

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

COSYFOP



ANNUAL REPORT

MIGRANTS 2025

COSYFOP – Migrants Report 2025 | www.cosyfop.org | cosyfop.alg@gmail.com
DIGITAL MONITORING UNIT FOR THE DEFENSE OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

Algiers, 18 August 2025

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ADDITIONAL REPORT ON THE STIGMATIZATION AND MASS EXPULSIONS OF SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS IN ALGERIA

Update of the COSYFOP Report of 21 April 2025

Presented by: Trade Union Confederation of Productive Forces (COSYFOP)

Date: 18 August 2025

1. Purpose and Link with the Initial Report

This document serves as an update and supplement to COSYFOP's report entitled *"Report on the Campaign of Racism and Xenophobia Targeting Sub-Saharan Migrants in Algeria (2024–2025)"*, submitted to international organizations on 21 April 2025.

It incorporates new information covering the period from April to August 2025, highlighting:

1. The intensification of stigmatization campaigns on social media.
2. The direct involvement of the National People's Army in communications targeting migrants.
3. The multiplication of urban raids.
4. The large-scale transfers to the South and collective expulsions at the Nigerien border.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS SINCE APRIL 2025

1. Online Stigmatization Campaigns

Following the solidarity campaign led by COSYFOP and its partners in April 2025 to denounce racism and xenophobia targeting Sub-Saharan migrants, we observed a temporary decline in hate speech across private and public media outlets as well as on social networks. This significant reduction in stigmatizing content represented a partial victory for our advocacy efforts, reinforced by official decisions that acknowledged the problem.

On 2 May 2025, the Algerian authorities decided to suspend the television channel *Echorouk News TV* for a period of ten days after it aired a racist term directed at migrants in one of its broadcasts. This sanction, although limited in scope, was perceived as a positive signal that discriminatory statements could lead to tangible consequences.¹

However, this truce was short-lived. Since the end of July 2025, we have witnessed the resumption and intensification of stigmatization campaigns, this time orchestrated by high-audience Facebook and TikTok pages known to be close to the security services.

These pages openly encourage citizens to report the presence of migrants to law enforcement, while threatening any individual or organization providing them with

¹ ANIRA, press release of 2 May 2025 suspending the broadcast of *Echorouk News TV* for ten days due to the use of a racist term against African migrants, published on the APS website. Available online: <https://www.aps.dz/algerie/186128-la-chaine-echorouk-news-tv-suspendue-pour-10-jours-suite-a-la-diffusion-d-un-terme-a-caractere-raciste-sur-facebook> (accessed 15 August 2025).

assistance. The posts portray Sub-Saharan migrants as a supposed “threat to national security” and a “disguised army” seeking to infiltrate and destabilize the country.



Figure 1 – Facebook post calling on residents of border wilayas to report any “foreign person”

(Source: page *Algeria and What You Know About Algeria*, screenshot dated 14/08/2025).

+19,000 likes – +3,000 shares – +1,800 comments at the time of capture.

See Annex 1, Figure 1 for details and metadata.

At the same time, it is important to emphasize that the Ministry of Defense itself, through its official Facebook page, publicly stated that the Algerian National Army had arrested **718 irregular migrants** of different nationalities between 6 and 12 August 2025. The photographs published in support show these individuals lined up, surrounded by armed soldiers, and exposed outdoors in degrading conditions, amounting to inhuman treatment in violation of international human rights standards.

These publications, presented alongside seized materials, were disseminated without any reference to the migration, humanitarian, or asylum-seeking status of the apprehended individuals. This visual and editorial framing directly contributes to portraying them as criminals or threats to national security.

وزارة الدفاع الوطني الجزائرية



وزارة الدفاع الوطني الجزائرية
Hier, à 14:28 · 🌐

...

الحصول على العمليات للجيش الوطني الشعبي خلال الفترة الممتدة من 6 إلى 12 أوت 2025 :

#مكافحة الإرهاب

- القضاء على (4) إرهابيين واسترجاع (4) مسدسات رشاشة من نوع كلاشنيكوف، على مستوى الحدود الجنوبية الشرقية بالناحية العسكرية الرابعة؛
- سلب الإرهابي المسمى "كزازي عمر" المكنى "أبو سيف" نفسه للسلطات العسكرية ببرج باجي مختار بالناحية العسكرية السادسة، وبحوزته مسدس (1) رشاش من نوع كلاشنيكوف وكمية من الذخيرة وأغراض أخرى؛
- توقيف (9) عناصر دعم للجماعات الإرهابية، خلال عمليات متفرقة عبر التراب الوطني.

#محاربة الجريمة المنظمة

- توقيف (51) تاجر مخدرات وإحباط محاولات إدخال (4) قناطر و(7) كيلوغرام من الكيف المعالج عبر الحدود مع المغرب؛
- ضبط (2,52) كيلوغرام من مادة الكوكايين و(192057) قرص مهلوس؛
- توقيف (306) أشخاص وضبط (33) مركبة و(172) مولدا كهربائيا و(96) مطرقة ضغط، بالإضافة إلى كميات من خليط خام الذهب والحجارة وتجهيزات تستعمل في عمليات التنقيب غير المشروع عن الذهب، بكل من تمنراست وبرج باجي مختار وإن صالح وإن قزام وإلزي؛
- توقيف (13) شخصا آخر وضبط (3) بنادق صيد و(16005) لتر من الوقود، بالإضافة إلى (16) قنطار من مادة التبغ، وهذا خلال عمليات متفرقة؛
- إحباط حراس السواحل لمحاولات هجرة غير شرعية بسواحلنا الوطنية وإنقاذ (562) شخصا كانوا على متن قوارب تقليدية الصنع؛
- توقيف (718) مهاجر غير شرعي من جنسيات مختلفة عبر التراب الوطني.

#وزارة الدفاع الوطني الجزائرية



Figure 2 – Facebook post announcing the arrest of 718 migrants of different nationalities illegally crossing Algerian territory (Source: page وزارة الدفاع الوطني الجزائرية – Algerian Ministry of National Defense, screenshot dated 14/08/2025).

