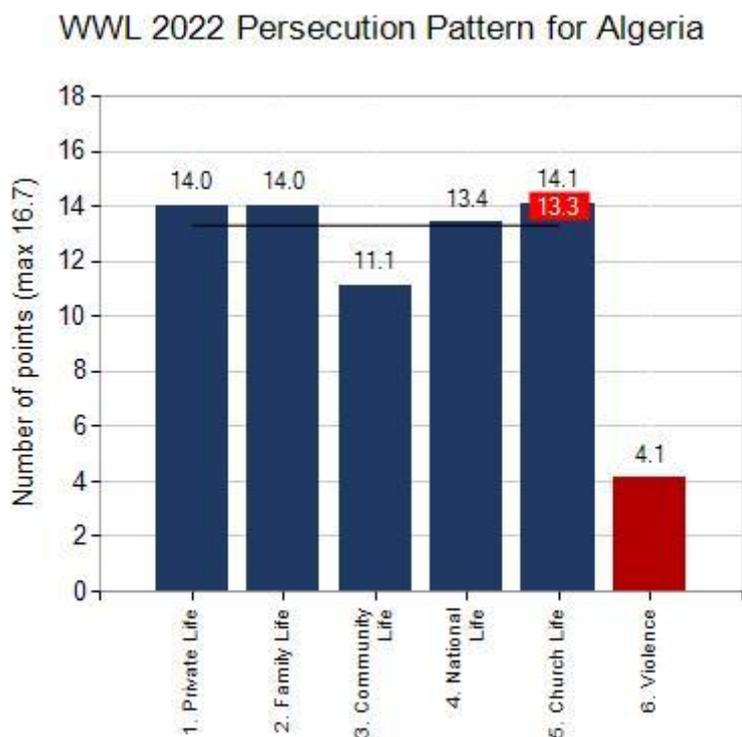
Communities of expatriate Christians: This category consists mainly of Sub-Saharan migrant Christians, complemented by some (Western) expatriate Christians. They belong to a number of churches including Anglicans, Lutherans, the Reformed Church and the Coptic Orthodox Church. The small number of Sub-Saharan African Christian students in the country sometimes face discrimination at universities and in day-to-day life in the cities.

Historical Christian communities: The Roman Catholic Church is the only remaining church in this category, as the Protestant churches nowadays are almost completely made up of converts (see next category). The Catholic community faces restrictions outside their places of worship but are allowed to exist, where registered. Catholic churches (including the cathedral in Algiers - the seat of the Archbishop), conduct services without government interference.

Converts to Christianity: The vast majority of Christians in Algeria are converts with a Muslim background and face on-going pressure. The law prohibits public assembly for the purpose of practicing a faith other than Islam - with the exception of registered churches. However, individual churches have all been denied registration. There is a large number of unofficial groups meeting regularly in the Berber regions; non-Muslims usually congregate in private homes for religious services. The very young Algerian church (mostly consisting of first generation Christians) faces many forms of discrimination by the state and by family members. While some Protestant churches under the EPA (Algerian Protestant Church) go back to colonial times, they nowadays consist almost entirely of communities of converts to Christianity.

Non-traditional Christian communities: This category does not exist in Algeria as defined by WWL Methodology.

The Persecution pattern



The WWL 2022 Persecution pattern for Algeria shows:

- The average pressure on Christians stayed at a very high level, rising from 13.1 points in WWL 2021 to 13.3 in WWL 2022. This was mainly due to increased pressure from the government on both churches and Christians.
- Pressure is highest (and at an extreme level) in the *Church* (14.1), *Private* (14.0) and *Family* (14.0) *spheres of life*. This reflects the levels of pressure converts face due to the risk of discovery and following ostracization by their families, as well as the opposition they face from society and government.
- The score for violence went up from 3.9 points in WWL 2021 to 4.1 in WWL 2022. This increase was caused mainly by the prison sentences given to four individual Christians.

Pressure in the 5 spheres of life

In each of the five spheres of life discussed below, four questions have been selected from the WWL 2021 questionnaire for brief commentary and explanation. The selection usually (but not always) reflects the highest scoring elements. In some cases, an additional paragraph per sphere is included to give further information deemed important. (To see how individual questions are scored on a scale of 0-4 points, please see the “WWL Scoring example” in the WWL Methodology, available at: <https://openodoorsanalytical.org/world-watch-list-documentation/>, password: freedom).

