

Algeria

Medical Summary

The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax[®], a decision-support tool used by health care providers to perform a detailed health risk analysis based on specific locations, individual travel styles, and traveler risk behaviors. Travax provides practitioners current, independently researched malaria risk and prevention recommendations in a map-based format that goes beyond the annual WHO and CDC statements included here. Not included here are current reports from Travax of disease outbreaks or environmental events that may pose elevated risks to travelers' health and safety. The Providers section of this site offers a directory of health care providers who utilize Shoreland Travax for travel health counseling. Learn more about the detailed reports and maps available from these practitioners (includes links to samples).

General Information

Algeria is a developing nation classified as upper middle income. Located in northern Africa along the Mediterranean Sea, the climate classifications range from dry summer in the north to dry (arid) in the south.

Immunizations

Yellow Fever

Although yellow fever does not occur in Algeria, an official yellow fever vaccination certificate may be required depending on your itinerary.

- *Requirement:* A vaccination certificate is required for travelers aged ≥ 1 year coming from countries with risk of YF transmission. This also applies to airport transit stops (no exit through immigration checkpoint) longer than 12 hours in risk countries.

Other Vaccines

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, rabies, or typhoid fever. Routine immunizations, such as those that prevent tetanus/diphtheria or "childhood" diseases, should be reviewed and updated as needed.

Malaria

The following is current information as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

WHO—International Travel and Health (current online update, Country List)

(2019) Country certified malaria-free in 2019.

CDC—Health Information for International Travel (current online edition)

Areas with malaria: None.

Drug resistance: Not applicable.

Other Concerns

Travelers' Diarrhea

High risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Food and beverage precautions may reduce the likelihood of illness.

Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and, if risk is moderate to high, an antibiotic to add if diarrhea is severe. Consult a knowledgeable health care provider regarding which antibiotic is appropriate for you and most effective

for your destination.

Other Food-Borne Illnesses

Precautions to prevent brucellosis may be needed.

Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

Leishmaniasis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, West Nile virus may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include marine hazards, plague, schistosomiasis, snakebites, tuberculosis.

Consular Advice

The material below includes information from the U.S. Department of State (DOS), U.K. Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), as well as from additional open-source material. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel can be found in the Library article Safety and Security.

Consular Travel Advice

Due to terrorism, violent crime, and other ongoing security concerns, Australia (DFAT) advises avoiding travel within 450 km (280 mi) of the borders with Mali and Niger and within 100 km (62 mi) of the borders with Libya, Tunisia, and Mauritania and advises reconsidering travel (or avoiding nonessential travel) to the rest of the country, except Algiers. U.S. (DOS), U.K. (FCO), and Canada (GAC) have more limited warnings.

Terrorism Risk

High risk of attack by domestic and transnational terrorist groups exists throughout the country (including the city of Constantine), especially in southern, eastern, and border areas and mountainous, remote areas (including Kabylie Region). Targets may include domestic and international organizations and businesses; public places and events, including those frequented by tourists; and transportation systems.

High risk of kidnapping by terrorist groups exists throughout remote areas of the country, especially in Kabylie Region and southern, eastern, and border areas (including Illizi and Tamanrasset provinces). Targets may include foreigners (especially Westerners and those working for oil companies), journalists, nongovernmental organization workers, missionaries, and aid workers.

Crime

Moderate risk of violent crime (armed robbery and carjacking) and moderate risk of petty crime exist throughout the country, especially in large cities and on deserted beaches. Theft of valuables from unattended vehicles is common.

Kidnappings by criminal groups occur throughout remote areas of the country. Targets may include foreigners (especially Westerners and those working for oil companies), journalists, nongovernmental organization workers, missionaries, and aid workers.

Civil Unrest

Protests and demonstrations frequently occur throughout the country and are generally peaceful, but have the potential to turn violent without warning. Bystanders are at risk of harm from violence or from the response by authorities. Disruption to transportation, free movement, or the ability to carry out daily activities may occur.

Unsafe Areas

Armed conflict may occur, and a dangerous security environment may exist in areas bordering Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Tunisia.

Transportation Safety

High risk of traffic-related injury or death exists. The road-traffic death rate is 12 to 24 per 100,000 population. The rate is less than 10 in most high-income countries. Driving at night is not advised. Seek local advice before traveling on roads outside

urban areas after dark.

Traffic flows on the right-hand side of the road. Travelers (including drivers and pedestrians) accustomed to traffic moving on the opposite side should be vigilant when navigating traffic.

Public buses and taxis do not meet international safety standards (due to unsafe vehicles and poor maintenance).

Many taxis are unsafe. Use taxis from official ranks or dispatched via smart phone app or radio from a reputable company and ascertain the license or identification number of the dispatched vehicle.

Natural Disasters

Seasonal flooding frequently occurs, including in Algiers.

Seismic activity frequently occurs.

Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Algeria

- | United States: [+213] 0-770-08-2000; dz.usembassy.gov
- | Canada: [+213] 0-770-083-000; www.algeria.gc.ca
- | United Kingdom: [+213] 0-770-085-000; www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-algiers
- | Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in Algeria.

Algeria's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- | In the U.S.: www.algerianembassy.org
- | In Canada: www.ambalgott.com
- | In the U.K.: www.algerianembassy.org.uk
- | In Australia: www.algeriaemb.org.au

Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing is not required to obtain a tourist, work, or residence visa.

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