+2,900 likes – 195 shares – 138 comments at the time of capture.

See Annex 2, Figure 2 for details and metadata.

This institutional presentation was then massively relayed and amplified by unofficial pages known for their proximity to the security services, which reused the images and added alarmist captions labeling the migrants as “terrorists” or a “threat to Algeria.”

This communication and dissemination strategy on social media serves to legitimize arrests and expulsions, fuel a discourse of fear and stigmatization, and encourage growing hostility among the population toward migrants, particularly those originating from Sub-Saharan Africa.



Figure 3 – Facebook post relaying the ANP announcement on the arrest of 718 migrants of different nationalities

(Source: page *Algeria and What You Know About Algeria*, screenshot dated 13/08/2025).

+5,200 likes – 117 shares – 451 comments at the time of capture.

See Annex 3, Figure 3 for details and metadata.



Figure 4 – Facebook post portraying Sub-Saharan individuals accused of violent behavior and depicted as security threats, staged in paramilitary attire and security equipment

(Source: page *أخبار الجزائر – Algeria News*, screenshot dated 15/08/2025).

+1,500 likes – 199 shares – 573 comments at the time of capture.

See Annex 4, Figure 4 for details and metadata.

2. The Role of National Human Rights Organizations and Civil Society in Responding to the Repression Campaign against Sub-Saharan Migrants

[The Algerian Red Crescent](#) and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) have taken no public position to denounce stigmatizing practices or to defend the fundamental rights of Sub-Saharan migrants. This silence contributes to normalizing such violations and sustaining the impunity of the perpetrators.

On the other hand, we have observed the silence of genuinely independent civil society organizations, primarily due to fear of reprisals. Many are under pressure or mobilized in campaigns to support their own leaders, which prevents them from carrying out any public action in favor of migrants.²

For its part, COSYFOP has officially requested meetings with representatives of the CNDH, the Algerian Red Crescent, and the National Observatory of Civil Society (ONSC) in order to alert them to the dramatic situation of migrants and to gather their position regarding the mass raids currently conducted by the army. None of these institutions has responded or reacted publicly to these operations, reflecting a worrying inertia in the face of manifest human rights violations.

In the absence of institutional and associative engagement, migrants are left to take on monitoring and alerting themselves. On Facebook, TikTok, WhatsApp, and Telegram, they urgently post messages, videos, and geolocations reporting the presence of police or army patrols, in the hope of warning their peers and preventing mass arrests.

However, this self-organization carries considerable risks. Posts can be detected, directly tracing their authors or relatives, which exposes them to severe reprisals ranging from arbitrary detention to immediate expulsion. The situation is further aggravated by the absence of neutral organizations capable of relaying these alerts at the legal and humanitarian levels.

Local solidarity is virtually non-existent: residents or activists who attempt to provide shelter, food, or logistical assistance to migrants risk heavy sanctions, including fines, legal proceedings, or even their own arrest. This dissuasive repression has a paralyzing effect, reinforcing migrants' isolation and vulnerability in the face of raids and expulsions.

Furthermore, this attempt at self-organization has been instrumentalized by certain Facebook pages known for their hostile rhetoric toward migrants. These propaganda outlets portray such acts of solidarity and coordination as a major security threat, going so far as to describe these alerts as preparation for an "invasion" of Algeria. This alarmist framing reinforces prejudice and legitimizes, in the eyes of part of the public, the repression and mass expulsions.

² Nassera Dutour, President of the Collective of the Families of the Disappeared in Algeria (CFDA), was arbitrarily expelled on 30 July 2025 from Algiers' Houari Boumediene Airport. She was detained for three hours without legal justification before being deported to France on an Air France flight, despite holding Algerian nationality. This incident diverted part of civil society's mobilization and limited its ability to engage simultaneously in favor of Sub-Saharan migrants.

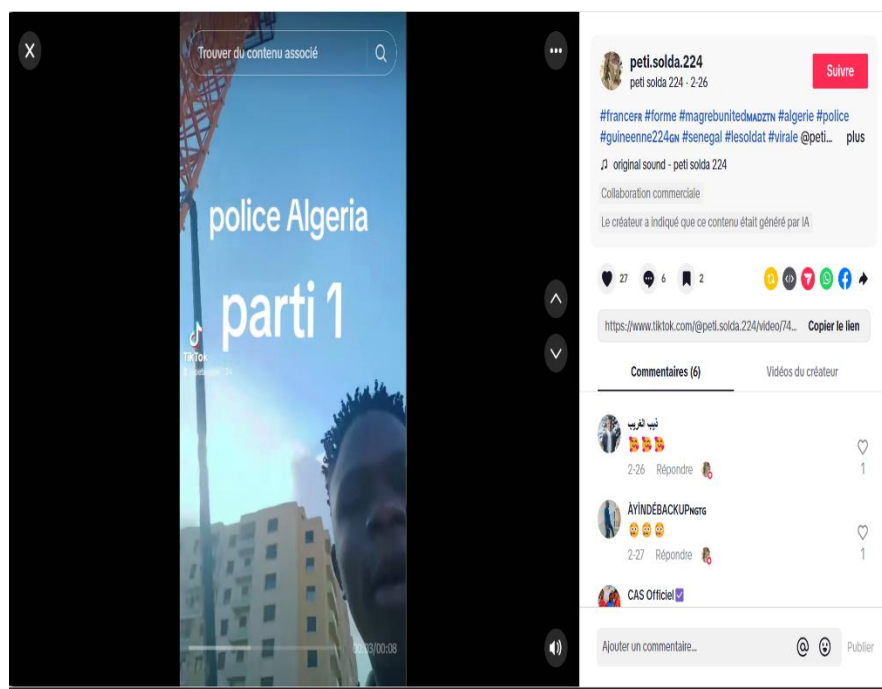


Figure 5 – TikTok video “police Algeria – part 1” showing a young Sub-Saharan worker at a construction site signaling a police presence, in an identifiable urban environment, thereby exposing the witness to risks of reprisals. The content, circulated in a tense context, may be interpreted by certain anti-migrant pages as a security threat.