Pressure in Block 1 / Private sphere

Block 1.4: It has been risky for Christians to reveal their faith in written forms of personal expression (including expressions in blogs and Facebook etc.). (3.50 points)

Some of Algeria's Christians have been openly sharing their Christian faith on social media, but in the past this has led to prosecution on charges of blasphemy and to (physical) violence in several cases, carried out by radical Muslims in particular. This has made Algerian Christians very careful. For new convert Christians, it is especially risky, as the wider family might expel them from their home or force them to divorce (losing custody rights over their children).

Block 1.5: It has been risky for Christians to display Christian images or symbols. (3.50 points)

All Christians in the country are careful not to display Christian symbols like crosses openly, as hostility towards Christians is common. For converts, the display of symbols can lead to discovery of their conversion by their families and lead to questioning and harassment by others.

Block 1.8: It has been risky for Christians to speak about their faith with those other than immediate family (extended family, others). (3.50 points)

Algeria's anti-proselytism and blasphemy laws affect the freedom of Christians to privately share their beliefs even with immediate family members. Under Ordinance 06-03, which regulates non-Muslim worship and is strictly enforced by the Algerian government, proselytizing is a criminal act. It carries a prison sentence of 3-5 years for religious leaders and 1-3 years for non-leaders. In addition, Algeria's society often views Christianity negatively, so even just discussions about the Christian faith can lead to harassment or worse.

Block 1.9: It has been risky for Christians to meet with other Christians. (3.50 points)

In the Arab part of the country, and in particular in the south, it is difficult for converts to Christianity to meet with other Christians. Family and social control is high, but even more important are the travel restrictions applied by the government, including the increased use of internal checkpoints. These circumstances make it difficult to support converts and other Christians in the Arab part of the country.

Block 1 - additional information

Algeria has a law that criminalizes any attempt to proselytize and make someone leave Islam for another religion. However, converting from Islam by itself is not criminalized (i.e. there is no crime of apostasy). Hence, technically, it is those who cause the conversion or attempt to convince someone to convert (and not the convert himself) who will be criminally liable. The main problem for converts is family persecution and this can be very severe. Church leaders report that especially women converts are sometimes placed under house-arrest by their Muslim families. They are not allowed to meet other Christians or to have any contact with them. They are not allowed to watch TV or listen to the radio as Christian channels are broadcast into Algeria. In the Arab part of the country, persecution is even more severe and converts risk being killed. For many Christians, sharing about their faith in written form, with family members or with guests, is simply not possible and they are exposed to a lot of domestic violence.

Pressure in Block 2 / Family sphere

Block 2.6: Christian couples have been hindered in adopting children or serving as foster parents because of their faith. (4.00 points)

Adoption is possible in Algeria, but only for Muslims. Converts from Islam to Christianity will be denied the possibility to adopt if their conversion is known.

Block 2.8: Christian children have been pressured into attending anti-Christian or majority religion teaching at any level of education. (3.75 points)

Religious education, based on Islamic principles, is mandatory in all primary and secondary schools. Private schools, if parents are able to afford them, can show more flexibility and exempt a Christian child from these lessons, but the problem remains that the whole curriculum is permeated by Islam.

Block 2.9: Children of Christians have been harassed or discriminated against because of their parents' faith. (3.50 points)

Christian children are regularly bullied and discriminated by both their peers and teachers. Some teachers tell their classmates to isolate them, while others go as far as physically beating Christian children. It is another reason why many Christian parents try or want to enroll their children on (international) private schools.

Block 2.12: Christian spouses of non-Christians have been excluded from the right or opportunity to claim custody of the children in divorce cases. (3.25 points)

In many cases, the Muslim husband or wife of a convert will want to be divorced or will be forced by family members to divorce the convert. The children will be kept away from the convert; a practice often supported by the courts and government officials.

Block 2 - additional information

For the Algerian government, every citizen is a Muslim. There have also been cases where the Muslim population in villages has refused to allow Christians to bury their deceased family members. Christian marriages are only valid within a church community but are not accepted by the government, which registers them as a Muslim marriage.