(Source: TikTok account @peti.solda.224, screenshot dated 15/05/2025).

27 likes – 2 favorites – 6 comments at the time of capture.

See Annex 5, Figure 5 for details and metadata.

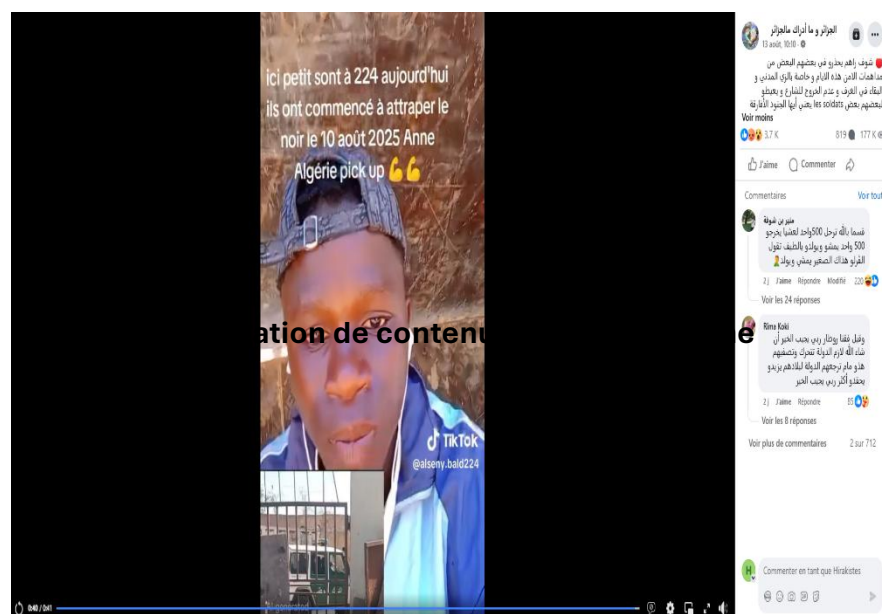


Figure 6 – Facebook post relaying a TikTok video originally published by the account @peti.solda.224 (see Figure 5). This video shows a young Sub-Saharan worker alerting about arrests targeting migrants in Algeria, with explicit mention of the date and location. The page *Algeria and What You Know About Algeria* circulated this content in a tense context, presenting it as suspicious coordination, thereby contributing to a stigmatizing and security-oriented discourse against migrants.

(Source: Facebook page *Algeria and What You Know About Algeria*, screenshot dated 15/08/2025).

+3,700 likes – 819 comments – 177k views at the time of capture.

See Annex 6, Figure 6 for details and metadata.



Figure 7 – Facebook post targeting the young Sub-Saharan worker shown in Figures 5 and 6.

The post features screenshots from the TikTok video of the young Sub-Saharan man already mentioned in Figure 6 (@petit.soldat.224), along with photos of the construction site where he works in Oran.

The text explicitly calls on the police and gendarmerie to take action against him, portraying him as a “security threat,” thereby fueling stigmatizing discourse and reinforcing the climate of suspicion against migrants.

(Source: Facebook page *Algeria and What You Know About Algeria*, screenshot dated 15/08/2025).

Statistics at the time of capture: +12,600 likes – 1,500 comments – 1,900 shares.

See Annex 7, Figure 7 for details and metadata.

Finally, since July 2025, there has been a renewed and significant intensification of racist and xenophobic content on Facebook, TikTok, and X (Twitter), structured around explicit hashtags such as #الحدود_الخطر (“Border in Danger”) and #غزو_المهاجرين (“Invasion of Migrants”).

These posts, often produced or relayed by pages close to—or perceived as close to—the security forces, depict Sub-Saharan migrants in contexts designed to associate them with security threats or criminal behavior.

The reposting by these pages of videos initially published by the migrants themselves—as in the case of the TikTok sequence by @peti.solda.224 reporting a police operation—illustrates a mechanism of malicious reinterpretation: a warning message is recontextualized to reinforce a securitarian and stigmatizing narrative.

The massive dissemination of these videos and images, often without verification or context, contributes to legitimizing a climate of generalized suspicion toward workers and individuals of Sub-Saharan origin. This phenomenon is fueled by a viral dynamic in which

the same sequences circulate simultaneously across multiple platforms, accompanied by comments or edits that heighten the sense of threat.

Organizations such as Alarme Phone Sahara (APS) and COSYFOP's digital monitoring unit have documented this daily rise of anti-migrant propaganda, confirming its central role in amplifying tensions and normalizing xenophobia in Algeria's digital space.

3. On the Practice of Collective Expulsions at the Border

Data collected by Alarme Phone Sahara (APS) between January and June 2025 confirm the existence of a massive, continuous, and systematic pattern of collective expulsions carried out by Algeria toward Niger. These operations follow two main routes:

- Through the official border post at Assamaka, where Nigerien authorities take charge of the so-called “official” convoys; or
- Through unofficial desert crossing points, where expelled individuals are abandoned near “Point Zero,” without any oversight or assistance, and forced to walk several kilometers on foot to reach safety.³

The figures available—provided exclusively by the authorities and NGOs operating on the Nigerien side—paint an alarming picture:

- **Between 1 and 21 April 2025:** 2,753 Nigerien nationals (including 308 minors and 196 women) were expelled in “official” convoys, and 2,222 individuals (146 Nigeriens and 2,076 from other African countries) were expelled in “unofficial” convoys and abandoned in the desert.⁴
- **By 7 June 2025:** according to Nigerien authorities, the cumulative total since April had reached approximately 16,000 people expelled by Algeria to Niger.⁵

Algeria very rarely publishes detailed official data on expulsion operations. As a rule, no precise information is released regarding the total number of individuals expelled, their nationalities, ages, or legal status (asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, etc.). This structural opacity prevents independent verification and complicates the rapid identification of vulnerable persons. The scarce information available comes primarily from Nigerien authorities, the IOM, and NGOs active in Assamaka (Niger).

³ Alarme Phone Sahara, “Testimonies of People Expelled (Multiple Times): Cameroonian Migrants Describe the Violence They Suffered in Several North African Countries,” published on 6 June 2025 on the Alarme Phone Sahara website. Available online: <https://alarmephonesahara.info/fr/news/temoignages-de-personnes-expulsees-plusieurs-fois-des-migrants-camerounais-racontent-les-violences-qu-ils-ont-subies-dans-plusieurs-pays-d-afrique-du-nord> (accessed 15 August 2025).

⁴ Alarme Phone Sahara, “Assamaka, Niger: Expulsions from Algeria into the Desert between 1 January and June 2025. Thousands of People Deported, Several Killed by Harsh Conditions,” published on 25 June 2025. Available online: <https://alarmephonesahara.info/fr/news/assamaka-niger-deportations-from-algeria-to-the-desert-between-1-january-and-june-2025-thousands-of-people-deported-several-killed-by-harsh-conditions> (accessed 15 August 2025).

⁵ Le Monde, “Niger: More than 16,000 Irregular African Migrants Expelled from Algeria in Two Months, According to Authorities,” 5 June 2025. Available online: https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2025/06/05/niger-plus-de-16-000-migrants-irreguliers-africains-refoules-d-algerie-en-deux-mois-selon-les-autorites_6610632_3212.html (accessed 15 August 2025).

A notable exception is the publication of 14 August 2025 on the official Facebook page of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense, which reported the apprehension of 718 migrants of various nationalities during military operations.⁶

4. Patterns of Urban Raids and Southward Transfers

The roundups carried out by Algerian security forces during the summer of 2025 reached a scale far beyond the official figures released. In a statement dated 14 August 2025, the Ministry of National Defense reported the arrest of 718 migrants of various nationalities during military operations in the South of the country.

However, a cross-analysis of videos published on social media platforms (Facebook, TikTok, X) and direct testimonies collected in the field by COSYFOP indicates that these figures are largely underestimated. Multiple video sequences document mass arrests conducted simultaneously in several wilayas, including in the North (Algiers, Oran, Constantine), the Center (Blida, Djelfa), the East (Annaba, Tébessa), and the West (Tlemcen, Béchar), before those arrested were transferred to detention centers or directly to assembly points preceding expulsion.

These elements suggest that the real number of people arrested and transferred may have reached—or even exceeded—5,000 individuals over the period under review. The geographic scope of the campaign—covering virtually the entire national territory without exception—and the coordinated nature of the operations indicate a nationally planned mechanism aimed at clearing urban spaces of the Sub-Saharan migrant presence.

The absence of disaggregated data (by age, sex, nationality, or legal status) and the non-publication of information by local authorities prevent any independent verification. Nevertheless, visual evidence and cross-checks with humanitarian sources confirm the existence of a large-scale operation whose human impact far exceeds the minimal official figures.

5. Advocacy and Documentation Actions Undertaken by COSYFOP since April 2025

Since April 2025, the Trade Union Confederation of Productive Forces (COSYFOP) has undertaken several initiatives aimed at documenting, denouncing, and combating mass roundups and expulsions of Sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria:

1. **Establishment of a Digital Monitoring Unit:** COSYFOP set up a dedicated digital monitoring unit for the defense of migrants' rights. Its mandate is to systematically document stigmatization campaigns circulating on social media, as well as mass roundups and expulsions of Sub-Saharan migrants. It conducts daily monitoring, collects digital evidence (screenshots, videos, online testimonies), and produces reports intended for international organizations and UN human rights protection mechanisms. One of its outputs was the drafting and dissemination of a report specifically addressing stigmatization and xenophobia targeting Sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria.
2. **Submission of a Formal Complaint to UN Special Rapporteurs:** On 15 April 2025, COSYFOP filed a formal complaint against the Algerian government

⁶ **Ministère de la Défense nationale (Algérie)**, publication Facebook du 14 août 2025 mentionnant l'interpellation de 718 migrants de différentes nationalités lors d'opérations militaires, disponible en ligne à l'adresse : https://www.facebook.com/mdn.gov.dz/posts/pfbid0FPm5fjAqMzxDQ1rRqihcR5GicbZC3NzBkmVd6F89nRL3W5K57QXD5cgopxjmDhw2l?locale=fr_FR, consultée le 15 août 2025.

addressed to three UN mandate holders. **To date, this complaint has not given rise to any public intervention on their part.** The complaint was submitted to:

- Ms. K.P. Ashwini, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- Mr. Gehad Madi, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants;
- Mr. Tomoya Obokata, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences.

3. **Complaint before the ILO Committee of Experts (CEACR):** COSYFOP lodged a complaint before the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), denouncing Algeria's violations of Conventions Nos. 97, 111, and 87. This complaint was transmitted to the Algerian government in July 2025 for response.⁷

4. **Severely Limited Mobilization:** Mobilization has remained severely constrained due to the lack of resources to disseminate real-time alerts on social media, raise public awareness, and effectively counter xenophobic propaganda.

6. Forthcoming Actions:

- **Reminder and Update of the Complaint to UN Special Rapporteurs, with a Request for Public Intervention:**

COSYFOP plans to submit, in the coming weeks, a short update together with this report to the three UN Special Rapporteurs initially seized on 15 April 2025: Ms. K.P. Ashwini (on racism and xenophobia), Mr. Gehad Madi (on the human rights of migrants), and Mr. Tomoya Obokata (on contemporary forms of slavery). The objective is to alert the Special Rapporteurs to the gravity of the situation, to encourage them to step out of their reserve and take a public stance, thereby breaking institutional silence and increasing diplomatic pressure on the Algerian government.

- **Complaint before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) – Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrants in Africa:**

COSYFOP also intends to officially refer the matter to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), through its Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons, and Migrants. This complaint will request the opening of an investigation into the mass and repeated expulsions from Algeria to Niger and other Sub-Saharan countries, including cases where migrants were abandoned in desert areas.