Pressure in Block 3 / Community sphere

Block 3.1: Christians have been harassed, threatened or obstructed in their daily lives for faith-related reasons (e.g. for not meeting majority religion or traditional dress codes, beard codes etc.). (3.50 points)

Christians, especially converts to Christianity, are subject to harassment, discrimination, ostracism and more. Conversion to another religion is seen as apostasy (this is also the case in the Kabyle region, where most Christians live). This is especially the case during religious feasts, including the month of Ramadan. At times, community hostility has led to mob violence.

Block 3.2: Christians have been monitored by their local communities or by private groups (this includes reporting to police, being shadowed, telephone lines listened to, emails read/censored, etc.). (3.50 points)

Monitoring of individuals occurs regularly. The police and other intelligence officials strictly enforce Ordinance 06/03, which regulates non-Muslim worship and other activities. Those engaged in Christian activities are actively watched. Christians with positions of responsibility know that they have to be careful when communicating since their telephones are likely to be tapped and e-mails read. Christians have to be discreet when gathering outside of church buildings, as obvious Christian activities will be reported by members of society to the police. This pressure is less intense in the Kabyle region, although Christianity faces opposition in all parts of the country.

Block 3.10: Christians have been discriminated against in public or private employment for faith-related reasons. (3.50 points)

Conversion from Islam to Christianity brings many negative consequences for the convert and losing employment is one of them. Many converts have to hide their new faith or face discrimination when applying for a job. Christians, whether convert or not, do not have access to positions in government and are most likely to be fired if their new faith becomes known.

Block 3.13: Christians have been interrogated or compelled to report to the local vigilante/police for faith-related reasons. (3.50 points)

Individual Christians, especially church leaders, are actively monitored and regularly questioned by the police and intelligence agencies regarding their activities.

Block 3 - additional information

Algerian Christians tend to speak of "villagers who don't talk to them," while Christian human rights organizations speak routinely of verbal and physical abuse being used. The US State Department (IRFR 2020) states: "Some Christian converts said they and others in their communities continued to keep a low profile due to concern for their personal safety and the potential for legal, familial, career, and social problems. Other converts practiced their new religion openly, according to members of the Christian community." The latter depends on the region where the convert lives. The Berber regions tend to be more open than the Arab regions.

Pressure in Block 4 / National sphere

Block 4.1: The Constitution (or comparable national or state law) limits freedom of religion as formulated in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (4.00 points)

The Constitution declares Islam to be the state religion and government institutions have to act in accordance with Islamic values. Conversion from Islam to Christianity is not forbidden, but proselytizing is a criminal offence. Ordinance 06-03 ("Regarding the Conditions and Rules of Practice of Faiths other than Islam") severely restricts the Freedom of Religion and Belief for churches and individual Christians.

Block 4.5: Christians have been discriminated against when engaging with the authorities (local administration, government, army, etc.) for faith-related reasons. (3.75 points)

There is a clear risk of discrimination when a convert or Sub-Saharan African Christian engages with the authorities. Reportedly, this attitude has improved slightly in some places in the Kabyle region, where, for example, some children have been registered with a Christian name.

Block 4.9: Christian civil society organizations or political parties have been hindered in their functioning or forbidden because of their Christian convictions. (3.75 points)

Openly Christian NGOs are forbidden under Ordinance 06-03, which particularly prohibits any educational, social, health or cultural institution which could be used to 'seduce a Muslim to convert to another religion'. Any (foreign) organization active in the country is highly regulated by law and continuously monitored by the authorities. The EPA, the umbrella organization of Protestant churches, has been able to function until now, but receives high levels of (government) harassment.

Block 4.15: Christians accused in court have been deprived of equal treatment. (3.75 points)

A clear example is the case of Hamid Soudad (see above: *Specific examples of violations of rights*). He was arrested and sentenced to five years in prison in January 2021 because of a social media post he had shared in 2018. He was charged with a blasphemy accusation because the post was deemed offensive to Islam. However, the elapse of two years between the sharing of the post and the actual arrest clearly suggests that the prosecutor has been looking for a reason to punish him for his conversion. In addition, the maximum sentence of five years is clearly disproportionate, also compared to sentences given in other blasphemy cases.