- **Update following the Complaint Filed with the ILO Committee of Experts (CEACR):**

On 21 April 2025, COSYFOP formally lodged a complaint with the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), denouncing Algeria's violations of Convention No. 97 (Migrant Workers), Convention No. 111 (Discrimination in Employment and Occupation), and Convention No. 87 (Freedom of Association). This complaint was transmitted to the Algerian government for response.

⁷ **COSYFOP**, plainte déposée le 21 avril 2025 auprès de la Commission d'experts pour l'application des conventions et recommandations (CEACR) de l'OIT, concernant les violations par la République algérienne des Conventions n° 97, n° 111 et n° 87, disponible sur Normlex (OIT) :

https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/nrmlx_fr/f?p=1000:14101:::14101:P14101_COUNTRY_ID,P14101_ARTICLE_NO:102908,22 (consulté le 15 août 2025).

Since that filing, the situation on the ground has further deteriorated:

1. Intensification of roundups in several major cities and border localities;
2. Multiplication of collective expulsions, including of children and pregnant women, into desert areas;
3. Worsening conditions of detention prior to transfer, with new testimonies reporting violence, deprivation, and humiliating treatment.

COSYFOP intends to transmit to the CEACR a comprehensive update including these recent facts, accompanied by this report containing irrefutable evidence.

7. Key Recommendations:

7.1 Recommendations to the United Nations Special Rapporteurs.

COSYFOP calls for an immediate and coordinated intervention by the relevant Special Rapporteurs, in particular:

- The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants;
- The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences.

We urge them, within the framework of their respective mandates conferred by the United Nations Human Rights Council, and on the basis of Algeria's international obligations under, inter alia, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), to:

- **Take a public stance** against the stigmatization campaigns, criminalization, and collective expulsions targeting Sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria, recalling that such practices are contrary to Article 13 of the ICCPR and Article 22 of the ICRMW (prohibition of collective expulsions and the right to due process).
- **Address an official communication** to the Algerian government, urging it to immediately end these violations and to comply with its international commitments, in line with Article 2 of the ICCPR (obligation to guarantee rights without discrimination) and Article 5 of the ICERD (equality before the law and protection against racial discrimination), both ratified by Algeria.
- **Consider an inquiry mission or a request for detailed information** from the Algerian authorities, in accordance with the procedures established by the special mechanisms, including available statistical data, profiles of those targeted, and procedural safeguards provided under domestic law.

7.2 Recommendations to the ILO Committee of Experts (CEACR)

We call on the CEACR to:

- **Strengthen its monitoring** of Algeria's compliance with its obligations under Convention No. 97 (Migrant Workers), Convention No. 111 (Discrimination in Employment and Occupation), and Convention No. 87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize);
- **Include in its next report detailed observations** on the situation of migrant workers in Algeria, taking into account the evidence documented by COSYFOP;

- **Recommend to the Algerian government** that it put an end to collective expulsion practices, guarantee access to legal remedies, and ensure the effective protection of migrant workers' rights, regardless of their administrative status.

7.3. Aux organisations de défense des droits de l'homme

We call on NGOs, regional bodies, and human rights networks to:

- **Strengthen communication and coordination** with the UN Special Procedures, particularly the Special Rapporteurs on migration, racism, and slavery, by raising their awareness of the alarming situation of Sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria and urging their prompt intervention;
- **Conduct international awareness-raising campaigns**, including with the media and UN institutions, to denounce the situation and break the silence surrounding these violations;
- **Actively support COSYFOP and local organizations** working on the front lines to assist and defend migrants, notably through logistical, legal, and financial assistance.

7.4 Recommendations to International Trade Union Federations

We recommend that international trade union federations:

1. **Take a public stance** against mass expulsions and the violence suffered by migrant workers, clearly identifying them as serious violations of fundamental rights;
2. **Use their internal mechanisms and diplomatic channels** to exert pressure on the Algerian authorities;
3. **Establish solidarity partnerships** with COSYFOP and independent Algerian unions in order to integrate the defense of migrants into the international trade union agenda.

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2. **Illustrative case**: the arbitrary expulsion of Nasser Dutour, President of the Collective of the Families of the Disappeared in Algeria (CFDA), on 30 July 2025 at Algiers' Houari Boumediene Airport. She was held for three hours without legal justification before being deported to France on an Air France flight, despite being an Algerian national. This incident generated strong mobilization within civil society, which partly diverted attention and limited its ability to act simultaneously in favor of Sub-Saharan migrants.
3. **Alarme Phone Sahara**, "Testimonies of People Expelled (Multiple Times): Cameroonian Migrants Describe the Violence They Suffered in Several North African Countries," published on 6 June 2025 on the Alarme Phone Sahara website. Available online: <https://alarmephonesahara.info/fr/news/temoignages-de-personnes-expulsees-plusieurs-fois-des-migrants-camerounais-racontent-les-violences-qu-ils-ont-subies-dans-plusieurs-pays-d-afrique-du-nord> (accessed 15 August 2025).
4. **Alarme Phone Sahara**, "Assamaka, Niger: Expulsions from Algeria into the Desert between 1 January and June 2025. Thousands of People Deported, Several Killed by Harsh Conditions," published on 25 June 2025. Available online: <https://alarmephonesahara.info/fr/news/assamaka-niger-deportations-from-algeria-to-the-desert-between-1-january-and-june-2025-thousands-of-people-deported-several-killed-by-harsh-conditions> (accessed 15 August 2025).
5. **Le Monde**, "Niger: More than 16,000 Irregular African Migrants Expelled from Algeria in Two Months, According to Authorities," 5 June 2025. Available online: https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2025/06/05/niger-plus-de-16-000-migrants-irreguliers-africains-refoules-d-algerie-en-deux-mois-selon-les-autorites_6610632_3212.html (accessed 15 August 2025).
6. **Ministry of National Defense (Algeria)**, Facebook post of 14 August 2025 reporting the arrest of 718 migrants of various nationalities during military operations. Available online: https://www.facebook.com/mdn.gov.dz/posts/pfbid0FPm5fjAqMzxDQ1rRqihcR5GicbZC3NzBkmVd6F89nRL3W5K57QXD5cgopxjmDhw2l?locale=fr_FR (accessed 15 August 2025).
7. **COSYFOP**, complaint filed on 21 April 2025 before the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) regarding Algeria's violations of Conventions Nos. 97, 111, and 87. Available online: https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/nrmlx_fr/f?p=1000:14101:::14101:P14101_COUNTRY_ID,P14101_ARTICLE_NO:102908,22 (accessed 15 August 2025).

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|
| E-Mail: cosyfop.alg@gmail.com | <h1>PIÉCES JOINTES</h1> | |
| | ANNEXE 1 | FIGURE 1 |
| | ANNEXE 2 | FIGURE 2 |
| | ANNEXE3 | FIGURE 3 |
| | ANNEXE 4 | FIGURE 4 |
| | ANNEXE 5 | FIGURE 5 |
| | ANNEXE 6 | FIGURE 6 |
| | ANNEXE 7 | FIGURE 7 |
| <p><u>Presentation</u></p> <p>The following pages present seven annexes.</p> <p>Each annex contains a figure accompanied by its detailed metadata (source, date of publication, date of capture, author, engagement at the time of capture, digital fingerprint, etc.).</p> <p>These documents constitute concrete evidence attesting to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acts of xenophobia and racism against Sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria;• Stigmatization and criminalization campaigns on social media and in certain media outlets;• Raids and collective expulsions documented by official or independent sources. <p>Together, these annexes aim to substantiate and reinforce the accuracy of this report by providing verifiable and time-stamped evidence.</p> | | |

Annex 1

Figure 1 – Facebook post: Call on residents of border wilayas to report “foreign persons”

Original Source: Page Facebook *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر*

Direct URL:

<https://www.facebook.com/visitalg213/posts/pfbid02WB4PDSwVdeiNLxyMT1Kv4MjXRqhTqid3LXQgdN9YEVpQ9jfN252fMb3wqDC53HeHL>

Publication Date : 13/08/2025

Date/Time of Capture : 14/08/2025 – 10:35 UTC

Posted by : Page Facebook *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر*

Hash SHA-256 : 20107bd9059ae9803db7d4c13fc181f49381caaf387a0416563bff4d96ce2916



Translated Content

dz To all residents of the border wilayas
(Tamanrasset – Illizi – Bordj Badji Mokhtar –
Adrar – In Guezzam – Djanet – Béchar – Tindouf)

⚠ The operations of the National People's
Army (ANP) continue against:

- Criminal gangs,
- Drug, fuel, and arms traffickers,
- And any person undermining national security.

Instructions:

- ✗ Do not approach military operation zones.
- ✗ Do not transport foreign persons in your vehicles.
- ✗ Report any suspicious activity to the authorities.
- ✗ Do not obstruct military operations.
- ✗ Anyone assisting these criminals will be prosecuted under the law.

Tagged official pages:

Ministry of National Defense, National
Gendarmerie, Algerian Police

Engagement at the time of capture: ≈ 19k likes
– 3,1k shares – 1,8k comments

Analytical Observation

This post illustrates the use of securitarian rhetoric to associate Sub-Saharan migrants with criminal activities and to justify practices of control, detention, and expulsion. The official message directly encourages the population to denounce any foreign person, thereby reinforcing a climate of suspicion and stigmatization.

Annex 2

Figure 2 – Facebook post: Weekly report of the ANP announcing the arrest of 718 “irregular migrants”

Original Source : Page Facebook officielle (ministère de la Défense nationale – Algérie)

Direct URL :

https://www.facebook.com/mdn.gov.dz/posts/pfbid0FPm5fjAqMzxDQ1rRqihcR5GicbZC3NzBkmVd6F89nRL3W5K57QXD5cgopxjmDhw2l?locale=fr_FR

Publication Date : « 13/08/2025, à 14 :28 UTC

Date/Time of Capture : 14/08/2025 – 14 :40 UTC

Posted by : وزارة الدفاع الوطني الجزائرية (page vérifiée du MDN)

Hash SHA-256 de la capture :

38fe4d5bc2a7c7db329d647aa73a83e6a2488a92b6ff132e3a426815a62b2d5b



Translated Content (Relevant Excerpt)

Report of the National People's Army (ANP) operations for the period from 6 to 12 August 2025: ... [other operations: seizures of narcotics, fuel, gold, etc.] Arrest of 718 irregular migrants of different nationalities who had illegally crossed the national borders.

(Note: the post groups the arrests of migrants together with anti-smuggling/narcotics operations and presents photos of people lined up under military guard.)

Engagement at the time of capture: ≈ 2,900 likes – 195 shares – 138 comments

Analytical Observation

The Ministry of National Defense (MDN) publicly confirms the arrest of 718 migrants. Inhuman/degrading treatment: public exposure, alignment under armed guard, degrading conditions of presentation — all contrary to international standards (dignity, presumption of innocence, protection of privacy).

Framing effect: the visual association with criminal seizures reinforces the assimilation of migrants to a security threat.

Dissemination: the content was widely relayed, fueling hostile perceptions of migrants on social media.