Block 4 - additional information

Algeria is a highly controlled state in which churches and NGO's alike are heavily monitored and strictly regulated. It is difficult to obtain visas to visit the country and stringent financial regulations make it difficult to establish civil society organizations. Christians are increasingly being accused of blasphemy, with a number of Christians being sentenced under these charges. Because of Ordinance 06-03, Churches and Christian organization cannot display Christian symbols in public and even crosses on historical church buildings have been removed. There has been an increasing number of hate speech incidents against Christians; these have included accusations of causing the widespread wildfires in August 2021, as well as accusing Christians of supporting the MAK, the Kabyle region's autonomy movement, which the government has designated as a 'terrorist group'.

Like all Algerians, Christians are limited in their freedom of speech but their faith makes them additionally vulnerable, since they cannot openly discuss their faith or conversion. While religious affiliation is not registered, government officials in general refuse to register Christian names for newborn babies. although some exceptions have been made in the Kabyle region.

Pressure in Block 5 / Church sphere

Block 5.1: Church activities have been monitored, hindered, disturbed, or obstructed. (3.75 points)

The government constantly monitors all church activities and several Christian gatherings have been closed during the WWL 2022 reporting period. This has continued despite elections and changes in government leadership.

Block 5.6: Work among youth in particular has been restricted. (3.75 points)

Churches are not allowed to organize any activity among Muslim youth. Consequences for those involved would be severe if they did. Minors are not allowed to attend a church alone; an adult always has to be present.

Block 5.12: Churches or Christian organizations have been hindered in printing Christian materials or owning printing presses. (3.75 points)

Printing materials with Christian content is forbidden under Ordinance 06-03. The government actively monitors churches and enforces Ordinance 06-03 in this regard.

Block 5.19: Churches have been hindered in their interaction with the global church (both foreigners visiting and nationals being able to visit Christians in other countries to attend conferences etc.). (3.75 points)

It is difficult for foreign Christians to obtain a visa and visit Algerian churches due to the constant monitoring of churches. Algerian Christians know that they are likely to be questioned when planning to travel abroad.

Block 5 - additional information

Church life in Algeria is severely monitored, regulated and restricted. Churches are left in a legal limbo, in which in theory they should be able to register themselves as legitimate churches, but in practice no individual church application has ever been accepted by the government. This leaves the church with great uncertainties, always at risk of intervention during their church gatherings and prevents them from constructing recognizable church buildings. Because of government pressure, churches have to operate discreetly and out of the public eye, while outside church activities are actively hindered. There are no seminaries in the country and training new church leaders is difficult. At the same time, printing, importing and distributing Christian materials is actively made difficult, if not impossible.

Violence

Violence is defined in WWL Methodology as the deprivation of physical freedom or as bodily harm to Christians or damage to their property. It includes severe threats (mental abuse). The table is based on reported cases as much as possible, but since many incidents go unreported, the numbers must be understood as being minimum figures. The following 5 points should be considered when using the data provided in the Block 6 table:

1. Some incidents go unreported because the Christians involved choose not to speak about the hostility being faced. Possible reasons for this may be:

- *Doing so would expose them to more attacks. For example, if a family member is killed because of his/her faith, the survivors might decide to keep silent about the circumstances of the killing to avoid provoking any further attacks.*
- *In some circumstances, the reticence to pass on information may be due to the danger of exposure caused by converts returning to their previous faith.*
- *If persecution is related to sexual violence - due to stigma, survivors often do not tell even their closest relatives.*
- *In some cultural settings, if your loved one is killed, you might be under the obligation to take revenge. Christians not wishing to do that, may decide to keep quiet about it.*

2. Other incidents go unreported for the following possible reasons:

- *Some incidents never reach the public consciousness, because no one really knows about it; or the incident is simply not considered worth reporting; or media coverage is deliberately blocked or distorted; or media coverage is not deliberately blocked, but the information somehow gets lost; or the incidents are deliberately not reported widely for security reasons (e.g. for the protection of local church leaders).*
- *In situations where Christians have been discriminated against for many years, armed conflict can make them additionally vulnerable. Christians killed in areas where fighting regularly takes place are unlikely to be reported separately. Examples in recent years have been Sudan, Syria and Myanmar.*
- *Christians who die through the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care (due to long-term discrimination) are unlikely to be reported separately. Christians are not always killed directly; they can be so squeezed by regulations and other oppressive factors that they die – not at once, but in the course of years. This often includes the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care, or exclusion from government assisted socio-economic development projects. These numbers could be immense.*

3. For further discussion (with a focus on the complexity of assessing the numbers of Christians killed for their faith) please see World Watch Monitor’s article dated 13 November 2013 available at: <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/2013/11/number-of-christian-martyrs-continues-to-cause-debate/>.

4. The use of symbolic numbers: In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10*, 100* etc.) is given and indicated with an asterisk. A symbolic number of 10* could in reality even be 100 or more but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 100* could go well over 1000 but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 1,000* could go well over 10,000 but, again, the real number is uncertain. The same applies for symbolic numbers 10,000*, 100,000* and 1,000,000*: Each could indicate much higher numbers, but WWR chooses to be cautious because the real number is uncertain.

5. The symbol “x” in the table: This denotes a known number which cannot be published due to security concerns.

Algeria: Violence Block question		WWL 2022	WWL 2021
6.1	How many Christians have been killed for faith-related reasons (including state sanctioned executions)?	0	0
6.2	How many churches or Christian buildings (schools, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	4	4
6.3	How many Christians have been detained for faith-related reasons?	2	97
6.4	How many Christians have been sentenced to jail, labor camp, sent to psychiatric hospital as punishment, or similar things for faith-related reasons?	4	0

Algeria: Violence Block question		WWL 2022	WWL 2021
6.5	How many Christians have been abducted for faith-related reasons (including Christians missing in a persecution context)?	0	0
6.6	How many Christians have been raped or otherwise sexually harassed for faith-related reasons?	10 *	10*
6.7	How many cases have there been of forced marriages of Christians to non-Christians?	0	0
6.8	How many Christians have been otherwise physically or mentally abused for faith-related reasons (including beatings and death threats)?	11	50
6.9	How many houses of Christians or other property (excluding shops) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.10	How many shops or businesses of Christians have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.11	How many Christians have been forced to leave their homes or go into hiding in-country for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.12	How many Christians have been forced to leave the country for faith-related reasons?	0	0

For WWL 2022 examples see above: *Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period.*

- Several converts to Christianity faced harassment and abuse from their families, including domestic violence and house arrest.
- Due to the restrictions surrounding the COVID-19 crisis, relocating became very difficult for converts from Islam to Christianity. Reports indicate that isolated converts living with their Muslim families experienced increased pressure because of the lockdown measures.

5 Year trends

The following three charts show the levels of pressure and violence faced by Christians in the country over the last five WWL reporting periods.

5 Year trends: Average pressure

The table below lists the average pressure on Christians over the last 5 reporting periods. It shows that the overall level of pressure on Christians has continually been very high and has been gradually increasing since WWL 2018. Average pressure reached its highest level in the WWL 2022 reporting period.

Algeria: WWL 2018 - WWL 2022 Persecution Pattern history	Average pressure over 5 Spheres of life
2022	13.3
2021	13.1
2020	12.8
2019	12.4
2018	11.1

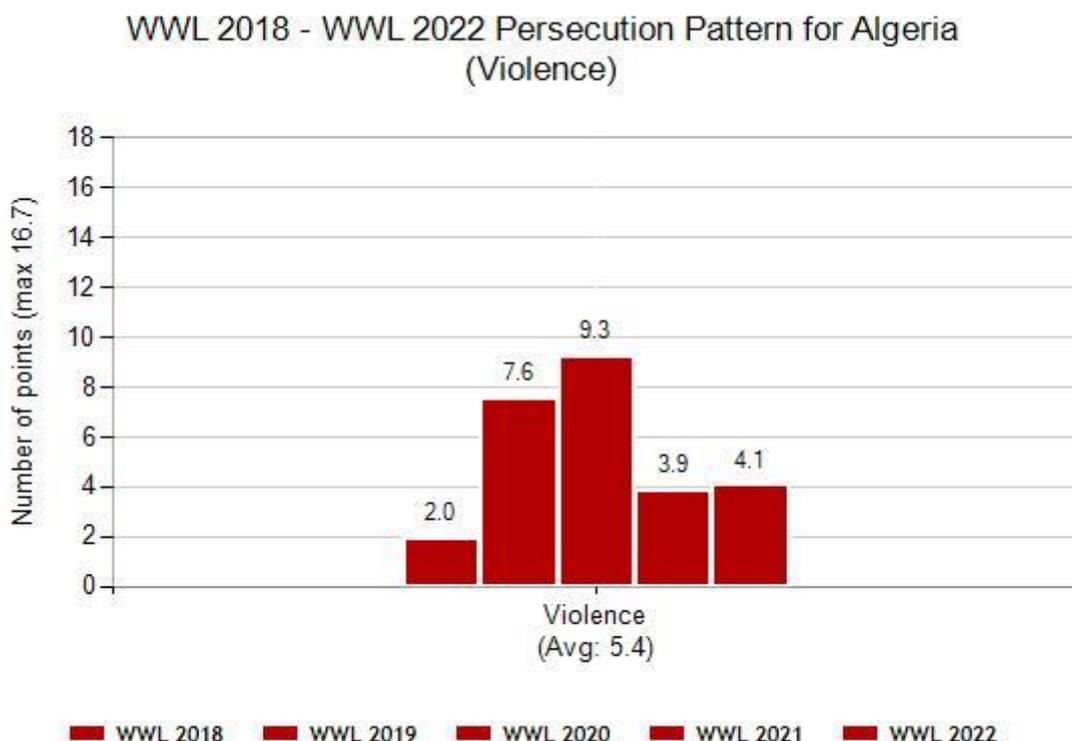
The table above lists the average pressure on Christians over the last 5 reporting periods. It shows that the overall level of pressure on Christians has continually been very high and gradually increasing since WWL 2018. Average pressure reached its highest level in the WWL 2022 reporting period.

5 Year trends: Pressure in each sphere of life



The chart above shows that there has been a steady upward trend of pressure in the *National and Church sphere of life*, matching the rise in government action against churches in the last four reporting periods in particular. The consistent very high levels of pressure in the *Private and Family spheres* (often at an extreme level), reflect the difficulties experienced by converts.

5 Year trends: Violence against Christians



Although the score for violence was low in the WWL 2018 reporting period, this shot up in the WWL 2019 and 2020 reporting periods, especially due to the number of church closures and arrests. The violence score dropped sharply in WWL 2021, probably because all churches had to cease activities due to the COVID-19 lockdown measures. The score rose in WWL 2022 with several Christians receiving prison sentences, as well as three churches being closed down and one attacked.

Gender-specific religious persecution / Female

Group	Female Pressure Points
Economic	-
Political and Legal	Denied access to Christian religious materials, teachings and rites; Forced divorce; Forced marriage
Security	Forced out of home – expulsion; Incarceration by family (house arrest); Violence – physical; Violence – sexual
Social and Cultural	Denied access to social community/networks; Enforced religious dress code; Violence – psychological
Technological	-

Despite gaining [legal protection](#) against targeted violence in 2016 (CBS, 2 February 2016), Algerian women continue to be [disadvantaged](#) in law and society, compounding the pressure that Christian women experience due to their faith (OECD, “Social Institutions and Gender Index: Algeria”, 2019). Christian women experience pressure in several public spheres, including within workplaces and educational settings. This includes harassment (particularly if they are unveiled), the possibility of sexual assault and death threats.

In the private sphere, too, female converts face severe violations of their religious freedom from family members. Conversion is forbidden and dangerous. Church leaders report that Christian converts (especially women) are often beaten, harassed, threatened and/or placed under house-arrest for their faith by their Muslim families. In addition to restricting women’s access to meaningful community, families also prevent converts from accessing Christian radio or television channels.

In the light of this pressure and violence, many female converts opt to hide their faith and live as secret believers. Should their family discover their Christian faith, it is likely that unmarried converts would be threatened with forced marriage to a non-Christian as a corrective measure, and to restore them to the Islamic faith. This can also be used as an effective threat against Christian women. If already married at the point of becoming a Christian, her husband can divorce her, use her faith to exploit her, or restrict her access to Christian religious materials. A country expert comments: “the threat of divorce seems to be used often and it is likely that some MBBs [Muslim background believers] do not (publicly) convert to avoid the shame related to it, which especially applies to women.”

Gender-specific religious persecution / Male

Group	Male Pressure Points
Economic	-
Political and Legal	Imprisonment by government
Security	Violence – physical
Social and Cultural	Denied access to social community/networks; Violence – Verbal
Technological	-

Christian men in Algeria regularly experience community and economic pressure, facing harassment in workplaces and communal spaces. As men are the main providers in Algerian families, the loss of work can have a crippling effect on the whole family, creating fear and a sense of helplessness. While not common, men are also more likely to be detained, which also affects their ability to work. If imprisoned, they can leave behind children and families who may struggle without a financial provider.

Families are often the source of additional violations, such as physical beatings, being forced out of the home, verbal insults and threats. In comparison to other Christian men, male converts face the most severe violations of religious freedom. They suffer ostracism and rejection not just from their families, but from the wider community too. Upon discovery of their faith, they may

also be beaten and taken to the local mosque by force. Under such pressure, converts are forced to live out their faith in secret. A country expert explains that for men, it "starts with pressure, intimidation and beatings first and when that doesn't work, the person is asked to choose between their Christian faith and their family".

Persecution of other religious minorities

Apart from Christians, Algerian Jews, Ahmadiyya and Shia Muslims also face varying levels of pressure and violence. Algerian Jews fear for their security due to the threat of violence from Islamists and there have been instances of desecration of Jewish cemeteries. The Ahmadiyya face more severe violations, including criminal charges for "denigrating the dogma or precepts of Islam". They face hostility from public officials and are denied their right to form associations ([USCIRF statement](#), 25 January 2021).

According to the US State Department (IRFR 2020, p.10):

- "Ahmadi leaders stated there were 220 cases against community members pending with the Supreme Court at the end of the year. Charges included insulting the Prophet Muhammad, operating and belonging to an unregistered religious association, collecting funds without authorization, burning the Quran, and holding prayers in unauthorized locations. ... Among these cases, employers placed Ahmadi Muslims who were under investigation on administrative leave, and the government dismissed 20 public sector teachers and doctors."

In addition, atheists and those who openly question Sunni Islamic doctrine are likely to face hostilities in Algeria. Although probably more related to his activities during the anti-governmental demonstrations, in October 2020 Yacine Mebarki was sentenced to ten years in prison on charges of "inciting atheism" ([Al-Arabiya, 8 October 2020](#)). Similarly, in January 2021, Walid Kechida received a three years prison sentence for "undermining the precepts of religion" (and "contempt and offense to the president") for running a satirical Facebook page.

Future outlook

The outlook for Christians as viewed through the lens of:

Islamic oppression

Political Islam, especially in the form of (Madkhali) Salafism, has a strong and growing influence at the grassroots level in Algeria. It is not likely that the Islamist influence will decrease, nor that society will change its approach towards converts and conversion. In addition, it is likely that at least a number of government officials adhere to such views as well. Hence, it is likely that the government will keep putting pressure on the church in Algeria, be it out of conviction or to appease the Islamists and wider society.

Dictatorial paranoia

The government will likely continue discriminating against Christians, especially converts. The motive for this might partly be to appease Muslim society and radical Islamic movements. The growing presence of Christians, in particular of Protestant Christians, is creating unrest in society

and hence is considered a threat to the power and stability of the regime. Thus the government is unlikely to become more open towards allowing Christians more freedom.

Clan oppression

Although the influence of (village) elders is decreasing and traditional values are losing importance in an increasingly urbanized society, pressure from family and community on converts to adhere to these values and protect the honor of the family will probably remain strong for the foreseeable future. Especially since Christianity is viewed very negatively and converting to Christianity is considered to be a betrayal of the family and of being Algerian.

Ethno-religious hostility

The majority of Algerian Christians are Berbers from the Kabyle region which is located in the northern part of the country. The political tensions between this region and the central government in Algeria is not likely to cease; this ethnic tension will continue to make any relationship with the government complicated.

External Links - Persecution Dynamics

- Areas where Christians face most difficulties: discriminated - <https://unpo.org/article/20340>
- Gender-specific religious persecution Female description: legal protection - <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/new-law-in-algeria-punishes-violence-against-women/>
- Gender-specific religious persecution Female description: disadvantaged - <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/DZ.pdf>
- Persecution of other religious minorities: USCIRF statement - <https://www.uscirtf.gov/news-room/releases-statements/uscirtf-troubled-escalating-persecution-ahmadi-muslims-algeria>
- Persecution of other religious minorities: Al-Arabiya, 8 October 2020 - <https://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/north-africa/2020/10/08/Algeria-hands-activist-Yacine-Mebarki-10-years-jail-for-inciting-atheism-NGO>

Further useful reports

A selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on World Watch Research's Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom) and on the World Watch Monitor website:

- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>
- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=Algeria>
- <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/countries/Algeria>