Annex 3

Figure 3 – Facebook post: Announcement of the arrest of 718 “irregular migrants”

Original Source : Page Facebook *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر*

Direct URL :

<https://www.facebook.com/visitalg213/posts/pfbid02jPPNMZv3zvUL65xuw5ArBx5zPjvJmAvnfG9JR6Qycch2JmUKAGSJWoLeAQ4oCcrFl>

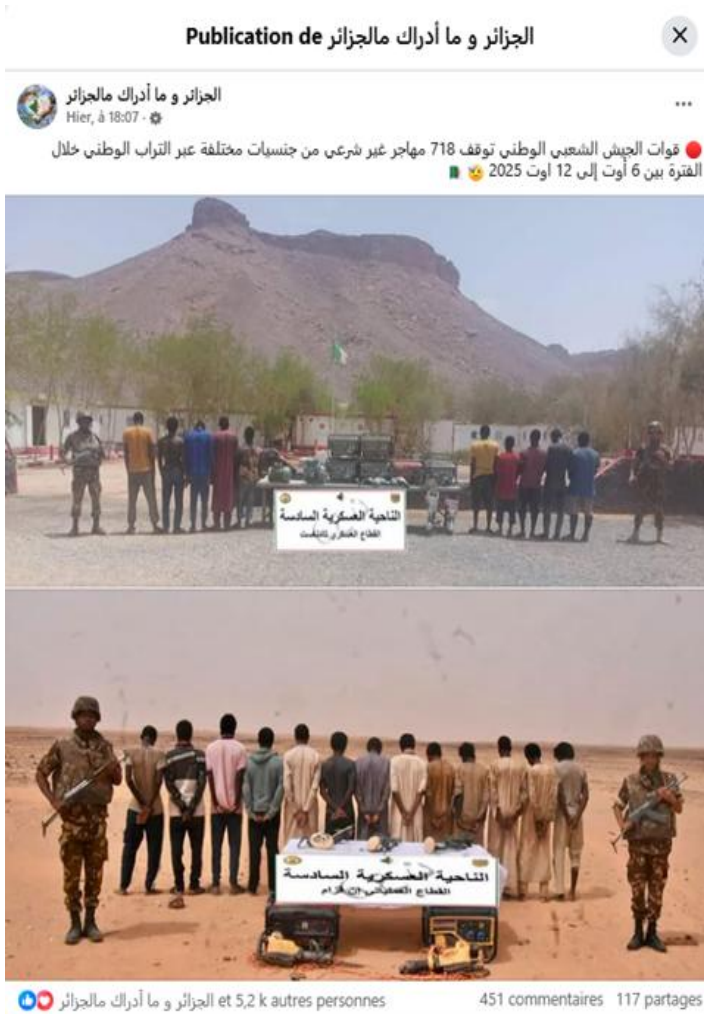
Publication Date : 12/08/2025 – 18:07 (heure locale)

Date/Time of Capture : 14/08/2025 – 19:45 UTC

Posted by : *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر* (page publique)

Hash SHA-256 de la capture :

80094c4668069faac8f0f57e94b7f8b9d0fba49db7e3e1f73d0acb089eeca17c



Translated Content (Relevant Excerpt)

Arrest by the National People’s Army (ANP) of 718 irregular migrants of different nationalities who illegally crossed Algerian territory, between 6 and 12 August 2025.

(Note: the publication presents these arrests alongside military and security operations, including other activities such as counter-terrorism and anti-smuggling. The images show groups of migrants lined up under armed surveillance, with various seizures displayed. This framing contributes to portraying migrants as a security threat.)

Engagement at the time of capture: ≈ 5,200 likes – 117 shares – 451 comments

Analytical Observation

The page relays the MDN’s report confirming the arrest of 718 “irregular migrants” of various nationalities. The photographs show migrants publicly exposed, lined up under armed surveillance, in conditions that may be interpreted as humiliating and contrary to international standards (dignity, presumption of innocence, protection of privacy).

The visual framing, combined with the numerical emphasis on the arrests, contributes to portraying them as a security threat. The content—already stemming from an official military source—is amplified by an influential social media page, reinforcing hostile and stigmatizing perceptions toward migrants.

Annex 4

Figure 4 – Facebook post: Presentation of Sub-Saharan nationals as members of an armed gang in Algiers

Original Source: Page Facebook *أخبار الجزائر* – Algeria News

Direct URL :

<https://www.facebook.com/newsalgeria24/posts/pfbid08BA9NuGgvQ2EShvKtyNMqrR6ErhT8Sn5Rd7SGQnQbti4yaisCxoQDoRXgjt9wsadl>

Publication Date : 12/08/2025 – 21:19 (heure locale)

Date/Time of Capture : 14/08/2025 – 20:05 UTC

Posted by : *أخبار الجزائر* – Algeria News (page publique)

Hash SHA-256 de la capture :

c4a04a4bf99544ceef61979a6021ae34fca48a80edf7f80963f0ce6c73240055



Translated Content (Relevant Excerpt)

Africans from *Rahmania* (a suburb of Algiers), dressed as security guards, with swords and dogs.

(Note: the publication presents these arrests in connection with military and security operations, including other activities such as counter-terrorism and anti-smuggling. The images show groups of migrants lined up under armed surveillance, with various seizures displayed. This framing contributes to portraying migrants as a security threat.)

Engagement at the time of capture: ≈ 1,500 likes – 199 shares – 573 comments

Analytical Observation

The post depicts a group of Black men identified as “Africans from Rahmania” (on the outskirts of Algiers), presented as armed with swords and accompanied by dogs, dressed in private security uniforms.

The visual staging—combining close-up shots, paramilitary attire, and bladed weapons—contributes to visually associating individuals of Sub-Saharan origin with organized crime. The use of emojis and sensationalist framing amplifies the emotional impact and the potential for stigmatization. The choice of strongly connoted vocabulary and the absence of verifiable context foster an alarmist discourse with a xenophobic undertone.

Annex 5

Figure 5 – TikTok video: “police Algeria – part 1” showing a young Sub-Saharan man alerting to the presence of law enforcement in an urban environment, potentially during an operation targeting migrants

Original Source : Compte TikTok @peti.solda.224

Direct URL :

https://www.tiktok.com/@peti.solda.224/video/7475664780087397654?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7492849835834705430

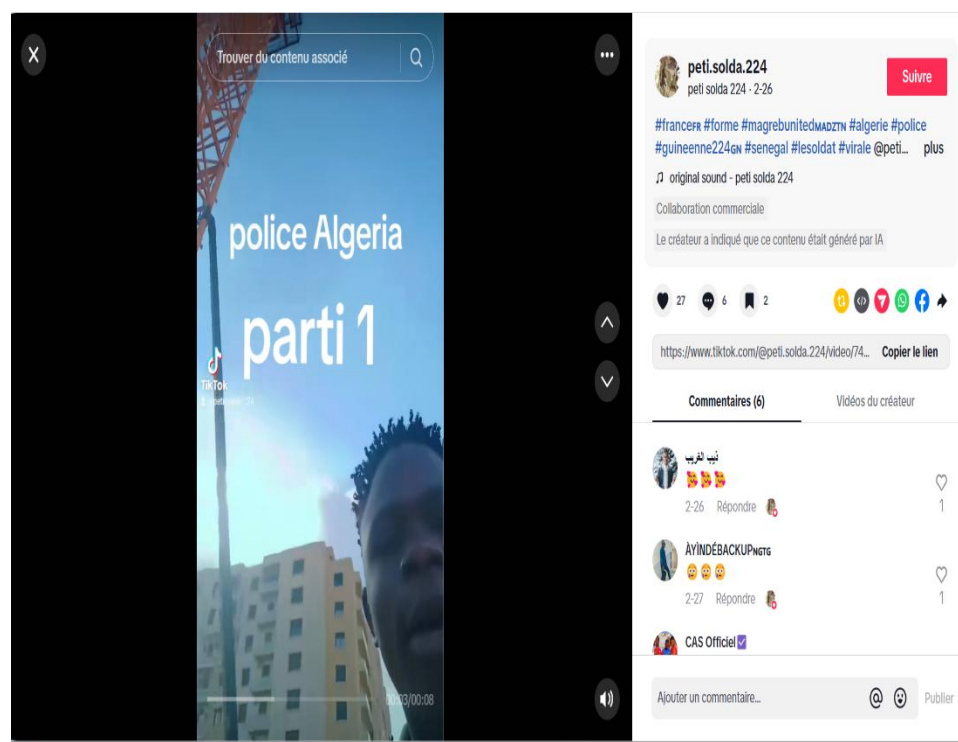
Publication Date : 26/02/2025

Date/Time of Capture : 15/08/2025 – 16:05 UTC

Posted by : @peti.solda.224 (profil public)

Hash SHA-256 de la capture :

cf2a5f8eb4a1a708d02477a4f5d0d71a0121b3a985a0c7f0b59b0103f9eeeea9b



On-Screen Text

Police Algeria part 1
Selfie video outdoors
(residential buildings +
construction crane visible).
Author: young man, filmed
from a low-angle shot while
moving.

White subtitles “police Algeria
/ part 1” displayed throughout
the sequence.

Analytical Observation

The video, filmed outdoors with residential buildings and a construction crane in the background, shows a young Black man holding the phone in “selfie” mode while referring to the presence of police in Algeria. The overlaid text “*police Algeria – part 1*” appears on screen.

Although the tone seems informal, the current context of roundups against Sub-Saharan migrants makes this type of content potentially sensitive: it may serve to alert other migrants to police movements, but it can also be interpreted by hostile pages as a sign of organization or surveillance aimed at evading operations, thereby reinforcing the perception of a security threat.

The low level of interaction (27 likes, 6 comments, 2 favorites) suggests limited dissemination, but the public visibility of the account and the absence of anonymization expose the author to risks of reprisals.

Annex 6

Figure 5 – Facebook post: Reposting of a TikTok alert video with a stigmatizing comment targeting Sub-Saharan migrants

Original Source : Page Facebook *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر*

Direct URL : <https://www.facebook.com/visitalg213/videos/816843160673159>

Publication Date : 13/08/2025 – 08:10 UTC

Date/Time of Capture: 15/08/2025 – 19:20 UTC

Posted by : *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر* (page publique)

Hash SHA-256 de la capture (PNG) :

51071457195f4bfc5bdaf46c0fea9649753c1d2b850ae5b0ae1d7c4c0af031bc



Translated Content (Relevant Excerpt) – Page Text (Summary):

“Look: they are warning each other about police raids these days, especially when officers are in plain clothes; they advise staying in rooms, not going out into the streets, etc.”

(The page thus presents the TikTok alert video as suspicious coordination.)

Engagement at the time of capture: ≈ 3,7k likes – 177k views

Visual Description

Reposting of a TikTok video (portrait format) showing a young Sub-Saharan man alerting others about arrests in Algeria.

Overlaid text: “*here petit are at 224 today... they started catching Black people on 10 August 2025... Algeria pick up.*” Facebook “Videos” interface with visible counters for views/reactions/comments.

Analytical Observation

The page diverts a self-alert video originally intended to warn about police interventions and reframes it as a sign of threat/coordination, thereby contributing to the demonization of Sub-Saharan migrants. The amplification (views/engagement) reinforces the circulation of security-based stereotypes and stigmatization, in a context of mass roundups and expulsions.

Annex 7

Figure 7 – Facebook post: Targeting of a young Sub-Saharan worker following the circulation of his TikTok video (see Figure 6)

Original Source : Page Facebook *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر*

Direct URL :

<https://www.facebook.com/100064629463897/posts/1268813135282990/?rdid=ioVYRna8d8eFjtsq#>

Publication Date : 14/08/2025 – 19:51 UTC

Date/Time of Capture: 16/08/2025 – 11:42 UTC

Posted by : *الجزائر و ما أدراك ما الجزائر* (page publique)

Hash SHA-256 de la capture:

e21f21087a6644106d47b18babbd22b2a168e20437deb3205dd419b606ceca43



Translated Content (Relevant Excerpt)

“This African national works on the construction site opposite the Méridien Hotel. Every day, he posts photos of the security services and of your operations. I am certain that if you arrest him, you will find compromising material recorded on his mobile phone.”

Tag: Algerian Police – Tariki App

Engagement at the time of capture: ≈ 12,000 likes – 1,900 shares – 1,500 comments

Analytical Observation

This post illustrates an escalation: after the reposting of his alert video (Figure 6), the same young worker is directly targeted by a high-audience page.

By highlighting his workplace and explicitly calling on the security forces, the individual is exposed to direct reprisals. This practice reflects a dynamic of public denunciation and stigmatization, further reinforcing the hostile climate toward Sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria.